

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2011



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**STATISTICAL YEARBOOK
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
2011**

Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2011

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Foreword



I am pleased to present the *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2011*, which consists of the present publication and an accompanying online booklet, *The region@your fingertips*, and database (www.unescap.org/stat/data/). The *Yearbook* provides decision makers, researchers and the general public with a snapshot of the Asia-Pacific region, including figures on population, education, labour, health and public services, the environment, inequality, plus the state of the economy and the new “global economy” – indicating where people are migrating, trading, travelling, communicating; and other important questions. Data are presented for the 58 regional ESCAP member States, as well as world, regional, subregional and economic aggregates, for comparison.

The *Yearbook* presents current trends and emerging topics in Asia and the Pacific, grouped around the themes of people, the environment, the economy and connectivity. It provides the international and regional community with key indicators, objective analyses of the current trends and emerging issues, along with data and charts. To maximize comparability across countries, subregions and regions, country-level data are sourced from international agencies that produce and compile data following international statistical standards.

The statistics presented thus provide evidence for guiding decision makers to develop and monitor national policies that address social, economic and environmental challenges. It is my hope that the *Yearbook* will also support investors, researchers, executives and other decision makers in the private sector in making informed decisions, and that it will educate the general public and give them information to hold governments and other decision makers accountable.

It would not have been possible to produce the *Yearbook* without the collaboration of a large number of individuals and international organizations. I am particularly pleased to present the *Yearbook* as the result of a concerted effort by the regional and global offices of a number of entities of the United Nations system. I am confident that the information contained in the *Yearbook* will support the efforts of development partners and governments to formulate, implement and monitor policies for inclusive, sustainable and resilient societies in Asia and the Pacific.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Noeleen Heyzer'.

Noeleen Heyzer

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
and Executive Secretary of ESCAP

Team for the preparation of the Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2011

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Editing and layout

We are grateful for the efforts by Laksanawadee Klawploadtook, who designed the publication; and to Kim Atkinson and Orestes Placencia, who edited the publication and worked to improve the consistency and language style.

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Asia-Pacific development 2011

Did you know?

People

- More than 4.2 billion people lived in the Asia-Pacific region in 2010, constituting 61% of the world's population...

The region includes the only two countries in the world that have populations exceeding 1 billion: China and India.

- Fertility rates have declined in the region, in 2010, the region-wide fertility rate was equal to the “replacement rate”, at 2.1...

East and North-East Asia and North and Central Asia have the lowest fertility rates in the region, 1.6 and 1.8 live births per woman, respectively. The highest rates are found in South and South-West Asia, at 2.7, and the Pacific island developing economies, at 3.7.

Among adolescents, the fertility rate was 45.2 live births per 100,000 women aged 15-19 years, during the period 2005-2010 – less than half the rate in Africa and almost triple that in Europe. Afghanistan and Nepal were the only two countries in the region whose adolescent fertility rate exceeded 100.

- Asia and the Pacific has the highest ratio of boys to girls in the world...

In Asia and the Pacific, the child sex ratio (boys per 100 girls aged 0-14) was 110 in 2010, much higher than the sex ratio under natural conditions (105). The population sex ratio in the region was 104 (men per 100 women) in 2010. The child sex ratio and the population sex ratio are higher than any other region of the world. China had the highest child sex ratio of any Asia-Pacific country at 121, and the population sex ratio at 108.

- The elderly numbered 294 million in Asia and the Pacific in 2010...

The proportion of the elderly (aged 65 and above) in Asia and the Pacific increased from 5.3% in 1990 to 7.0% in 2010, representing a 34% increase in their share of the total population. By subregion, the share of elderly increased by 47% in East and North-East Asia, 40% in South-East Asia, 29% in South and South-West Asia, 20% in North and Central Asia, and 17% in the Pacific.

Over the last decade, the life expectancy for both women and men increased in every Asia-Pacific country with available data – the largest increase was seen in Nepal, where the life expectancy for women increased by 4.1 years and for men by 3.7 years.

- Asia and the Pacific is urbanizing with the rest of the world...

Between 2005 and 2010, the urban proportion of the world's population overtook the rural proportion – rising from 49% in 2005 to 51% in 2010. Asia and the Pacific, the second least urbanized region in the world, had an urban proportion of 43% in 2010 up from 33% in 1990. Of the world's 21 mega-cities in 2010, 12 were in Asia (a mega-city is defined as having more than 10 million inhabitants). In 2005, 65% of the urban population in Asia-Pacific least developed countries lived in slums.

Asia-Pacific development 2011: *Did you know?*

- **In 2010, the Asia-Pacific region was host to 53 million migrants...**

Migrants living in Asia and the Pacific composed 25% of the world's total migrant population. The proportion of migrants in the total Asia-Pacific population was 1.3%.

- **In 2009, 2.8 million infants and an additional 0.8 million children under 5 died in Asia and the Pacific...**

The under-five mortality rate decreased from 86 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 49 in 2009. The infant mortality rate decreased from 63 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 38 in 2009. Still, too many children and infants in the region perish each year. Afghanistan has the highest under-five mortality rate of 199, followed by Cambodia (88), Pakistan (87) and Bhutan (79).

- **Maternal mortality in Asia and the Pacific has been halved in the past two decades...**

Regionally, 177,300 fewer mothers died in childbirth in 2008 than in 1990; however, there were still 136,995 maternal deaths in the region in 2008, nearly 40% of the world total. The difference in the maternal mortality ratios between low-income and high-income countries was extreme: 517 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in low-income countries, as compared to 10 in high-income countries. Maternal mortality is closely linked with antenatal care – approximately 15 million women did not have a single visit for pregnancy-related care in 2008. Region-wide there were 23 million births not attended by skilled health personnel in 2009; South and South-West Asia accounted for 20 million of them.

- **In Asia and the Pacific, an estimated 6.1 million people were living with HIV and almost 300,000 people died from AIDS-related causes in 2009...**

New HIV infections are declining in the Asia-Pacific; 360,000 people were infected with HIV in 2009, a 20% decline in new infections in comparison with the 450,000 new infections of 2001. China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Viet Nam had more than 100,000 people living with HIV in 2009 – India alone had 2.4 million. Injecting drug users have a higher HIV prevalence than any other at-risk population has, while the reported rates of condom use for injecting drug users are still low – 75% of countries with available data showed condom use rates below 50%.

- **Malaria affects millions of people in the Asia-Pacific region each year...**

In Asia and the Pacific, there were 5 million cases of malaria reported in 2009, and 4,000 malaria-related deaths. Papua New Guinea had the highest malaria incidence in 2009, with 20,137 cases per 100,000 population, followed by Solomon Islands (16,071), Timor-Leste (9,566) and Vanuatu (6,178).

- **Although tuberculosis incidence is declining, there were 5.9 million new cases reported in 2009...**

In Asia and the Pacific there were 143 new cases of tuberculosis diagnosed per 100,000 population in 2009.

- **Non-communicable diseases are a major cause of lost life in Asian and Pacific countries...**

For more than half of Asia-Pacific countries with available data in 2008, non-communicable diseases account for more than 50% of the years of life lost (representing the number of additional years a person would have lived if they had not died prematurely).

Asia-Pacific development 2011: *Did you know?*

Tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke killed more than 5 million people in the Asia-Pacific region in 2008, an average of 1 death every 6 seconds. Region-wide, 5 litres of pure alcohol were consumed per adult in 2005, lower than the worldwide average of 6 litres – North and Central Asia held the 2005 subregional record for highest consumption, at 13 litres per adult.

- **Nine of every 10 children of primary school age in Asia and the Pacific attended school in 2008; but only 6 in 10 of secondary school age did...**

More than 26 million primary-aged children in the region were not in school in 2008. That same year, 57% of those of secondary school age in low-income countries did not attend, while in high-income countries the proportion not attending school was only 6.0%. Tertiary education gross enrolment was 10% for low-income countries compared to 71% in high-income countries.

- **All but six Asia-Pacific countries have achieved gender parity in primary school enrolment...**

The region-wide gender parity index for primary school enrolment was 0.98 (parity lies at 1.0); and only six countries in the region exhibited gender disparity in favour of boys in primary school enrolment: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan and Tajikistan. However, secondary education enrolment showed a gender parity index of only 0.79 – approximately 8 girls were enrolled for every 10 boys – in 2007.

- **Asia and the Pacific includes the largest number of illiterate adults of any region in the world...**

The region was home to 518 million of the 793 million illiterate adults worldwide (based on recent data) with 416 million of them in South and South-West Asia alone. Female illiterate adults continue to outnumber males and composed 65% of the region-wide total, similar to the proportion twenty years ago (64%).

- **The total expenditure on R&D for Asia increased by PPP\$155 billion over the last decade, bringing its global share from 27% to 32%...**

Five countries accounted for 92% of R&D investment in Asia and the Pacific: Japan (PPP\$148 billion), China (PPP\$102 billion), the Republic of Korea (PPP\$41 billion), India (PPP\$25 billion) and the Russian Federation (PPP\$24 billion). The region as a whole could count only 746 researchers per million inhabitants in 2007, well below the world average of 1,081. Women composed only 18% of the regional R&D work force in 2007 – lower than in Africa (at 33%), Latin American and the Caribbean (45%) and Europe (34%).

- **Female participation in the Asian and Pacific labour force remained at 65 employed women per 100 employed men from 1991 to 2009...**

In Asia and the Pacific, 47% of employed women were engaged in the agricultural sector in 2008, compared with 38% of men. The proportion of women employed in industry has remained relatively constant in the last 20 years, at slightly less than 20% of employed women.

- **Women's access to land and property is still "very limited" in some Asian and Pacific countries...**

Women's access to land was classified (by OECD) as "very limited" in five South and South-West Asian countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Sri Lanka),

Asia-Pacific development 2011: *Did you know?*

two Pacific (Fiji and Papua New Guinea) and one North and North-East Asian country (Mongolia). Women in Afghanistan and Papua New Guinea had “no access” to own property other than land.

- In the region, only Hong Kong, China has full legislation on gender-based violence in the region...

Three countries in the region had no legislation on violence against women based on available data in 2009: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan.

- Women are underrepresented in national and local politics in almost all Asian and Pacific countries...

Women occupied 30% or more seats in their national parliaments in just two Asian and Pacific countries, Nepal and New Zealand, in 2010.

- People living in extreme poverty in Asia and the Pacific declined from about 1.6 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 2008...

The proportion of people in extreme poverty was highest South and South-West Asia (at 36%), followed by South-East Asia (21%), East and North-East Asia (13%), and North and Central Asia (8.2%) – extreme poverty is defined as those living on less than PPP\$1.25 per day.

- In Asia and the Pacific, 466 million people lacked access to improved water sources and 1.86 billion lacked access to improved sanitation in 2010...

Region-wide access to improved water sources rose from 74% of the total population in 1990 to 89% in 2008–96% of the urban and 83% of the rural population had improved water sources. Access to improved sanitation rose from 42% to 54% of the total population during the same period – rural access to improved sanitation grew from 30% to 43% between 1990 and 2008.

Environment

- Asian and Pacific countries accounted for almost half the world's CO₂ emissions in 2008; whereas in 1990 their share of the world total was 38%...

In 2008, China was the single largest emitter of greenhouse gases worldwide, emitting 6.5 billion tons of CO₂, 0.4 billion tons more than from all of North America. However, on a per capita basis, the North American rate is 3.7 times higher than that of China.

- Asia and the Pacific had the highest annual water withdrawal of all regions...

Between 60% and 90% of water withdrawal was used in agriculture in all Asia-Pacific subregions. Water availability varies from a high of 50,000 cubic metres of water available per person annually in the Pacific to less than 2,500 cubic metres per capita per year in East and North-East Asia and South and South-West Asia.

- In 2008, Asia and the Pacific produced more energy than any other world region, accounting for 46% of global production...

Between 2000 and 2008, electricity production in Asia and the Pacific grew by an average of 6.1% per year, and its share of world production rose from 32% to 42%. East and North-East Asia produced 5,051 billion kWh of electricity in 2008, almost 60% of the Asia-Pacific total, with China and Japan

Asia-Pacific development 2011: *Did you know?*

together accounting for 4,539 billion kWh. However, the region ranked second lowest in per capita energy consumption, after Africa, at just 74% of the world average.

- **Threats to biodiversity in Asia and the Pacific are prevalent...**

South-East Asia lost 13% of its forest cover during the past 20 years – about 332,000 square kilometres, an area roughly equal to the size of Viet Nam. Indonesia alone lost around 241,000 square kilometres. Conversely, forest cover in China increased by 5.4% over the last two decades.

The Asian and Pacific region accounts for nearly one third of all the threatened species in the world and roughly two-thirds of Asia-Pacific countries experienced an increase in the number of threatened species between 2008 to 2010. The greatest increase was in India where 99 species have been added to the threatened species list.

- **Natural disasters killed an average of more than 70,000 people every year of the last decade in Asia and the Pacific...**

More than 200 million people were affected by natural disasters in the Asia-Pacific every year during the last decade. Of the world total the Asia and Pacific region included 90% of those affected by natural disaster, 65% of deaths due to natural disaster, and 38% of economic damage from natural disasters between 2001 and 2010. In high-income Asia-Pacific countries, about 1 in every 1,000 people was affected by disasters and 1 in 1 million died annually during 2001 to 2010; by contrast, in low-income countries nearly 30 in 1,000 people were affected and 52 in 1 million people killed.

Economy

- **Defying the 2009 world financial crisis, Asia and the Pacific maintained positive GDP growth in 2009...**

GDP growth in the Asia-Pacific region was positive in 2009, at 0.5%. The low and lower-middle income countries showed average GDP growth rates of 5.7% and 7.6%, respectively. Growth in upper-middle and high income countries was -4.8% and -3.3%, respectively, similar to growth rates in Europe.

- **Asia-Pacific investment contractions and negative fiscal balances in 2009 reflect outcomes of the global financial crisis...**

The gross domestic investment rate in the Asia-Pacific contracted by 5.8% in 2009. In 2009, the regional average investment rate was 29% of GDP.

All Asia-Pacific countries showed a negative fiscal balance in 2009, except Hong Kong, China; and the Pacific countries of Solomon Islands and Tonga. The two largest countries, China and India, recorded fiscal deficits of 2.2% and 6.6% of GDP, respectively.

- **Monetary effects of the 2009 global financial crisis are also apparent in Asia and the Pacific...**

Inflation in Asia and the Pacific fell from 6.6% in 2008 to 2.6% in 2009; and four countries experienced deflation in 2009: Cambodia, China, Japan and Thailand. In 2009, the central bank discount rate was lowered in 20 of the 30 Asia-Pacific countries for which data are available, and stayed constant in the other 10. In Asia and the Pacific, 9 currencies depreciated vis-à-vis the United States dollar, while all other currencies appreciated – 25 Asia-Pacific currencies appreciated by 1.0% or more.

Asia-Pacific development 2011: *Did you know?*

- The Asia-Pacific region has the lowest unemployment rate in 2009, at 5.0%, of any world region...

In 2009, unemployment rate in all other regions of the world was higher than that in Asia and the Pacific: Africa, 8.3%; Europe, 9.2%; Latin America and Caribbean, 7.7%; North America, 9.3%. Of those employed in Asia and the Pacific, 41% were in the agricultural sector, 36% in services and 25% in industry.

- Employment is higher for men than women...

Male employment-to-population in the region was 76, while the female ratio was 51. Notably, 6 of the 10 countries in South and South-West Asia had a male employment-to-population ratio of more than double the female ratio.

- By 2010 Asia and the Pacific surpassed its pre-crisis, 2008 levels of exports and imports, the only region in the world to have done so...

The Asia-Pacific region exported and imported roughly 200 billion more in 2010 than it did in 2008, while all other regions declined in both export and import performance between those two years. The fast recovery of Asia and the Pacific increased its share of global merchandise exports to 36% and global merchandise imports to 34%, thus narrowing the gap with Europe, the largest exporter and importer (at 37% of both).

- Trade dependence in the Asia-Pacific region has almost doubled since 1990...

As measured by the ratio of merchandise exports to GDP, the regional dependence on trade increased from 14% in 1990 to 24% in 2009.

- China overtook Japan in 2009 as the top Asia-Pacific exporter of services...

Between 2000 and 2010, Japan's share of trade in services fell by more than one third and the China share almost doubled making China the country with the highest share of services trade in the Asia-Pacific.

- In 2009, FDI inflow to the Asia-Pacific region dropped 30%, while ODA inflows plunged 70%...

Foreign direct investment (FDI) fell from US\$469 billion in 2008 to US\$330 billion in 2009; and official development assistance (ODA) plummeted from US\$28 billion to US\$8.5 billion. FDI as a proportion of GDP increased in just two Asia-Pacific countries and no country received an increased ODA.

The major sources of FDI outflow in the region are China, Japan, the Russian Federation and Hong Kong, China; collectively in 2009 they provided one fifth of the world total FDI outflow.

- Overseas worker's remittances contribute substantially to many Asian and Pacific countries...

Workers' remittances in Asia and the Pacific increased by 1.8% from US\$114 billion in 2008 to US\$117 billion in 2009. Remittances were most significant, as a proportion of GDP, for Tajikistan (at 35%), Samoa (23%), Kyrgyzstan and Nepal (22% each), Bangladesh (12%) and the Philippines (9.4%).

Connectivity

- Mobile phone subscriptions in Asia and the Pacific were four times more than fixed-line phone subscriptions in 2009...

Region-wide in 2009, there were 61 mobile phone subscriptions per 100 people and 15 fixed-line phone subscriptions per 100 people. The lowest mobile phone subscription rate was in Pacific island developing economies, at 25 per 100 people. Kiribati, whose islands are dispersed over 3.5 million square kilometres, had the lowest rate in the entire Pacific at 1 subscription per 100 people. North and Central Asia was the only subregion with more mobile phone subscriptions than people – 131 mobile subscriptions per 100 people.

- The number of Internet users in Asia and the Pacific in 2009 was more than 5 times higher than in 2000 (20 users per 100 people in 2009 versus 3 per 100 people in 2000)...

The overall Internet usage rate in the region was 20% in 2009, still well below the world average of 27%. Internet users numbered 820 million in 2009, with fixed-line broadband access for 200 million of them.

- In 2008, of the world's top 30 container ports in terms of throughput, 20 were in the Asia-Pacific region, including the top 5...

The top five Asia-Pacific countries in terms of port container traffic were China; Singapore; Hong Kong, China; Japan; and the Republic of Korea.

- Overall demand for Asian and Pacific rail passenger transport services grew by 72%, from 1995 to 2008; and for freight transport by 84% to 2009...

In 1995 there were 1.2 trillion passenger-kilometres and 2.9 trillion ton-kilometres of freight transported by Asia-Pacific railways; in 2008 there were 2.1 trillion passenger-kilometres and in 2009 there were 5.3 trillion ton-kilometres of freight.

The railways of China, India and Japan registered the highest number of passenger-kilometres in 2008. In 2009, China, India and the Russian Federation recorded the most freight in ton-kilometres.

- Half of the substandard roadways in the Asian Highway network were upgraded to the standard between 2004 and 2008...

Approximately 11,000 kilometres of Asian Highway substandard roads were upgraded to the minimum standard between 2004 and 2008, leaving only 8.0% of network roadways below the minimum standard – the minimum standard is double bituminous-treated roads with two lanes.

- Tourism is thriving in Asia and the Pacific, where inbound tourist arrivals totalled almost 204 million or nearly 22% of the world total in 2010...

Tourists arriving in the region exceeded the 200 million in 2010, up 13% from 2009. All subregions except the Pacific recorded double-digit percentage increases in inbound tourist arrivals. Region-wide, expenditures by inbound tourists rose to US\$249 billion in 2010, increasing by nearly 22% in a single year from the US\$203 billion total of 2009. The three destination countries of the most inbound tourism arrivals were China, Malaysia and Turkey.

Asia-Pacific development 2011: *Did you know?*

- Over one quarter of the world's total CO₂ emissions from transport in 2008 were from Asia and the Pacific...

In 2008, the transport industry region-wide emitted 1,704 million tons of CO₂ of the world total of 6,605 million tons. Of those emissions, the road sector of the industry was responsible for 82%, while 13% came from aviation and 3.1% from rail.

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

2G	Second generation
3G	Third generation
4G	Fourth generation
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
aGPI	adjusted Gender Parity Index
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANER	Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate
ANIR	Adjusted Net Intake Rate
APC	adult per capita alcohol consumption
APTA	Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement
AQUASTAT	FAO's global information system on water and agriculture, developed by the Land and Water Division
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN+3	Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus China, Japan and the Republic of Korea
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate (Population section)
CDR	Case Detection Rate (Malaria and tuberculosis section)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRING	Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse
DPT3	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine third dose
DSBB	Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
EDGAR	Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research
EFA	Education For All
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Database
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

List of abbreviations and acronyms

GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GG	General Government
GHO	Global Health Observatory
GIR	Gross Intake Rate
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMAPS	Global Model of Ambient Particulates
GNI	Gross National Income
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDI	ICT Development Index
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFS	International Financial Statistics
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMT	International Mobile Telecommunications
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
kg	kilogram
km ²	square kilometre
koe	kilograms of oil equivalent
kWh	kilowatt-hour
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries
m ³	cubic metre
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoF	Ministry of Finance
mtoe	million ton of oil equivalent
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
NAMAD	UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NDRC	The National Development and Reform Commission

List of abbreviations and acronyms

NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGL	Natural Gas Liquid
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Health Accounts
NIR	Net Intake Rate
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
NTP	National tuberculosis control programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODP	Ozone-Depleting Potential
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OOP	Out-Of-Pocket
PER	Public Expenditure Review
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter 10 microns
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
R&D	Research and Development
RIVM	Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Area
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard
SHP	skilled health personnel
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SLE	School Life Expectancy
SNA	System of National Accounts
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
TB	Tuberculosis
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TFC	Total Final Energy Consumption
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
THE	Total Health Expenditure
TPES	Total Primary Energy Supply
U5MR	Under-five mortality rate
UN	United Nations
UN Comtrade	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDM	United Nations Department of Management
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

List of abbreviations and acronyms

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN-NAQ	United Nations – National Account Questionnaire
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNWTO	World Tourism Organization
USB	Universal Serial Bus
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
WB	World Bank
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WDI	World Development Indicator
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WHO	World Health Organization
WPP	World Population Prospect
YLL	Years of Life Lost

Population

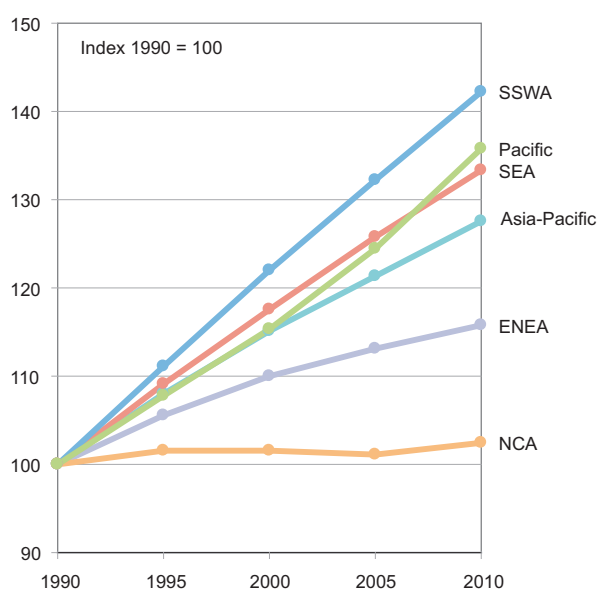
Data sources: United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.
Data tables: Page 147 to 152
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Just over 4.2 billion people live in the Asia-Pacific region in 2010, constituting 61% of the world's population. Asia-Pacific population growth rates have declined from 1.5% in the early 1990s to 1.0% in 2010 due to declining birth rates and a stabilization in death rates over the last two decades. These totals however hide wide variations between countries of the region.

Population growth

Population growth in the region has been steadily declining over the last two decades. In 2010 the Asia-Pacific region's annual population growth rate averaged at 1.0%, while the world population growth rate, which has been falling at a slower rate, averaged slightly higher (at 1.2%) over a similar period.

Figure I.1 – Index of population, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990 to 2010



Trends in population growth vary by subregion. Population growth rates have been decreasing in almost all subregions since 2000. The decline has been slightly faster in South-East Asia and in South and South-West Asia. The rates have also

fallen in East and North-East Asia since 2000; although they have remained relatively constant since 2003. The lowest figure in the Asia-Pacific region is that of North and Central Asia, a subregion where the population growth rate dropped to an average of -0.1% between 1990 and 2000, but subsequently rose to 0.3% in 2010.

Differences in population growth rates by country are greater than by subregion level. Four countries experienced a negative annual average population growth between 2005 and 2010: Georgia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands and the Russian Federation.

In the two most populous countries of the region (China and India), the growth rates fell to 0.5% and 1.2%, respectively, in 2010. Pacific island developing economies currently record the highest average annual population growth rates in the Asia-Pacific region. Growth rates over 2.0% were found in Afghanistan; Macao, China; Papua New Guinea; Singapore; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; and Vanuatu.

Birth

The population growth trends are largely a consequence of declining birth rates across the region. Countries with the most rapid declines in the crude birth rate (CBR) include Bhutan, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, and Singapore with declines exceeding 40% from the 1990-1995 average to 2010. In 2010, the CBR was highest (over 35) in the two countries with the highest population growth rates: Afghanistan and Timor-Leste. The lowest birth rates were found in East and North-East Asia, with only Mongolia exceeding 15. Japan and Hong Kong, China had the region's lowest CBRs at less than 9.

Death

In East and North-East Asia the crude death rate (CDR) rose from 6.9 in 1990-1995 to 7.5 in 2005-2010. In North and Central Asia the CDR

Population

ranged from 12 (1990-1995) to a peak of 13 (2000-2005) then fell to 12 in 2005-2010. In all other subregions, the CDR decreased between 1990-1995 and 2005-2010. At the country level, most countries show rates between 5 and 10. The only country with a CDR above 15 is Afghanistan.

In theory, falling death rates, especially at the earlier stages of the demographic transition, relate to higher life expectancy at birth. However, age structure also plays a significant role in death rates. As populations age, death rates may again increase.

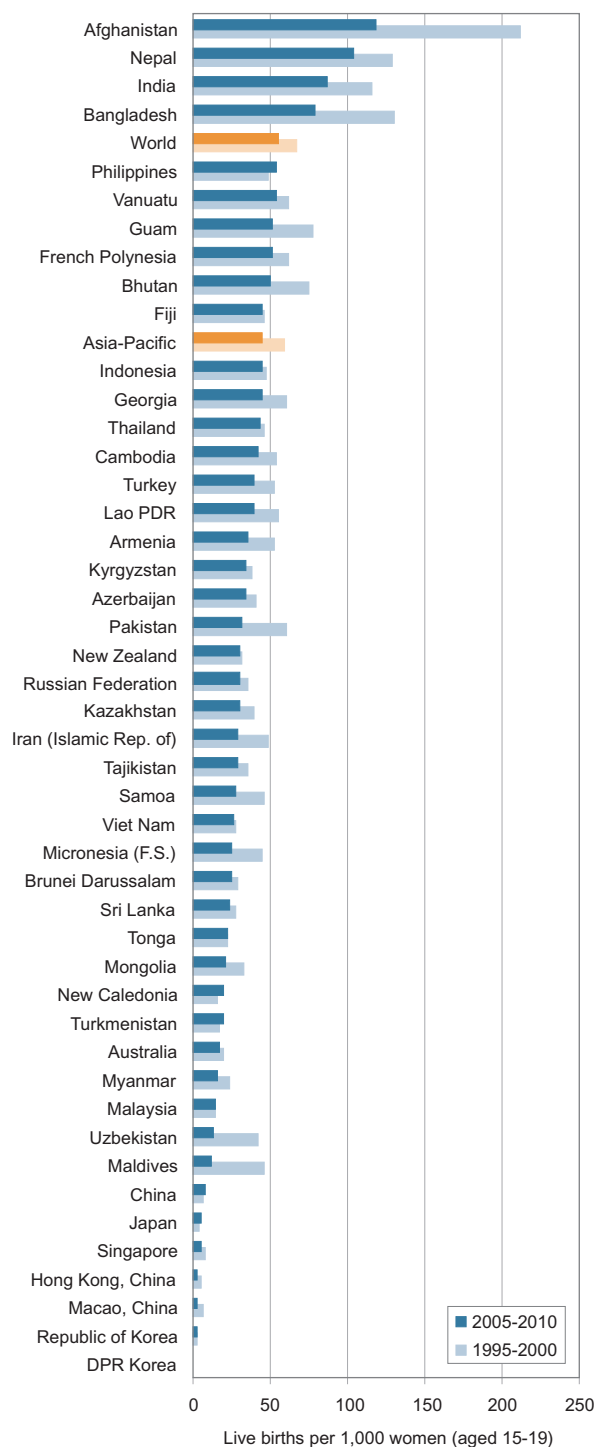
Fertility

CBRs relate closely to the total fertility rate (TFR). For the Asia-Pacific region the average TFR for 2010 was 2.1, which equates approximately to the replacement level. This TFR is similar to that of Latin America and the Caribbean and North America, though substantially higher than that of Europe and lower than that of Africa. In East and North-East Asia and North and Central Asia, the TFR is 1.6 and 1.8 respectively (well below replacement). In the long run that could portend population decline, unless high levels of in-migration are experienced.

In South-East Asia and the Pacific, TFRs are just above the regional aggregate figure (at 2.2 and 2.4 respectively), while in South and South-West Asia the figure is 2.7. Although South and South-West Asia has the highest TFR, this subregion has many countries which have experienced large declines in TFR, such as Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Maldives, and Nepal. In the South-East Asian countries of Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic, large declines have also occurred. Pacific island developing economies have a high TFR at 3.7 and while the TFR has been falling, the decline has happened more slowly than in other subregions.

The adolescent fertility rate also varies significantly by region and subregion. The adolescent fertility rate in Asia and the Pacific was 45.2 for 2005-2010, which is less than half of

Figure I.2 – Adolescent fertility rate, Asia and the Pacific, annual averages 1995-2000 and 2005-2010



the rate in Africa and almost triple the rate in Europe. In East and North-East Asia the rate has risen from 6.5 in 1995-2000 to 8.0 in 2005-2010. In South-East Asia and the Pacific there have been moderate declines in adolescent fertility of around 5% and 10%, respectively,

Population

between 1995-2000 and 2005-2010. South and South-West Asia and North and Central Asia have seen more dramatic declines of more than 25% (for South and South-West Asia the figure was 106 in 1995-2000 and 75 in 2005-2010; for North and Central Asia the figure was 37 in 1995-2000 and 28 in 2005-2010). Afghanistan and Nepal were the only two countries in the region with an adolescent fertility rate exceeding 100 in 2005-2010.

Sex ratios

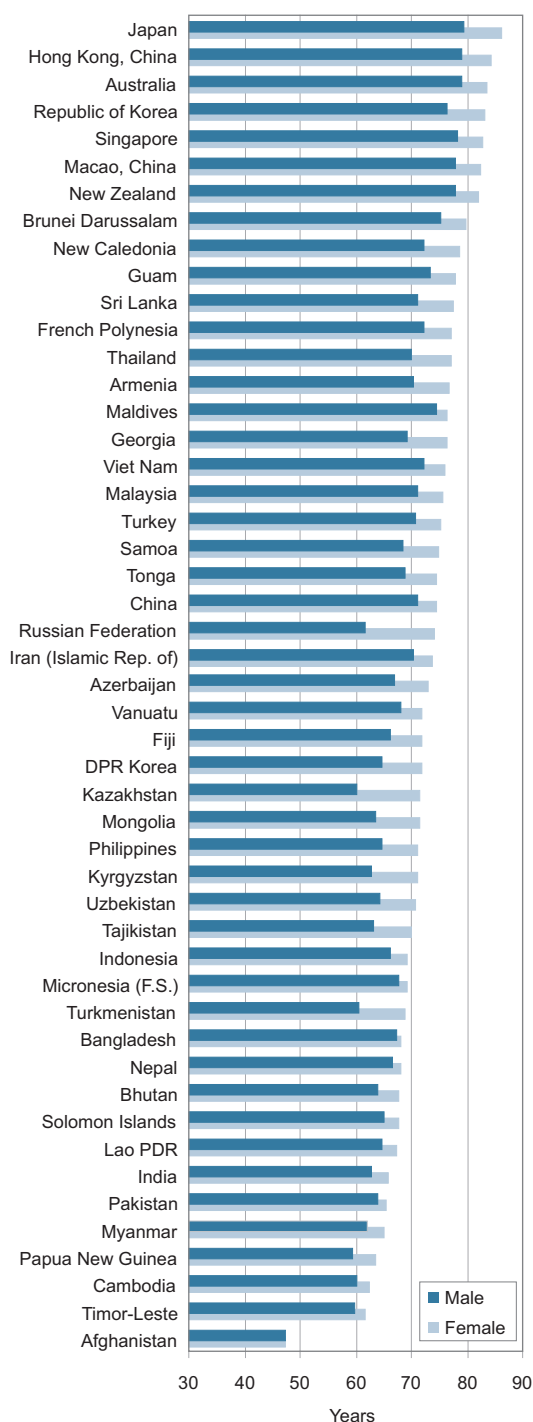
The child sex ratio, which represents the number of boys per 100 girls, depends on combination of the sex ratio at birth and infant/child mortality rates. In general, more boys are born than girls, yielding a natural sex ratio of 105; however, mortality among boys is generally greater than that of girls, and thus by the age of 20 parity is achieved. In contrast, the child sex ratio in the Asia-Pacific region, 110, is much higher than the natural sex ratio and higher than any other region of the world. In other regions of the world, the sex ratio has remained relatively consistent between 102 and 106, but in Asia and the Pacific it has slowly and steadily risen from 106 in 1990 to 110 in 2010 with high variability across countries. The average for East and North-East Asia, 119, is the highest of all subregions.

Turning to the population sex ratio, which represents the number of males per 100 females, the Asian and Pacific average of 104 is considerably higher than other regions of the world, which hover just below 100. It has not changed over the past two decades; however, the increasing child sex ratio in Asia and the Pacific could translate into an increase in the population sex ratio in the upcoming years. Currently, in South-East Asia and the Pacific the figures are generally close to parity, while in North and Central Asia they are lower than 100 in all countries, under 90 in Armenia (where there has been a large decrease over the past two decades) and Georgia, and as low as 86 in the Russian Federation. In South and South-West Asia and East and North-East Asia (the subregions with the highest populations), the sex ratio in 2010 was at 105 and 106, respectively.

Life expectancy

Currently, life expectancy in the Asia-Pacific region is highly variable, with ranges from 48 (Afghanistan) to 86 (Japan) years for women and 47 (Afghanistan) to 79 (Japan) years for men in 2005-2010.

Figure I.3 – Life expectancy at birth by sex, Asia and the Pacific, annual averages 2005-2010



Population

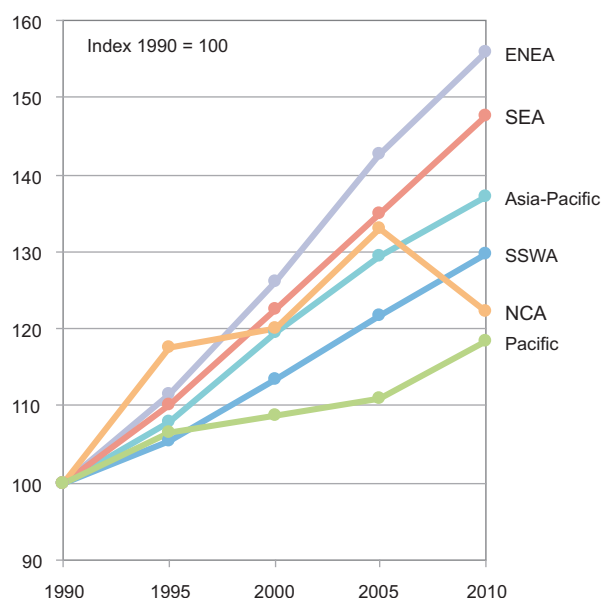
Within East and North-East Asia and the Pacific, most countries have high life expectancies (over 70 for both men and women) which are lower for men than women. The situation in South-East Asia is somewhat similar, yet with lower figures. In South and South-West Asia the life expectancies are generally lower (many countries below 70 for both men and women) with near parity between men and women. In North and Central Asia, life expectancies range from 69 to 77 for women and 60 to 70 for men.

Population age structure

The demographic changes discussed previously shape population structures. The proportion of children in the total population in the Asia-Pacific region has fallen steadily from 33% in 1990 to 25% in 2010. This decline has been greater than that in Latin America and the Caribbean and considerably greater than that in Africa. Significant variations exist within Asia and the Pacific – in 2010, East and North-East Asia and North and Central Asia were both at approximately 19%; while in the Pacific and in South-East Asia the figures are 24% and 27%, respectively. In South and South-West Asia the figure is a fair deal higher at 31%. Country variations exist across Asia and the Pacific, with the highest proportions being in Afghanistan (46%), Timor-Leste (46%), the Solomon Islands (40%), Papua New Guinea (39%) and Vanuatu (38%).

The proportion of elderly (aged 65 and above) has been steadily increasing (at a similar rate to

Figure I.4 – Index of elderly proportion, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990 to 2010



that in Latin America and the Caribbean) going from 5.3% in 1990 to 7.0% in 2010. In Africa the proportion was 3.5% with relatively little change over time. The figures in East and North-East Asia are 9.5%, in North and Central Asia, 10% and in the Pacific, 11%; while in South-East Asia and South and South-West Asia, the figures are 5.6% and 4.9%, respectively. With regard to changes over time, the figure for East and North-East Asia has risen most rapidly. In many of the countries of that subregion and to a certain extent those in others, especially in South-East Asia, population ageing is an increasingly relevant issue.

Population

The challenge of population ageing in Asia and the Pacific

Recent decades have yielded considerable transformations in the population structure in Asia and the Pacific owing to changes in birth and death rates in the region. Projections based on recent trends foretell that issues of population ageing will become increasingly important, with significant and pervasive social, economic and political implications. Hence, planning for the future merits priority consideration of the ageing of societies.

The number of older persons (age 65 and above) in the region is estimated to increase threefold, from 420 million in 2010 to almost 1.3 billion by 2050, by which time older persons are expected to constitute almost 25% of the total regional population.¹ The estimated 2050 rate is greater than that of Japan in 2010 (23%). Indeed, in Japan, along with China and other countries in East and North-East Asia, one third of the population is expected to be over the age of 60 years by 2050.

Many factors related to population ageing present challenges to Governments and other stakeholders across Asia and the Pacific. They heighten the need to empower older persons and promote their rights, so they can increasingly participate in social, economic and political fields. National capacities related to the needs of older persons need enhancement, including health services. Awareness of issues of concern to older persons is critical, such as improving accessibility in the built environment, and tapping into their experience for the benefit of society, via employment and other modes of engagement.

Population ageing has a significant gender dimension. The proportion of women increases greatly in the older age groups, especially so among the “oldest of the old”, those aged 80 years and above. Older women are generally more vulnerable to discrimination, abuse, poverty and social isolation than older men. Hence, the impacts of ageing on older women warrant particular attention.

Responses to population ageing should account for changing family structures that have left numerous older persons without traditional forms of support. Migration, at both the national and international levels, has contributed to such changes. Governments are consequently under pressure to develop social protection systems to address the income insecurity that many older persons face, especially since only approximately 30% of older persons in Asian and Pacific developing countries receive a pension of some form.

Appropriate policies and programmes are required to address (a) the needs of older persons and (b) the society-wide ramifications of an ageing population – the requisite socio-economic adjustments to accommodate transition to an ageing society.

¹ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (population database). Accessible at <http://esa.un.org/unpp>.

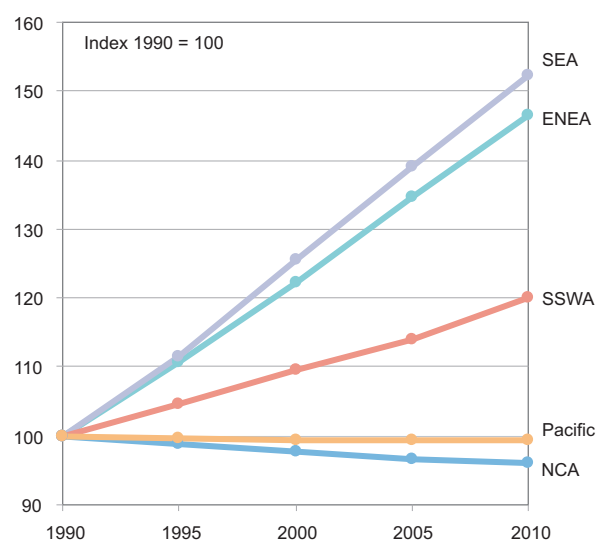
Urbanization

Data sources:	United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision.
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In 2010, 43% of the Asia and the Pacific population lived in urban areas, the second lowest urban proportion of a region in the world; however, in the last two decades the Asia-Pacific urban proportion has risen by 29%, more than any other region.

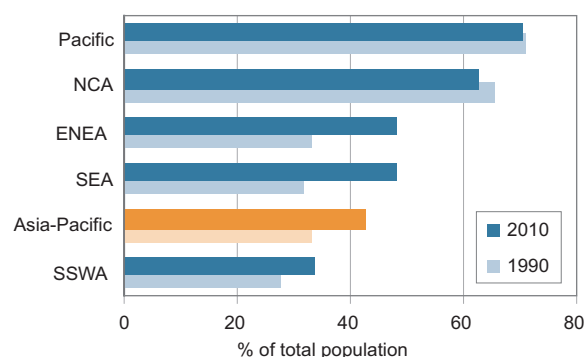
Between 2005 and 2010, the urbanized proportion of the world's population overtook the rural population (rising from 49% in 2005 to 51% in 2010); and the urban population continues to grow (the average annual growth between 2005 and 2010 was 1.9%). As of 2010, Asia and the Pacific is the second least urbanized region of the world, with only 43% of the population living in urban areas; however, it has the second fastest urban population growth rate, at an average of 2.0% per annum (2005-2010). Currently, Africa is the least urbanized region and has the highest urban population growth in the world, at an average annual rate of 3.5% (2005-2010). Across the Asia-Pacific region, the urban proportion and urban population growth rates vary dramatically.

Figure I.5 – Index of urban proportion, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990 to 2010



Within Asia and the Pacific, the Pacific subregion is the most urbanized, with 71% of the population living in cities and towns; however, the urban proportion was already at 71% in 1990. Micronesia (Federated States of), Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga are exceptions, each having less than 25% of their population living in urban areas. In contrast, South and South-West Asia is the least urbanized with only 33% of the population living in urban areas. Exceptions in this subregion are Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey, where approximately 70% of the population lives in urban areas.

Figure I.6 – Urban population, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990 and 2010



South and South-West Asia had the fastest urban population growth rate of all the Asian and Pacific subregions at an average of 2.4% per year during 2005-2010. The South-East Asia urban population growth was somewhat slower at 2.2% per year, followed by East and North-East Asia at 2.0% and the Pacific at 1.8%. In North and Central Asia the urban population growth rate has hovered close to zero over the last two decades (0.3% for 2005-2010).

In general, countries with the fastest urban population growth rates are also those with the lowest levels of urbanization. All ten of the Asia-Pacific countries with an average annual

Urbanization

urban population growth rate above 3.0% have an urban proportion at or below 40%.

In the Asia-Pacific region, rapid economic growth is closely linked with urbanization levels. By and large the more developed countries have relatively high levels of urbanization – for example, Asia-Pacific high income countries have an average urbanized proportion of 75%, while the LDC's of the region have an average of 27%.

Rapid economic development has encouraged rural inhabitants to migrate to urban areas to improve their economic opportunities and access to services. Rural-to-urban migration is also caused by such “push” factors as the inability of households to sustain livelihoods in rural areas for economic reasons, conflicts, natural disasters and environmental changes such as desertification and saltwater intrusion.

Other factors in urban growth are population growth and reclassification of rural areas as urban. The population growth rate in Asia and the Pacific is 1.0%, while urban population growth is 2.0%. Hence, assuming that fertility in urban and rural areas is comparable, roughly half of urban population growth comes from rural-to-urban migration and reclassification of rural areas as urban; the rest is due to population growth.

Part of the urbanization picture in Asia and the Pacific is the growth of mega-cities – cities whose population exceeds 10 million. Of the world's 21 mega-cities in 2010, 12 are in Asia, including 7 of the largest 10 cities. Although mega-cities are often portrayed as the face of urbanization in Asia and the Pacific, the reality is that most of the region's urban population lives in secondary cities and small towns. Specifically, as of 2009, 60% of the urban population in continental Asia lived in cities with a population of less than 1 million, while only 21% lived in cities of from 1 to 5 million.¹

**Largest 30 urban agglomerations, Asia and the Pacific countries
by international ranking, 2010**

World rank order	Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (millions)
1	Japan	Tokyo	36.67
2	India	Delhi	22.16
4	India	Mumbai (Bombay)	20.04
7	China	Shanghai	16.58
8	India	Kolkata (Calcutta)	15.55
9	Bangladesh	Dhaka	14.65
10	Pakistan	Karachi	13.12
13	China	Beijing	12.39
15	Philippines	Manila	11.63
16	Japan	Osaka-Kobe	11.34
19	Russian Federation	Moskva (Moscow)	10.55
20	Turkey	Istanbul	10.52
22	Republic of Korea	Seoul	9.77
23	China	Chongqing	9.40
24	Indonesia	Jakarta	9.21
26	China	Shenzhen	9.01
28	China	Guangzhou, Guangdong	8.88

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2010). World Urbanization Prospects, the 2009 Revision. ESA/P/WP/215. New York.

¹ *Urban Agglomerations 2009*. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XIII.7. Available from http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Documents/WUP2009_Wallchart_Urban-Agglomerations_Final.pdf.

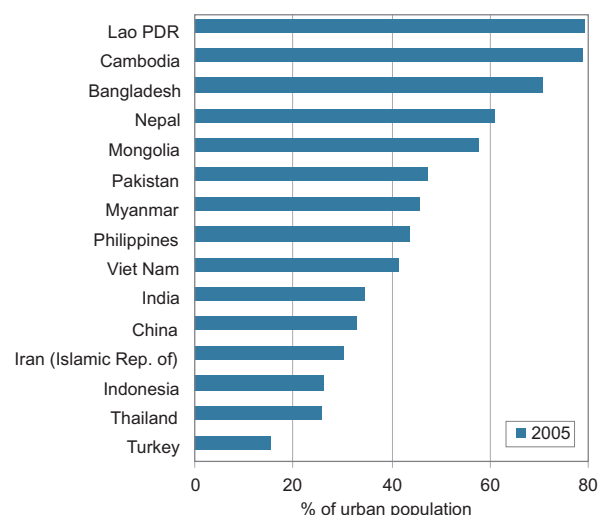
Urbanization

Current data on the urban slum population are sparse with 2007 data estimates for only 4 Asian countries (none in the Pacific). The last reasonably full set of available data (2005) contains estimates for 15 Asian countries (none in the Pacific). Based on 2005 data, the Asian and Pacific urban slum population exceeded 25% of the total urban population for 14 countries (all countries with available data with the exception of Turkey with 16%). As compared to 1990, 10 of the 15 countries with available data experienced declines in the percentage of the urban population living in slums. The comparison between years should be made with some caution, as cities and towns develop and land prices increase, slum dwellers may be driven out from the inner city, re-emerging in the urban periphery, beyond municipal boundaries. Those beyond municipal boundaries may not appear in official urban statistics.

In 2005, more than 30% of all urban residents in the two most populous Asia-Pacific countries,

India and China, lived in slums. In China the proportion of the slum-dwelling urban population was 31% while in India that proportion was 32%.

Figure I.7 – Urban slum population, countries in Asia and the Pacific, 2005



Cities and climate change

Cities both contribute to climate change and are affected by it. In 2006, the world's cities generated an estimated 67% of primary energy demand and 71% of energy-related global greenhouse gas emissions.² A regional breakdown for Asia and the Pacific is unfortunately not available. However, another study estimates that China's largest 35 cities contributed 40% of its energy-related carbon dioxide emissions.³ Based on a 2007 report, Asia and the Pacific untreated solid wastes contribute as much as 75 billion tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere every year; another indication of cities' significant contributions to greenhouse gas emissions.⁴

While the per capita carbon footprints in Asian and Pacific developing countries remain relatively low compared with those of developed countries, they are growing rapidly. As cities account for most such emissions, within a country the per capita urban carbon footprint is likely to be much higher than the per capita national-level carbon footprints.

Cities are also directly affected by climate change. An estimated 54% of the Asian and Pacific urban population lives in low-lying coastal zones.⁵ Cities in coastal deltas such as Dhaka, Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh City, Jakarta, Kolkata, Shanghai and Manila, among others, are highly vulnerable to sea-level rises, storm-water surges and flooding. In addition to the direct impacts of climate change, cities are also affected by climate-change-related impacts in rural areas such as floods, droughts, desertification and soil erosion, which increase food insecurity in cities and provide another "push" factor for rural-to-urban migration. Although the poor contribute the least to climate change, they can be expected to suffer the most from the negative impacts, whether they live in urban or rural areas.

² International Energy Agency, *World Energy Outlook* (Paris: 2008). Available at www.worldenergyoutlook.org/2008.asp.

³ Shobhakar Dhakal, "GHG emissions from urbanization and opportunities for urban carbon mitigation", *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, vol. 2, No. 4 (October 2010), pp. 277-283. Accessible from www.sciencedirect.com.

⁴ United Nations ESCAP and others, "Report: Regional Seminar & Study Visit on Community-based Solid Waste Management", Quy Nhon City, Viet Nam; 15-16 December 2007. Accessible at www.housing-the-urban-poor.net/Docs/SWMreport.pdf.

⁵ UN-HABITAT, *State of the World's Cities 2008/2009: Harmonious Cities*, HS/1031/08E (Nairobi, 2008).

International migration

Data sources:	United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision.
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Migration from, to and within Asia and the Pacific is a complex and dynamic phenomenon that is governed not only by economic factors, but political as well. Streams of temporary labour migrants flow between countries, changes in national borders can instantly transform residents into international migrants, refugees flee political turmoil, and more efficient and affordable transportation systems makes migration across the globe increasingly feasible.

In 2010, Asian and Pacific countries collectively hosted a foreign population of 53 million persons. This figure is similar to the 1990 figure, two decades ago. Worldwide international migration has been steadily increasing over the last two decades, thus the Asia-Pacific share of the global foreign population has proportionally decreased over time – from roughly 34% of the world's foreign population in 1990 to 25% in 2010. Considering that 61% of the world's population live in the Asia-Pacific region, these figures are relatively low.

In Asia and the Pacific, 1 in 3 of the foreign population live in North and Central Asia. At almost 18 million people, this is the largest foreign population among the Asia-Pacific subregions. Paradoxically, only 5% of the total population in the region lives in that subregion. The subregion hosting the second largest foreign population is South and South-West Asia, with almost 16 million. Together, the two subregions host nearly two thirds of the foreign population in Asia and the Pacific.

Although migratory movement is high within these two subregions, a large proportion of the foreign population may show up in migration statistics simply because of the redrawing of national boundaries over the past century. When country borders change, persons who had been residents of one country before the change automatically become foreigners under a different national administration without having moved.

In South and South-West Asia, the separation between India and Pakistan and between Pakistan and Bangladesh are the most dramatic examples of this phenomenon. North and Central Asia experienced a similar situation in conjunction with the breakup of the Soviet Union. For example, many of the foreign population in such countries as Kazakhstan or Uzbekistan are ethnic Russians or Ukrainians who had moved to other Soviet republics within the borders of the former Soviet Union. Following the independence of the Central Asian republics, many became classified as foreign without crossing international borders. Likewise, after independence and the reestablishment of the republics, many ethnic minorities moved from their country of birth to their countries of origin, such as ethnic Russians who returned to the Russian Federation and ethnic Uzbeks to Uzbekistan, adding to the foreign population.

The countries in the region hosting the largest foreign population are the Russian Federation (12.3 million), India (5.4 million), Australia (4.7 million) and Pakistan (4.2 million). Although the majority of migrants in the Russian Federation are actually returnees of Russian ethnicity, the Russian Federation is also an important destination for labour migrants, mainly from Central Asia. Given economic as well as demographic imbalances in the North and Central Asian subregion, migration from Central Asia to the Russian Federation is likely to continue to rise in the foreseeable future.

The share of the foreign population is often seen as an indicator of the openness of a country or region to migration. In small countries or territories of the region, the share of the foreign population compared to the overall population tends to be higher than in large countries. The countries or territories with the largest shares of foreign population to total population are all small, open economies, often with a political status that allies them to another, larger country. The five with the largest share are: Northern

International migration

Mariana Islands; Macao, China; Nauru; Guam; and American Samoa. For example, many residents of Macao, China, were born in mainland China. Similarly, many residents in American Samoa were born in the United States of America. Macao, China; Hong Kong, China;

and Singapore are all important destinations for labour migrants in the Asia-Pacific region and have particularly open immigration policies towards skilled immigrants; this is reflected in the large foreign population proportion in 2010, 55%, 39% and 39%, respectively.

Changes in measuring international migration

Measuring migration is a difficult statistical exercise. Moreover, there is no standard definition of what constitutes an international migrant.

One way to measure migration is to estimate the foreign population as the number of foreign-born persons or foreign citizens (a foreign citizen is a person living in a country that is different from their country of citizenship) in a given country at one point in time – an estimate of the migrant stock. Data on foreign-born persons or foreign citizens are usually taken from censuses or administrative records (especially in countries with a good vital registration system). This indicator has the merit of simplicity, but it does not capture actual migratory movements. In Asia and the Pacific, temporary labour migration has become the most prevalent form of international migration from and within the region.

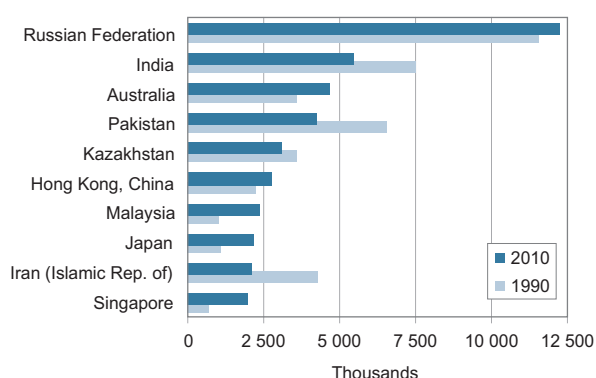
Data related to the migrant stock do not tell all that should be known. Existing data often indicate only the number of foreign or foreign-born persons in a country, not where they come from. The legal status of migrants may not always be identified: permanent residents, refugees, temporary workers, students and others are all lumped together as migrants. Little sex- or age-disaggregated data on migrants are available.

Another way to consider migration is through flow statistics – how many migrants have left the country or entered the country during a certain period of time. While migrant stocks reflect long-term developments, migrant flows represent migratory activity in a certain year and can also capture short-term movements. Detailed data on stocks as well on flows are essential inputs in designing relevant national policies. Statistics on migrant flows are usually taken from administrative records and lack comparability because of differences in registration methods and categorization by different countries.

Another difficulty in collecting migration statistics is the “irregular” status of many migrants. Some migrants may have entered a country without proper documentation. Others may have entered a country legitimately, but may not have the proper documentation to work or reside in the country they entered. In some cases, a migrant’s work permit may have expired. Such migrants with partial or no documentation might go uncounted because they do not show in administrative records; although they could be counted in censuses as all household members are theoretically captured regardless of legal status. However, irregular migrants may be reluctant to respond to census questions, especially those regarding their status because of fear of repercussions.

Although this Statistical Yearbook uses the most authoritative, internationally comparable data sources, the data on migrant stocks in the region must be interpreted with caution and contextual understanding.

Figure I.8 – Foreign population, selected Asian and Pacific countries and areas, 1990 and 2010



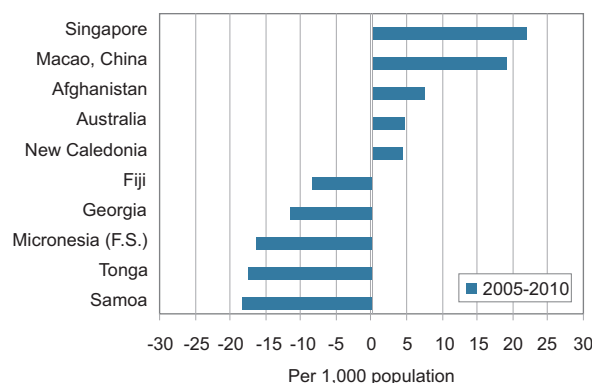
The share of foreign population in most countries of the region has changed little in terms of percentage points in the past two decades, with some notable exceptions. The shares of foreign population in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam increased significantly between 1990 and 2011 – in Singapore from 24% to 39% and in Brunei Darussalam from 29% to 37%. In absolute terms, the foreign population more than doubled in both cases. In Kyrgyzstan, the share of foreign population dropped from 14% in 1990 to 4.2% in 2010 and in Armenia from 19% to 10%. In small countries, a change of several thousand

International migration

migrants can significantly change the overall share, as has been the case in some Pacific islands. Another significant change happened in the Islamic Republic of Iran, where the foreign population decreased from 7.8% in 1990 to 2.9% in 2010, a decrease of approximately 2 million migrants, primarily due to repatriation of refugees from Afghanistan.

Another important indicator of migratory movements is the net migration rate – the number of international immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the average population of the receiving country over that period. Countries with a positive net migration rate are net countries of immigration, while those with a negative net migration rate are countries of emigration. Net migration rates in the Asia-Pacific region show clearly that low income countries are generally countries with emigration, while high income countries are countries of immigration. Countries or territories with the largest average annual net migration rate (per 1,000 population) between 2005 and 2010 were Singapore (31), Macao, China (20), and Australia (11). Countries with the lowest net migration (emigration countries) rates were Samoa (-17), Tonga (-16) and the Federated States of Micronesia (-16). Notably all are Pacific island developing economies.

Figure I.9 – Net migration rates, highest and lowest of Asian and Pacific countries and areas, annual average 2005-2010



The complexity and dynamism of migration is illustrated in several countries that are net countries of emigration, while they also have a large foreign population. For example, India, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran host large numbers of migrants but experienced net emigration between 2005 and 2010. Net emigration does not imply that immigration is low, only that emigration is higher than immigration. Note that the foreign population may reflect migratory history while net migration rates reflect current trends in migration.

The shape of current labour migration flows

Temporary labour migration has become a prominent feature of many societies in the region. Migrant workers' remittances have become important sources of income for Governments as well as households. Intergovernmental memorandums of understanding enable movement between countries for a limited contract period of temporary labour migrants who are usually not allowed to take their families with them. Contracts can be extended; or some migrants return to their country of origin and migrate out again. Temporary labour migrants do not typically aim at permanent resettlement, which distinguishes temporary labour migration from much of the historical migration, for example, to Australia, Europe, New Zealand or North America.

In Asia and the Pacific, some examples of significant flows of temporary labour migrant workers include:

- North and Central Asian migrants go to other North and Central Asian countries (for example from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan to the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan);
- Indian peninsular migrants go to the Middle East and to South-East Asia, mainly Singapore and Malaysia;
- The migration pattern of South-East Asian migrants from Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam are diverse. Migrants from Myanmar go mainly to Thailand (the majority through irregular channels because regular channels are difficult and costly); migrants from Indonesia go mainly to Malaysia, the Middle East, the Republic of Korea and Singapore; Filipino migrants go to the Middle East, Malaysia and Japan; and migrants from Viet Nam mainly go to Japan, Malaysia and the Republic of Korea.

International migration

The Republic of Korea has recently emerged as a new destination, attracting migrants from South and South-West Asia and South-East Asia.

Women make up a considerable share of temporary labour migrants, especially from Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines and Sri Lanka. In some years and from some countries, outflows of female migrants exceed those of males. The number of women from Nepal migrating to work abroad is increasing. Most female migrants work as domestic workers or in care service industries.

Child health

Data sources: WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO), World Health Statistics. UN MDG Indicators Database.

Data tables: Page 156 to 159

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The likelihood of a child born in Asia and the Pacific surviving beyond his or her fifth birthday has improved dramatically over the past two decades. However, wide disparities still exist at the country level, and child mortality rates remain stubbornly high in a large number of countries in the region.

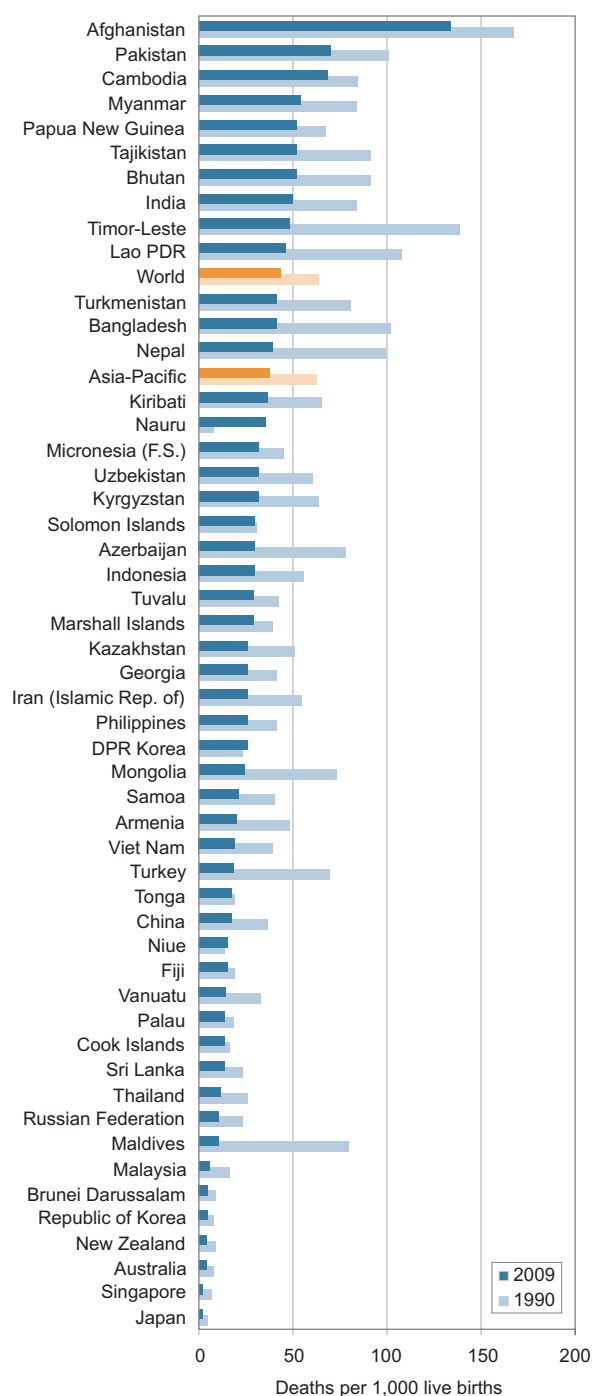
The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) in Asia and the Pacific was reduced from 86 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 49 per 1,000 in 2009. While this is an impressive improvement, many countries are unlikely to achieve Millennium Development Goal 4 (MDG-4), which targets a two-thirds reduction in U5MR between 1990 and 2015.

The infant mortality rate (IMR – an approximation of the number of deaths per 1,000 children born alive who die within their first year) was reduced by over one third, from its 1990 level of 63 deaths per 1,000 live births to 38 in 2009, slightly better than the world average of 43. The Asia-Pacific region thus falls between Africa, with an IMR of roughly the double, and Latin America and the Caribbean, with an IMR of roughly half that of Asia and the Pacific.

The most disturbing IMR and U5MR in the Asia-Pacific region occurred in South and South-West Asia at 52 and 69, respectively, in 2009. Although considerably above the Asia-Pacific average, the rates are still lower than the average rates of Africa; and they represent remarkable improvements of 40% and 43% respectively since 1990.

At the other end of the spectrum, East and North-East Asia registered the lowest IMR, at 16, in the region and the lowest U5MR, at 18, in 2009. North and Central Asia had an IMR of 22 and U5MR of 24. Notably, both subregions have reduced their rates by more than or almost half since 1990.

Figure I.10 – Infant mortality rate, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2009



Child health

Not surprisingly, the low and lower middle-income countries have higher IMR and U5MR, in general, illustrating how death rates among infants and children are critically related to a country's economic progress.

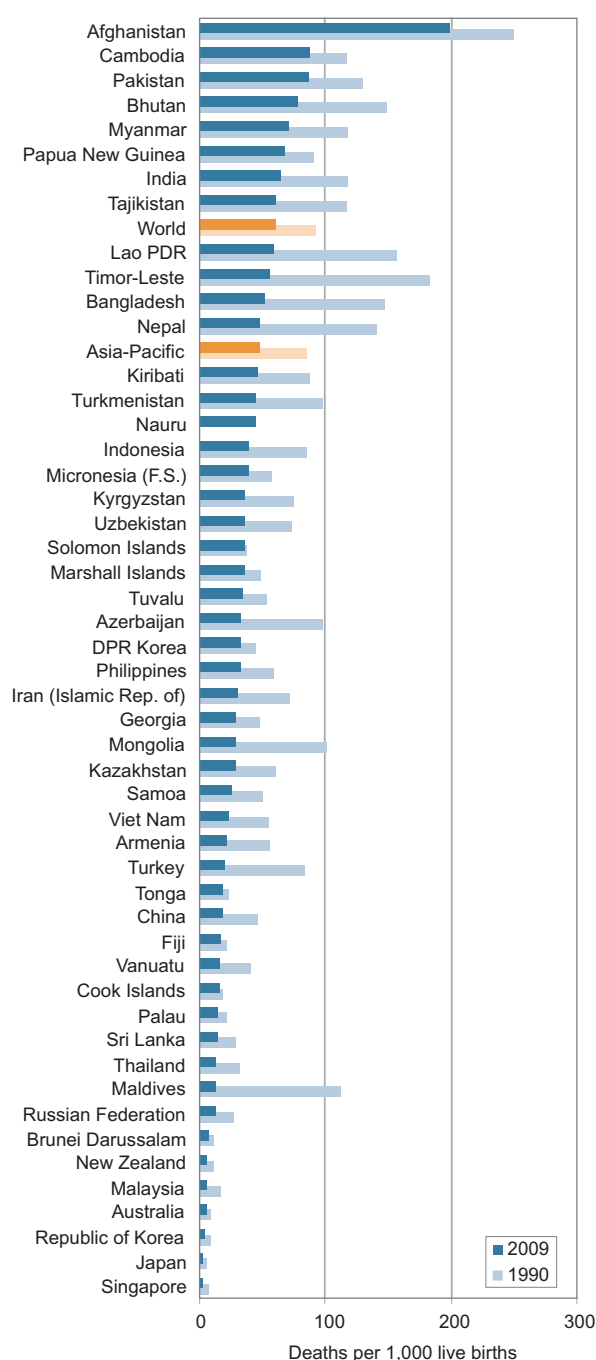
Variations in IMR and U5MR are seen across subregions as well as among countries within subregions. The average IMR for the entire Asia-Pacific region has been reduced by 39% from its 1990 level. Whereas East and North-East Asia shows the largest reduction at 54%, the Pacific subregion has reduced its rates only by 21%. Although the Pacific has seen only moderate improvements in IMR and U5MR during the past two decades, the Pacific region had the lowest IMR in 1990 and is still much below the regional average as of 2009. However, there are some alarming cases in the Pacific, such as Nauru which experienced a threefold increase in IMR between 1990 and 2009. In the Asia-Pacific region, Afghanistan is an outlier with the highest IMR in 2009, at 134; although this is an alarmingly high rate, it still represents a reduction of 20% from the 1990 level of 167.

Notably, a few LDC and LLDC countries have already achieved the MDG-4 target in reducing their U5MR by two-thirds; specifically, Mongolia (101 to 29), Timor-Leste (184 to 56), and the Maldives (113 to 13). One reason behind such impressive gains is that those countries had very high rates in 1990 that benefitted from successful delivery of key child-survival interventions. The extraordinary success of Maldives deserves mention – it is the only country in Asia and the Pacific to have reduced child mortality by nearly 90%. Although some countries are likely to achieve the MDG-4 target, many still lag far behind, particularly in North and Central Asia and in the Pacific.

Across Asia and the Pacific, U5MR has been reduced by a remarkable 43%. However, disparities exist at the subregional and country levels. Asian subregions registered a 43-58% reduction (depending on the subregion), while the Pacific subregion reduced its rate by only 22%. The U5MR in East and North-East Asia countries ranged from 3 (Japan) to 33 (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) in 2009.

Overall, the lowest U5MR levels (below 10) in the region occur in Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore. The highest U5MR (likewise the highest IMR) is found in Afghanistan – a shocking 199 per 1,000 live births. This statistic stands in contrast to the three next highest, which are an order of magnitude

Figure I.11 – Under-five mortality rate, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2009



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below that of Afghanistan: Cambodia (88), Pakistan (87) and Bhutan (79).

Nutrition

Child health, survival and development are causally and directly linked to nutritional status. The evidence to date suggests that reducing malnutrition levels will reduce child mortality. That relationship is explained by a complex set of variables, including underlying factors related to poverty, including food security, care of children, health services and environmental conditions. The prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age is a key measure of malnutrition, and is one of the nine indicators used in monitoring progress towards the MDG-1 target of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

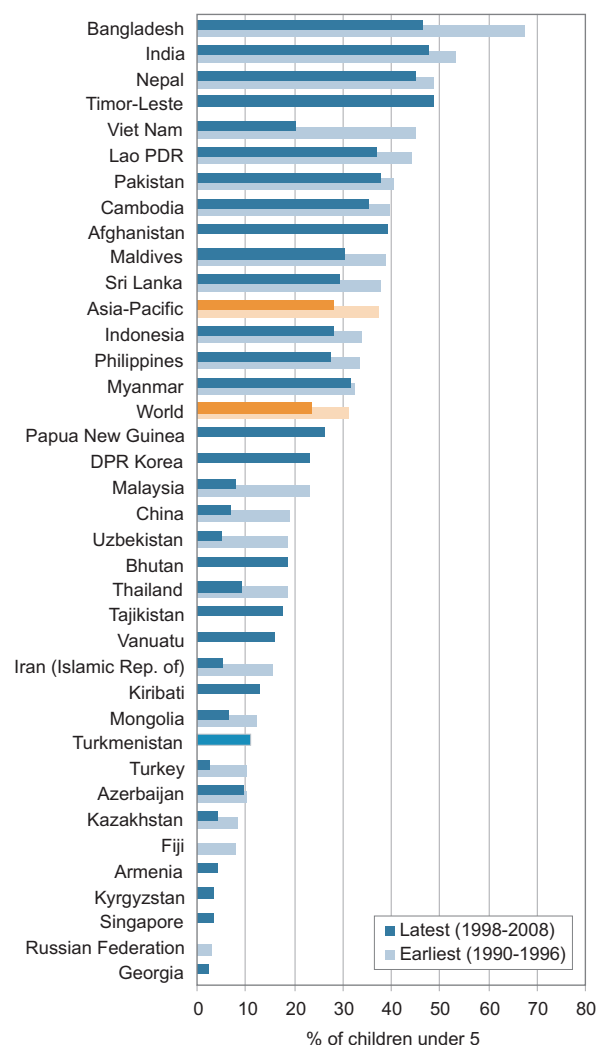
Unfortunately, data on the prevalence of underweight children is not available at regular time intervals for most Asia-Pacific countries. Conclusions based on this data are hence difficult to make.

In Asia and the Pacific, progress has been limited in reducing the prevalence of underweight children. However, based on available data, 10 countries have seen a 30% or more decrease in the proportion of underweight children (Bangladesh, China, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Thailand, Turkey, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam).

South and South-West Asia has the most countries with a high prevalence of underweight children. Four of ten countries in the subregion have a prevalence of underweight children of 40% or more, Afghanistan (40% in 2004), Bangladesh (46% in 2007), India (48% in 2005) and Nepal (45% in 2006). Outside South and South-West Asia, only one country has a prevalence of underweight children of more than 40%: Timor-Leste (49% in 2007).

Keep in mind, that such estimates must be interpreted with caution, owing to the limitations of recent data, particularly at the country level. Nonetheless, the seriousness of the issues is clear. Data aggregated by economic grouping demonstrate an obvious pattern of higher-income

Figure I.12 – Children under 5 underweight, Asia and the Pacific, earliest and latest



countries showing better progress and lower levels than countries in lower-income groupings.

Immunization

In the struggle to improve child mortality rates, a powerful preventive measure is availability of, and access to, effective immunizations. Vaccine-preventable childhood diseases include measles, polio, hepatitis B, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Vaccines for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus are administered together in a combination called DPT; the third and final dose of this vaccine, DPT3, is considered the best population-based measure of children reached with routine childhood immunizations. In Asia and the Pacific, DPT3 coverage has been high for

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the past decade; the coverage in 2009 was 83% (when the global average was 82%), up from 79% in 1990. The best performing subregions are East and North-East Asia (97%) and North and Central Asia (96%), followed closely by South-East Asia (88%) where the rate has improved remarkably from 75% in 1990.

The most stubborn DPT3 immunization rates are in South and South-West Asia; these are low as a direct consequence of the decline in DPT3 immunization coverage in India, which currently stands at 66%, down from 70% in 1990. All other countries in the subregion have seen an increase in DPT3 immunization.

Other low performers in the Asia-Pacific region, with DPT3 coverage below 70%, are the Lao People's Democratic Republic (57%), which has raised its coverage notably from 18% in 1990, and the Pacific island countries of Papua New Guinea (64%), Palau (49%) and Vanuatu (68%), all of which have registered declining coverage rates.

The proportion of children 1 year old or younger immunized against measles is a standard MDG-4 monitoring indicator. Measles is highly contagious; and in order to prevent devastating outbreaks, immunization coverage rates must be

consistently high. The global measles elimination goal is that countries must achieve 95% coverage of measles vaccine. In Asia and the Pacific, the percentage of children 1 or under who were vaccinated against measles in 2009 was 83%, which is much below the recommended 95%. The subregions of South and South-West Asia (at 76%), the Pacific (80%) and South-East Asia (88%) are still more than five percentage points below the 95% recommendation. As observed in DPT3 data, India has a high percentage of unvaccinated children; only 71% of children 1 or younger are vaccinated against measles.

Functional national childhood immunization programmes are considered an egalitarian public-health service provided to all classes of people in developing countries. Immunization rates are therefore a good indicator of the extent of inequalities that prevail in any given area/country. In terms of economic status, the population in the poorest quintile in Asian and Pacific countries generally had much lower rates of measles immunization coverage than those in the richest. Specifically in India, the immunization rate of the poorest quintile was 40% (the lowest in the Asia-Pacific) while the immunization rate of the richest quintile was 85% (a level similar to many other Asia-Pacific countries).

Causes of Under-five Mortality in Asia and the Pacific

In Asia and the Pacific, the major causes of child mortality are largely preventable; yet, in 2008, over 3 million infants and an additional 0.6 million children under 5 continued to die each year¹. The Child Health Epidemiology Research Group of WHO and UNICEF have comprehensively reviewed the causes of child mortality worldwide and produced evidence-based estimates related to time and cause of child mortality for each country for 2008. Based on this research, two out of every five child deaths (38.4%) occur during the neonatal period, from birth to 28 days of life. Those deaths were the result, in descending order, of preterm birth complications (14.4%), birth asphyxia (11.4%), neonatal sepsis (6.9%), congenital abnormalities (5.0%), and neonatal tetanus (0.7%). Neonatal deaths are closely linked to maternal deaths that in turn are related to standards of antenatal care and whether skilled health providers attend childbirth. Maternal and child health programmes need to be directed at both the pregnant mother and the newborn in order to improve these indices.

Pneumonia and diarrhoea cause 19.5% and 13.1%, respectively, of under-five mortality after the neonatal period (including neonatal deaths due to those diseases), representing a huge unfinished agenda. Together they account for 1.26 million or about one third of all child deaths in the Asia-Pacific region. These leading killers of children are largely preventable with simple and effective interventions such as antibiotics for pneumonia and oral rehydration solutions for diarrhoea. Yet public health systems in many countries struggle to deliver timely interventions to

¹ The data in this text box is from: Black, Robert E., and others (2010). Global, regional, and national causes of child mortality in 2008: a systematic analysis. *Lancet*, 375: 1969-87.

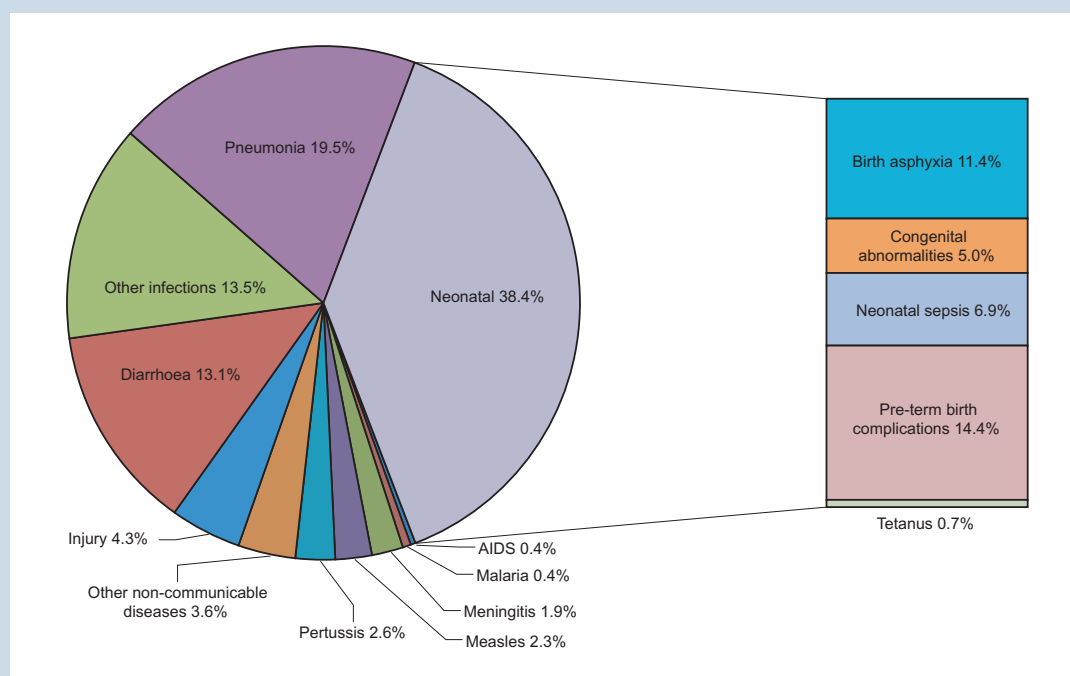
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a large proportion of their child populations. Access, especially for the most deprived, is a result of both supply- and demand-side barriers that need to be overcome.

Childhood diseases such as measles, pertussis and meningitis that are preventable by existing vaccines account for another 6.8% of the under-five deaths in Asia and the Pacific – despite routine childhood immunization programmes that operate in all countries. An additional proportion (13.5%) of under-five deaths is caused by a variety of infectious diseases, likely reflecting poor socio-economic status and harmful environmental conditions, compounded by lack of health service access. Two such diseases, malaria and HIV, cause 0.8% of child deaths – in contrast to the situation in Africa, where they cause 20% of child deaths. Finally, childhood injuries as a result of drowning and other accidents are an important preventable cause of under-five deaths comprising 4.3% of the U5MR burden.

Although under-nutrition, which includes stunting, severe wasting, and deficiencies of vitamin A and zinc, is not presented as a direct cause of death in these statistics, it has been found to be an underlying cause of under-five deaths. Inadequate breastfeeding is often part of the under-nutrition problem.

Under-five deaths by cause, Asia and the Pacific, 2008



Notes: All countries in the Asia-Pacific region for which data are published were grouped together for this analysis; the countries without data are the Pacific island countries or areas of American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia and Northern Mariana Islands. The “other infections” category includes some deaths due to preterm birth complications, birth asphyxia, and other prenatal causes.

Maternal and reproductive health

Data sources:	UN MDG Indicators database. WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO), World Health Statistics.
Data tables:	Page 160 to 162
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The maternal mortality ratio in Asia and the Pacific has dropped by more than 50% in the last two decades; however, maternal deaths continue to take too many lives in the region. The Asia-Pacific region accounted for 136,995 maternal deaths in 2008, nearly 40% of the world total.

The vast majority of maternal deaths occur in Africa (207,796 of the world total 358,773) and in Asia and the Pacific (136,995). Combined, Africa and the Asia-Pacific account for 96% of the maternal deaths with only 75% of the world population.

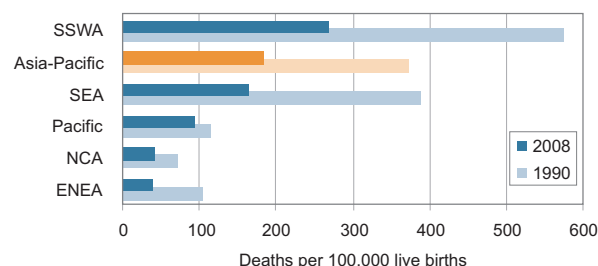
The 2008 maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 184 (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) in the Asia-Pacific region is much lower than the world average of 266. However, it is more than twice the MMR of Latin America and the Caribbean (85), more than 7 times higher than North America (23) and more than 18 times higher than Europe (10). The dramatic reduction of the Asia-Pacific MMR from 372 in 1990 to 184 in 2008 represents more than a 50% decline in MMR and significant progress in achieving Millennium Development Goal 5 (MDG-5) target of a three quarter reduction in MMR between 1990 and 2015. In the region, 177,300 fewer mothers died in childbirth in 2008 than in 1990.

While some Asian and Pacific countries have already achieved the target of MDG-5 (Bhutan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Maldives), for others the task will not be easy. In Kyrgyzstan the MMR has increased from 1990 to 2008. The MMR also increased in Singapore, albeit from a much lower base, comparable to European levels. Other countries with a high MMR and a slow pace of reduction (less than 20%) are Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, Thailand and Turkmenistan.

Although there are MMR differences between the Asia-Pacific subregions, more pronounced

differences are associated with economic development. The MMR differences are striking across economic strata, ranging from 517 for low-income countries to 10 for high-income countries. Collectively, the landlocked developing countries of the region have an extremely high MMR at 602 and LDCs are close behind at 550.

Figure I.13 – Maternal mortality ratio, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990 and 2008



Across the subregions in Asia and the Pacific, the lowest MMR prevails in East and North-East Asia, at 40 per 100,000 live births, followed closely by North and Central Asia at 42. The low subregional average of East and North-East Asia camouflages the very high MMR of 250 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a statistic that has changed little (by only 7.4%) from 270 in 1990.

South and South-West Asia is the worst off in the region with an average MMR of 269 and six countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan) showing a ratio at or above 200. Nevertheless, these figures represent a significant decline since 1990. Afghanistan has the highest MMR in the Asia-Pacific with an MMR of 1,400 per 100,000 live births, signifying that 1.4% of all births end with the mother dying.

In South-East Asia, the average MMR of 164 encompasses countries with extremely high ratios, the highest being the Lao People's Democratic Republic (580), Timor-Leste (370)

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and Cambodia (290), and countries with relatively low values, Singapore (9), Brunei Darussalam (21) and Malaysia (31).

The average MMR in the Pacific is 95; however, the calculation is based on only five countries (including Australia and New Zealand). Papua New Guinea has the highest MMR in the subregion (based on available data) at 250. The sparse data in this subregion do not allow for definitive conclusions on the subregion as a whole.

In Asia, the causes of maternal deaths are haemorrhage (accounting for 30.8% – mostly postpartum); hypertensive disorders (9.1%); sepsis/infections (11.6% – mostly soon after delivery); abortion (5.7%); obstructed labour (9.4%); anaemia (12.8% – preventable through iron foliate supplementation during pregnancy); ectopic pregnancy (0.1%); embolism (0.4%); other direct causes (1.6% – including complications related to caesarean section and anaesthesia); other indirect causes (12.5% – including complications related to malaria, cardiovascular disease and other conditions which complicate pregnancy or are aggravated by it); and unclassified (6.1%)¹.

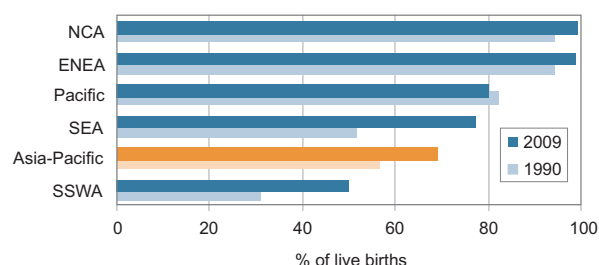
Prevention

Two critical interventions for combating preventable maternal and neonatal mortality are, first, to ensure access of pregnant women to antenatal care; and second, that women in labour have skilled health personnel in attendance.

The presence of a skilled birth attendant (a doctor, a nurse or a midwife) during the birth is an important determinant of successful childbirth. Similar to the world average, approximately two thirds of all deliveries in Asia and the Pacific were attended by skilled health personnel (SHP) in 2009. Of the world total of unattended births, just over half (23 million of the total 45 million) took place in the Asia-Pacific region in 2009, with South and South-West Asia accounting for 20 million of them.

Upper middle-income countries had almost universal coverage of births attended by SHP (97%) similar to high-income countries (100%); whereas the coverage rate in low-income countries was a very low 37%, with lower middle-income countries at 69%. In South and South-West Asia, births attended by SHP coverage was 50%; in South-East Asia, much higher at 77%. In both East and North-East Asia, and North and Central Asia, almost all births attended by SHP, maintaining a level above 90% with the exception of Azerbaijan and Tajikistan at 88%. In the Pacific subregion, where data are sparse, latest data available show high coverage for most countries (Papua New Guinea is the most notable exception) with the subregional average at 80%.

Figure I.14 – Births attended by skilled health personnel, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990 and 2009



Births attended by SHP coverage in Asia-Pacific subregions shows strong correlation with economic capacity when broken down by income quintiles; differences between coverage in rural and urban areas are also stark. At this level of disaggregation, data are available from most countries in South and South-West Asia, South-East Asia and North and Central Asia; however, data availability in East and North-East Asia and the Pacific is very limited (only Mongolia, Samoa and Vanuatu). The poorest quintiles in South and South-West Asia and South-East Asia showed significantly lower (more than 40 percentage points) births attended by SHP coverage rates as compared to the wealthiest quintiles for 5 of the

¹ Khalid S. Khan and others, "WHO analysis of causes of maternal death: A systematic review", *Lancet*, vol. 367 (2006), pp. 1066-74.

Maternal and reproductive health

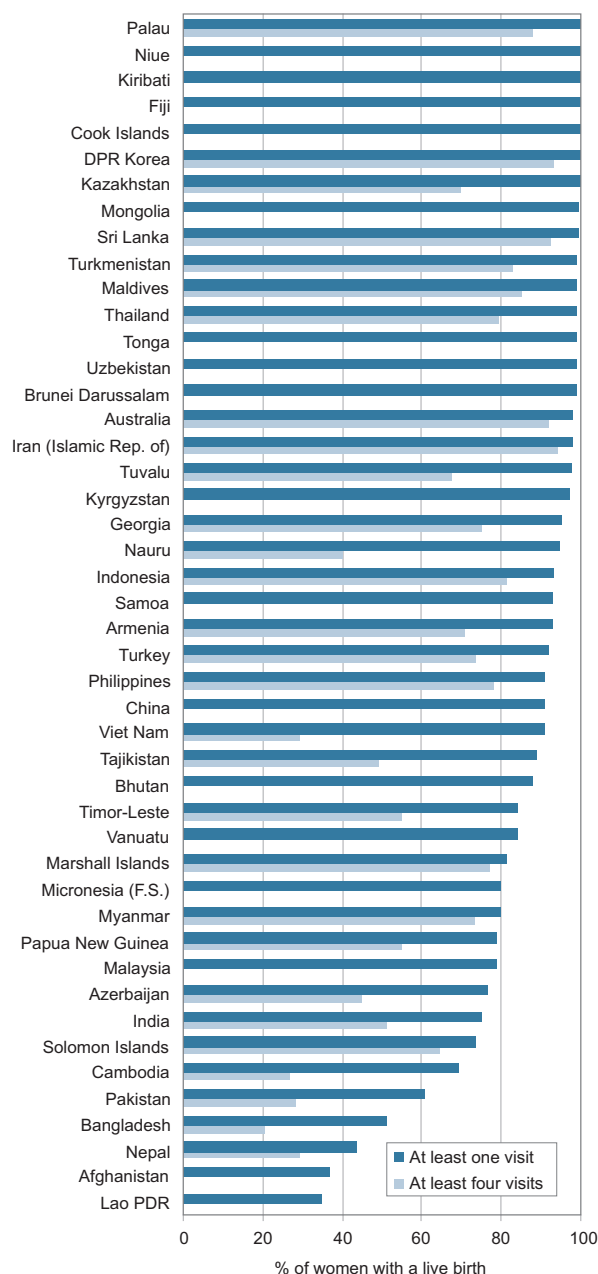
7 countries with available data in South-East Asia; and for 4 of the 5 countries with available data in South and South-West Asia. This indicates a high level of inequality in the provision of essential health service. For all Asia-Pacific countries with both income quintile and rural/urban data, the percentage point difference in births attended by SHP by income quintile is greater than the rural/urban difference. However, inequity between rural and urban areas still exists.

Antenatal care (ANC) enables early diagnosis and treatment of infections and potential complications in the mother and is an opportunity to prevent low birth weight and other conditions in the newborn. Approximately four of every five (80%) pregnant women had at least one ANC visit in Asian and Pacific countries in 2009. The unfortunate corollary of this statistic is that approximately 15 million pregnant women did not have a single visit for pregnancy-related care. Furthermore, some women wait until too late during pregnancy for the full benefits of antenatal care to be realized in terms of lives saved, both maternal and newborn.

The WHO recommends four ANC visits. In 18 of the 25 countries with both one visit and four-visit data (same year) available, more than 60% of women who complete one visit will complete the full four visits. Least-developed countries in Asia and the Pacific have an average rate of 37% for four ANC visits, correlating with a high maternal mortality ratio of 550.

The overall trend in the Asia-Pacific region reflects more than a one-third decline in the number of births not attended by skilled health personnel in the past 18 years, from 36 million in 1990 to 23 million in 2009. Although the increase in the proportion of births attended by a skilled birth attendant is impressive, improvement is still needed. Pregnancy care during ANC visits is critical to identify potentially high-risk pregnancies and provide treatment. Clearly opportunities for intervention are being missed here. Insufficient numbers of contacts are taking place during the intra-partum

Figure I.15 – Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits vs. at least one visit, Asia and the Pacific, 2005 to 2010



period when possible complications could be identified and addressed.

In addition to ANC and attendance of birth by SHP, family planning can also impact maternal mortality. Maternal mortality is affected greatly by the use of family planning – fewer pregnancies and births and greater spacing of births put mothers at less risk of dying during pregnancy and childbirth.

Maternal and reproductive health

One of the MDG-5 targets is universal access to reproductive health services, for which the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) – defined as current contraceptive use (any method) among married women of 15 to 49 years old – has been identified as a proxy indicator. In East and North-East Asia all countries (with available data)

have a CPR above 50%. Using the years for which the latest data are available for each country, the lowest CPRs are found in Afghanistan (23%, 2008), Pakistan (27%, 2008), Samoa (29%, 2009) and Timor-Leste (22%, 2010).

Community-based services for reducing maternal deaths

Each year many women die unnecessarily simply as a consequence of lack of healthcare during pregnancy and childbirth. This can be averted through appropriate contact with the health system, by facility or provider, during pregnancy and delivery with such interventions as antenatal care, skilled birth attendance and appropriate postpartum care.

Demographic and health survey data show that most poor women in developing countries deliver their babies at home.² Given that most maternal deaths also occur at home,² community-based interventions aimed at making home births safer could have an enormous benefit. This may take the form of traditional birth attendants or midwives with sufficient training and supervision who can ensure healthcare during pregnancy and at birth.

Part of the challenge for Asian and Pacific countries in combating maternal mortality is related to scaling up community-based approaches. For particular the expansion of training and improved compensation for and retention of trained reproductive health specialists such as birth attendants and midwives. Support for home births should be accompanied wherever possible. This can be done by improved communication to educate and inform women and their families, including household decision-makers, on the benefits and necessity of appropriate health care during pregnancy and delivery. An effective referral system should also be established.

² Dominic Montagu and others, "Where do poor women in developing countries give birth? A multi-country analysis of demographic and health survey data", *PLoS ONE* 2011, vol. 6, no. 2 (2011), c17155.

HIV and AIDS

Data sources:	UNAIDS 2010 Report on the Global AIDS epidemic. WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO). UN MDG Indicators database.
Data tables:	Page 163 to 165
Technical notes:	Page 251 to 252

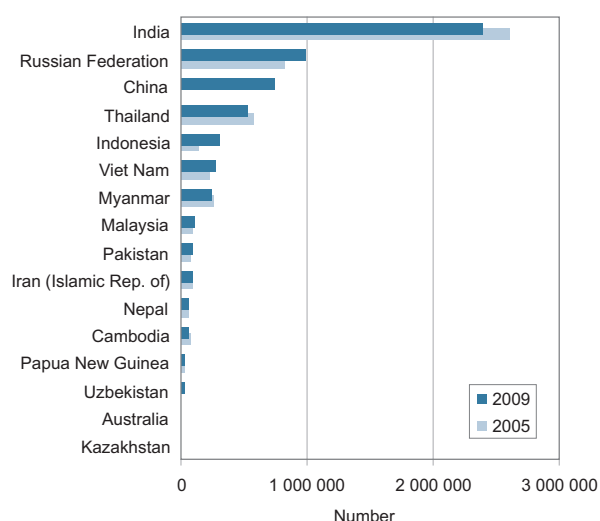
The Asia-Pacific HIV epidemic is stabilizing overall: new infections are declining and AIDS deaths are levelling off. However, prevention among populations at risk remains insufficient.

HIV prevalence

In Asia and the Pacific, an estimated 6.1 million people were living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in 2009, of whom 5.9 million were adults.

The number of people newly infected with HIV in the region was estimated to be 360,000 in 2009, 20% lower than the 450,000 new infections estimated in 2001, indicating that in Asia and the Pacific, as in the rest of the world, the epidemic is decreasing overall. An estimated 22,000 children (under 15 years) became infected with HIV in 2009 – a 15% decrease from the 1999 estimate of 26,000.¹

Figure I.16 – Population living with HIV, Asia and the Pacific, 2005 and 2009



In 2009, eight countries in the region reported an estimated 100,000 or more people living with HIV: China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Viet Nam. India alone had 2.4 million people living with HIV in 2009 and accounted for about half (49%) of the HIV burden. Together, these eight countries also accounted for 92% of all estimated new HIV infections in the region in 2009.

AIDS deaths

An estimated 300,000 people in the region died from acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related causes in 2009. Although AIDS still claims many lives in Asia and the Pacific, mortality related to AIDS has stabilized over the past several years in many countries. In 21 of the 32 countries with available data, the number of AIDS deaths in 2009 was equal to or less than the number of deaths in 2005. AIDS-related deaths among children declined from 18,000¹ in 2004 to 15,000¹ in 2009 – a decrease of 17%.

At risk populations

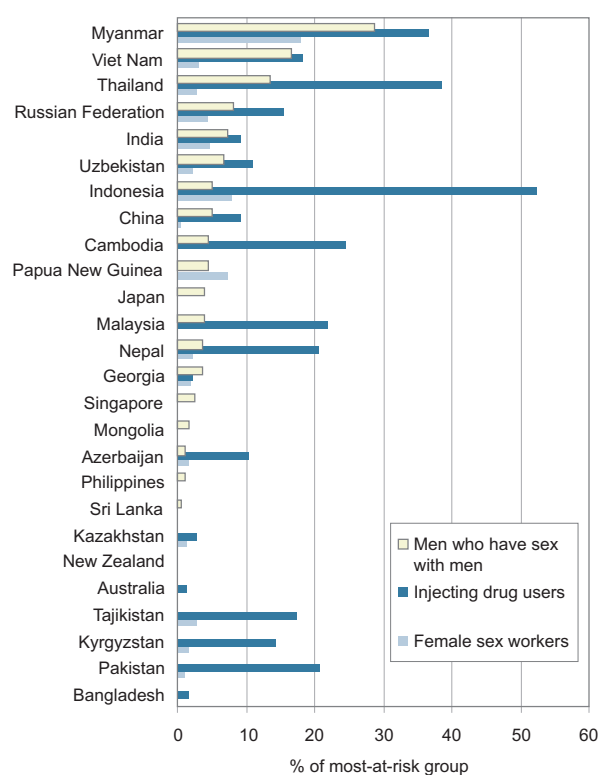
In most of Asia and the Pacific, HIV epidemics are concentrated in a few key populations: people who inject drugs, sex workers and their clients, men who have sex with men, and transgender persons. Depending on local contexts, their risk behaviours involve marginalized groups such as vulnerable young people, prisoners, migrants and refugees. While epidemics are driven by risk behaviours, the largest groups of people living with HIV are in these “at risk” populations and the intimate partners of those at risk.

The prevalence of HIV among female sex workers is low in most countries (under 10% in

¹ UNAIDS, *Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2010* (Geneva, 2010). Available from www.unaids.org/documents/20101123_GlobalReport_em.pdf.

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Figure I.17 – HIV prevalence rate in most-at-risk populations, Asia and the Pacific, 2009*



* Since there are no available data for year 2009, the following countries used other latest year where data is available: for female sex worker group – Bangladesh and Indonesia (2007), Australia, Azerbaijan, Myanmar, Nepal, and Tajikistan (2008); for injecting drug user group – New Zealand (2004), Bangladesh, Cambodia and Indonesia (2007), Australia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Tajikistan (2008); for men who have sex with men group – Cambodia (2005), Indonesia and Georgia (2007), Azerbaijan and Myanmar (2008), and Viet Nam (2010).

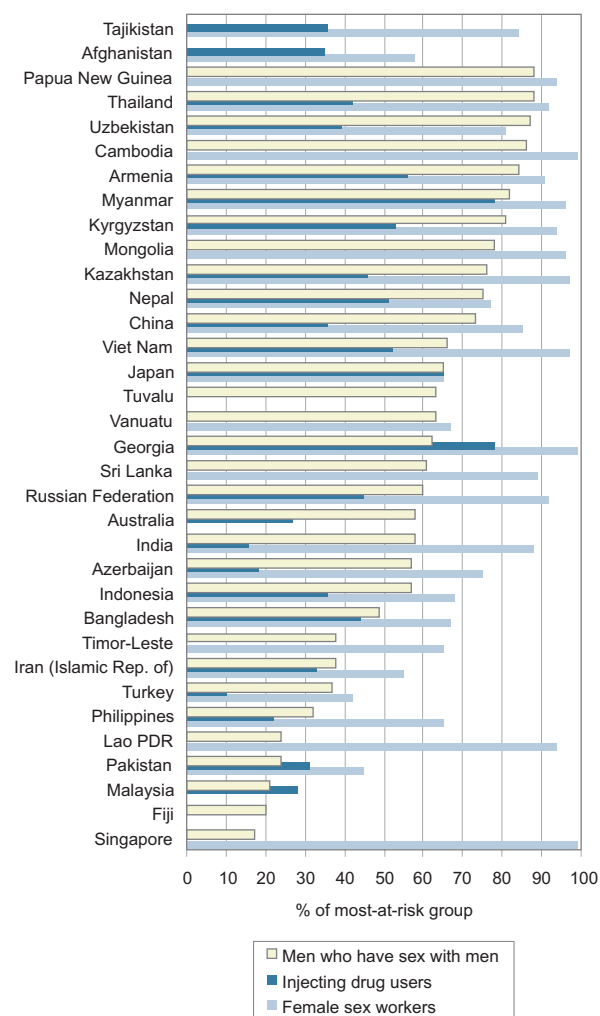
all countries except Myanmar). Successful programmes for HIV prevention among female sex workers have minimized HIV infection in several countries (especially, Cambodia, India and Thailand). Male clients of female sex workers may constitute a large HIV-affected population within several countries but remain an underserved population group. The proportion of men who visit sex workers, the number of clients per sex worker, and the levels of condom use during commercial sex are key factors in determining the spread of HIV.

Prevalence among people who inject drugs is higher than other at risk populations for all countries in the region with available data, with the exception of Georgia and the Philippines (where men who have sex with men show higher prevalence rates). Despite the fact that epidemics

among people who inject drugs have been evident since the beginning of the HIV spread in the region, Asian and Pacific countries have not sufficiently controlled epidemics involving intravenous drug users. HIV prevalence remains high in areas with contracting epidemics and is increasing in areas with expanding epidemics.

Epidemics among men who have sex with men are on the increase around the region – especially in cities. High-prevalence epidemics (13% to 32%) have been observed among those surveyed

Figure I.18 – Condom use in most-at-risk populations, Asia and the Pacific, 2009*



* Since there are no available data for year 2009, the following countries used other latest year where data is available: for female sex worker group – Mongolia (2005), Armenia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Singapore and Viet Nam (2007); for injecting drug user group – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Japan, Tajikistan, Turkey and Uzbekistan (2007); for men who have sex with men group – Bangladesh and Fiji (2005), Armenia, Australia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkey and Tuvalu (2007).

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in cities in China (13%), India (17%), Myanmar (32%), and Viet Nam (17%).²

In 2009, the reported rates of condom use in at risk populations varied substantially between countries and subregions of Asia-Pacific. For female sex workers, the rates ranged from 42% (Turkey) to 99% (Cambodia, Georgia and Singapore); for people who inject drugs, from 10% (Turkey) to 78% (Myanmar and Georgia); and for men who have sex with men, the reported rates of condom use ranged from 17%

(Singapore) to 88% (Papua New Guinea and Thailand) based on countries with available data in 2009.

However, the proportion of those at risk who have received an HIV test during the last 12 months and know their results, another important aspect of HIV contagion remains low in most countries; with median reported coverage of 34% for female sex workers, 22% for people who inject drugs, and 29% for men who have sex with men.²

Barriers to effective HIV response³

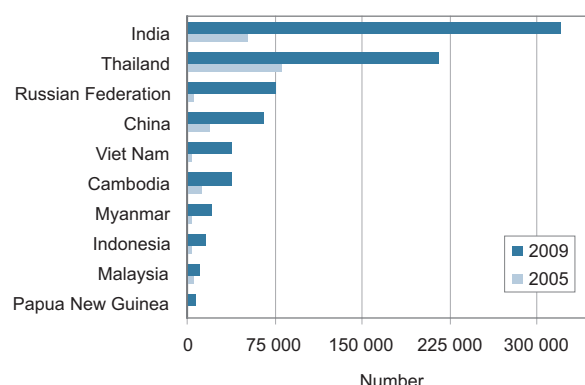
Legal barriers, gender-based violence, stigma and discrimination continue to hamper access to HIV-related services in the Asia-Pacific region. Laws obstructing the rights of people living with HIV and at risk populations are in effect in 90% of the countries in the region. Same-sex sexual relations are criminalized in 19 countries; 29 countries criminalize some aspect of sex work; and 16 countries pose travel restrictions on people living with HIV. Many countries enforce compulsory detention for people who use drugs and 11 countries apply the death penalty for drug offences. Stigma and discrimination for at risk populations and people living with HIV remain among the most important barriers to effective HIV responses in Asia and the Pacific.

Some national programmes have stepped up efforts to address stigma and discrimination, and some legal barriers are being removed. Despite the recent progress, further efforts are needed – for example, in advancing HIV laws and policies that are coordinated with other relevant laws and policies (such as those on drug control and prostitution) and repealing laws that criminalize key affected populations. Monitoring systems need to be put in place, HIV-related human rights abuses documented, and HIV laws, policies and guidelines enforced at all levels, including provision of affordable legal redress services.

Treatment coverage – a mixed picture

Approximately 820,000 people received ART in low- and middle-income countries in Asia and the Pacific in 2009, up from 629 thousand in 2008, representing the highest annual increase since 2003. Six countries account for over 90% of the ART treatment burden: China, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Russian Federation, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Still there are 14 million people estimated to be in need of antiretroviral therapy (ART) in low- and middle-income countries worldwide.⁴

Figure I.19 – Population receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART), selected Asia and the Pacific countries, 2005 and 2009



² UNGASS Country Progress Reports, 2010. Data taken from reports on progress in responding to HIV submitted by countries to UNAIDS on behalf of the United Nations General Assembly; reports for 2010 are available from www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/monitoringcountryprogress/2010progressreportsubmittedbycountries/.

³ This text box is based on: UNAIDS and others, Making the Law Work for the HIV Response: A Snapshot of Selected Laws That Support or Block Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support, July 2010. Available from www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/priorities/20100728_HR_Poster_en-1.pdf.

⁴ WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF, *Towards Universal Access: Scaling Up Priority HIV/AIDS Interventions in the Health Sector*, Progress Report 2010. Available from www.who.int/hiv/pub/2010progressreport/report/en/index.html.

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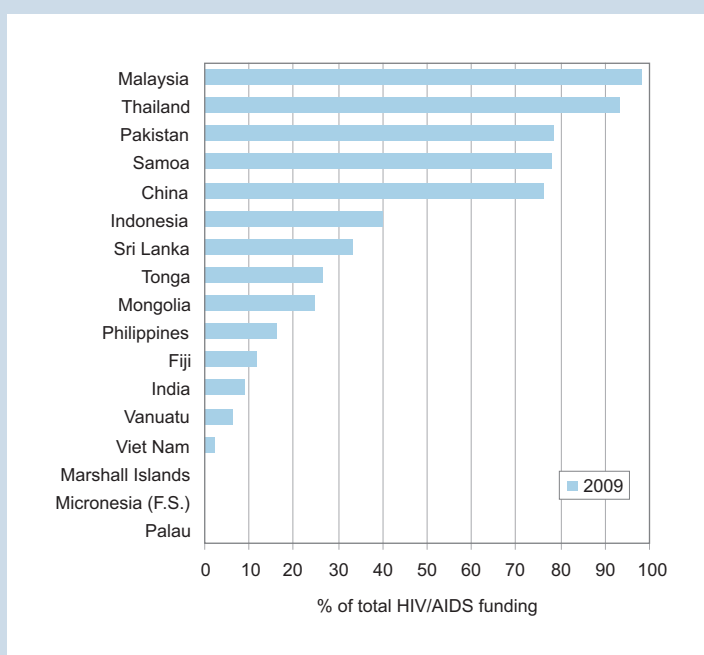
HIV funding gaps

In 2009, global funding for AIDS did not increase for the first time in 10 years.⁵ Total reported expenditure in 2009 in the Asia-Pacific region was about US\$1.07 billion. Overall, domestic public funding accounted for 53% of total reported expenditure, mainly because China and Thailand together spent over US\$500 million. International funding represented more than 50% of total AIDS spending in three quarters (19 of 25) of reporting countries. All low-income countries, as well as some middle-income countries (including India and Viet Nam), depend greatly on international funding for their AIDS response.

Total needs for an effective response in Asia and the Pacific are estimated to be about three times the current expenditure levels. In response to stagnating international funding, alternative national plans for AIDS response are imperative for continuing to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic. According to UNAIDS,⁶ middle-income Asia-Pacific countries will need to spend as little as 0.5% of their gross national income to fund appropriate responses.

The Asia-Pacific region currently scores lower than the global average in governmental funding for health. To be effective, increases in domestic AIDS funding must be combined with well-funded public health, which includes social protection mechanisms covering essential HIV and AIDS services.

Domestic HIV/AIDS funding as percentage of total HIV/AIDS funding, selected middle-income countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2009



⁵ A/65/797. Uniting for universal access: towards zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. Data also sourced from reports on progress in responding to HIV submitted by countries to UNAIDS on behalf of the United Nations General Assembly; reports for 2010 are available from www.unaids.org/en/dataanalysis/monitoringcountryprogress/2010progressreportsubmittedbycountries/.

⁶ United Nations, *Redefining AIDS in Asia: Crafting an Effective Response* (New Delhi, Oxford, 2008). Available from http://data.unaids.org/pub/Report/2008/20080326_report_commission_aids_en.pdf.

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Data sources:	WHO World Malaria Programme, World Malaria Report 2010. WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO).
Data tables:	Page 166 to 168
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The death toll from two of the world's most severe infectious diseases – malaria and tuberculosis (TB) – has declined significantly in most of the Asia-Pacific region but is still high in several countries. Overall, the Asian and Pacific region has made significant progress towards achieving Millennium Development Goal 6 (MDG-6) targets to halt and begin to reverse incidence of malaria and TB.

Malaria

Malaria is one of the most devastating of the communicable disease threats in the world, with 78 million cases and almost 118,000 deaths reported in 2009. It is also an important parasitic disease in the Asia-Pacific region with more than 5 million cases and 4,000 deaths.

Although the malaria cases per 100,000 population, in the Asia-Pacific region rose between 1990 and 2005, between 2005 and 2009, these cases were nearly halved and deaths caused by malaria were reduced by more than 10% – a remarkable accomplishment for the region. Nonetheless, malaria disease remains worrisome in some countries. The annual rate in Papua New Guinea was 20,137 per 100,000 population in 2009. Other countries with very high cases per 100,000 population in 2009 were the Solomon Islands (16,071), Timor-Leste (9,566) and Vanuatu (6,178). Additionally, malaria in many countries is grossly underreported.

Malaria was reported to have caused 4,226 deaths in Asia and the Pacific in 2009, which composes only 3.6% of all deaths from malaria globally. Africa had the largest share of malaria deaths – 96% of total deaths worldwide in 2009.

Although India reported the highest number of malaria cases in the region, Papua New Guinea was a close second despite the much smaller total population; both countries had more than

1 million cases in 2009. Next were Myanmar and Indonesia with more than 500,000 cases each in 2009. India also reported the highest number of deaths from malaria, over 1,000; followed by Myanmar, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The combined total of malaria deaths in those four countries was 85% of the regional total.

South and South-West Asia is the subregion with the largest proportion of cases, accounting for 44% of the regional total. South-East Asia and the Pacific come second, each with a 28% share of the total. In terms of deaths, conversely, South-East Asia accounts for the largest share, at 55% of all malaria deaths in the region, whereas South and South-West Asia accounts for 29% and the Pacific 16%.

Overall, Asia and the Pacific reported an increase in malaria cases between 1995 and 2000. The spike in rates was most dramatic in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

With increasing resources and improvements in detection, diagnosis and treatment as well as vector control, public health interventions continue to reduce malaria in most endemic countries. For example, the Solomon Islands reported cases of 89,778 per 100,000 population in 2000 that had declined to 16,071 by 2009. Papua New Guinea reported a lower yet still substantive decrease, from 29,813 to 20,137 over the same period. Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Sri Lanka had malaria cases exceeding 1,000 per 100,000 in 2000 which had decreased by over one half to less than 500 per 100,000 in 2009 in all three countries.

While the number of malaria cases increased in some Asia and the Pacific countries from 1990 to 2005, the number of deaths from malaria declined for most countries over that same time frame. This improvement can be partially attributed to success in diagnosing cases and providing appropriate treatment.

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Figure I.20 – Malaria cases in most affected countries of Asia and the Pacific, 1990 to 2009

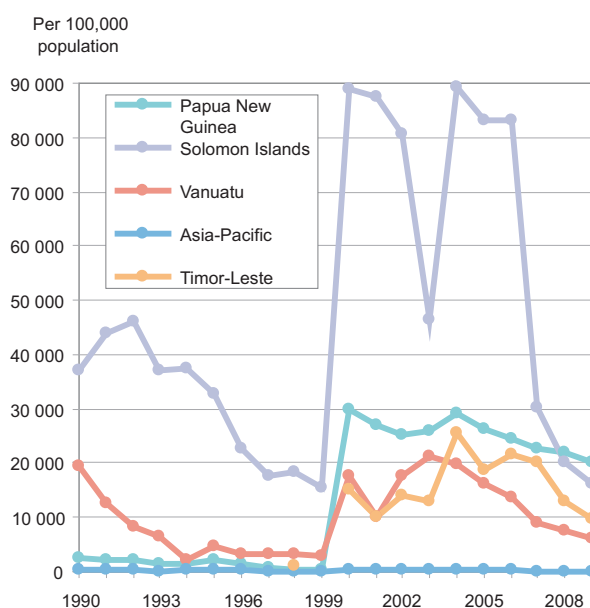
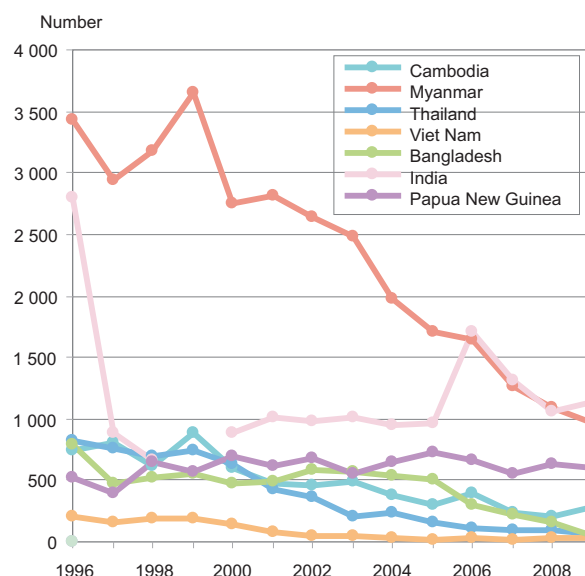


Figure I.21 – Deaths from malaria in most affected countries of Asia and the Pacific, 1996 to 2009



Combating Antimalarial Drug Resistance in Cambodia

Antimicrobial resistance

The development of resistance to antimicrobial medicines in the malaria parasite is a concern that may impact malaria related deaths in the future. This concern has received international attention as the theme for World Health Day 2011.

Antimalarial drug resistance

Resistance to anti-malarial drugs signifies the ability of a parasite strain to survive and/or multiply despite the administration and absorption of antimalarial medicine in recommended dosages. Resistance to earlier generations of antimalarial medicines such as chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine is widespread in most endemic countries. Infections show delays in recovery after the start of treatment, indicating resistance. The evidence is worrying that resistance to artemisinin has arisen along the Cambodian – Thai border. Artemisinin is one of the most effective drugs at present against malaria. The loss of its efficacy owing to resistance would present an enormous challenge to malaria control and elimination – locally and regionally – and a huge setback for global efforts to combat the threat.

Combating resistance

Confronting the possibility of such a catastrophe, WHO, the health ministries of Cambodia and Thailand, and others have developed and implemented a containment strategy. The initiative is funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and aims to contain and ultimately eliminate the spread of the artemisinin-resistant parasite from the border area. To halt the spread of antimicrobial resistance, a six-point policy package was developed.

Intensified vector control through 100% coverage of the entire population with long-lasting insecticide-impregnated bed nets.

Improved early diagnosis and treatment in remote rural areas through services of well-equipped and well-trained malaria workers in all villages farther than 5 km from a public health facility.

Used innovative high-technology equipment in screening and treatment of 2,800 villages in the targeted zone (Pailin province) to detect cases.

Used a real-time electronic surveillance and mapping system that can detect cases among residents and cross-border migrants.

Established additional health posts and clinics along the border to treat high-risk groups.

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Implemented 28-day follow-up of all detected malaria cases.

The project has received accolades from experts in the field. According to Dr. Yok Sovann of the Pailin Provincial Health Department, in 2009 “Krachab [village] had the highest number of malaria cases in Pailin province. Now, among the 100 fever cases we have just tested using malaria rapid diagnostic tests, none had malaria. Previously, at least 15 to 50 patients died of malaria in Pailin health facilities every year. But now, in late 2009 and 2010, there have been no malaria deaths. I think this is partly due to the activities of the containment project.”¹ Through the project, malaria drugs and rapid diagnostic tests are supplied on time, and health staff have gained knowledge and skills in effective malaria management.

Says Dr. Duong Socheat, Director of the National Malaria Programme of Cambodia, “Whoever is developing a fever is immediately diagnosed using a malaria rapid diagnostic test in the hands of trained village malaria workers. That will lead to proper treatment, in addition to good vector control.”

“When people in the community are less affected by malaria and have less to worry about, they can have greater freedom to work and get an education and better their lives,” says Dr. Sovann. “I’m very happy with the strong and close collaboration of all partners in the Containment Project – it has made my work here easier.”

Tuberculosis (TB)

TB incidence in Asia and the Pacific has declined in most countries and in the region as a whole, although some countries still carry a substantial burden of this communicable disease. An estimated 5.9 million cases occurred in the region in 2009, corresponding to an incidence rate of 143 cases per 100,000 population; while the global rate is 137. The 2009 regional figure reflects a decline by 8.3% since 1990, when it stood at 156; in comparison with the regional rate of 147 in 2000.

The Asia-Pacific region is performing better than Africa (at 295 per 100,000) but worse than Latin America and the Caribbean (at 44). However, with the largest population of all regions, Asia and the Pacific reports the greatest total incidence of TB.

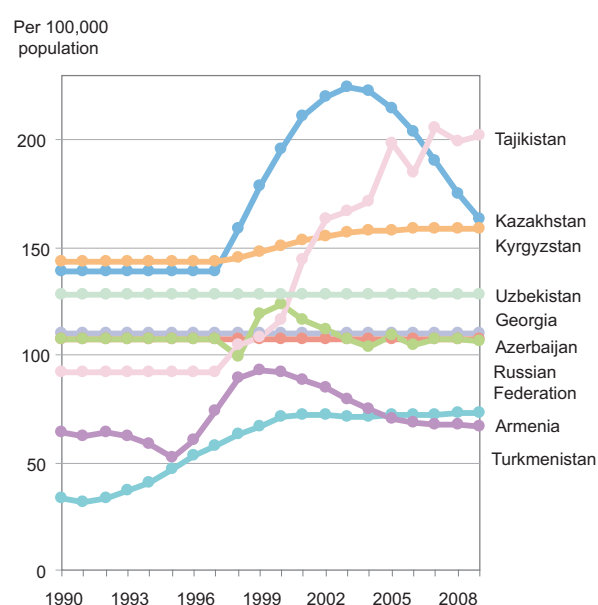
Of the subregions, East and North-East Asia (94 per 100,000), North and Central Asia (116) and the Pacific (57) are performing better than the world as a whole, with TB incidence lower than 137. The South-East Asian rate has been declining relatively slowly since 1990 (238) with 2009 incidence estimated at 217.

North and Central Asia has recorded an increase in incidence of tuberculosis since 1990. The subregion reached a peak of 127 per 100,000 in 2000; since then the rate declined to 116 in

2009. In the Russian Federation, the increase could have been sparked by the spread of HIV/AIDS, which has risen from 0.1% of the population in 1990 to 1.0% in 2009.

HIV/AIDS prevalence has seen smaller increases in other North and Central Asian countries from 1990 to 2009. TB in those countries may have increased as a consequence of the break-up of the former Soviet Union. Lack of drugs, medical

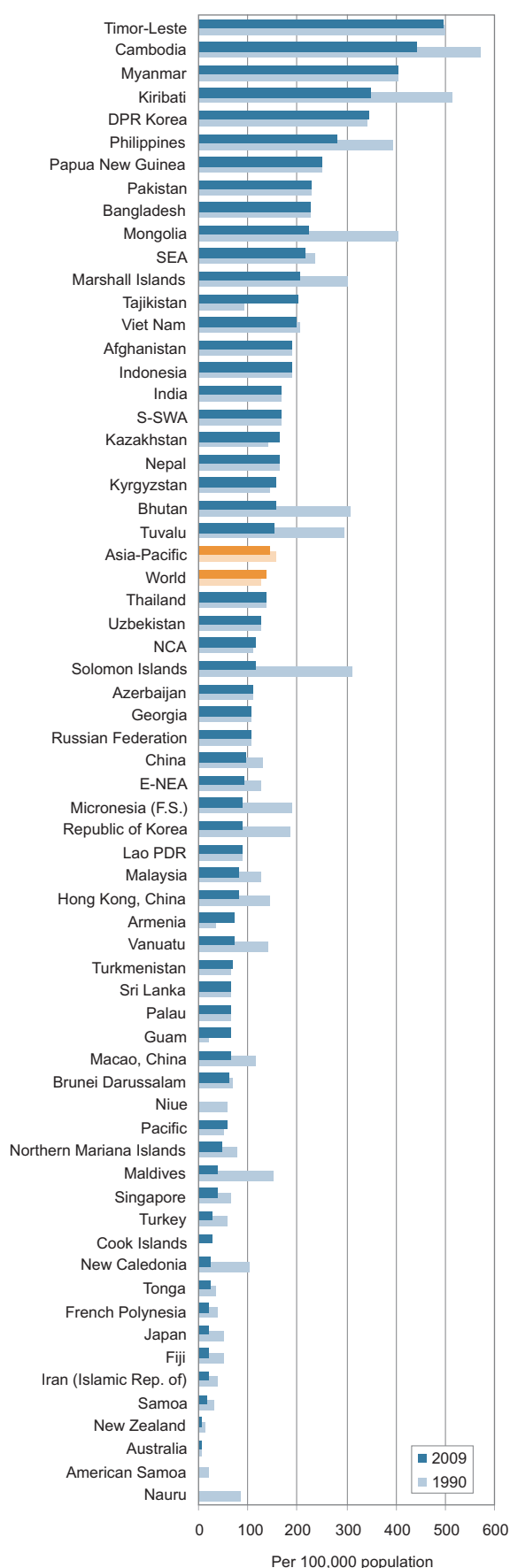
Figure I.22 – Tuberculosis incidence, North and Central Asia subregion, 1990 to 2009



¹ WHO, Combating Communicable Diseases: The Work of WHO in the Western Pacific Region, 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2010. Available from www.wpro.who.int/NR/rdonlyres/05F00135-6E1B-4C8D-814F-8134AF3C3A8B/0/RD10_1_DCC_MVP.pdf.

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Figure I.23 – Tuberculosis incidence, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2009



services, service providers and inadequate detection and diagnosis, together with poverty, malnutrition and poor living standards, may have contributed to the increase in such countries as Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

Although the incidence of TB in the Pacific subregion as a whole is very low (57 per 100,000 in 2009), countries such as Kiribati (at 351), Marshall Islands (207) and Papua New Guinea (250) are severely affected.

TB incidence in South and South-West Asia has been stable during the last two decades at 167 per 100,000. It is lower than in South-East Asia; however, the absolute number of TB incidence in the former is the highest subregional count, at 2.9 million, owing to its large population.

The case detection rate (CDR) under DOTS indicates progress in surveillance activity of TB control programmes. Late in 2010, WHO recommended using the CDR in all forms of TB detection, no longer only in producing estimates for smear-positive TB. That move reflects the global effort for universal access to TB care for all forms of TB, not only the most infectious. According to the 2009 estimate, the CDR in Asian and Pacific subregions ranged from 63% in South-East Asia and South and South-West Asia to 77% in North-East Asia – all subregions were higher than the global estimate of 62%.

TB prevalence is defined as the number of cases of TB at a given point in time per 100,000 population. In 2009, global TB prevalence was 201. The only region, where TB is more prevalent than in Asia-Pacific, is Africa (392, in 2009). However, during the past two decades, TB prevalence in Asia and the Pacific declined by 34% (from 331 in 1990 to 220 in 2009), indicating improved quality and coverage of TB treatment.

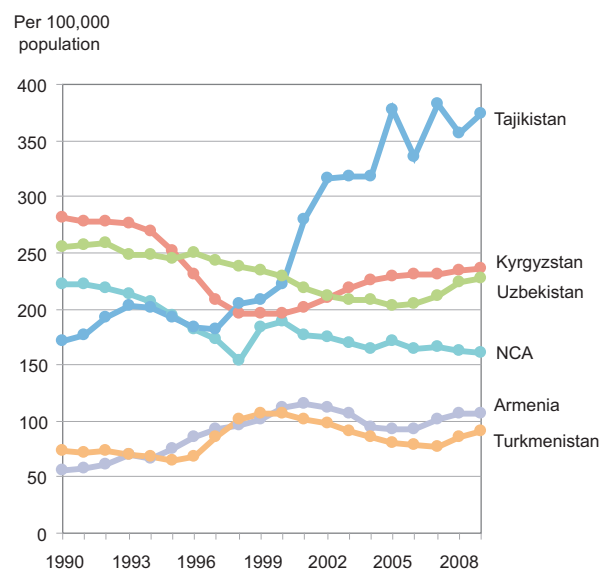
At the subregional level and in reference to 2009 figures, TB was most prevalent in South-East Asia (344) followed by South and South-West Asia (344). While Cambodia (693), Myanmar (597) and the Philippines (520) experienced high prevalence of TB, all three countries had managed to nearly halve TB prevalence since

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1990. In South and South-West Asia, TB prevalence was high in 2009 for Bangladesh (425), Pakistan (373), and Afghanistan (337). Also for these countries, the decline in TB prevalence between 1990 and 2009 was noticeable (at 15%, 34% and 25% respectively).

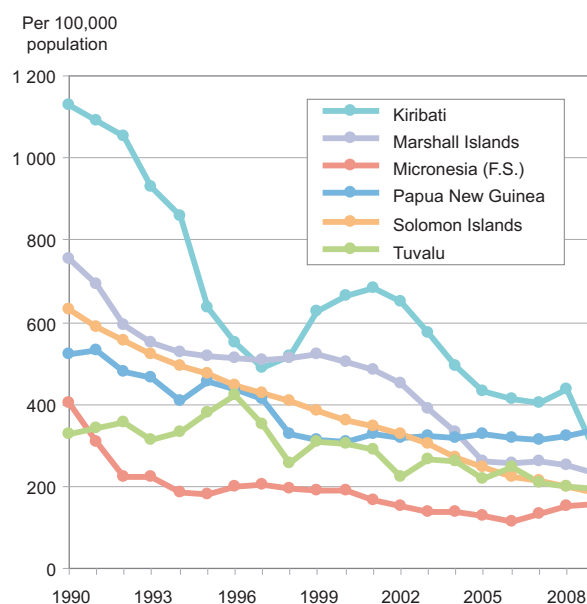
In contrast to other countries and subregions in Asia and the Pacific, TB prevalence increased from 1990 to 2009 in a number of countries in the North and Central Asian subregion, including in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The sharpest increase is observable in Tajikistan, at 118%. The overall declining trend in TB prevalence for this subregion is mainly due to positive developments in Georgia and the Russian Federation. In 2009, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (423) and Mongolia (323) experienced the highest prevalence of TB in East and North-East Asia. For Mongolia the rate of 323 represented a successful decrease of almost two thirds compared with the 1990 level.

Figure I.24 – North and Central Asian countries with increasing TB prevalence from 1990 to 2009



Although less visible in the trends in aggregate prevalence rates for the Pacific subregion, small island developing countries, including Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu have been highly successful in reducing TB prevalence since 1990.

Figure I.25 – Pacific countries with declining TB prevalence from 1990 to 2009



Other health risks

Data sources:	WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO), World Health Statistics and Global Information System on Alcohol and Health. WHO, Mental Health programme.
Data tables:	Page 169 to 170
Technical notes:	Page 253 to 254

In developed countries, years of life lost (YLL) to communicable diseases are relatively low; in stark contrast with developing countries, where communicable diseases have a higher share of YLL than non-communicable diseases. This overview highlights the growing and disproportionate impact of communicable versus non-communicable diseases in the Asia-Pacific.

Cause of death

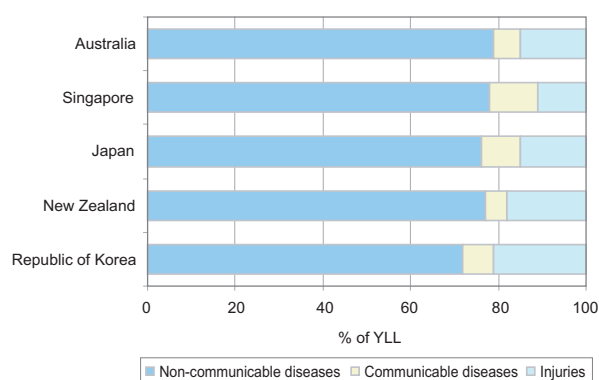
Causes of death are broadly classified in three categories, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases (such as cancer and heart disease) and injuries.

One way of assessing the impact of different causes of death is by assessing the years of life lost (YLL) for each broad cause of death. YLL, a measure of premature mortality, is an estimate of the average number of additional years a person would have lived if he or she had not died prematurely. YLL per person represents the difference between the global standard life expectancy, which is the same for all countries for a given year, and the age at death (if the age of death exceeds the life expectancy YLL is zero). YLL is an alternative to death rates that give more weight to deaths by younger people.

The shares of YLL for non-communicable and communicable diseases vary substantially among countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Developed countries have advanced healthcare systems and living conditions that help counter disease and prolong life, thus most developed Asian and Pacific countries have a high percentage of older people in their population. For developed countries, the risk of communicable disease is less than that of developing countries; however, as non-communicable diseases are more prevalent and severe among older persons (e.g., diabetes

mellitus, cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, genitourinary disease) these countries are more likely to have a higher percentage of YLL owing to non-communicable than to communicable diseases (and to have a lower YLL per capita).

Figure I.26 – Years of life lost by cause, high income Asia and the Pacific countries, 2008



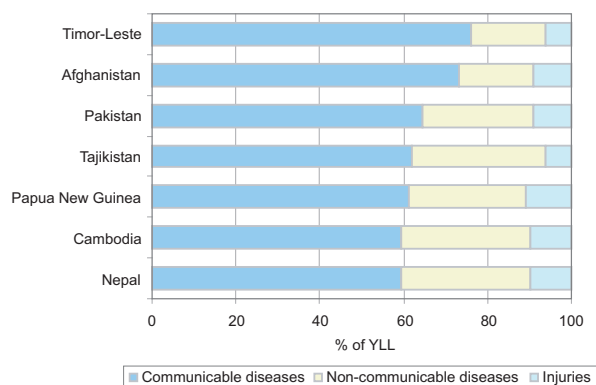
On the other hand, developing and least-developed Asian and Pacific countries are vulnerable to both non-communicable and communicable diseases. Since most of these countries have a relatively high proportion of deaths of young people (including children) which are often caused by communicable diseases, the figures for YLL due to communicable diseases are higher. Noticeably of the five Asia-Pacific countries with an YLL of 60% or more for communicable diseases (Timor-Leste, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and Tajikistan), three are LDCs.

Interestingly, non-communicable diseases kill at younger ages in low- and middle-income countries, where 29% of such deaths occur among people less than 60 years old; whereas in high-income countries, the proportion is 13.¹ This further demonstrates the value of advanced healthcare systems.

¹ WHO, *Global Status Report on Noncommunicable Diseases 2010* (Geneva, 2011). Accessible at http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789240686458_eng.pdf.

Other health risks

Figure I.27 – Most affected countries with 60% or more years of life lost to communicable diseases in Asia and the Pacific, 2008



Smoking

Smoking, the primary form of tobacco use, is one of the major risk factors related to non-communicable diseases (lung cancer, obstructive pulmonary disease and heart attacks). Tobacco is one of the five main risk factors for non-communicable diseases identified by the WHO (high blood pressure, raised cholesterol, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and obesity). In 2008, more than 5 million people in the Asia-Pacific region died from tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke, for an average of 1 death every 6 seconds.²

In 2006, North and Central Asia had the highest smoking prevalence rate for both females (22%) and males (61%). Huge differences in percentages of female and male smokers are observable in all subregions except in the Pacific. The difference between smoking prevalence of males and females was large in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (58 percentage point difference), Armenia (58), Indonesia (57) and China (56), while it was minimal in New Zealand (2), Australia (3), Nauru (6), and Nepal and Cook Islands (8 each). Nauru was the only country in the region where the smoking prevalence of females (54%) was higher than males (48%).

Of serious concern for public health, many countries in Asia and especially the Pacific have very high percentages of adolescents (13 to 15 years old) who use tobacco, both male and female. All of the Pacific island developing economies, except Fiji, showed ranges of adolescent tobacco use at or above 20% (for both males and females) – in contrast with the lower rates, especially among adolescent females seen in most Asian countries. Continuation of tobacco use from such an early age puts people at a much greater risk of contracting non-communicable diseases at an earlier age. If not addressed effectively, the problem will increase pressure on healthcare systems in the future and cause health expenditures to rise in those countries.

Alcohol

Alcohol is a causal factor in 60 types of diseases and a component cause in 200 others and it is also a precursor to injury and violence.³

Asia and the Pacific has a lower level of alcohol consumption than most other regions of the world – 5 litres of pure alcohol per adult (15 years and older) per year in 2005, compared with a worldwide average of 6 litres per adult per year. Such a low figure derives mostly from the large proportion of non-consumers in the population of many countries, as the Asia-Pacific region consumes 16 litres of alcohol per consumer as compared to the world average of 17.

Among subregions there is considerable variation in alcohol consumption, the regions with the highest consumption per capita are North and Central Asia (at 13 litres per adult per year) and the Pacific island countries (9 litres per adult per year). Based on alcohol consumption per consumer, the regions with the highest consumption figures are North and Central Asia (at 25 litres per consumer per year) and South and South-West Asia (21 litres). The Russian Federation has the highest adult consumption of the region, at 16 litres per adult per year, followed

² WHO, *WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008: The MPOWER Package* (Geneva, 2008). Accessible at www.who.int/tobacco/mpower/mpower_report_full_2008.pdf.

³ WHO, *Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health* (Geneva, 2011). Accessible at www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/msbgsruprofiles.pdf.

Other health risks

by the Republic of Korea (15 litres), Armenia (11 litres), Azerbaijan (11 litres) and Kazakhstan (11 litres). Some countries show a high level of alcohol consumption among consumers only, while per capita consumption among all adults is low. That duality indicates that many alcohol consumers in those countries are drinking at very high levels.

For every Asian and Pacific country with available data, women who consume alcohol drink less than men (differences range from 1 in Singapore to 24 in Tonga).

Figure I.28 – Alcohol consumption per adult and per alcohol consumer, Asia-Pacific subregions, 2005

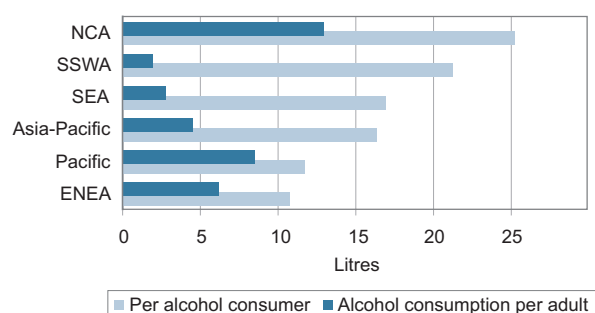
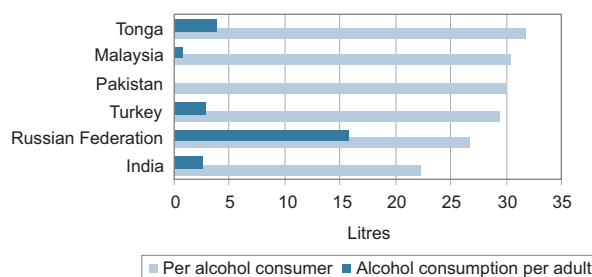


Figure I.29 – Alcohol consumption per adult and per alcohol consumer in some Asia and the Pacific countries, 2005



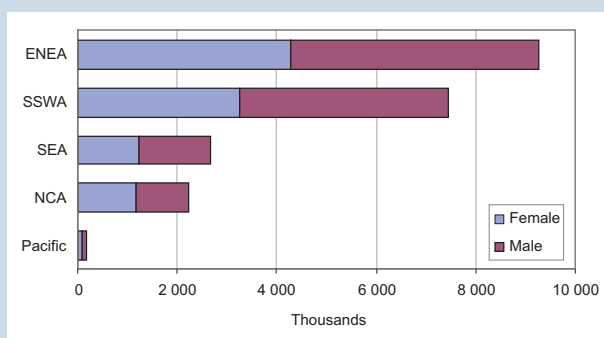
Suicide

The incidence of suicide is very country-specific, with no distinct pattern among Asian and Pacific countries. China, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Samoa and Sri Lanka have the highest reported suicides. Huge differences between female and male suicide rates can be seen in many countries. In all Asia-Pacific countries, with the exception of China, male suicide rates are higher. The greatest gender differences can be seen in the Russian Federation (with 54 for men versus 10 for women, per 100,000 people) and Kazakhstan (with 46 versus 9). These two countries are also the two countries in the region with the highest reported suicide rates among men.

Prevention to counter the threat of non-communicable diseases

Non-communicable diseases are a serious health threat and were the leading cause of death globally in 2008, according to the WHO Global Status Report on Non-communicable Diseases 2010. Chief among the non-communicable diseases causes of deaths were cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers and chronic respiratory diseases, constituting almost two thirds (63%) of all deaths due to non-communicable diseases.

Deaths from non-communicable diseases by sex, Asia and the Pacific subregions, 2008



Many non-communicable diseases are preventable through reduction of the main behavioural risk factors: tobacco use, physical inactivity, harmful use of alcohol and an unhealthy diet. Interventions to prevent non-communicable diseases are both achievable and cost-effective. For governments – as a public health measure – and for the affected individuals or families, prevention is cheaper than treatment.

Financial and human resources for health

Data sources: WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO), World Health Statistics.
Data tables: Page 171 to 172
Technical notes: Page 254 to 255

Public resources for health programmes in the Asia-Pacific region fall far short of the level needed for ensuring equitable access to essential services. Meanwhile, private expenditures on health are growing, mostly as direct, out-of-pocket payments, which work against goals of universal health care coverage. Inadequate numbers and inequitable distribution of health workers continues to hamper access to services in most of the region.

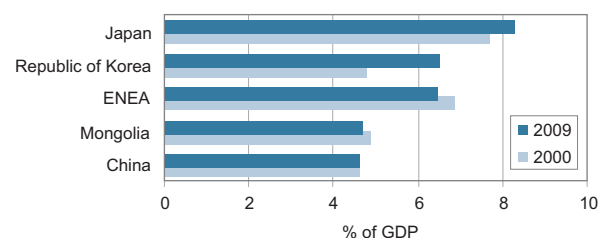
Healthcare financing is key in sustaining and developing health systems that aim at improving human health. Resource mobilization, risk protection, pooling resources and effective purchasing are critical functions of health-system financing. In the Asia and the Pacific, countries exhibit large differences in the mobilization of healthcare financial resources. In 2009, high-income countries in the region spent 8.0% of their GDP on health while low-income countries spent only 4.1%. In the same year, per capita total expenditure on health in “international dollars” or units of purchasing power parity (PPP\$) ranged from low (below PPP\$100) in some countries (PPP\$23 in Myanmar, PPP\$48 in Bangladesh, PPP\$63 in Pakistan, PPP\$69 in Nepal, PPP\$71 in Papua New Guinea, PPP\$86 in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and PPP\$99 in Indonesia) to high (above PPP\$2,000) in others (PPP\$2,086 in Singapore, PPP\$2,667 in New Zealand, PPP\$2,688 in Niue, PPP\$2,713 in Japan and PPP\$3,382 in Australia).

Total expenditure on health includes governmental spending from tax-funded health budgets and social health insurance funds, private health insurance, out-of-pocket spending on personal healthcare (including medicines) and external financing by international partners. Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP in the region declined in recent years from 6.3% in 2000 to 6.0% in 2009 (in contrast to all other regions).

Note that aggregate expenditure by subregion as a share of total GDP is influenced by the share of GDP for each country in the subregion. For example, in East and North-East Asia the expenditure as percentage of GDP fell from 6.9% to 6.5% however, all the individual country values (with the exception of Mongolia) show a constant or increased expenditure on health. The decrease in the subregional average is thus attributed to the increasing weight of China in the subregional average coupled with the decreasing weight of Japan in that same figure. This indicates that in the case of China health expenditure as a percentage of GDP has not increased and is still below the average for the subregion, despite favourable economic conditions.

Although the total expenditure on health as a share of GDP remained constant or increased for most countries in Asia and the Pacific, 14 countries experienced a decrease between 2000 and 2009 (Afghanistan, Armenia, Bhutan, Fiji, India, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu and Uzbekistan).

Figure I.30 – Total health expenditure, countries in East and North-East Asia, 2000 and 2009



Government expenditure

General government health expenditure largely depends on the degree of political commitment to health. In Asia and the Pacific, governmental commitment to health varies; in some countries health was deprioritised in the allocation of

Financial and human resources for health

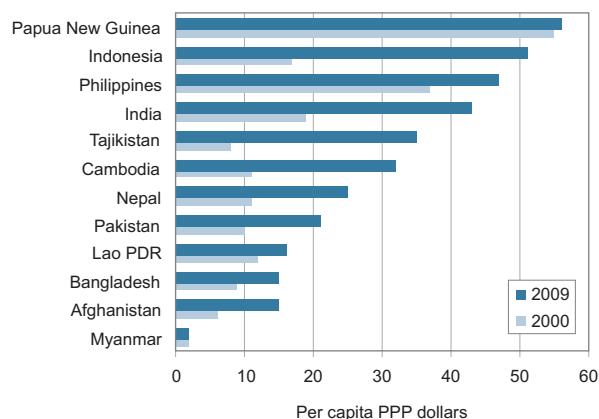
public resources from 2000 to 2009. Specifically, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, China, Fiji, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Myanmar, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Russian Federation, the Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Turkmenistan all experienced reduced government health expenditure as a proportion of government expenditure (note that almost half of these countries also experienced a decrease in total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP).

Although per-capita government expenditure on health is based on a very wide range of health and economic situations, it is considered an important indicator of the adequacy of healthcare financing. In 2001, the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health suggested US\$35 per-capita expenditure on health as the benchmark for the cost of a minimum package of essential health services. In 2009, the WHO High Level Taskforce on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems estimated that low-income developing countries need to spend at least US\$60 per person on health in order to make progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals. As of 2009, Myanmar has the lowest per-capita governmental expenditure on health in the Asia-Pacific region at PPP\$2. In Asia and the Pacific, the per-capita governmental expenditure on health ranged from PPP\$0 to PPP\$34 in 7 countries and from PPP\$35 to PPP\$60 in 5 countries. As PPP is equivalent to the purchasing power of US\$1, these figures demonstrate that many countries have not mobilized resources of the recommended US\$60 that is considered necessary to ensure equitable access to essential public health services.

Private expenditure

Private health expenditure is mainly a function of per-capita wealth and it also fills the gaps in public financing. In 2009, private health expenditure accounted for more than 60% of total health expenditure in 11 Asian countries (none in the Pacific). In the Pacific subregion,

Figure I.31 – Government health expenditure per capita, countries less than PPP\$60, 2000 and 2009



private health expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditure ranged from 1% in Niue and as high as 32% in Australia.

In the Asia-Pacific region, more than 80% of private health expenditure is reported as direct, out-of-pocket payment (much higher than the world average of 60%). Evidence is mounting that direct, out-of-pocket payment is a highly inequitable and inefficient method of resource mobilization for health. It affects equity in access, coverage and utilization of health services, and it impacts unfavourably and unpredictably on household income.

In 2010 WHO published the World Health Report – Health Systems Financing: the path to universal coverage with estimates that globally about 150 million people spend more than 40% of their household disposable income on health while about 100 million people are newly impoverished every year because of such direct, out-of-pocket payments (often called “catastrophic” expenditures for this reason). Many Governments in the Asia-Pacific region express serious concern about excessive household payments for healthcare services and have initiated policy measures to reduce out-of-pocket payments by improving financial risk protection and safety nets, especially for the poor and vulnerable population segments. Such efforts are likely to yield reductions in private expenditure on health in many countries.

Financial and human resources for health

Figure I.32 – Out-of-pocket health expenditure, Asia and the Pacific, 2000 and 2009

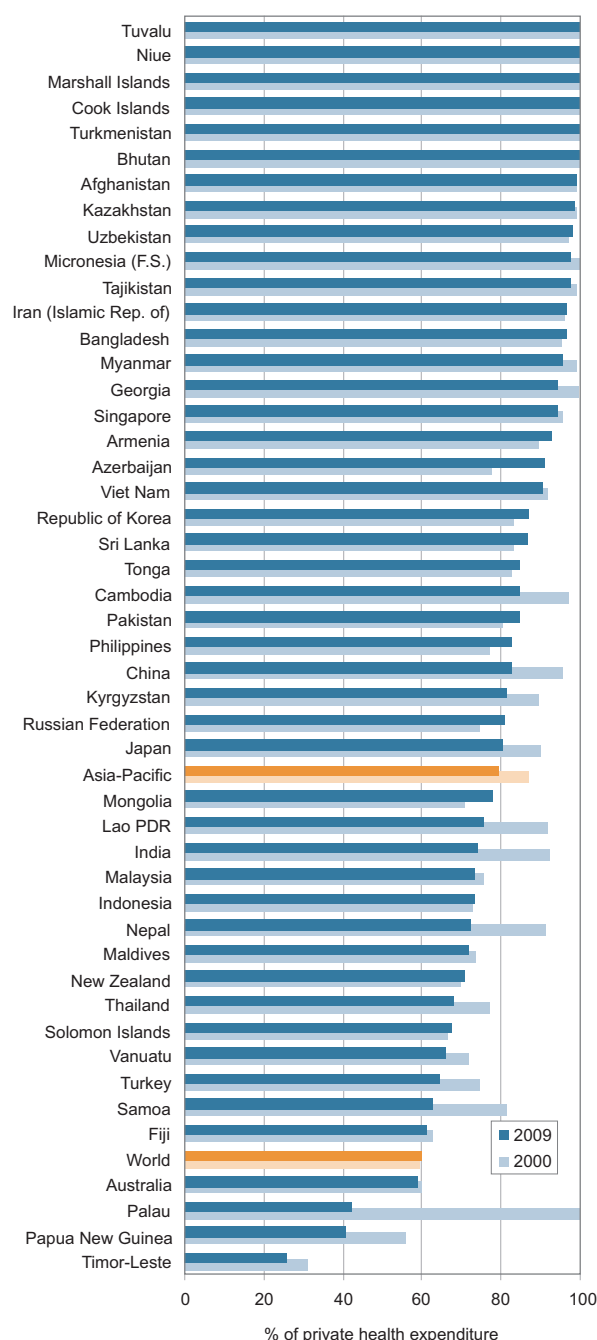
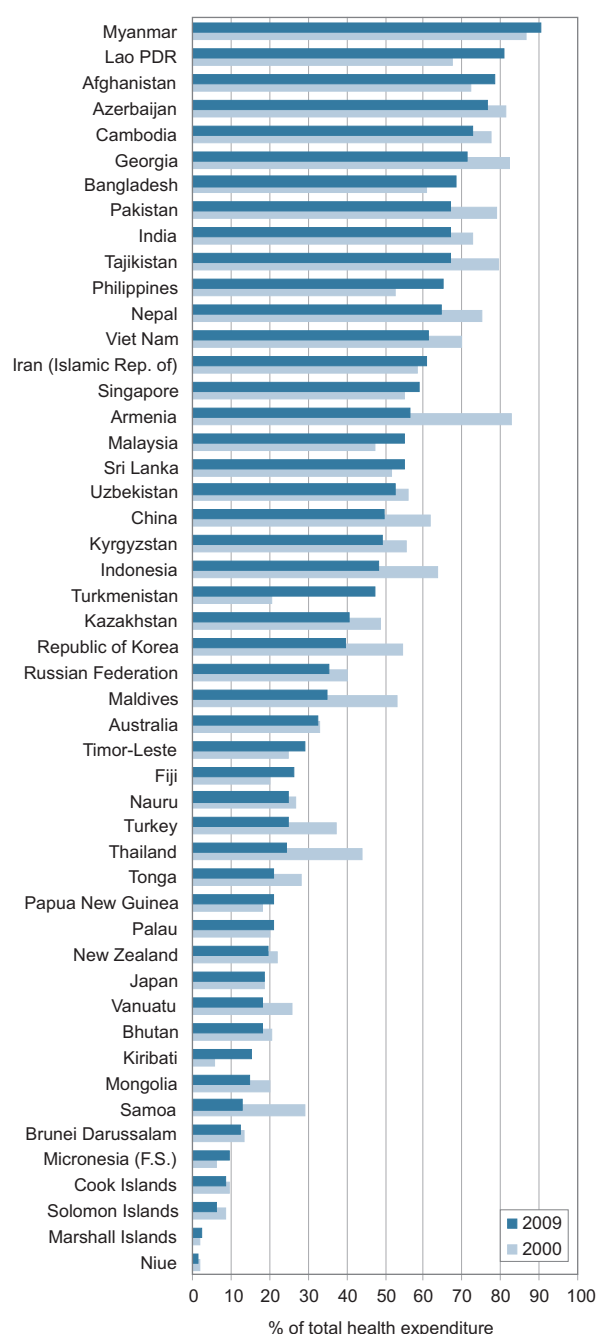


Figure I.33 – Private health expenditure, Asia and the Pacific, 2000 and 2009



Nevertheless, private health expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditure still remains high for many countries. In the Pacific, the dominant governmental role in financing health services precludes private health expenditure from carrying a large proportion of healthcare financing. Over the past decade, private health expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditure was below 35% in all countries of the Pacific subregion.

Mobilizing needed resources

If the guiding principle is universal healthcare coverage and improved health outcomes in the region, reducing direct, out-of-pocket, health expenditure and removing financial barriers to seeking care will be the most important health-financing policy issues for many countries. Policy analysis and discussions of health financing data are essential in monitoring and evaluating public

Financial and human resources for health

efforts in mobilizing financial resources for health, to ensure that they are adequate and access to services is equitable. Such discussions can lead to improved resource mobilization with adequate financial risk protection and safety nets, a necessary condition for attaining universal healthcare coverage.

Human resources for health

Apart from financial resources, the human resources available for public health interventions are critical in terms of their numbers, competencies, productivity and support. Availability of timely and reliable data, particularly regarding human resources in the health sector, both public and private, remains a challenge.

Simple trends are evident in the most recent data available. North and Central Asian countries tend to have the highest density of doctors, nurses and midwives, ranging from 20 to 45 physicians and 39 to 108 nurses and midwives per 10,000 population. The number of hospital beds follows the same pattern, ranging from 33 to 97 beds per 10,000 population. The South and South-West Asian subregion suffers the lowest density of doctors, nurses and midwives, ranging from 0.23 to 16 physicians and 2.7 to 45 nurses and midwives per 10,000 population, with 4 to 50 hospital beds per 10,000 population.

Among the countries in between those extremes, East and North-East Asia has better healthcare workforce densities than South-East Asia, followed by the Pacific.

The World Health Report 2006: working together for health provided evidence that 23 health workers (includes doctors, nurses and midwives) per 10,000 population is the health workforce density threshold, below which essential health services are hampered and maternal and child mortality rates increase. Only 35 countries in Asia and the Pacific have workforce density figures above that threshold, which includes all 5 of the East and North-East Asian countries with available data and all 9 of the North and Central Asian countries.

In South-East Asia, 6 of the 11 countries fall below the threshold of 23 health workers per 10,000 population, with Cambodia having the lowest density at 10 physicians plus nurses and midwives per 10,000 population. In the Pacific, 4 of the 16 countries with available data fall below the threshold, with Papua New Guinea having the lowest density at 6 health workers per 10,000 population. Among South and South-West Asian countries, 6 of the 10 fall below the threshold.

Unsurprisingly, countries beset with continuing poor health indicators, particularly high maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates, are the very ones suffering from lack or inadequate numbers of health workers. It is likely that further data availability and analysis would show that these countries also have an inequitable distribution of health workers within their borders, with density of health workers much higher in urban than rural areas, where the population is more vulnerable. Health workforce density data have implications for achievement of universal access and delivery of essential health services. Improvements in health outcomes are directly related to investments in the adequacy, competence, productivity and support of the human resource sector.

Participation in education

Data sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
Data tables: Page 173 to 175
Technical notes: Page 255 to 256

In the last decade most Asian and Pacific countries have made substantial progress in bringing children into school. However, more than 26 million¹ children of primary school age in Asia and the Pacific were not in school in 2008. Although the Asia-Pacific has seen substantial gains in secondary education, in 2008 only 6 out of 10 secondary-school aged children were enrolled in secondary education.

Millennium Development Goal 2 (MDG-2) specifies leaving no child out of primary school by 2015 and Millennium Development Goal 3 (MDG-3) aims to eliminate gender disparities at all levels of education by 2015. The UNESCO-led Education for All (EFA) initiative has reinforced those goals with a programme of action in the same time frame. Since EFA was launched in 1990, almost all Asian and Pacific countries have made substantial progress in bringing children into school.

Primary enrolment

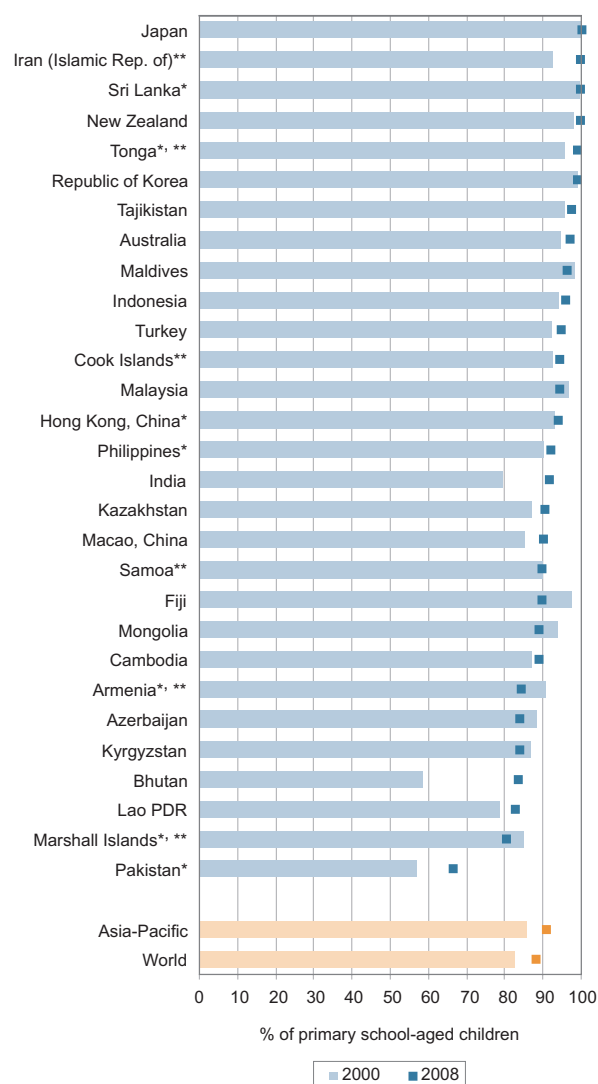
Between 2000 and 2005, the Asia-Pacific experienced an increase in net enrolment rate (NER) from 86% to 89%, but since 2005 the rate of increase has slowed (NER increased from 89% in 2005 to 91% in 2008). The remaining 5% to 10% of the primary-school-aged children not in school are often the hardest to reach and require targeted and innovative efforts. The Asia-Pacific NER is slightly lower than that of Latin America and the Caribbean, at 94% in 2008, but significantly higher than of Africa at 77%.

Within various country groupings in Asia and the Pacific, the highest primary NERs in 2008 are found in East and North-East Asia (based on 2005 data); South-East Asia; and North and Central Asia, where NERs exceeded 90%. In general, LLDCs and LDCs have low primary enrolment rates (NER average of 74% for

LLDCs and 81% for LDCs). Note that LDCs registered a substantial increase, from 68% in 1991 to 81% in 2008.

For the 29 countries in Asia and the Pacific for which 2008 data are available, the NER ranged

Figure I.34 – Net enrolment rate in primary education, Asia and the Pacific, 2000 and 2008



Note: *, instead of 2000, the data refers to 2001
 **, instead of 2008, the data refers to the latest year available.

¹ EFA Global Monitoring Report, 2011, Statistical Table 5 (Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia).

Participation in education

from 66% to 100%, reflecting very different levels of participation across countries. Overall, 17 countries had primary NERs of more than 90%.

Secondary enrolment

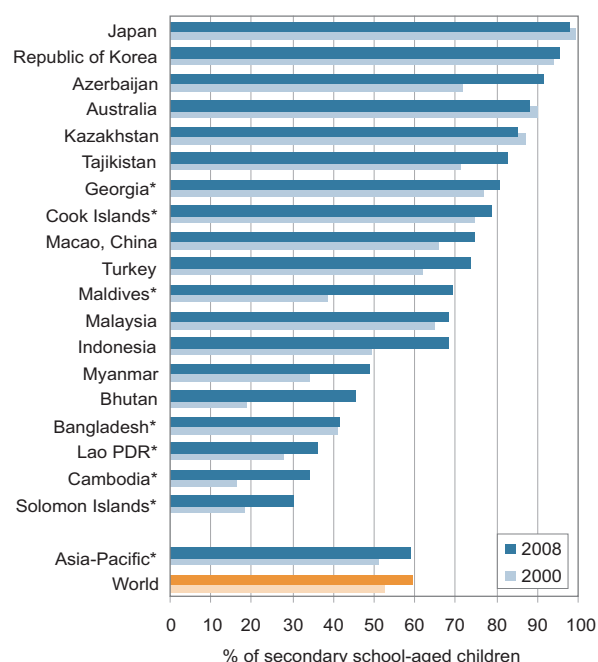
As the number of primary school completers increases, many countries focus attention on expanding secondary education. In South-East Asia, for example, the primary NER stayed relatively the same between 1991 and 2008, around 94%, but the secondary NER increased by 12 percentage points, from 2000 to 2008 (51% to 63%). In Asia and the Pacific between 2000 and 2007, secondary school enrolment rose from 51% to 59%.

Although the Asia-Pacific has seen substantial gains in education, 9 out of 10 children of primary-school age were enrolled in primary school in 2008, while only 6 out of 10 children of secondary-school age were enrolled in secondary education.

Differences between countries are greater at the secondary level than at primary. In 2008, secondary NERs ranged from a low of 27% in Afghanistan (2007), followed by 33% in Pakistan to a high of 98% in Japan. Of the 29 countries where data were available, 8 countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Solomon Islands in 2007; and Bhutan, Myanmar and Pakistan in 2008) enrolled less than half of their secondary-school-age children. Overall, the chances of receiving secondary education are far greater in richer countries. In 2008, the average secondary NER was only 43% in low-income countries, compared to the 94% average in high-income countries.

Such differences exist despite the noticeable improvements achieved in some countries. Azerbaijan, Cambodia (2007), Bhutan, Indonesia and Maldives (2007) recorded an increase of over 15 percentage points in their secondary NERs between 2000 and 2008. Among them, Bhutan and Cambodia more than doubled their participation rates over the period.

Figure I.35 – Net enrolment rate in secondary education, Asia and the Pacific, 2000 and 2008



Note: * The data refer to 2007 instead of 2008.

Tertiary education

Growing numbers of young people in Asia and the Pacific are benefiting from tertiary education. In this chapter, participation in tertiary education is measured by the gross enrolment ratio (GER) – the number of students enrolled in tertiary education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the five-year age group in the national population following the secondary-school leaving age.

Between 2000 and 2008, the average tertiary GER in Asia and the Pacific increased from 14% to 22%. Among the subregions, the highest GERs were in North and Central Asia at 56%, followed by 54% in the Pacific. Compared with secondary education, the chances of receiving tertiary education depend even more on national income level. Among the high-income economies, the GER was 71%, compared with 10% for the low-income group.

Among the 27 countries with 2008 data, 6 had tertiary GERs of 15% or less: Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan and Uzbekistan – almost all

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of them low-income countries. On the other hand, the Republic of Korea (98%), New Zealand (79%), Australia (77%) and the Russian Federation (77%) had the highest GERs.

Gender equality

MDG-3 and the EFA initiative both seek eradication of gender disparities at all levels of education by 2015. To assess gender differences, the gender parity index (GPI) is commonly used. It is the combined value of an indicator for females divided by that for males. A GPI value of less than one indicates that males have a relatively greater advantage, while a GPI greater than one indicates that females are relatively advantaged. Parity is usually considered to have been achieved when the GPI lies between 0.97 and 1.03.

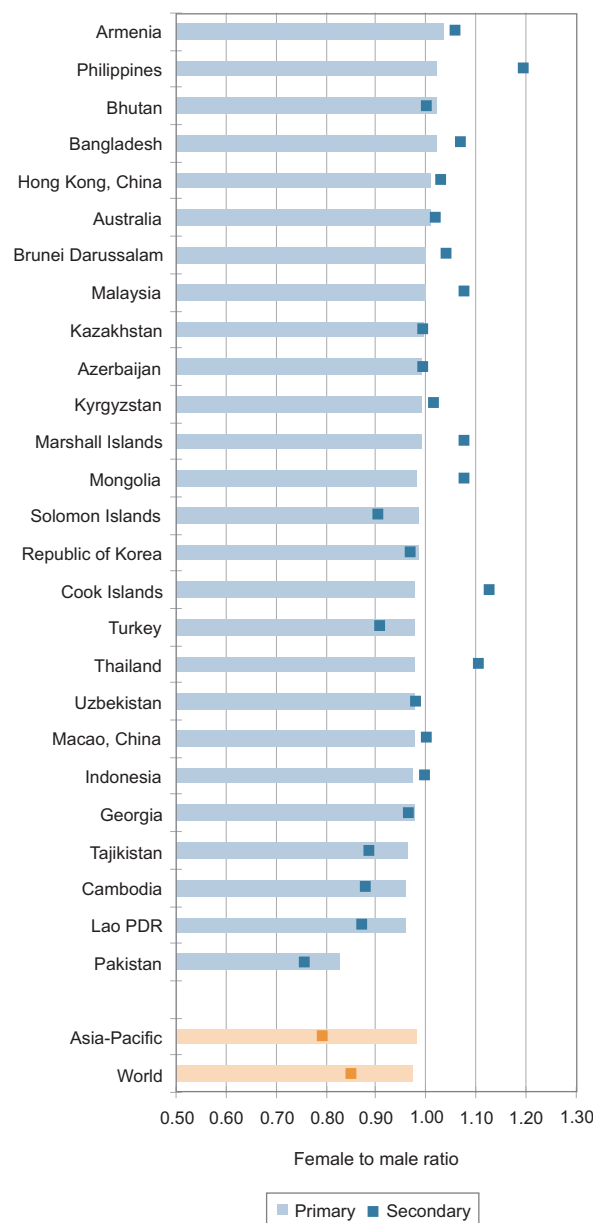
Most Asian and Pacific countries have achieved gender parity at primary school level, showing a regional GPI average for primary NER of 0.98 in 2008. Of the 26 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, for which recent data are available (2007 to 2009), more than three quarters had gender parity with respect to primary NER. Six countries (Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, and Tajikistan) still show disparities between sexes, in favour of boys (with GPI at or below 0.97). In Pakistan, only 8 girls of primary-school age are enrolled in primary school for every 10 boys of the same age.

At the secondary level, the regional average is far from nearing parity with a GPI of 0.79 in 2007. Regional averages, however, mask inequalities among countries, particularly at the secondary level. The GPI for secondary NER ranged from 0.38 in Afghanistan (2007) to 1.19 in the Philippines (2008).

Duration of education by gender

The expected duration of education is a key indicator of educational attainment – the number of years a child of school entrance age is expected to spend in school through university, including years spent in repeating grade levels. In 2008, the number of expected years of schooling in Asia and the Pacific was 11.1 for males and 10.7 for

Figure I.36 – Gender parity index for net enrolment rates at primary and secondary levels, Asia and the Pacific, 2008 or latest year available



Note: Only countries with GPI data for primary and secondary NERs are presented here, sorted by the GPI of primary NER.

females (indicating that most children do not reach the tertiary level). Among the regions of the world, Asia and the Pacific had the lowest expected duration of education next to Africa. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the values stood at 13.9 years for females and 13.2 years for males. Europe had 16.1 years for females and 15.4 years for males. Africa had 8.4 years for females and 9.7 years for males.

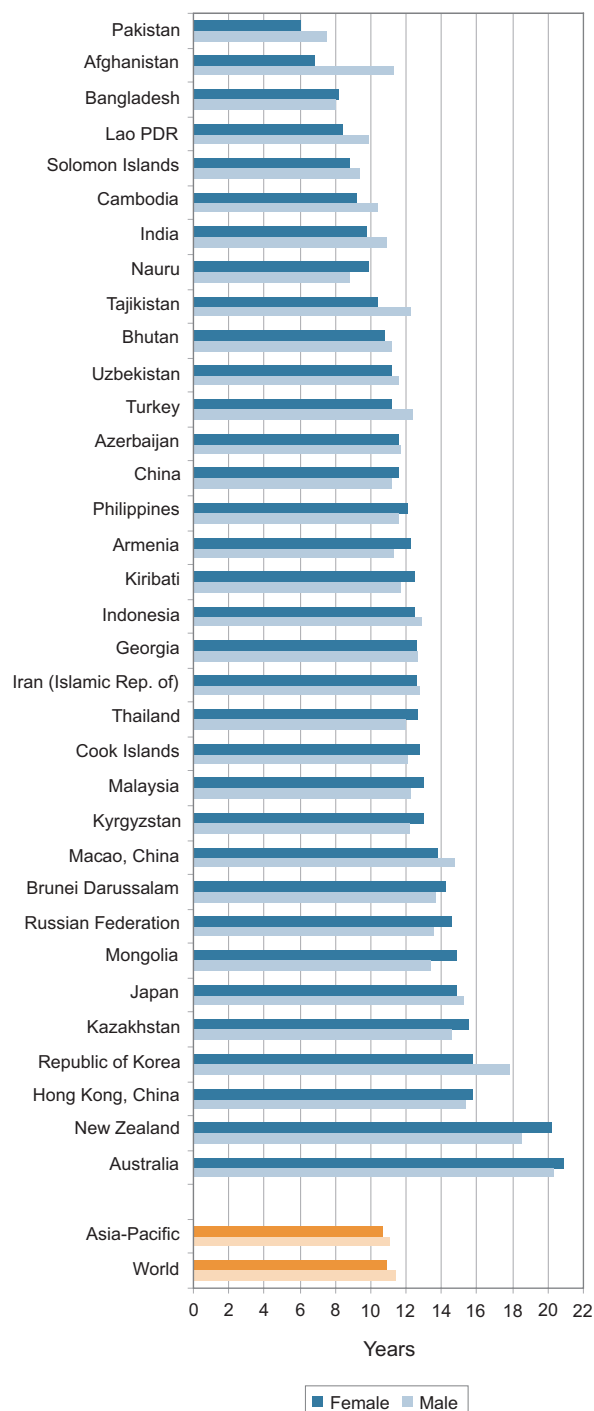
Participation in education

The expected duration of education varies considerably in Asia and the Pacific. Children in low-income countries spend an average of just 8.5 years for girls and 9.2 for boys (in 2008) in school, in stark contrast with the average in high-income countries of 16.0 years for girls and 16.6 for boys. Variations were even more marked at country level.

Since 1991, the gap in expected years of schooling between girls and boys has decreased, reflecting improvements in access to education for girls, particularly at the primary level. In East and North-East Asia, the gender pattern was reversed in 2008, with girls staying longer in school. Indeed, girls in that subregion can expect to stay 12.0 years in school while boys can expect 11.6 years, a gap of 0.4 years in favour of girls.

Of the 34 countries where recent data were available (between 2005 and 2008) by sex, girls in 17 of them could expect to spend more time in school than boys. New Zealand and Mongolia had the greatest difference in favour of females. In contrast, females are most disadvantaged in Afghanistan and the Republic of Korea where girls spend 4.5 and 2.1 years less in school than boys, respectively. These two contrasting trends in gender disparities indicate that gender issues in education are relevant for all countries struggling to attain universal education.²

Figure I.37 – Expected duration of education, primary to tertiary levels, by gender, Asia and the Pacific, 2008 or latest year available



Note: Countries and areas are sorted by expected duration of education for females.

² UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Global Education Digest 2010: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World*, UIS/SD/10-08 (Montreal, 2010). Data tables available from www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GED2010.

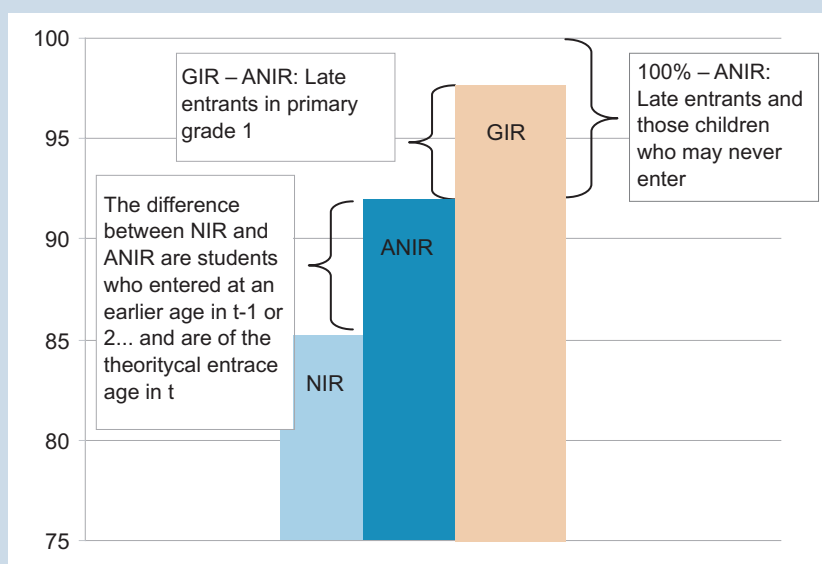
Participation in education

New education indicators

Four new indicators have been recently developed by UNESCO to provide increased international comparability and a more complete picture of national education: Adjusted Net Intake Rate (ANIR); Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER); Adjusted Net Attendance Rate (ANAR); Adjusted Gender Parity Index (Adjusted GPI).

Adjusted net intake rate (ANIR) is an adjusted value of school intake rate which takes into account those students who are of official entry age but are enrolled in grades higher than grade 1. The difference between the total number of children at the entry level age and the ANIR captures children who are not in some form of education. This group might never access primary education or might enter at a later age. The difference between the gross intake rate (GIR) and the ANIR captures the share of late entrants to the first grade of primary. The difference between the NIR and the ANIR reflects the share of early entrants in primary education.

NIR, GIR and adjusted NIR values



Adjusted net enrolment rate (ANER) and adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR) adjust for students of primary school age who are enrolled in secondary school. ANER uses administrative data to yield the share of primary-school-age students enrolled in primary or secondary school, while ANAR uses household survey data to show the proportion of primary-school-age students attending primary or secondary school. ANER and ANAR aim to reduce overestimation of the number of out-of-school children as primary-school-age students who are in secondary school are counted as in school. In contrast, such children are counted as out of school if the traditional NER and NAR are applied.

Adjusted gender parity index (aGPI) presents parity between the sexes symmetrically around the parity value of 1. The regular or unadjusted GPI is measured as the ratio of the value of an indicator for females to the value of the same indicator for males (for example, Case A: male 45%, female 90%, GPI 2.0; Case B: male 70%, female 35%, GPI 0.5). The adjusted GPI is calculated only when the GPI is higher than 1 as 2 minus the value of males divided by the value of females (for example, Case A: male 45%, female 90%, aGPI 1.5; Case B: male 70%, female 35%, aGPI 0.5). Thus the adjusted GPI has the benefit of symmetry around 1.0.

For further detail of the calculation of the new indicators from UNESCO Institute for Statistics, consult the online glossary (www.uis.unesco.org/glossary/index.aspx?lang=en) or annex B of UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Global Education Digest 2010: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World, UIS/SD/10-08 (Montreal, 2010).

Staying in school and learning to read

Data sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
Data tables: Page 176 to 177
Technical notes: Page 256

Asia and the Pacific is home to the largest number of illiterate adults worldwide and educational improvements have hardly been able to keep up with population growth across the region – only marginal progress in literacy has occurred in the last decade, with 518 million illiterate adults in 2008 down from the 527 million of 10 years ago. Female illiterate adults far outnumber males, in the period 2005 to 2009, women accounted for 65% of illiterate adults in the region.

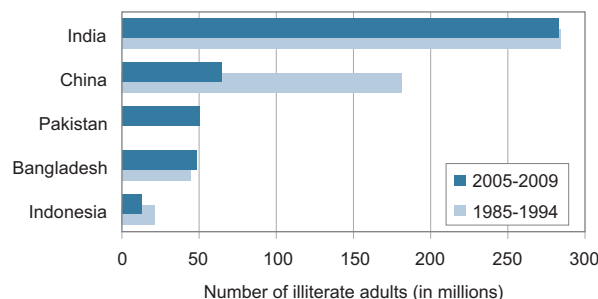
Adult literacy

Asia and the Pacific accounts for 518 million of the 793 million illiterate adults worldwide (slightly over the Asia-Pacific share of the population at 61%). Of those, about 416 million live in South and South-West Asia. Data indicate that 14% of illiterate adults in Asia and the Pacific are from the least developed countries while those countries represent less than 7% of the total Asia-Pacific population.

Most of the region's illiterate adults are concentrated in a few countries with large populations. Data for the period between 2005 and 2009 reveal that five Asian countries had more than 10 million illiterate adults: India (283 million), China (65 million), Pakistan (50 million), Bangladesh (49 million) and Indonesia (13 million) – accounting for 89% of all illiterate adults in Asia and the Pacific, and 58% of the world figure. In the past two decades, China reduced its number of illiterate adults by 117 million and Indonesia by 8 million.

Although the number of illiterate adults has been relatively constant, worldwide and in Asia and the Pacific, in the last 10 years, the percentage of adults who can read (the adult literacy rate) has increased. The Asia-Pacific adult literacy rate has increased by 11 percentage points over the past 20 years. The biggest improvements in literacy rates in Asia and the Pacific occurred in South and South-West Asia and East and North-East Asia, with a 15 and 14 percentage point

Figure I.38 - Number of illiterate adults, most populous Asian countries, 1985-1994 and 2005-2009 averages



increase, respectively. Despite the improvement, South and South-West Asia's literacy rate of 64% is far below the world average of 84%. Furthermore, progress in improving literacy rates in countries in South and South-West Asia has not kept pace with population growth, so the number of illiterate people continues to rise – between the two periods of 1985-1994 and 2005-2009, the adult literacy increased from 49% to 64% while the number of illiterate people increased by 11 million.

At the current pace of progress, the Millennium Development Goal 2 (MDG-2) commitment of countries to halve their illiteracy rate by 2015 from the 2000 levels may not be met. Among Asian countries with large illiterate populations, China is on track to achieve the goal, while Bangladesh and India are still far from the target.

In many countries, the remaining population subgroups without literacy are marginalized and harder to reach and thus require special attention. Literacy for indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups requires diverse approaches including attention to mother-tongue-first literacy. Increasing migration in the region also means that illiteracy is on the move, bringing new challenges.

Factors of economic or social marginalization such as income, parental education, ethnicity, language and disability, often exacerbate

Staying in school and learning to read

disparities in literacy rates. The literacy rate for the richest Bangladeshi households is 76%, compared with 28% for the poorest; in Viet Nam, the literacy rate is 94% among the majority Kinh population, but only 72% among ethnic minorities; and in Pakistan, urban literacy rates are twice as high as the rural average.¹ Within urban areas, illiteracy tends to be concentrated in informal settlements characterized by high levels of poverty. National surveys often fail to include the people living in informal settlements where literacy levels tend to be relatively low, resulting in underestimation of the numbers of illiterate adults.¹

Gender differentials

In the period 2005 to 2009, women accounted for 65% of illiterate adults in the region, a nearly similar proportion as twenty years ago (1985-1994) when 64% of the illiterate population was female.

Female adult literacy rates for the 2005-2009 period remained below the average of male literacy in the same period. In Nepal, in 2008, 55% of adult women were illiterate, whereas 29% of men were illiterate; women were about twice as likely as men to be illiterate in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (2005) and Pakistan (2008)². Out of the 38 countries in the region with literacy data for the 2005-2009 period, 20 are still striving to meet gender parity while 18 of them have already achieved it.

Failure to address gender disparities in literacy, particularly for women who are socially and economically disadvantaged, is hindering the progress of overall adult literacy improvement.

Children

While progress is evident in bringing children into school in Asia and the Pacific, particularly at primary level, the key issue is ensuring that they complete the full primary cycle and successfully move to the next education level.

Figure I.39 – Gender parity index for adult literacy rates, Asia and the Pacific, 1990, 2000 and 2009



Getting children into school and ensuring that they complete a full primary education will contribute to literacy improvement in the long term.

The survival rate to the last grade of primary education is below 85% in one third of Asian and Pacific countries where data are available for the 2007-2009 period. Among them, the survival rate to the last grade is lowest in Cambodia where only 55% of pupils reach the last grade, followed by Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh where two in three pupils or less reach the last grade. In Indonesia, Sri Lanka (2005) and Pakistan survival rates dropped between 2004 and 2008.

¹ UNESCO, *Reaching the marginalized*, EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010 (UNESCO and Oxford University Press, Paris, 2010), p. 96.

² UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Global Education Digest 2010: Comparing Education Statistics Across the World*, UIS/SD/10-08 (Montreal, 2010). Data tables available from www.uis.unesco.org/publications/GED2010.

Staying in school and learning to read

Enrolment, retention and completion of the primary education cycle is crucial to achieving universal primary education, an international commitment of countries under the second Millennium Development Goal (MDG-2) and the Education for All (EFA) initiative. While many countries in the region have increased their

primary net enrolment rates, there is mixed success in keeping children in school. Ensuring universal literacy over the long term requires ensuring that all children who leave school have acquired at least basic literacy and numeracy skills and can access opportunities to maintain and strengthen those skills over time.

Financial and human resources for education

Data sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
Data tables: Page 178 to 180
Technical notes: Page 256

Public-sector spending for education in Asia and the Pacific is showing mixed trends, with some countries increasing spending while others are cutting expenditures as a result of the global financial and economic crisis. Public education expenditure as a percentage of GDP of most countries in the region remains below the recommended 6% threshold.¹

Public expenditure

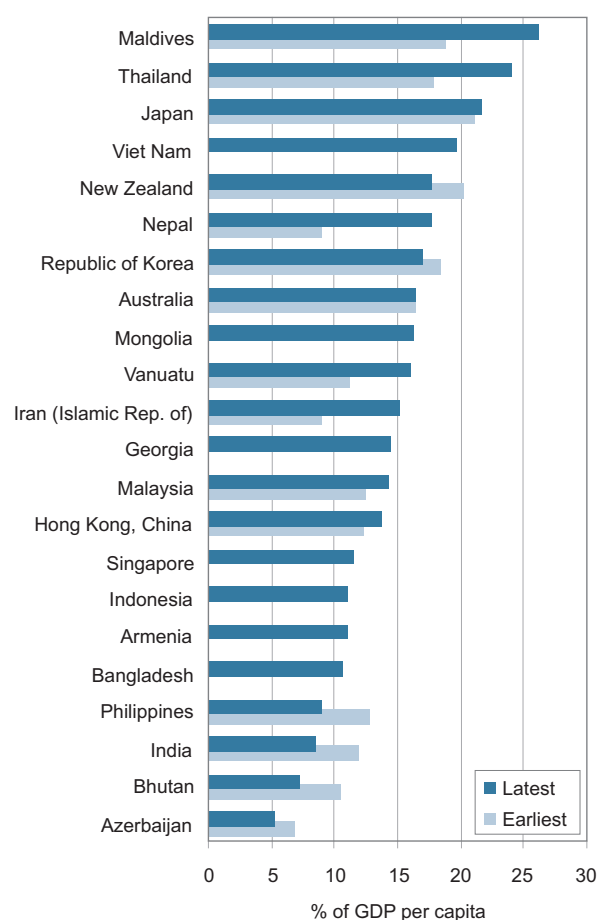
Public expenditure on education is one indication of the political priority of education in national policy. In most Asian and Pacific countries, public spending on education in 2008 ranged from 2.0% to 6.0% of GDP. Only Timor-Leste, the Maldives and Vanuatu spent the equivalent of 6.0% or more. Cambodia (at 1.6%, in 2007) and Azerbaijan (at 1.9%, in 2008) are the only two countries in the region whose ratio of public expenditure to GDP was less than 2.0%.

Between 2000 and 2008, the share of public education expenditure in GDP increased in 8 countries. The opposite trend was seen in 7 other countries during the same period. The changes ranged from an increase of 2.4 percentage points in Kyrgyzstan to a decline of 2.0 percentage points in Azerbaijan.

Looking at financial resources from another angle, the recommended proportion of total government expenditure allocated to education is 15 to 20%.² Among Asian and Pacific countries and territories where data are available for 2008, most allocated 10% to 20%. Hong Kong, China; the Islamic Republic of Iran; Thailand; and Vanuatu allocated 20% or more of their total budget to the education sector.

Conversely, Georgia, Japan (2007), and Nauru (2007) allocated less than 10%. Between 2000 and 2008, a drop in education spending in proportional terms of total Government expenditure occurred in 11 Asian and Pacific countries. The decline was sharpest in Azerbaijan where the level dropped by 12 percentage points – from 24% in 1999 to 12% of total Government expenditure in 2008.

Figure I.40 – Public expenditure per pupil at primary-school level as a proportion of per capita GDP, Asia and the Pacific, earliest and latest years



¹ UNESCO and CONFITEA VI, *Harnessing the Power and Potential of Adult Learning and Education for a Viable Future: Belem Framework for Action*, Para. 14a, p. 5. Available at: www.unesco.org/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/INSTITUTES/UII/confitea/pdf/working_documents/Belém%20Framework_Final.pdf. Note that the Conference committed to 6% of GNP; however, as GNP data is not available for many Asia-Pacific countries GDP is used for analysis purposes.

² Oslo Declaration, UNESCO and the High Level Group meeting on Education for All (EFA). Available at: http://www.unesco.org/education/Oslo_Declaration_final_17dec08.pdf

Financial and human resources for education

Public expenditure per student as a percentage of per capita GDP indicates per student expenditure relative to available resources. For primary education, the proportion ranged from 7.2% in Bhutan (2009) to 26% in the Maldives (2008). Only four countries – Azerbaijan (2006), Bhutan (2009), India (2006) and the Philippines (2007) – spent less than 10% per student as a percentage of per capita GDP at the primary level. The latest available data show that most countries spent between 10% and 20%.

At the secondary level, the share varied from 8.0% in Azerbaijan (2006) to 32% in Bhutan (2009).

For most countries, public expenditure per student as a percentage of per capita GDP is considerably higher for tertiary than for primary and secondary levels, owing to the greater costs of specialized courses, low pupil-to-teacher ratios, more elaborate facilities such as laboratories and other infrastructure at higher levels of education. The highest ratio was Bhutan, with a per student expenditure of 150% of per capita GDP, while the lowest was Armenia at 6.8%.

Note that public expenditure per student as a percentage of per capita GDP is dependent on whether education is paid for by the state and the role of private education providers; this is especially relevant for tertiary education. Specifically, a higher value may reflect that the government is the major provider of education. Caution should thus be employed when comparing across countries. For example, comparability is limited across different educational arrangements such as where the state pays private companies to deliver public education, where school fees make up a large proportion of household expenditure, or a mostly public education system.

Pupil-to-teacher ratio

Increasing spending on education is not sufficient to ensure success in achieving educational goals. The quality of education is key as the end

product of the system. The EFA Global Monitoring Report 2011 has noted that “Increased financing does not guarantee success in education – but chronic underfinancing is a guaranteed route to failure.”³ Beyond increases in spending, financing calls for equity and efficiency in distribution and utilization of resources. In this respect, differences in pupil-to-teacher ratios within countries provide some insight into the equity of education expenditure country-wide and the potential quality of learning for students.

Teachers’ salaries account for a considerable chunk of public education expenditure. As the number of teachers is among the main determinants of the overall quality of education, the pupil-to-teacher ratio provides some indication of educational quality. In 2008, the global average indicates that each primary-level teacher is responsible for 25 students. In Europe and North America, one primary school teacher is responsible for 14 students, while the primary-level pupil-to-teacher ratio is 41:1 for Africa and 25:1 for Asia and the Pacific in 2008. The pupil-to-teacher ratio for Asia and the Pacific only changed slightly between 1999 and 2008 – from 26:1 to 25:1.

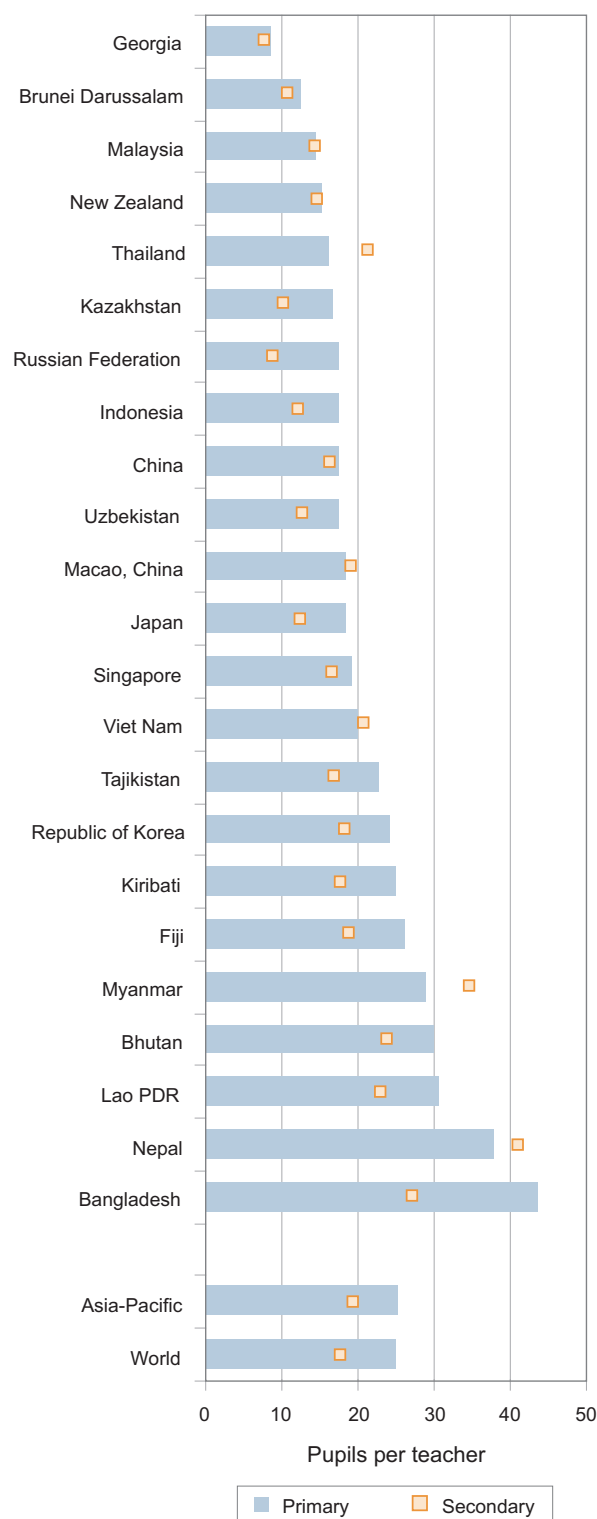
Within the Asia-Pacific region, the average pupil-to-teacher ratio for high-income countries is 19:1 while teachers in low-income countries have on average 38 students. As subregional and regional averages mask huge disparities between countries, national average mask disparities within countries. The average national primary-level pupil-to-teacher ratios in 2008 ranged from 9:1 (Georgia) to 49:1 (Cambodia). Roughly half of the countries where data are available have pupil-to-teacher ratios of more than 20:1. If data were available to factor in teachers’ qualifications and certification, it might reveal even greater disparities.

Pupil-to-teacher ratios are generally considerably lower at the secondary level in comparison with the primary level. Globally, the average ratio was

³ UNESCO, *The Hidden Crisis: Armed Conflict and Education*, Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2011 (Paris, 2011), p. 101.

Financial and human resources for education

Figure I.41 – Pupil-to-teacher ratios at primary- and secondary-school levels, Asia and the Pacific, 2008



18:1 in 2008, ranging from 11:1 in Europe to 21:1 in Africa. The average pupil-to-teacher ratio for Asia and the Pacific is 19:1. The lowest national pupil-to-teacher ratio at secondary level is 7:1 in Armenia, while the highest is in Nepal with 41:1 in 2008.

A smaller pupil-to-teacher ratio, that would enable teachers to pay closer attention to each student, should result in improving the quality of education. However, average national pupil-to-teacher ratios do not reveal the full picture of teaching quality. A low national pupil-to-teacher ratio does not guarantee a good quality of education. Teacher distribution patterns, and teachers' skills, competencies, experience and training, are also crucial in ensuring a high level of educational quality.

Research and development

Data sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
Data tables: Page 181
Technical notes: Page 257

Human resources and investment in research and development (R&D) have increased in most countries of Asia and the Pacific during the last decade, with large increases in a few countries (China, Malaysia and Pakistan). Meanwhile, women continue to be grossly underrepresented among researchers.

R&D is key in ensuring long-term development via building knowledge-based societies. In turn, knowledge-based societies rely on appropriate funding and qualified R&D professionals to sustain development.

Spending

Spending on R&D can give countries a competitive advantage and support transition to a knowledge-based economy. Counting only countries with available data, world expenditure on R&D increased from PPP\$790.3 billion to PPP\$1,145.7 billion, over the last decade; developed countries accounted for almost two thirds of the increase.^{1, 2} The total for Asia increased from PPP\$213.9 to PPP\$369.3 billion during the same period, bringing its global share from 27% to 32%.² China alone increased its R&D investment from PPP\$39.2 to PPP\$102.4 billion in that period.² Japan, however, topped the list at PPP\$147.9 billion in 2007. After Japan and China, the leading R&D investors in Asia were the Republic of Korea (PPP\$41.3 billion), India (PPP\$24.8 billion) and the Russian Federation (PPP\$23.5 billion).² Total spending of the Asian top five accounted for 92% of total reported R&D investment in Asia and the Pacific.

R&D intensity, defined as R&D spending as a percent of GDP, measures the relative importance of R&D in the national economy. As an indicator of competitiveness of a country's economy, many countries have set a target of

investing 1% of their GDP in R&D. Some developed countries set their target at 3%. Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and Singapore have spent more than 1% of their respective GDP on R&D, according to published data. Japan and the Republic of Korea topped the list based on the proportion of GDP spent on R&D at 3.4% of GDP in 2007. After Japan and the Republic of Korea, the leading R&D investors were Singapore (2.6%) and Australia (2.4%). China increased its R&D investment from 0.6% to 1.5% of GDP from 1996 to 2008. In Asia and the Pacific only 4 countries with available data decreased their spending on R&D as a percent of GDP in the last decade.

In terms of per capita spending on R&D, Singapore has the highest per capita expenditure at PPP\$1,422, followed by Japan (PPP\$1,167), the Republic of Korea (PPP\$912), and Australia (\$890). Although China is one of the top spenders on R&D in total PPP dollars, in terms of per capita it spends less than some other Asian and Pacific countries with PPP\$90 per capita in 2008. Most countries in Asia spent less than \$50 per capita on R&D investment.

In the last 10 years, R&D per capita expenditure has increased in all countries for which data are available. China and Azerbaijan, whose respective investments have increased by more than 600% from 1996 to 2008 and 2009, respectively, demonstrate the largest increases in per capita spending.

Researchers

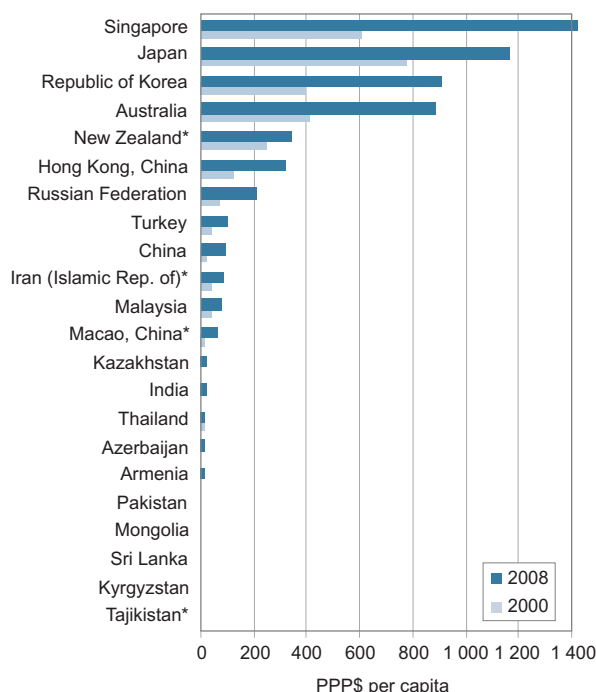
The number of R&D researchers indicates R&D potential in a country. Strong economic growth in Asia and the Pacific has fostered the rapid expansion of research during the past decade. However, the relatively low proportion of

¹ Expenditure on R&D is expressed in billion Purchasing Power Parity Dollars (PPP\$).

² UIS data centre, Regional totals for R&D Expenditure and Researchers, June 2010, accessed in April 2011.

Research and development

Figure I.42 – Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, Asia and the Pacific, PPP\$ per capita



Note: * indicates that the data refer to 2001.

researchers in the region, just 746 per million inhabitants in 2007, is well below the world average of 1,081 researchers per million inhabitants.² The Americas (North America and Latin America and the Caribbean, combined) and Europe have 2,010 and 2,639 researchers per million inhabitants, respectively.² Based on the latest available data, the Asian and Pacific countries with more than 1,000 researchers per million inhabitants are Australia; China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; Republic of Korea; the Russian Federation; and Singapore. The disparity among countries is great: Japan had over 5,000 researchers per million (2008) inhabitants while the Philippines had only 78 (2007). The most significant increase in the number of researchers per million inhabitants was in Singapore, from 2,535 in 1996 to 6,033 in 2008. Large increases also occurred in the Republic of Korea and New Zealand, where numbers rose from 2,209 to 4,904 and from 2,194 to 4,365, respectively.

Gender equality in research and development³

Talented women need opportunities and a conducive environment to participate in R&D activities – essential components of national development. However, considering both full- and part-time employees in R&D, women are often un- or underrepresented. Asia and the Pacific ranks last among the world's regions with respect to female participation in R&D. Women composed only 18% of the Asian R&D work force in 2007, while the African proportion was 33%, the Latin American and Caribbean 45% and European 34%. There is insufficient data in many countries to obtain a complete picture of female participation in Asia and especially the Pacific.

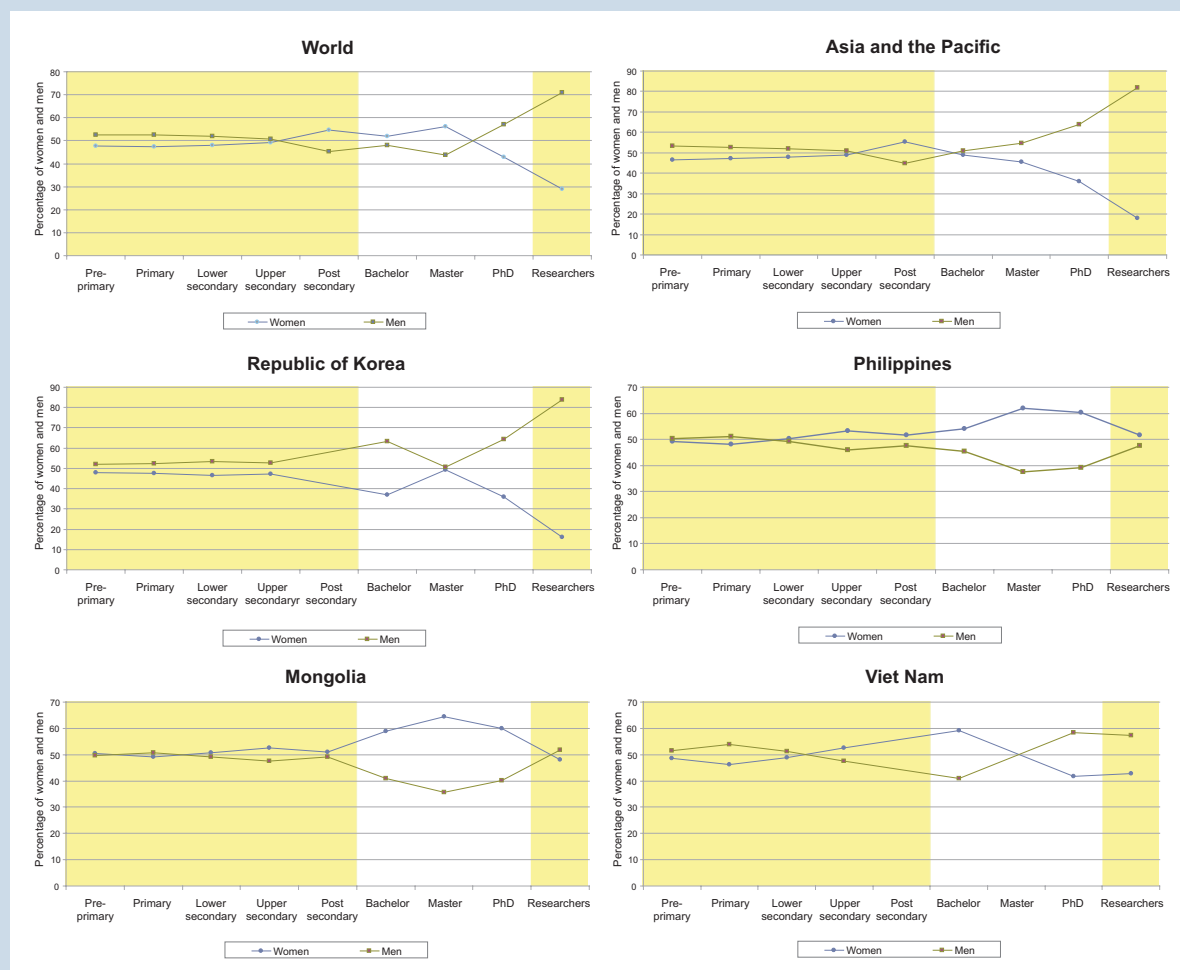
The gender imbalance varies greatly among Asian and Pacific countries. Among the 18 countries for which recent (between 2005 and 2009) data are available, 10 recorded a proportion of female researchers below 40%. In Japan and the Republic of Korea, few researchers were women (Japan, 13% in 2008, and the Republic of Korea, 16% in 2008). According to recent data, women outnumber men in research in only 3 countries: Azerbaijan, the Philippines and Thailand. Based on 1997 data, Myanmar has the highest proportion of women researchers in the region with 86% of researchers being women.

The following figure shows the participation of women at different stages of education and in research. No significant gender gap exists from pre-primary to master's degree level. Women account for more than half of all master's degree students. However, women are underrepresented in doctoral studies, limiting their opportunities for a research career.

³ Data for this box is from: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Women in Science*, Fact Sheet, No. 6, UIS/FS/2010/10 (October 2010). Available from www.uis.unesco.org/FactSheets/Documents/FactSheet_2010_ST_No6_EN.pdf.

Research and development

Gender imbalance by educational level



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre. Available from www.uis.unesco.org (accessed April 2011).

Income poverty and inequality

Data sources: UN MDG Indicators database. World Bank, World Development Indicators.
Data tables: Page 182 to 184
Technical notes: Page 257 to 258

Asian and Pacific countries have made remarkable progress in reducing poverty; however, roughly one quarter of Asian and Pacific people still live in poverty.

More than half the population in Asia and the Pacific was living in poverty in 1990 (poverty defined as those living on less than PPP\$1.25, constant 2005 prices, per day). By 2008, the incidence of poverty had fallen by more than half, leaving less than one quarter of the regional population in poverty. In absolute terms, the numbers of the poverty-stricken in Asia and the Pacific declined from about 1.6 billion in 1990 to 0.9 billion in 2008, while the total population grew by approximately 0.8 billion people. Faster reduction in the incidence of poverty in the region has brought Asia and the Pacific to the world average rate of 23% in 2008. Although, this is a reduction in the incidence of poverty, in 2008, the number of people living in poverty in the region was 945 million.

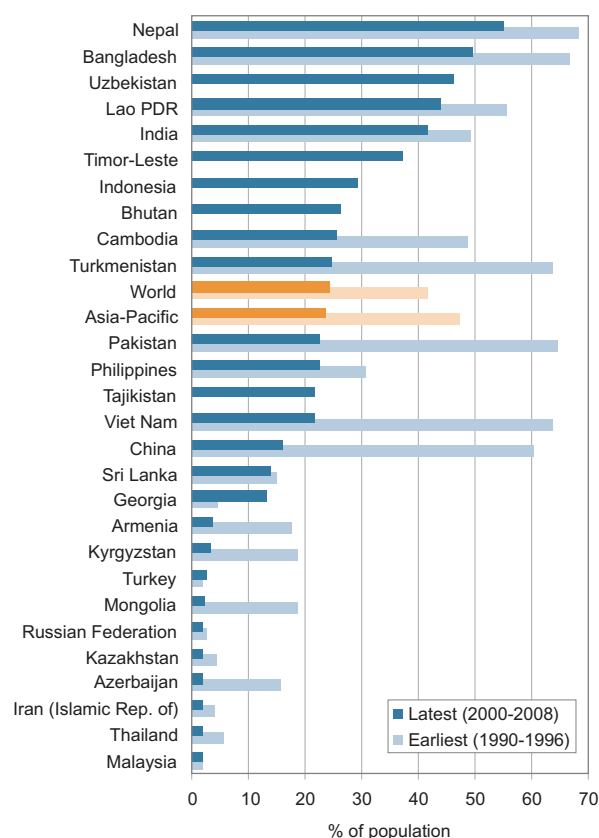
Based on recent data for specific subregions, the incidence of poverty is highest in South and South-West Asia (at 36%), followed by South-East Asia (21%), East and North-East Asia (13%), and North and Central Asia (8.2%). Although the rate of poverty fell in all subregions from 1990 onward, East and North-East Asia and South and South-West Asia recorded the relative fastest reductions.

The world's two most populous countries, China and India, are in Asia. Both countries have been able to reduce poverty over last few decades, with China doing so much more rapidly. In 2005, the percentage of people living in poverty in India was more than double that in China. Sustained high economic growth in India in recent years is expected to bring down poverty levels, which in turn will further improve the outlook of the Asia-Pacific region as a whole in reducing poverty.

Note that poverty data based on the PPP\$1.25 is not available for many years and many

countries. For the calculation of aggregates missing values are imputed for some countries using the methods described in the Yearbook Annex on statistical methods. Additionally, note that the availability of poverty data is extremely limited across the Pacific subregion.

Figure I.43 – Population living in poverty (2005 PPP\$1.25 a day), Asia and the Pacific, earliest and latest



The incidence of poverty is below 5% in a number of developing countries, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Turkey. Many countries in the region have lower poverty rates in recent years in comparison with rates of the early 1990s; declines have been pronounced in Cambodia, China, Turkmenistan and Viet Nam.

Income poverty and inequality

Burden of poverty on women

Poverty impacts women and men differently and a number of factors, such as biased macroeconomic and institutional structures, discriminatory laws and customs, and societal attitudes make it more likely that women will fall into and remain in poverty than men. Women are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, discrimination and violence, thereby exacerbating their experiences of hardship in many different areas of their lives and presenting them with multiple obstacles to escaping poverty. Poverty denies women opportunities and the ability to live healthy, long, productive lives; to participate in decision making; to enjoy basic rights and freedoms such as access to clean drinking water and sanitation; or even to receive adequate respect and dignity in societies, given their usually lower status than men.

Measuring national poverty

Many countries have their own poverty thresholds or lines. Estimates based on a national poverty line are not comparable across countries. While such national estimates could reflect the degree of change in poverty over time, definitions of poverty lines and methodologies might also change within a country, thus skewing the long-term perspective on poverty change.

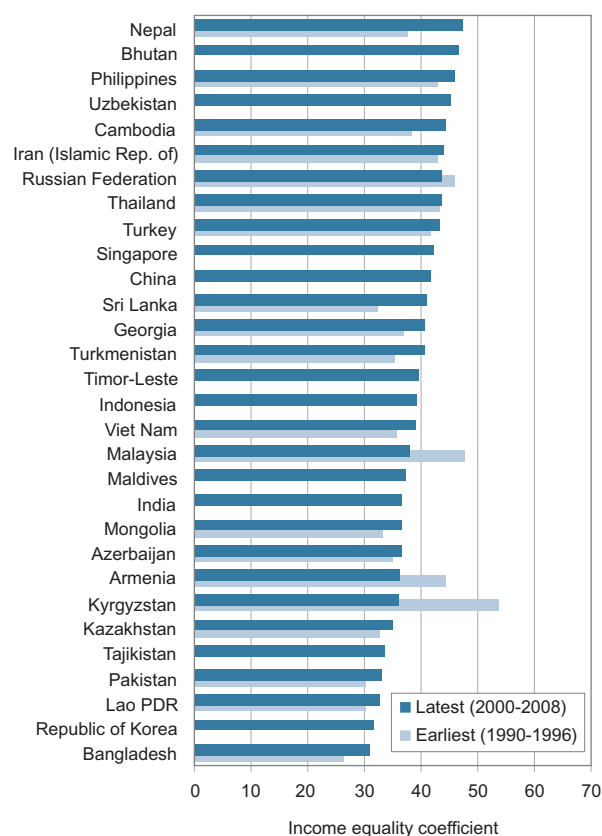
In terms of national poverty, China was able to reduce poverty from 6.0% in 1996 to 2.8% in 2004. In India the poverty level declined from 36% in 1994 to 29% in 2000. Bangladesh and Nepal also saw significant decreases in the incidence of poverty. In South-East Asia, Indonesia was severely hit by the 1997 financial crisis, but still managed to reduce poverty between 1996 and 2004 (from 18% to 17%). Viet Nam achieved major success in reducing its poverty level from 37% in 1998 to 29% in 2002.

Poverty surged in most countries of North and Central Asia early in the 1990s, as their economies began the transition from centrally planned to market systems. Nevertheless, all countries with available data were subsequently able to succeed in reducing poverty. For example, in Kazakhstan, the poverty rate fell from 35% in 1996 to 15% in 2002.

Poverty gap

The poverty gap ratio is a key indicator that measures how far the extreme poor fall below the poverty line and reflects both depth and incidence of poverty. In most Asian countries the poverty gap appears to have narrowed during the

Figure I.44 – Gini index, Asia and the Pacific, earliest and latest



last decade and a half. The highest poverty gap ratios exist in the low income countries, confirming that pockets of extreme poverty are concentrated among the poorest and most vulnerable countries. Among countries that have data, the ratio is highest in Nepal, at 20%. In North and Central Asia, ratios are generally very low except in Uzbekistan, where it was 15% in 2003. No country in the Pacific has recent data for the poverty gap ratio.

Income poverty and inequality

Measuring income inequality

The incidence and depth of poverty have been declining fairly consistently. The trend is less clear, however, for income inequality. One means of assessing income equality is by considering the proportion of national production consumed by the poorest quintile of the population. The poorest quintile of the population receive a small share in a number of middle- and high-income countries, such as Singapore (5.0%), Turkey (5.4%), Thailand (6.1%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (6.4%), and Malaysia (6.4%). Those in the poorest quintile do relatively better in India (8.1%), Pakistan (9.1%) and Bangladesh (9.4%).

Similar results come from application of the Gini index, an aggregate measure of inequality that takes into account the complete distribution of income. Inequality in Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Thailand is highest according to the latest available data, with all the countries listed having a Gini index above 40.

No clear regional trend emerges for inequality. Since the early 1990s, inequality seems to have increased in some countries, such as Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal and Sri Lanka; while it has decreased in others, such as Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia and Thailand.

Rural and urban differences

Country-level aggregate poverty data yield a general picture of the poverty that exists in a specific country. However, the various parts of a country might exhibit diverse patterns of income poverty that reflect different economic conditions. For example, differences in poverty levels between rural and urban may exist. Greater poverty in rural areas is a dominant phenomenon for two reasons: (a) the greater proportion of the population in Asia and the Pacific lives in rural areas; and (b) the incidence of poverty tends to be higher in rural than in urban areas.

For example, consider the rural and urban poverty ratios of the three most populous countries in the region – China, India and Indonesia. Urban poverty has been virtually eliminated in China. Poverty levels in the rural areas of India and Indonesia are much higher than in urban areas. Poverty has been reduced faster in urban areas in all three of these countries.

Proportion of the rural and urban population below the poverty line of PPP\$1.25 per day*

Country and year data collected		Population below poverty line		Rural proportion of total population
		Rural	Urban	
China	1990	74.1	23.4	72.6
	2005	26.1	1.7	59.6
India	1994	52.5	40.8	74.5
	2005	43.8	36.2	71.3
Indonesia	1990	57.1	47.8	69.4
	2005	24.0	18.7	51.9

* World Bank, Povcal Net. Available here: <http://go.worldbank.org/WE8P118250>

In addition to rural and urban differences, remote areas and regions can lag behind the mainstream within countries, particularly large ones. In Thailand, for example, the north-eastern region shows the highest incidence of poverty, followed by the northern, southern and central regions, whereas the Bangkok metropolis has the lowest incidence of poverty, according to the National Economic and Social Development Board in its 2009 report on the Thai performance in meeting Millennium Development Goals.¹

¹ Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (July 2010), *Thailand Millennium Development Goals Report 2009*, available at: http://www.undp.or.th/resources/documents/Thailand_MDGReport_2009.pdf (accessed on 1 June 2011).

Access to water and sanitation

Data sources: UN MDG Indicators database.
Data tables: Page 185 to 188
Technical notes: Page 258 to 259

Access to clean water for domestic use (drinking, cooking and personal hygiene) as well as access to basic, yet adequate sanitation is essential in maintaining the health of a population. However, based on 2008 estimates, 466 million people lack access to improved water sources and 1.87 billion people lack access to improved sanitation in Asia and the Pacific.

Uninhibited access to safe and potable water is vital for human life. Inadequate access to improved sanitation facilities, coupled with poor hygienic practices, allows diseases to spread, leading to impoverishment and diminished opportunities. Recognizing the far-reaching health and economic impacts of inaccessibility to safe water and unavailability of basic sanitation, the United Nations General Assembly declared in July 2010 that access to safe and potable drinking water as well as sanitation is a “human right essential to the enjoyment of life and all other human rights” – just like the right to food and the right to live free of torture and racial discrimination.¹

The importance of water and sanitation is also articulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); specifically in the MDG-7 target of reducing by one half the proportions of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and to basic sanitation (as measured by the access to improved water sources and access to improved sanitation). Sustainability in this context pertains both to the functional aspects of sanitation technologies and the long-term viability of individual and collective efforts to provide for sanitation facilities.

Improved water sources, according to the WHO Global Health Observatory (WHO/GHO), include household water-supply connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection.

Improved sanitation facilities include connections to public sewers or septic systems, pour-flush latrines, simple pit latrines or ventilated, improved pit latrines – but not public or open latrines.

Globally, an estimated 876 million people lack reliable access to improved water sources and 2.63 billion do not have access to improved sanitation facilities.

Sustainable access to safe water

In Asia and the Pacific the proportion of people who enjoy improved water sources has steadily increased from 74% in 1990 to 82% in 2000 and 89% in 2008. The gains can largely be attributed to infrastructural investment and development in East and North-East Asia, South-East Asia, and South and South-West Asia. The current rate of progress puts Asia and the Pacific slightly behind Latin America and the Caribbean, which for years has shown the highest access among developing regions of the world. The Asia-Pacific region is ahead of Africa (a 65% access rate in 2008). North America and Europe have set the standard of universal access to safe and potable water.

East and North-East Asia, and North and Central Asia, lead the Asia-Pacific region in providing improved water sources, with coverage of 90% or more of their populations. All countries in those two subregions, except Mongolia and Tajikistan, had a 2008 access to improved water rate at or above 80%.

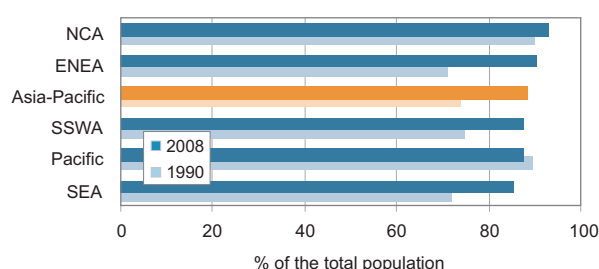
Pacific island countries as a whole have regressed from a 90% access rate in 1990 to 88% in 2008, a level that is still higher than the global average. The relapse is mainly due to a decrease in the access to improved water sources by people in Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea's population currently represents 18% of the Pacific subregion (an increase from 15% in 1990)

¹ See General Assembly resolution of 28 July 2010/64/292 on the human right to water and sanitation.

Access to water and sanitation

while the percentage of people with access to improved water sources is an appalling 40% (a decrease from 41% in 1990 and much lower than any other country in the Pacific).

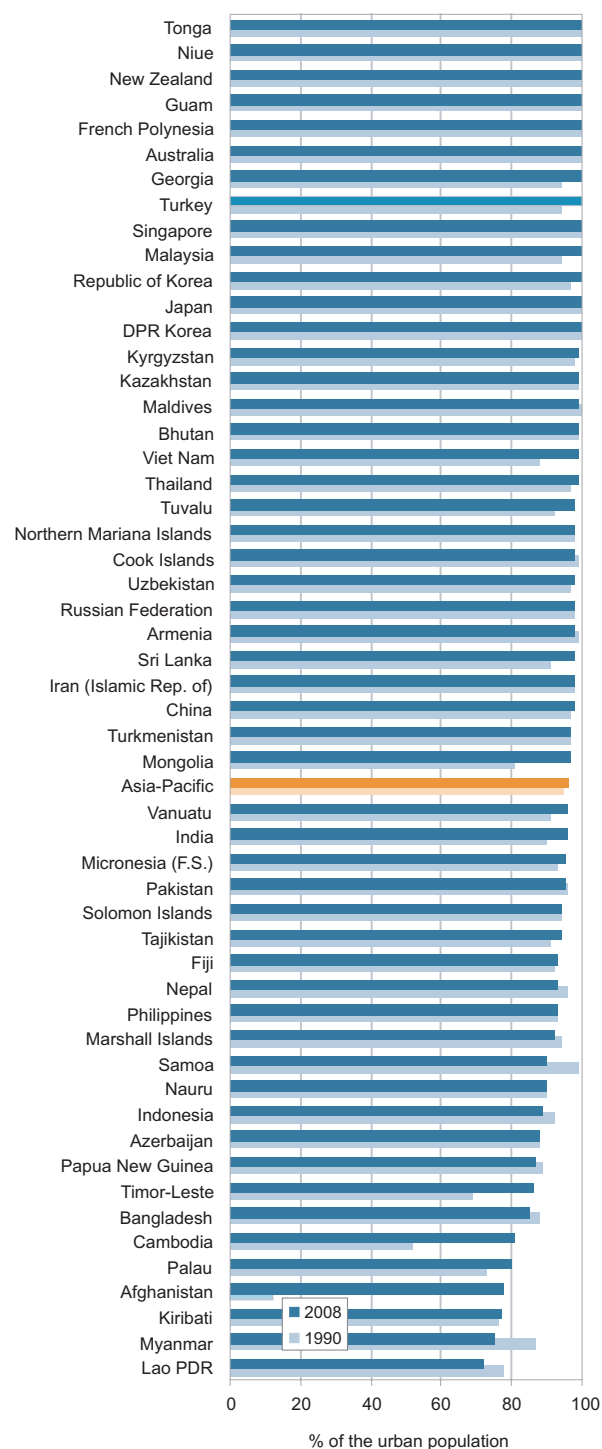
Figure I.45 – Total population with access to improved water sources, Asia-Pacific and subregions, 1990 and 2008



In 2008, 96% of the urban population throughout Asia and the Pacific had access to improved water sources. While the percentage of the urban population without access to improved water sources has increased in a few cases (specifically, Armenia, Bangladesh, Cook Islands, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Papua New Guinea), all other countries have experienced constant or inclining access to improved water sources since 1990. Partly responsible for the declines in urban access to water was rural-to-urban migration that increased competition for the use of available water, especially in burgeoning slum areas. In 2008, only 75% of the urban population in Myanmar had adequate access to improved water, compared with 87% in 1990. Political turmoil as well as the recent natural disasters have driven the decline.

Between 1990 and 2008, Afghanistan (based on 1995, 1990 data unavailable), Cambodia, Mongolia and Timor-Leste (based on 2000, 1990 and 1995 data unavailable) exhibited the greatest increase in the percentage with access to improved water in urban areas, with a 66, 29, 16 and 17 percentage point difference, respectively. These three countries have achieved the MDG-7 target of a 50% reduction in the proportion of people without access to improved water in urban areas. Georgia, India, Malaysia,

Figure I.46 – Urban population with access to improved water sources, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2008*



* The following countries used other earliest years as indicated where data is available – Lao PDR, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Solomon Islands, and Tonga (1995); Bhutan and Timor-Leste (2000); and Nauru (2005). Meanwhile, the following countries used other latest years as indicated where data is available – Fiji (2000); Kiribati, Palau, Samoa and Solomon Islands (2005).

Access to water and sanitation

Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam also achieved the MDG-7 target in urban areas; however, as the 1990 values were higher, the relative gains in these countries were less (between 2 and 11 percentage points).

Between 1990 and 2008, the proportion of the rural population with access to improved water sources increased by 19 percentage points from 64% to 83%, this is more than a 50% reduction in the proportion of the rural population without access. Nonetheless, access in rural areas remains 13 percentage points less than that in urban areas, despite several initiatives to shorten the gap.

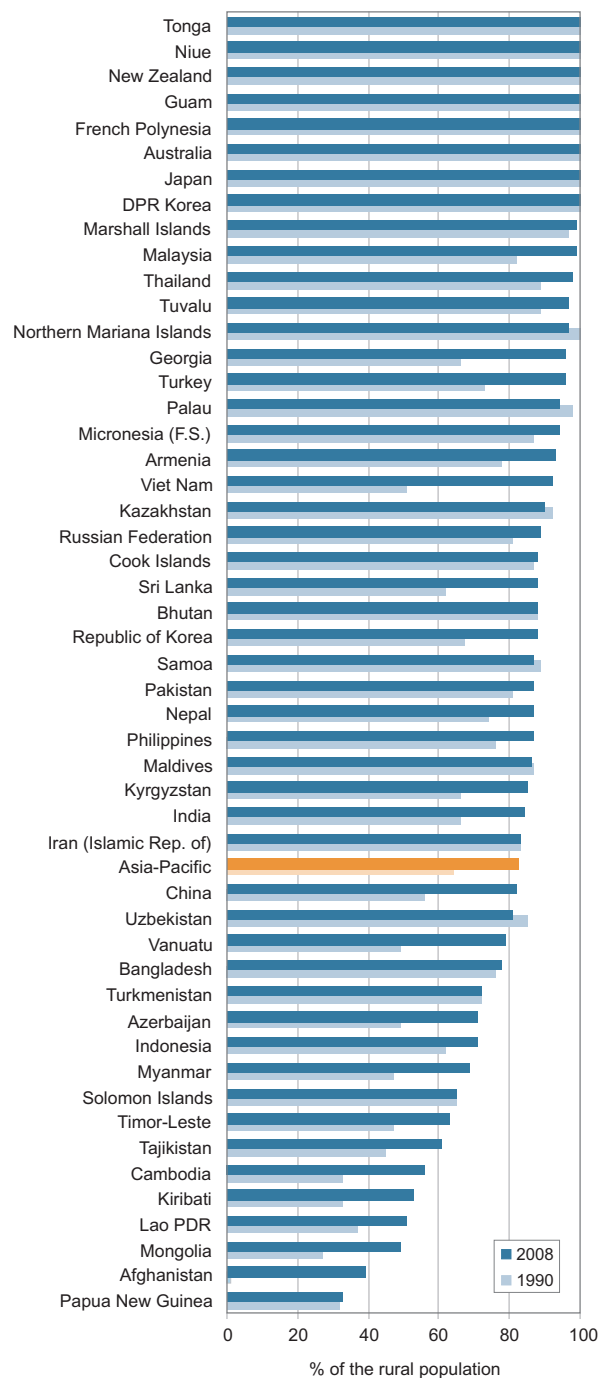
In all the subregions excepting the Pacific, more than 80% of rural inhabitants have access to improved water sources; and in the Pacific all countries except Papua New Guinea (33%), Vanuatu (79%) and Solomon Islands (65%) meet the same criteria. Impressive gains have been observed in many Asia-Pacific countries. In China alone, access to improved water sources in rural areas increased from 56% in 1990 to 82% in 2008. In the same period, Mongolia increased the access rate from 27% to 49%. In South-East Asia, Viet Nam has taken the lead by increasing the access rate from 51% in 1990 to 92% in 2008.

Access to basic sanitation facilities

The year 2008 was named the International Year of Sanitation in order to emphasize the importance and value to health, the economy and the environment of having adequate access to basic sanitation. Massive campaigns were launched to develop and distribute lowest-cost technologies that would dispose of excreta and sullage, hygienically and enable communities of users to live in clean and healthy environments. The drive for sanitation has particular relevance for Asia; home to 70% of the world's 1.1 billion people who defecate in the open (58% are in India alone).²

From 1990 to 2008, the global proportion of people with access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 53% to 61%; however,

Figure I.47 – Rural population with access to improved water sources, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2008*



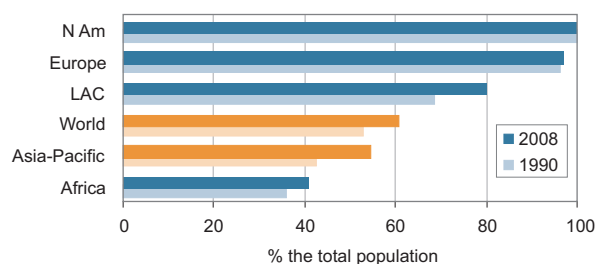
* The following countries used other earliest years where data is available – Afghanistan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Tonga and Turkmenistan (1995); Bhutan and Timor-Leste (2000). Meanwhile, the following countries used other latest years as indicated where data is available – Iran (Islamic Rep. of) (2000); Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia (F.S.), Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Turkmenistan (2005).

² Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2010 update page 22.

Access to water and sanitation

over that same time period the number of people lacking access to improved sanitation increased from 2.50 billion to 2.63 billion. Thus, the world population is growing faster than the delivery of improved sanitation services.

Figure I.48 – Total population with access to improved sanitation, world regions, 1990 and 2008

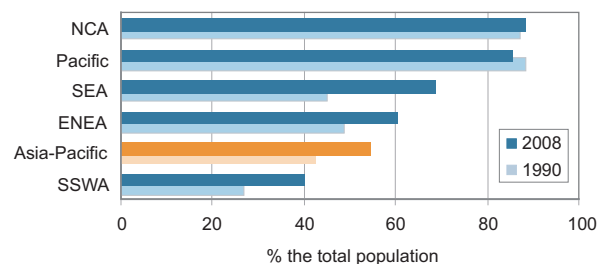


The Asia-Pacific region has made more progress toward halving the proportion of people without improved sanitation than any other region. From 42% in 1990, Asia and the Pacific had by 2008 increased its proportion of people with access to improved sanitation to 54%, which corresponds to a decrease of 20% in the proportion of people without improved sanitation. Over the same period, the number of people in the Asia-Pacific lacking access to improved sanitation fell from 1.88 billion to 1.86 billion.

South and South-West Asia lag behind in providing improved sanitation facilities; in 2008, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation was an abysmal 40%. The number of people lacking access to improved sanitation grew by 126 million from 1990 to 2008. The increase was driven primarily by the high population growth rate in tandem with the low delivery rate of sanitation improvements. The Pacific subregion regressed from an 88% provision rate in 1990 to 85% in 2008. Similar to the access to improved water sources, the poor performance in the Pacific was primarily due to the decrease in access in Papua New Guinea (47% to 45%) coupled with Papua New Guinea's rising share in the subregional population.

South-East Asia continues to make gains in providing access to improved sanitation. The subregion increased, by 25 percentage points, the

Figure I.49 – Total population with access to improved sanitation, Asia-Pacific and subregions, 1990 and 2008



proportion of people with access to basic sanitation services between 1990 and 2008. Myanmar and Viet Nam made the greatest leap over that period; from a 23% access rate to 81% in Myanmar and from 35% to 75% in Viet Nam.

The increasing urban Asian and Pacific population and the continued slum growth may put the achievement of the MDG-7 sanitation target in jeopardy. Between 1990 and 2008, basic sanitation access in the region's urban locations increased by only 3 percentage points. With an urban population growth rate that is increasing faster than the sanitation access rate, the region regressed in the number of urban inhabitants with improved sanitation services. From 1990 to 2008, the Asia-Pacific urban population lacking access to improved sanitation increased by 167 million. Progress in increasing the rate of access has been slow in all subregions except South-East Asia, which made a gain of 12 percentage points in the access rate over the past two decades. In 2008, Bangladesh, China, India and Nepal showed urban improved sanitation access rates below 60%.

In rural areas, Asian and Pacific countries have increased the proportion of those with access to improved sanitation. From 30% in 1990 and 38% in 2000, access by the rural population to improved sanitation increased to 43% in 2008, 2% shy of the global average. Over that period, South-East Asia achieved the greatest rural sanitation rate increase of 26 percentage points; followed by East and North-East Asia at 13 and South and South-West Asia at 14. Although South and South-West Asia have shown an

Access to water and sanitation

Figure I.50 – Urban population with access to improved sanitation, Asia-Pacific and subregions, world, 1990 and 2008

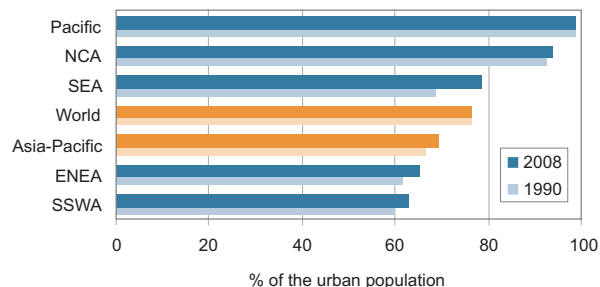
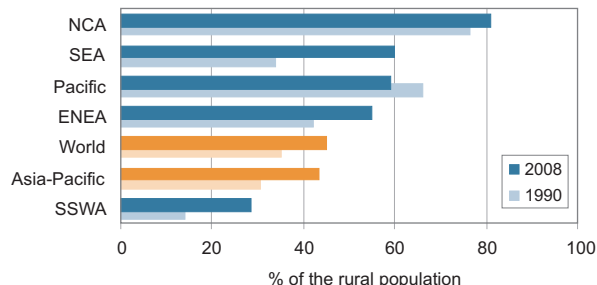


Figure I.51 – Rural population with access to improved sanitation, Asia-Pacific and subregions, world, 1990 and 2008



increase in rural access to improved sanitation, the subregional rate is only 28%, which is much lower than any other subregion. In South and South-West Asia, 4 of the 10 countries had a coverage rate at 30% or lower and another 2 were below 60% in 2008. Afghanistan, India, Nepal

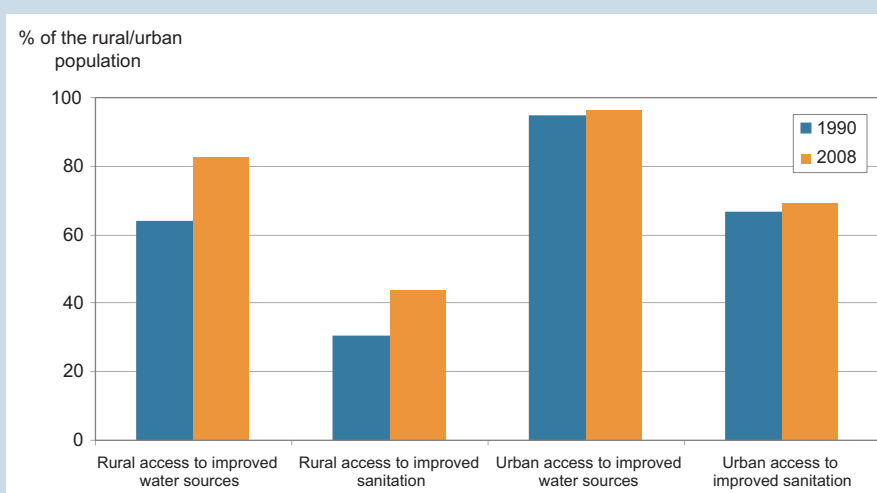
and Pakistan achieved rural sanitation coverage rates of only 30%, 21%, 27% and 29%, respectively, in 2008. With respect to achieving the MDG-7 sanitation target, the current trend is not promising.

Still a long road ahead

Despite the clear health, economic and environmental benefits of safe water and hygienic sanitation facilities, the Asia-Pacific region is still far from having universal coverage.

Growth in regional coverage in access to improved water and sanitation from 1990 to 2008 demonstrates some progress in achieving the MDG-7 targets in Asia and the Pacific. However, rural access continues to fall short of urban access. Rural areas often lack an enabling environment that can attract sustained investments, both public and private for the improvement of water and sanitation services and facilities.

Rural and urban population with access to improved water sources and sanitation, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2008



Women's empowerment

Data sources:	UN MDG Indicators Database. Inter-Parliamentary Union. ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), Sixth Edition.
Data tables:	Page 189 to 192
Technical notes:	Page 259 to 260

Women's empowerment is a crucial step in achieving gender equality and thus is essential for equitable development. However, in most countries in Asia and the Pacific women earn less than men; have limited access to bank loans, land and property other than land; face discrimination with respect to education and healthcare; and are under-represented in policy and decision-making.

Progress towards gender equality is occurring slowly and unevenly over geographical regions, according to the United Nations Millennium Development Summit of September 2010. If greater and more concerted efforts are not made, MDG gender equality targets might not be met by 2015.

Measuring women's empowerment is challenging. Tracking progress is difficult since data are limited and measures are complex. Women's empowerment can represent a diverse range of concepts and outcomes and may vary widely among individuals, cultures and countries. Nonetheless, some of the key strategic and cross-cutting areas of opportunity and capacity for women include education, economic empowerment, policymaking, decision-making and well-being. All of these forms of empowerment intersect with one another in creating limitations or possibilities for women to improve their lives. They directly impact upon progress towards gender equality, and thus development as a whole.

Economic empowerment

Economic empowerment is a significant driver of other forms of women's empowerment, since access to economic resources facilitates opportunities to develop personal capacities and to participate fully and equally in society. Economic empowerment encompasses access to

decent employment and income as well as to credit and control of assets. Lack of access to decent employment is affected by, among other factors, low educational levels, discrimination against women and the burden of unremunerated responsibilities in the home (for which alternative State provision is often scarce). Additionally, a lack of maternity-leave provisions may further limit women's opportunities.

Participation in the paid economy

Part of the disparity in income can be explained by the different forms of women's participation in the paid economy. Women are overrepresented in poorly paid positions and sectors of the economy and are less represented in the often better-paid industrial and service sectors across Asia and the Pacific. For example, based on available data, 47% of working-age women were engaged in the agricultural sector in 2008, compared with 38% of men. The proportion of women employed in industry in the region has increased only slightly from 17% in 1991 to 18% in 2008. Many working-age Asian and Pacific women are own-account or contributing family workers in "vulnerable employment", meaning that their incomes are low, unstable and unaccompanied by social protection or regulation of working conditions. (Social protection measures are defined as those which prevent, manage, and overcome situations that adversely affect people's well being.¹) While vulnerable employment has negative impacts on both men, women and children in a household, it can be particularly acute for women and children because of the lack of associated social protection, such as, for example, maternity-leave provisions.

As a proportion of male economic participation, female participation in the labour force has remained constant at 65% between 1991 and 2009. However, that rate is not consistent across

¹ United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). 2010. Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics.

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Figure I.52 – Employment by sector, Asia and the Pacific, 2008

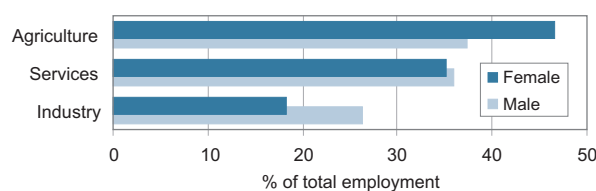
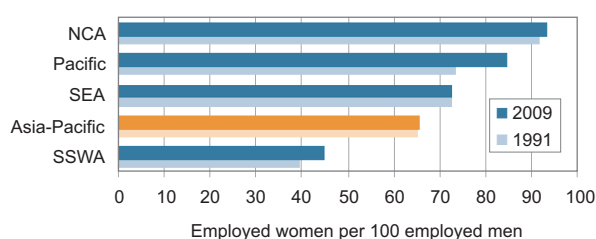


Figure I.53 – Female participation in the labour force, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1991 and 2009



the region; North and Central Asia has an average participation of 93% as compared with South and South-West Asia at 45%. There are even a few exceptional countries where female economic participation exceeds that of men, such as Azerbaijan (101%), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (102%) and the Russian Federation (101%).

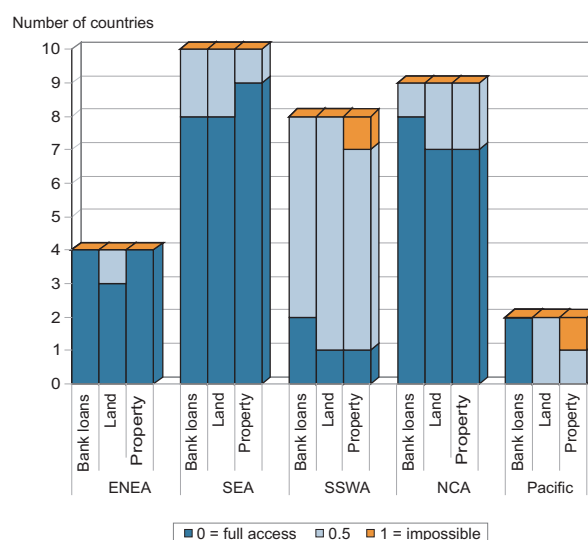
Women's access to credit and control of assets

Entrepreneurship is one strategy for advancing women's economic empowerment. Poor women in particular often work in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, which have been reported to account for up to 60% of formal sector employment in most low-income Asian and Pacific countries². Many times women's home-based businesses play a crucial role in the survival of the family and in generating supplementary family income. Such entrepreneurial activities also serve to promote confidence and self-sufficiency and raise status in society. However, in most Asia-Pacific countries

women face discrimination in gaining access to credit. Such economic disempowerment is further reinforced by women's lack of access to other important economic and security assets, such as land and property.

Women's access to land in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka is very limited. Women's access to bank loans and other forms of property is also very low in many countries. Women in Afghanistan and Papua New Guinea have no access to property other than land.

Figure I.54 – Women's access to bank loans, land and property other than land, number of countries by index value, Asia-Pacific subregions, 2009



The lack of economic rights in terms of access to, and ownership of, assets often leaves women dependent on their husbands, fathers or brothers throughout their lives. This economic disempowerment curtails their autonomy in many aspects of their lives from employment and education to reproductive decision-making and the ability to escape situations of violence.

² *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.II.F.10).

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Women's unremunerated productive work

Another limitation women face with respect to employment and education is the overburden of domestic responsibilities. However, data related to productive activities not included in GDP are very limited.

Unremunerated productive work can be seen as an important informal substitute for social protection systems, as women often assume the household burden for responsibilities such as childcare and caring for the elderly, finding supplementary income to feed the family, and providing education in circumstances where social service provision is limited. The increase in women's household workload limits women's access to the paid economy. Time-use data that illustrate this burden of unremunerated work on women are sparse; however, for countries for which it is available data demonstrate that women often suffer from "time poverty" as a result of such activities. For example, time-use data from Kazakhstan (2006) indicate that women spent an average of 6.3 hours a day on domestic work in comparison with 3.6 hours for men; 3.1 hours on paid work compared with 4.9 hours for men; 0.4 hours commuting compared with 0.6 hours for men; and 5.7 hours of free time compared with 6.3 hours for men (both men and women spend 0.4 hours on study; 0.2 hours on personal care; and 7.9 hours on sleep).³

The Bangkok Declaration on Beijing + 15 of 2009 expressed concern that "women continue to bear the major responsibility for unpaid work, particularly care giving work, and this contributes to weaker labour market attachment for women, weaker access to social security benefits and less time for education/training, leisure and self-care and political activities".⁴ Current demographic aging trends in the Asia-Pacific region are likely to expand further these caring demands upon women in the coming years.

Education

Disadvantage and discrimination against women begins in childhood with girls' limited access to education. As the education information in this Yearbook indicates, little progress has been made in achieving gender equality with respect to literacy; even as the region has moved towards closing male-female educational gaps in terms of school attendance. This implies that education systems may still perpetuate gender stereotypes and fail to prepare women adequately for equal participation in the workplace. The lack of equal access to quality education has lasting impact into adulthood, affecting women's rights and their possibilities for empowerment. In addition, improved education for women may also have wide societal benefits as it correlates with the ability of women to educate and prepare their children.

Well-being and health

Gender norms, practices and power relations of a society negatively affect other aspects of women's well-being – such as the acceptability and prevalence of violence against women, lack of access to reproductive health and family planning services, and sex-preferential nutritional distribution within the family. The physical empowerment of women can be affected by, and effect, the possibilities of engaging in society in many different ways; for example: personal mobility to access health services, education and the labour market; psychological wellbeing and self-esteem (including confidence to claim their rights); as well as other aspects of life.

Violence against women

Violence against women and girls constitutes a widespread violation of human rights as well as a significant limitation to women's empowerment. Violence against women and girls leads to death and disability; its exact

³ United Nations Economic Commission for Europe statistical database. Available from <http://w3.unece.org/pxweb/dialog/Saveshow.asp?lang=1>.

⁴ United Nations ESCAP, Bangkok Declaration on Beijing + 15, Outcome Document of the Asia-Pacific High-level Intergovernmental Meeting to Review Regional Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and Its Regional and Global Outcomes (Bangkok, 2009), p. 7. Available from www.unescap.org/esid/gad/publication/Bangkok_Declaration_on_Beijing+15.pdf.

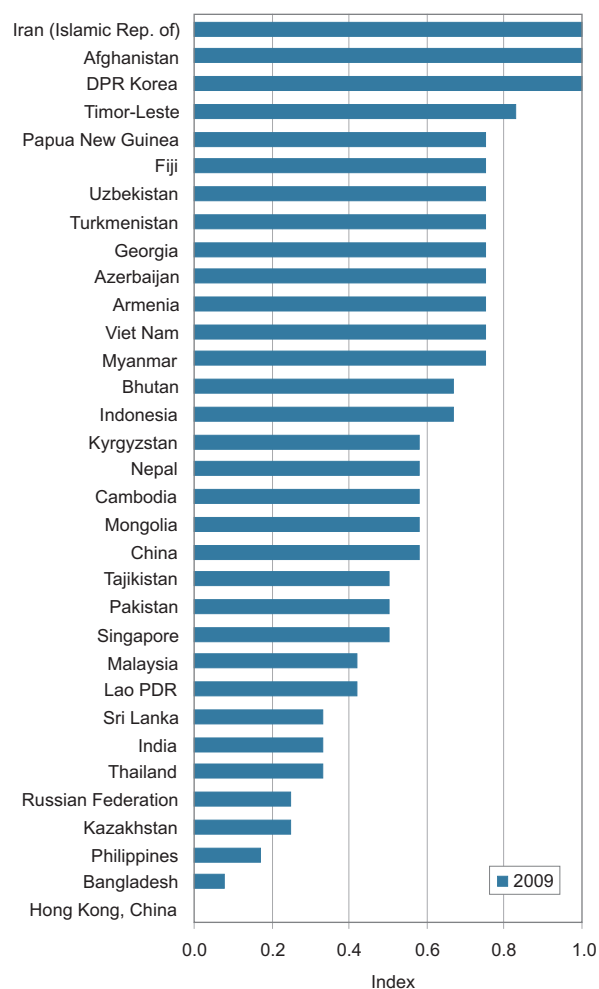
Women's empowerment

incidence and prevalence is however difficult to quantitatively measure (as a result of a lack of reliable and comparable data from official reporting mechanisms and surveys). While many countries focus upon providing support for women and girls who have experienced violence, combating violence against women and girls in the long term requires attention to preventative measures and shifts in cultural and social norms and practices as well as significant institutional change. There have been many legislative advances in Asian and Pacific countries, although much remains to be done, especially regarding effective implementation. On the basis of available data, the index of legislation on violence shows that Hong Kong, China is the only economy with full legislation in all three areas of gender-based violence; while the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan have no legislation in place. Many countries have legislation being planned, drafted or reviewed.

Reproductive rights

As well as not being subjected to violence, women also need to be able to exercise their rights to make choices regarding their own bodies and family size, because reproductive decisions can have far-reaching consequences for their empowerment. Access to, and ability to use, contraception is crucial in terms of both health outcomes and women's rights.

Figure I.55 – Index of legislation on the violence against women in countries, Asia and the Pacific, 2009*



* An index value of 0 indicates full legislation and an index of 1 indicates no legislation.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) – an international bill of rights for women

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. It defines discrimination against women and sets the agenda for national action to end violations of women's rights. An important element of CEDAW is its affirmation of women's reproductive rights, including the right to determine the number and spacing of children and for equal access to family planning. The following table shows the current status and the total number of reports each country has submitted to the CEDAW Committee on its progress in implementing the convention.

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CEDAW ratification and reporting, by country/area, Asia and the Pacific*

Country/Area	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession	States Latest Report	Examined at	No. of reports submitted
ESCAP					
East and North-East Asia					
China	17 July 1980	04 November 1980	Combined fifth and sixth periodic reports	36 th Session (2006)	5
DPR Korea			Initial report	33 rd Session (2005)	1
Hong Kong, China					
Japan	17 July 1980	25 June 1985	Fifth periodic report	29 th Session (2003)	5
Mongolia	17 July 1980	20 July 1981	Combined fifth, sixth and seventh periodic reports		4
Macao, China					
Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 December 1984	Sixth periodic reports		5
South-East Asia					
Brunei Darussalam			No report submitted		
Cambodia	17 October 1980	15 October 1992	Combined initial, second and third reports	34 th Session (2006)	1
Indonesia	29 July 1980	13 September 1984	Combined fourth and fifth periodic reports		4
Lao PDR	17 July 1980	14 August 1981	Combined initial, first, second, third, fourth and fifth periodic reports	32 nd Session (2005)	1
Malaysia		05 July 1995	Combined initial and second periodic reports	35 th Session (2006)	1
Myanmar		22 July 1997	Combined second and third periodic reports		2
Philippines	15 July 1980	05 August 1981	Combined fifth and sixth periodic reports	36 th Session (2006)	5
Singapore		05 October 1995	Third periodic report		3
Thailand		09 August 1985	Combined fourth and fifth periodic reports	34 th Session (2006)	4
Timor-Leste		16 April 2003	No report submitted		
Viet Nam	29 July 1980	17 February 1982	Combined fifth and sixth periodic reports	37 th Session (2007)	5
South and South-West Asia					
Afghanistan	14 August 1980	05 March 2003	No report submitted		
Bangladesh		06 November 1984	Fifth periodic report	31 st Session (2004)	5
Bhutan	17 July 1980	31 August 1981	Combined initial, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth periodic reports and Corrigendum	30 th Session (2004)	1
India	30 July 1980	09 July 1993	Combined second and third reports	37 th Session (2007)	2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)			Not a party to CEDAW Convention		
Maldives		01 July 1993	Combined second and third periodic reports	37 th Session (2007)	2
Nepal	05 February 1991	22 April 1991	Combined second and third periodic reports	30 th Session (2004)	2
Pakistan		12 March 1996	Combined initial, second and third periodic reports	38 th Session (2007)	1
Sri Lanka	17 July 1980	05 October 1981	Combined third and fourth periodic reports	26 th Session (2002)	3
Turkey		20 December 1985	Combined fourth and fifth periodic reports	32 nd Session (2005)	4
North and Central Asia					
Armenia		13 September 1993	Second periodic report	Exceptional session (2002)	2
Azerbaijan		10 July 1995	Combined second and third periodic reports	37 th Session (2007)	2
Georgia		26 October 1994	Combined second and third periodic reports	36 th Session (2006)	2
Kazakhstan		26 August 1998	Second periodic report	37 th Session (2007)	2
Kyrgyzstan		10 February 1997	Third periodic report		3
Russian Federation	17 July 1980	23 January 1981	Fifth periodic report	26 th Session (2002)	5
Tajikistan		26 October 1993	Combined initial, second and third periodic reports	37 th Session (2007)	1
Turkmenistan		01 May 1997	Combined initial and second periodic reports	35 th Session (2006)	1
Uzbekistan		19 July 1995	Combined second and third periodic reports	36 th Session (2006)	2
Pacific					
American Samoa					
Australia	17 July 1980	28 July 1983	Combined fourth and fifth periodic reports	34 th Session (2006)	4
Cook Islands		11 August 2006	Initial report		1
Fiji		28 August 1995	Initial report	26 th Session (2002)	1
French Polynesia					
Guam					

Women's empowerment

Country/Area	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification, accession or succession	States Latest Report	Examined at	No. of reports submitted
Kiribati		17 March 2004	No report submitted		
Marshall Islands		02 March 2006	Report not yet submitted		
Micronesia (F.S.)		01 September 2004	No report submitted		
Nauru			Not a party to CEDAW Convention		
New Caledonia					
New Zealand	17 July 1980	10 January 1985	Sixth periodic report		6
Niue					
Northern Mariana Is.					
Palau			Not a party to CEDAW Convention		
Papua New Guinea		12 January 1995	No report submitted		
Samoa		25 September 1992	Combined initial, second and third periodic reports	32 nd Session (2005)	1
Solomon Islands		06 May 2002	No report submitted		
Tonga			Not a party to CEDAW Convention		
Tuvalu		06 October 1999	No report submitted		
Vanuatu		08 September 1995	Combined initial, second and third reports	38 th Session (2007)	1

Women's well-being and health throughout the life cycle

Reproductive rights play a crucial role in women's wellbeing and health. Although the majority of the people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific are men, more than 2 million women in the region have HIV. Evidence suggests that many new infections in women occur when wives are infected by their husbands⁵. Therefore, it is clear that cultural and gender norms on sex and sexuality that disempower women, for example in terms of their ability to negotiate sex and exposing them to violence, put women at risk.⁶

The processes by which women's physical empowerment and well-being are affected can also take more subtle forms and stem from different types of societal and cultural discrimination experienced throughout the lifecycle, from birth to old age. This may include female foeticide and infanticide due to son preference; gender disparities for immunization;

disparities in child nutrition and healthcare; early marriage; unequal access to education and subsequent employment; and unequal access to social protection. In the next 30 years, older women will constitute the majority of older persons because of their longer life spans resulting in vulnerability to age-related health issues, especially when social protection and formal pensions are limited.

Politics and decision-making

One of the key means by which women can address their current disempowerment is by women's leadership and participation in decision-making, to increase the likelihood of their interests being represented. Data on women's decision-making at individual and household levels is difficult to obtain. Yet, within the third Millennium Development Goal (MDG-3), the existence of indicators to measure women's political leadership signifies international visibility for this key area of women's leadership and decision-making.

⁵ 2007 Aids Epidemic Update, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and World Health Organization (WHO), UNAIDS/07.27E/JC1322E, December 2007.

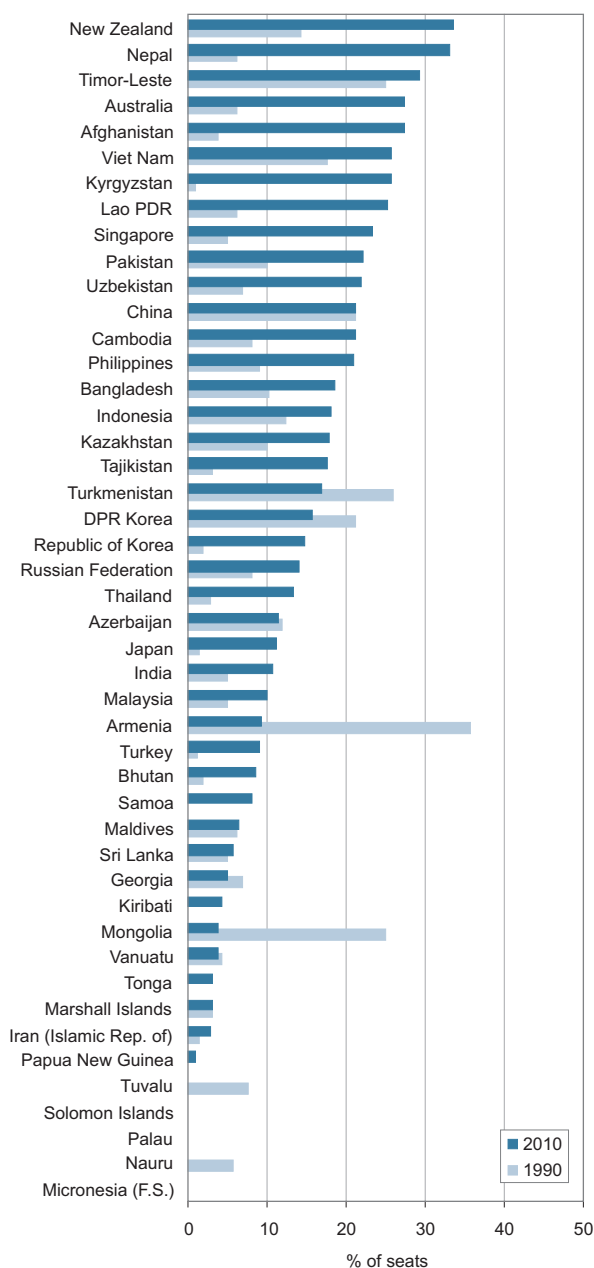
⁶ Advancing the Status of Women in Asia and the Pacific: A Profile of the ESCAP Region, UNESCAP, 2004, pg.8-9.

* Source for the text box: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Country Reports, States of submission and consideration of reports submitted by States parties. Available from: www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/reports.htm.

Women's empowerment

It has become a global consensus that a “critical mass” of 30% female representation in key political decision-making positions is needed for women to bring about significant and meaningful change.⁷ However, women are still underrepresented in national and local politics in almost every Asia-Pacific country. Only, two countries in Asia and the Pacific have reached the 30% threshold: Nepal and New Zealand. In the 46 countries with lower- or single-chamber parliament data available for 2010, women representatives comprised less than 10% in 20 countries. Of the 11 Pacific island developing economies for which data were available, 5 had no female members of parliament at all.

Figure I.56 – Women's participation in national parliaments, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2010



⁷ UN Women, Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/CONF.177/20/Rev.1).

Air pollution and climate change

Data sources:	International Energy Agency (IEA); Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators database; United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR); World Bank, World Development Indicators; and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ, formerly GTZ), GTZ International Fuel Prices
Data tables:	Page 193 to 197
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Rapid economic growth over the past 20 years, particularly in the larger economies, has been accompanied by increasing emissions of greenhouse gases and degradation of natural capital.

Economic growth in Asia and the Pacific depends on a growing use of energy resources, most of which being fossil fuels, that in turn has led to increasing emissions of greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gas emissions fuel global climate change that translates into devastating impacts in the region, particularly for the poorest. The increased risk of climatic disasters such as floods, drought, and typhoons or cyclones, together with the possibility of reduced access to water and other natural resources, could undo decades of effort to eradicate poverty.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions

The rate of greenhouse gas emissions from the region has been growing since 1990, particularly in East and North-East Asia, where carbon emissions from China more than doubled between 2000 and 2008. Overall, between 2000 and 2008, emissions in Asia and the Pacific have been increasing almost twice as fast as the global average (5.4% change per annum as compared to 2.8%). The total emissions from the region in 2008 equalled almost half the world total as compared to 38% of the world total in 1990. On a per capita basis, the region-wide rate is still below the global average, although carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per unit of GDP are higher.

In 2008, China was the single largest emitter of greenhouse gases worldwide – emitting 6.5 billion tons of CO₂ (0.4 billion tons more than

all of North America). However, on a per-capita basis, North America emits 3.7 times more than China (China emits 4.9 tons per capita). Within the region, Brunei Darussalam is the highest emitter of greenhouse gases at 20 tons per capita of CO₂, followed closely by Australia at 19 tons.

Fortunately, the carbon intensity, or amount of greenhouse gases emitted per unit of GDP, has been steadily falling in the Asia-Pacific region since 1990. Recently, a number of large carbon-emitting economies in the region have instigated policies and reforms to reduce their CO₂ intensity by improving energy efficiency in various sectors and increasing the use of renewable energy. China, India, Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Maldives, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Korea and Singapore have introduced voluntary targets to reduce CO₂ emissions or reduce the consumption of fossil fuels.¹ In addition, fuelled by volatile and high oil prices, domestic energy prices are changing which may reinforce policies to reduce carbon emission.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions

Nitrous oxide (N₂O), a greenhouse gas produced by agriculture, motor vehicles and other combusive sources, emissions have been rising steadily in Asia and the Pacific and globally as well. Asia and the Pacific contribute 43% of the global N₂O emissions; on a per capita basis, the regional average is still lower than the global average.

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions, which lead to acid rain and can harm human health, have increased in Asia and the Pacific in the last two

¹ ESCAP, *Preview Green Growth, Resources and Resilience, Environmental Sustainability in Asia and the Pacific, 2010*. Available at: <http://www.unescap.org/esd/environment/flagpubs/GGRAP/>

Air pollution and climate change

Figure II.1 – CO₂ emissions, Asia-Pacific subregions and the rest of the world, 1990-2008

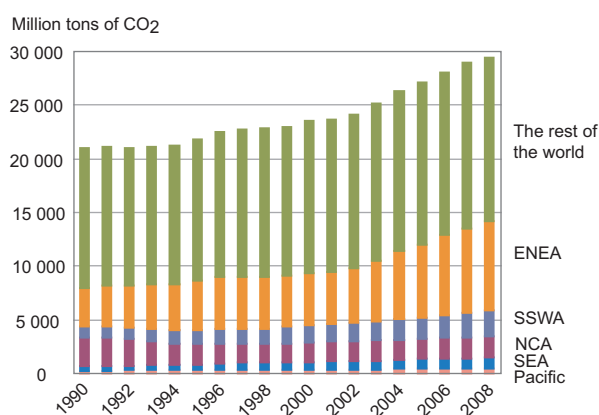
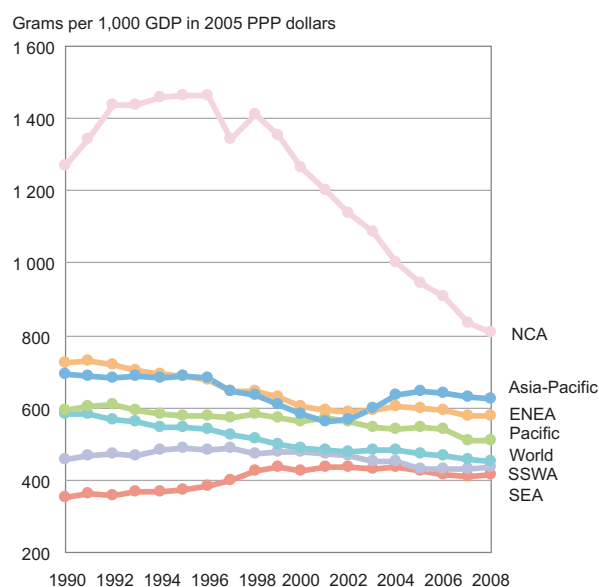


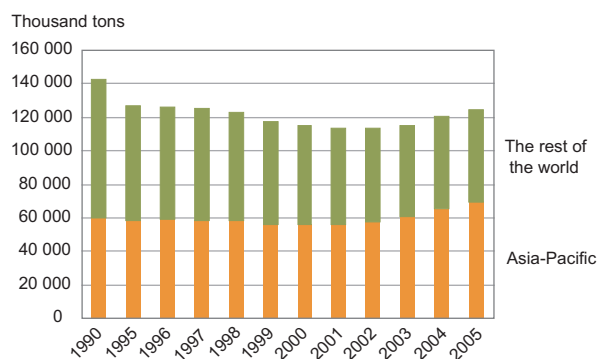
Figure II.2 – CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990-2008



decades. In the rest of the world, however, SO₂ emissions have been decreasing on average, driven mainly by pollution-control measures in many developed countries. SO₂ emissions are generally produced from the combustion of fossil fuels, particularly coal, and from some industrial processes such as petroleum and metal refining, metal smelting, and pulp and paper production. Therefore the most significant emissions from the region come from coal-burning developing countries; in particular China contributes 53% of the emissions in the region.

In a recent study² on concentrations of air pollutants in Asian cities, 40% of the 213 surveyed cities showed annual average SO₂ concentrations lower than half the WHO standard (20 µg per cubic metre as a 24-hour mean) and signs of a marked decrease in SO₂ between 1993 and 2000. The study also found that for 24% of the cities, the annual average SO₂ concentrations exceeded the WHO 24-hour standard. Unfortunately, since 2001, emissions have begun to rise.

Figure II.3 – Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions, Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world, 1990-2005



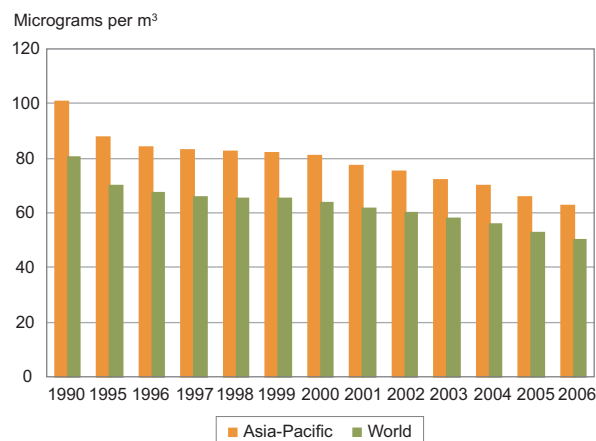
Concentrations of particulate matter (PM₁₀)

Concentrations of particulate matter (PM₁₀) in Asian and Pacific cities remain one of the most problematic of local air-pollution issues and are higher than the global average, although from 1990 to 2006 PM₁₀ concentrations declined by 38%. As PM₁₀ refers to particulate matter that is less than 10 microns in size, the small size of the particles increases the risk of their becoming embedded in the lungs and throat when inhaled, leading to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. The annual average of PM₁₀ concentrations in 230 cities between 1993 and 2008 was 3 times the recommended WHO standard (20 µg per cubic metre, annual mean).² Moreover, the annual average PM₁₀ concentration in the 230 cities monitored in 2008 was 4.5 times the WHO standard, at 89.5 micrograms per cubic metre.

² Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) Center (2010). *Air Quality in Asia: Status and Trends, 2010 Edition*. Pasig City, Philippines.

Air pollution and climate change

Figure II.4 – Concentration of particulate matter (PM₁₀) in urban areas, Asia and the Pacific and the world, 1990-2006



Ozone

Ozone is a concern for two reasons: the depletion of ozone in the stratosphere and ground level ozone as a pollutant. In the stratosphere, ozone protects living organisms from the sun's radiation,

but ozone depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) have had significant impacts on depleting the stratospheric ozone layer for a number of years. Fortunately, global environmental agreements have led to significant reductions in the use of ozone-depleting substances, from a regional average of 70 grams per capita in 1995 to just 7.8 in 2008. The consumption of ozone-depleting substances per unit of GDP has been even more dramatic, dropping across the region from 41 grams per PPP\$1,000 (2005 prices) in 1990 to just 1.4 in 2008.

Ground-level ozone is a local pollutant formed primarily from a complex series of chemical reactions in cities among air pollutants produced by motor vehicles and industry, in particular hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides. The impact of ozone smog on human health includes respiratory problems. Unfortunately, this substance is not sufficiently monitored in many countries and data is lacking in this regard.

Fuel prices, subsidies and taxes

Subsidizing fossil fuels obstructs efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emission and improve efficiency of energy use. For effective action against climate change, environmental cost would be incorporated into the market price of the natural resources used, such as fossil fuels. Climate change concerns and rising fuel prices have lead Governments to reduce subsidies and even increase taxes on fuels. The impacts of these measures are difficult to determine as projections on emissions, had subsidies remained, are difficult to develop.

Subsidies are considered by many to be important social protection means, but they often benefit the more affluent instead of the poorest as the poor only benefit from a fraction of the public expenditure on the subsidy. For example, in Indonesia 70% of the fuel subsidies benefited 40% of high-income families, while 40% of the lowest-income families utilized only 15% of the subsidy.³

The GIZ publication *International Fuel Prices*,⁴ show how subsidies were removed in many countries between 2004 and 2006, but were reintroduced in some by 2008 even with the oil price peak of that year. In Indonesia, 4% of the GDP or almost 20% of the central governmental budget was being spent on fuel subsidies after a 27.7% fuel-price rise in 2008.⁵ At the same time, the Indonesian Government introduced a series of social protection policies that included direct cash assistance for 19 million families along with a food subsidy programme, an extension of a low-income rice distribution programme, funding support for children's education and a subsidized increase for low-scale credit facilities.

³ Indonesia, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, "Government explanation on the reduction of fuel subsidy and other related policies", *Oleh Administrator* (Jakarta, 23 May 2008). Available from www.esdm.go.id/news/53-pressrelease/1757-government-explanation-on-the-reduction-of-fuel-subsidy-and-other-related-policies-.pdf.

⁴ Available from www.gtz.de/en/themen/29957.htm.

⁵ Tim Bulman, Wolfgang Fengler and Mohamad Ikhsan, "Indonesia's oil subsidy opportunity", *Far Eastern Economic Review*, vol. 171, No. 5 (7 June 2008).

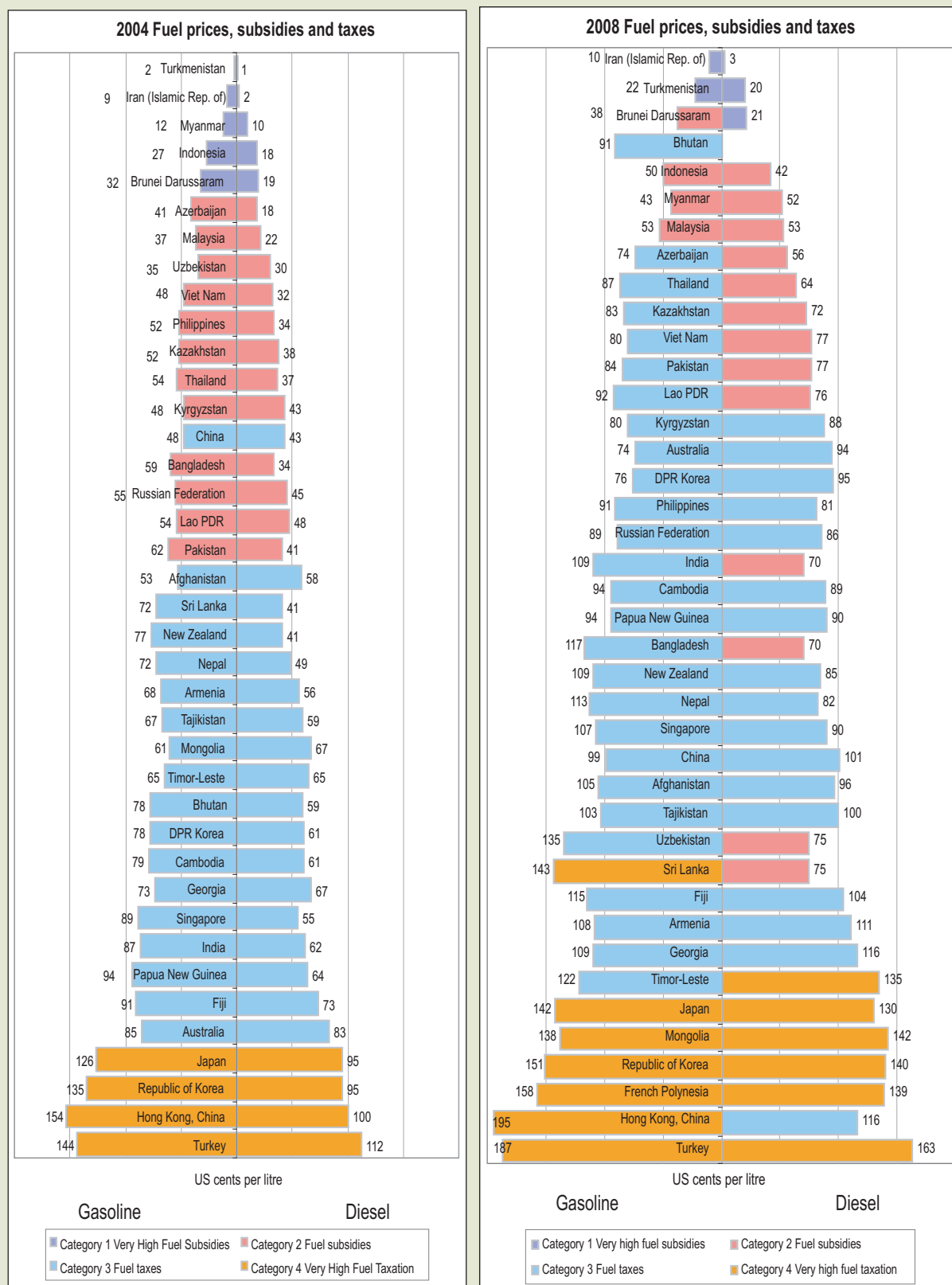
Air pollution and climate change

Fuel prices

	Retail fuel prices											
	Diesel						Super gasoline					
	US cents per litre						US cents per litre					
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
East and North-East Asia												
China	25	45	37	43	61	101	28	40	42	48	69	99
DPR Korea	41	35	41	61	79	95	73	55	55	78	71	76
Hong Kong, China	85	80	77	100	106	116	136	146	147	154	169	195
Japan	69	76	66	95	90	130	102	106	91	126	109	142
Macao, China	51	50			102		74	73			117	
Mongolia	22	38	37	67	87	142	23	38	38	61	88	138
Republic of Korea	41	66	64	95	133	140	93	92	109	135	165	151
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	18	18	18	19	21	21	34	31	30	32	34	38
Cambodia	28	44	44	61	78	89	47	61	63	79	101	94
Indonesia	7	6	19	18	44	42	16	17	27	27	57	50
Lao PDR	24	32	30	48	73	76	31	41	36	54	86	92
Malaysia	17	16	19	22	40	53	28	28	35	37	53	53
Myanmar	12	12	28	10	75	52	13	33	36	12	66	43
Philippines	22	28	27	34	67	81	34	37	35	52	76	91
Singapore	36	38	38	55	63	90	72	84	85	89	92	107
Thailand	27	35	32	37	65	64	30	39	36	54	70	87
Timor-Leste				65	88	135				65	98	122
Viet Nam	26	27	27	32	53	77	35	38	34	48	67	80
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan			27	58	65	96			34	53	68	105
Bangladesh	26	29	29	34	45	70	47	46	52	59	79	117
Bhutan	26	38		59			59	58		78		91
India	21	39	41	62	75	70	56	60	66	87	101	109
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	5	7	9	9	10
Maldives												
Nepal	24	37	34	49	73	82	59	63	66	72	94	113
Pakistan	19	27	35	41	64	77	46	53	52	62	101	84
Sri Lanka	30	27	31	41	55	75	84	66	54	72	88	143
Turkey	47	66	78	112	162	163	78	88	102	144	188	187
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	25	31	29	56	77	111	49	55	42	68	96	108
Azerbaijan	22	20	16	18	41	56	46	39	37	41	46	74
Georgia	25		41	67	89	116	46		48	73	86	109
Kazakhstan	24	29	29	38	45	72	30	36	35	52	70	83
Kyrgyzstan	27	33	25	43	54	88	47	44	39	48	64	80
Russian Federation	18	29	25	45	66	86	28	33	35	55	77	89
Tajikistan	13	55	24	59	74	100	26	45	36	67	80	103
Turkmenistan	5	2	1	1	1	20	9	2	2	2	2	22
Uzbekistan	9	9	26	30	54	75	11	14	38	35	85	135
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Australia	45	57	48	83	94	94	46	57	50	85	93	74
Cook Islands												
Fiji	37			73	94	104	50			91	107	115
French Polynesia					119	139					149	158
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	39	34	33	41	70	85	64	48	55	77	98	109
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	28	34		64		90	41	53		94		94
Samoa					82						81	
Solomon Islands												
Tonga					109						103	
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												

Air pollution and climate change

Fuel prices, subsidies and taxes, selected Asian and Pacific countries and areas, 2004 and 2008



Air pollution and climate change

Fuel Taxation Category 1: Very High Fuel Subsidies

The retail price of fuel (average of Diesel and Super Gasoline) is below the price for crude oil on world market.

Fuel Taxation Category 2: Fuel Subsidies

The retail price of fuel is above the price for crude oil on world market and below the price level of the United States.

Note: The fuel prices of the United States are average cost-covering retail prices incl. Industry margin, VAT and incl. approx. US 10 cents for the 2 road funds (federal and state). This fuel price may be considered as the international minimum benchmark for a non-subsidised road transport policy.

Fuel Taxation Category 3: Fuel Taxation

The retail price of fuel is above the price level of the United States and below the price level of Spain.

Note: In November 2008, fuel prices in Spain were the lowest in EU-15. Prices in EU countries are subject to VAT, fuel taxes as well as other country-specific duties and taxes.

Fuel Taxation Category 4: Very High Fuel Taxation

The retail price of fuel is above the price level of Spain.

Water availability and use

Data sources:	AQUASTAT, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Information system on Water and Agriculture.
Data tables:	Page 198 to 199
Technical notes:	Page 262

Asia and the Pacific has the highest annual water withdrawal of all the world's regions, owing to its geographic size, large population and irrigation practices. Expanding urban populations and changing demand patterns, combined with the impacts of climate change, are challenges to water security that need to be addressed through more efficient use of water and shared approaches to water resource management.

Water security is an increasingly important development issue in Asia and the Pacific, where growing populations and rapid urbanization have expanded demand and competition for, as well as driven reallocation of, water resources. The demand pattern for water is changing with an increasing proportion of water being used in the industrial and domestic sectors, concurrently with proportional reduction in water use in the agricultural sector. The relative and absolute increase in the urban population means that more food will need to be produced by fewer people in the agricultural sector in future and likely with more intensive farming practices, which highlights the need to improve efficiency in water use.

Water quality is also impacted by urbanization. Rapid urbanization has resulted in the pollution of water bodies in many urbanized areas of Asia and the Pacific, where wastewater has been discharged untreated into natural water systems or leached into ambient soils. Pollution of water bodies will continue to rank among the critical issues impacting water security as more than half of the population of the region is expected to live in towns and cities by 2030.¹

Climate change impacts the hydrological patterns and freshwater systems, thereby posing a risk to overall water security. Climate change results in

changes in spatial distribution and shifting of precipitation patterns, such as the start of the rainy season and snowmelt. Across the world, changes in weather patterns have increased the occurrences and intensities of extreme events of rain, floods, droughts and cyclones, such as those afflicting Australia, China, Myanmar and Pakistan in recent years. Besides increasing the occurrences and intensities of extreme weather events, climate change causes sea level rise, which in turn increases salt levels in river deltas and lakes, further diminishing the availability of fresh water.

Unfortunately, data related to water availability and use are scarce. As water scarcity is becoming a critical problem in Asia and the Pacific, the need for more reliable statistics with greater and more frequent coverage is vital to countries in improving their water governance.

Water availability

Total long-term annual average renewable water resources represent the maximum theoretical amount of water expected to be available under natural conditions, excluding human influence and the effects of climate change. Renewable water resources are not expected to change over the long term, being a combination of the ambient surface-water, groundwater and soil-moisture factors.

Across Asia and the Pacific, water availability varies greatly. South-East Asia has more than 150,000 cubic metres of available water per square kilometre, whereas the Pacific subregion (including Australia and New Zealand) has less than 30,000. Both the availability of water and the population size are important in forecasting access to water supplies. The Pacific has high per capita water availability with around 50,000 cubic metres of water available per person annually. Other Asia-Pacific subregions with high

¹ United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, The 2009 Revision. Available from esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.htm.

Water availability and use

population densities have limited water availability per capita; for example, East and North-East Asia and South and South-West Asia have less than 2,500 cubic metres per capita per year.

Figure II.5 – Availability of natural water resources per unit area by world, region and subregion, 2008

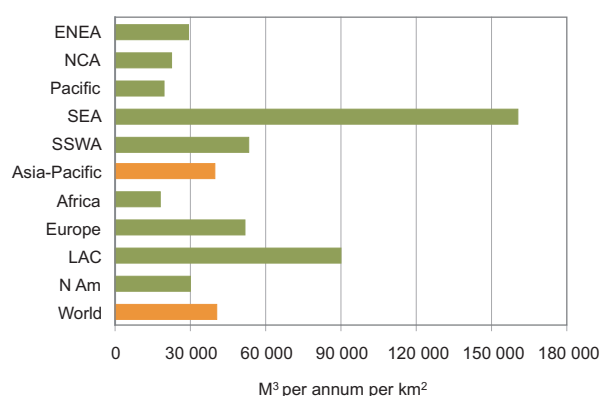
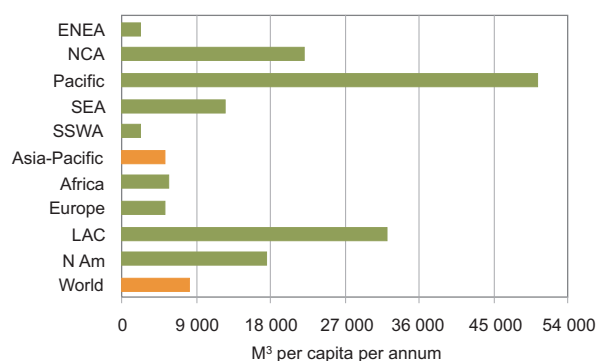


Figure II.6 – Availability of water resources per capita by world, region and subregion, 2008



Water utilization

Asia and the Pacific has the highest annual water withdrawal of the world's regions. That scale is attributed to the geographic size and population of the region and to extensive and intensive irrigation practices. In the region, South and South-West Asia and North and Central Asia (excluding the Russian Federation) have the highest relative water withdrawals.

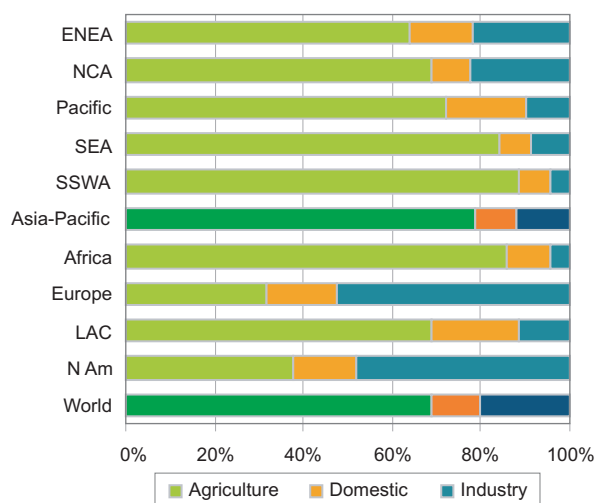
In all subregions of Asia and the Pacific, between 60% and 90% of water withdrawal is used for agriculture. At the regional level, the proportional

use for domestic and industrial purposes rose from 13% to 22% between 1992 and 2002. Within the subregions, water-use patterns differ dramatically, reflecting differential levels of economic activity. For example, within South-East Asia, water use for agriculture in Myanmar and Cambodia is above 90% of the total use, whereas in Malaysia agriculture accounts for just over 60% of water use.

Worldwide, for more developed economies, the proportional share of total water resources used in agriculture has declined concurrently with the proportional increase in total water use for non-agricultural sectors, owing to increase in multiple economic activities.

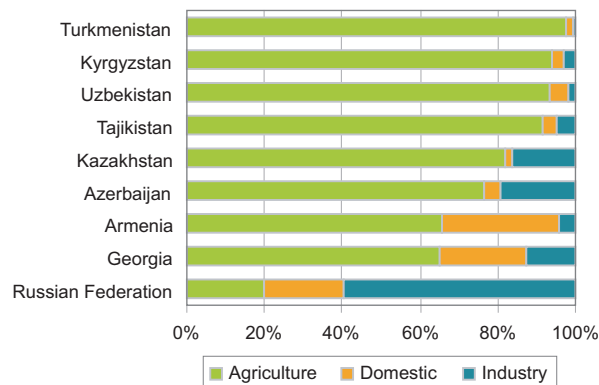
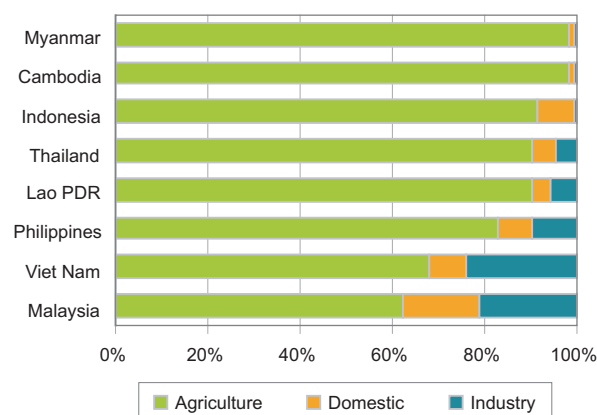
The relationship between water availability and water use in each river basin must be balanced to preserve water security. In shared basins, imbalance between water availability and demand for its use can threaten multilateral cooperation and harmony among riparian States. Shared water management is therefore essential in preventing conflict as well as ensuring water security, especially in the basins of the Aral Sea, Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna, Tarim and Mekong, each of which is shared by five to eight countries.

Figure II.7 – Proportional use of water withdrawals by sector, regionally and subregionally, 2002



Water availability and use

Figure II.8 – Proportional use of water withdrawals by sector, South-East Asia and North and Central Asia, 2002



Water “hotspots”

The multiple water-related challenges of access, depletion, pollution and disaster in the Asian and Pacific region represent different components of water security. A country facing a combination of those challenges is highly vulnerable to water scarcity, which may impede progress in implementing its development agenda. Water scarcity affects food security through reduced availability of water for irrigation. It affects human health through the loss of capacity to dispose of human waste that in turn results in contaminated water supplies and increased prevalence of waterborne pathogens. Persons living in poverty, especially women, can suffer severe consequences from inequitable access to health care and food. Ultimately, environmental sustainability is threatened as countries deplete their water sources.

Good water governance is a vital element of water security. The actual access to water that any citizen may have can vary greatly within a country and depend largely on the time of year.

To facilitate region-wide priority-setting as well as decision-making at the national level, ESCAP has identified hotspots of multiple water-related challenges, as illustrated in the accompanying figure. Hotspots are countries, areas or ecosystems with overlapping challenges of poor access to water and sanitation, deteriorating water quality, inadequate water availability and increased exposure to climate change and water-related disasters.

As the figure shows, many Asian and Pacific countries face challenges related to water. At the same time, climate change, population growth and increasing urbanization will likely exacerbate those challenges. Therefore, continuous monitoring, priority-setting and decision-making at the national and multinational levels are a vital support for implementing national development agendas.

Water availability and use

Water “hotspots” in Asia and the Pacific²

Challenge	Measures available*	Countries at risk
Water availability	• Water utilization level (Threat 1*) • Index of Water Available for Development (IWAD) (Threat 2) • Water quality (Threat 3 and Threat 4)	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, ⁺ Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, ⁺⁺ Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. ⁺⁺
Vulnerability and risk	• Frequency of floods (Threat 5) • Frequency of cyclones (Threat 6) • Frequency of droughts (Threat 7) • Climate change pattern (Threat 8)	Australia, Bangladesh, ⁺⁺ Cambodia, ⁺⁺ China, ⁺⁺ Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, ⁺⁺ Indonesia, ⁺⁺ Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, ⁺⁺ Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, ⁺⁺ Malaysia, ⁺⁺ Maldives, ⁺ Myanmar, ⁺⁺ Nepal, Pacific Islands, ⁺ Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, ⁺⁺ Philippines, ⁺⁺ Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, ⁺⁺ Timor-Leste, ⁺⁺ Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, ⁺⁺ and Viet Nam. ⁺⁺
Household Water Adequacy	• Access to water (Threat 9) • Access to sanitation (Threat 10) • DALY from diarrhoea	Afghanistan, ⁺ Bangladesh, Cambodia, ⁺ China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, ⁺ Mongolia, Nepal, Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea, ⁺ and Timor-Leste.
Human Development	• Life expectancy at birth • Inequalities in access • People living in poverty <i>Data not used for hotspot identification</i>	Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Philippines.

+ Challenges exist in two of the indicated measures

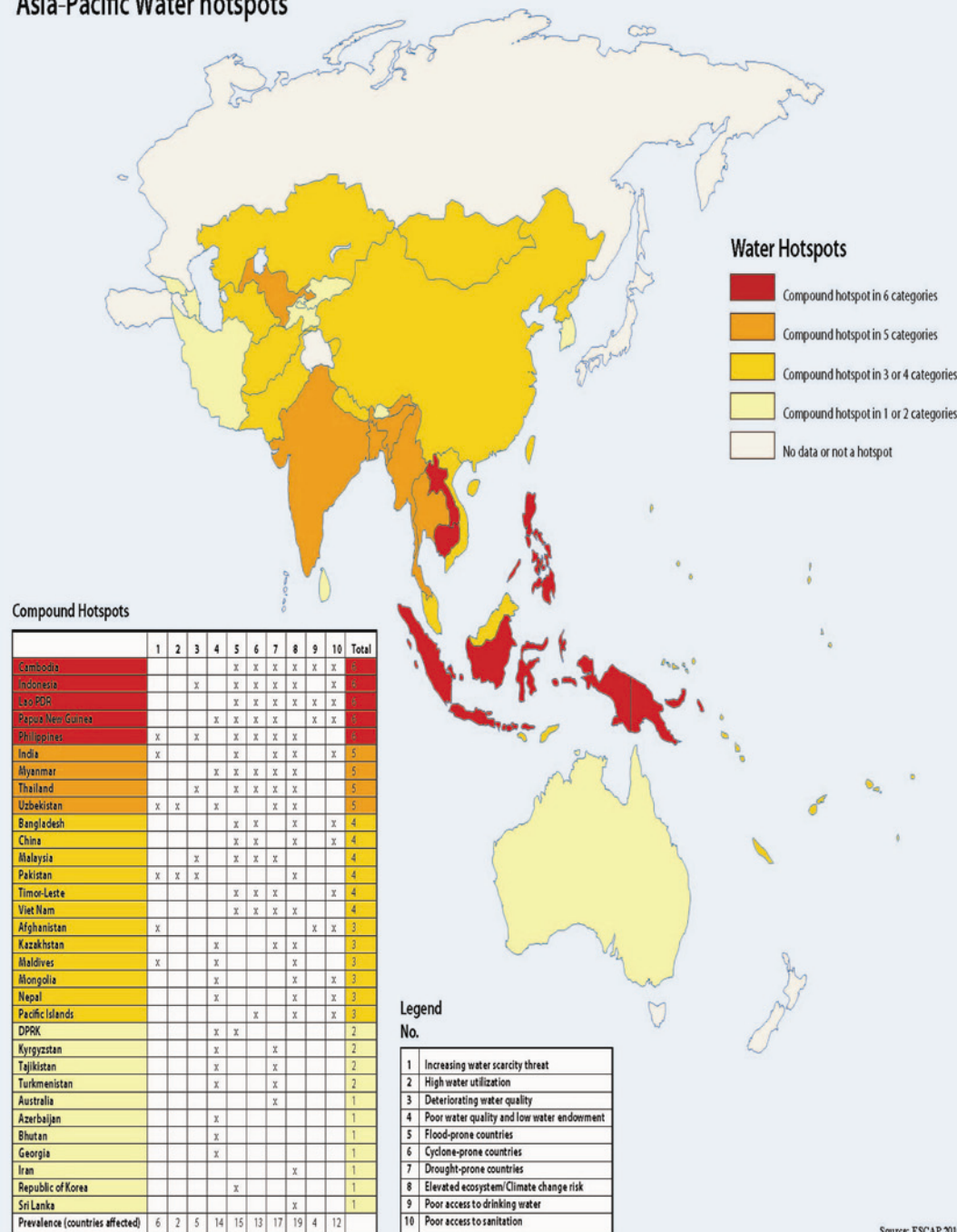
++ Challenges exist in more than two of the indicated measures

* The “Threat” numbers refer to columns in Map 1 measure that were actually used to estimate water hotspots

² Details of the measures used to identify water hotspots and criteria for threat ranking are contained in United Nations ESCAP, Asian Development Bank and United Nations Environment Programme. Preview Green Growth, Resources and Resilience Environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific, 2010. Available from <http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/30/docs/ESCAP%20Green%20Growth.pdf>.

Water availability and use

Asia-Pacific Water hotspots



Energy supply and use

Data sources: International Energy Agency (IEA).
Data tables: Page 200 to 203
Technical notes: Page 262 to 264

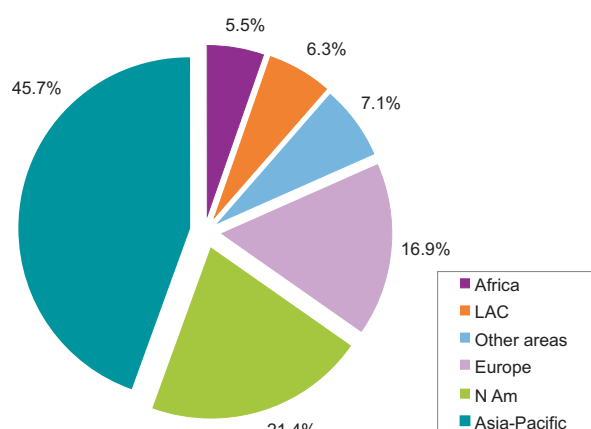
In 2008, Asia and the Pacific was by far the major energy producer among the world's regions accounting for 46% of global production, but as a consumer it ranked as the second most frugal, after Africa, in terms of per capita energy supply, at just 74% of the world average.

Energy consumption

Total primary energy supply (TPES) reflects annual supply of commercial primary energy, and is at the national level calculated as the sum of energy production, net imports and net stock changes minus energy used for international shipping and aviation. TPES varies with the level of economic development, the structure of the economy, the choices and opportunities available for energy production, trade and transformation, the efficiency of energy use, and patterns of consumption.

In 2008, Asia and the Pacific accounted for 44% of the total global primary energy supply (TPES) or 5,449 million tons of oil equivalent (mtoe) of the world supply of 12,267 mtoe. The North American share was 21% (at 2,550 mtoe), followed by Europe at 16% (2,014 mtoe), Latin America at about 6.3% (749 mtoe) and Africa at 5.5% (655 mtoe).

Figure II.9 – Share of total primary energy supply in the world, by region, 2008

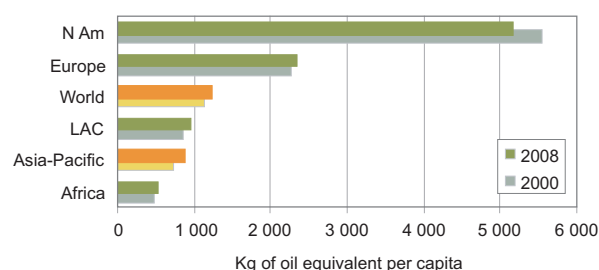


The picture is radically different if energy supply per capita is considered; in 2008, per capita energy supply in the Asia-Pacific region was 1,345 koe, only 74% of the world average, at 1,824 koe. Only Africa among world regions had a lower average, at 736 koe, which was 40% of the world average. In contrast, supply per capacity was 3,407 koe in Europe, at 187% of the world average; and North America held the lead at 7,539 koe per capita, or 413% of the global average.

Between 2000 and 2008, the world average annual growth rate of per capita energy supply was 1.4%. All regions, except North America (-0.8%) experienced positive growth. Asia and the Pacific led in growth with the rate of 3.4%.

However, among individual Asian and Pacific countries, the average annual growth rate of per capita energy supply varied widely. Countries whose rate grew the most include Armenia (5.1%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (5.5%), Kazakhstan (6.7%) and China (8.0%). During the same period, the growth rates were negative in a number of countries, with the sharpest declines experienced in Singapore (-2.1%) and the Philippines (-1.9%).

Figure II.10 – Per capita energy supply, world regions, 2000 and 2008



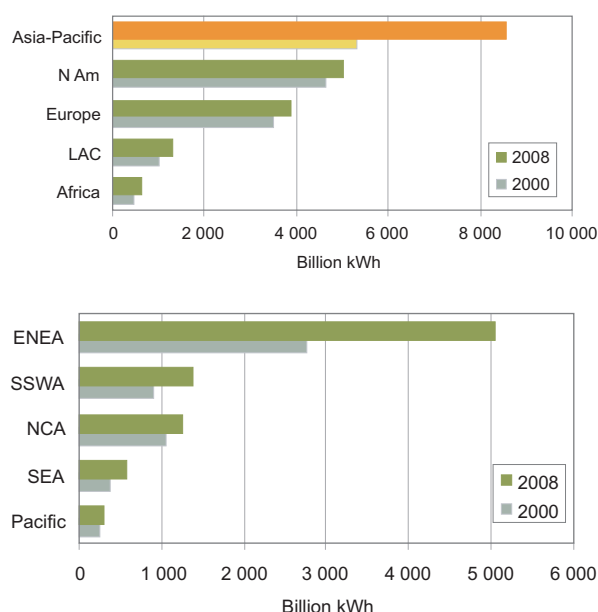
Electricity production

Between 2000 and 2008, the world produced 3.4% more electricity per year on average; in Asia and the Pacific, production increased by an average of 6.1% per year, resulting in an increase

Energy supply and use

in the Asia-Pacific share of gross electricity production from 34% to 42%.

Figure II.11 – Gross electricity production, world regions and Asia-Pacific subregions, 2000 and 2008



Within Asia and the Pacific, the East and North-East Asia subregion produced 5,051 billion kWh or almost 60% of the region-wide total in 2008. China and Japan together generated 4,539 billion kWh, about 90% of the subregional total and about 53% of all electricity produced in the region.

In South-East Asia, Indonesia and Thailand led with combined electricity production of 297 billion kWh or 51% of the subregional total produced. In South and South-West Asia, India and the Islamic Republic of Iran produced 76% of the subregional total of 1,382 billion kWh. In North and Central Asia, the Russian Federation produced more than 83% of the entire subregional total of 1,251 billion kWh. Australia generated about 86% of all electricity produced in the Pacific subregion.

Electricity consumption

Asia and the Pacific, along with Africa, lead the world in growth of per capita consumption of household electricity. From 2000 to 2008, the annual average growth in per capita consumption

of household electricity in the world was 2.0%. Asia and the Pacific experienced double that rate of growth at 4.0%, second only to Africa at 4.1%. The growth was particularly evident in least developed countries (LDCs) at 6.5% and in lower-middle income countries at 8.4%. On the other hand, the average per capita consumption of household electricity in the North and Central Asian subregion declined between 2000 and 2008.

Figure II.12 – Consumption of household electricity per capita, Asian and Pacific income groups, 2000-2008

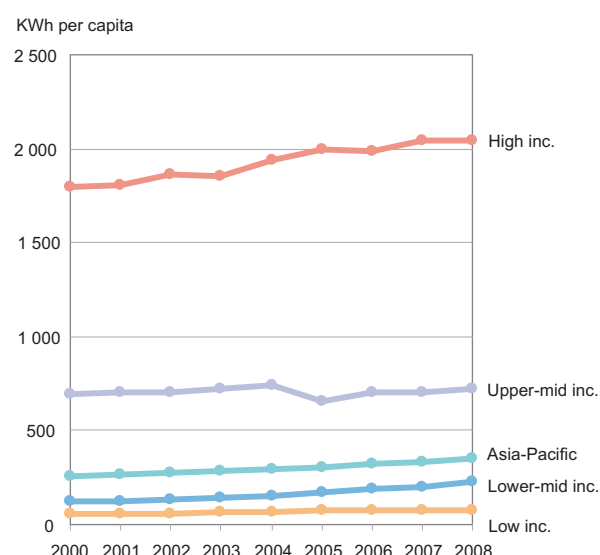
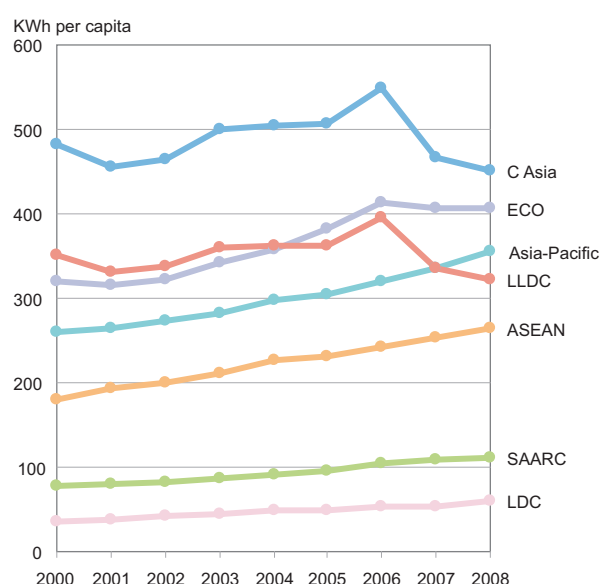


Figure II.13 – Consumption of household electricity per capita, Asian and Pacific country groupings, 2000-2008



Energy supply and use

The industrial sector in Asia and the Pacific as a whole consumes the greatest share of region-wide total final energy consumption (TFC), at 36%. The residential sector follows at 27%; and transport consuming the least at 17%. During 2000-2008, the proportion of energy consumed by the industry has increased continuously, reflecting a pattern of increasing commercial activity in the region, especially in such countries as China and India, which have become major industrial production bases for the world.

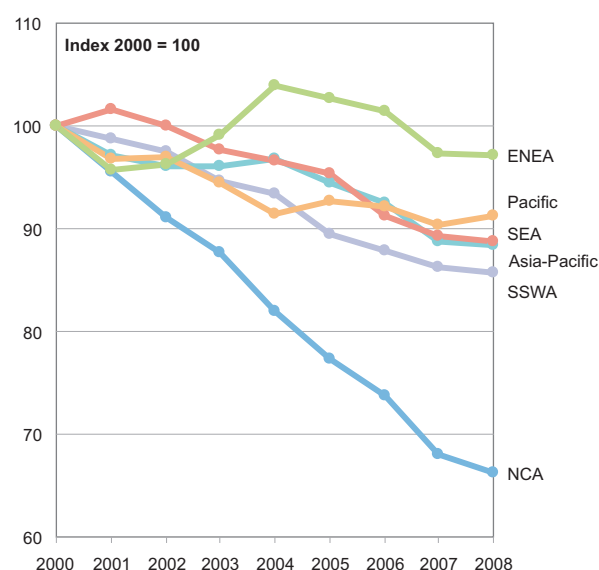
Energy intensity

Energy intensity is the amount of energy consumed to produce one unit of GDP (TPES per unit of GDP). Between 2000 and 2008, energy intensity declined in all the world's regions, translating into gains in energy efficiency. Against a world decline in average annual energy intensity of 1.2%, Asia and the Pacific declined by 1.5%, exhibiting higher efficiency gains than the world average.

Within Asia and the Pacific, North and Central Asia was the most energy-intensive subregion during the period from 2000 to 2008. At the same time, however, it led in improving energy intensity at an average annual rate of 5.0%, with

many Central Asian countries improving at even higher annual rates with Azerbaijan in the lead at 13%. Nonetheless, the economies of the subregion still exhibit high TPES per unit of GDP with an average energy intensity rate at 342, more than 50% above the regional average at 221.

Figure II.14 – Energy intensity index, TPES per unit of GDP (2005 PPP\$), Asian and Pacific subregions, 2000-2008



Reducing the pain while improving the gain:

Making energy consumption more efficient for a sustainable model of development

Economic development has been closely associated with increasing consumption of energy. A sustainable model of development must, however, decouple those two processes. Economic development is not sustainable if it raises the level of energy consumption beyond a certain level. Through improved energy efficiency and increased use of alternative energy sources economic development can occur without the economic and environmental costs associated with high energy consumption.

Two critical indicators of energy efficiency – energy intensity and per capita energy consumption – are important starting points in the decoupling process. The Asia-Pacific region consumes energy at relatively high levels per unit of GDP in comparison with other regions, such as North America and Europe. Nonetheless, Asia and the Pacific is leading the way in reducing energy intensity. At the same time, the Asia-Pacific per capita energy consumption is the second lowest, after Africa. Per capita energy consumption is increasing, however. This trend, which reflects the conventional paradigm of economic development in tandem with rising energy consumption, can be managed with innovative solutions, as illustrated in the case of China Government with its promotions for sustainable energy development.

In Asia and the Pacific, the ratio of energy imported to energy exported is close to 1, indicating self-sufficiency for the region. However, the uneven distribution of primary energy resources indicates a potential to enhance trade in energy and electricity to support energy security through regional cooperation.

Energy supply and use

Stimulus packages for sustainable energy development

The United States, Australia and Japan, as well as the European Union, responded to the global financial crisis of 2008 with a commitment to developing sustainable, low-carbon economies. Their commitment is evident in the proportions of funds allocated to sustainable energy initiatives on both supply and demand sides of the energy system. Additionally, India, the Russian Federation and Brazil have announced monetary or budgetary measures involving tax cuts and credit terms but no direct injection of capital. Some of those measures link with their national programmes to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy systems, thereby supporting the common objective of low-carbon development.

China has developed an initiative with policy, monetary and budgetary measures that involve tax cuts and credit terms through a stimulus package. It is expected to spend close to \$600 billion on a fiscal stimulus package, of which it would dedicate \$140 billion – just under 2% of GDP – for green investments, buttressing its \$17 billion renewable energy sector, which already employs some 1 million people.¹ Furthermore, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in China plans to promote the use of 120 million compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) to enable increased use of electric light while saving energy; and the Ministry of Finance has allocated 600 million yuan (US\$87.8 million) to subsidize the plan.²

¹ UN News Centre, “Global fiscal stimulus funds could jump-start world economy – UN report”, 16 February 2009. Available from www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=29913&Cr=climate&Cr1=financial+crisis

² Fang Yang, “China offers \$88 mln in subsidies for energy-saving light bulbs”, 10 June 2009. Available from http://english.gov.cn/2009-06/10/content_1336578.htm.

Biodiversity, protected areas and forests

Data sources:	Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators Database; FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment; and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species, version 2010.4: table 5
Data tables:	Page 204 to 207
Technical notes:	Page 264 to 265

During the past two decades both primary forest and total forest cover expanded in the Asian and Pacific region. In the same period, however, two thirds of countries in the region experienced an increase in the number of threatened species and South-East Asia lost nearly one seventh of its forest cover.

In recent years, forests and biodiversity have gained recognition as international development issues as evidenced through the United Nations declaration of 2011 as the International Year of Forests (to promote sustainable forest management, conservation and development of all types of forests);¹ and 2011-2020 as the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity.²

Forests impact many aspects of economic and social development. Economic activities related to forests influence the life of 1.6 billion people globally.³ Additionally, forests play a major role in the mitigation and attenuation of the effects of climate change. Deforestation and forest degradation account for up to 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming;³ and the carbon stored in forests exceeds the amount of carbon currently in the atmosphere. Forests are also central in the protection of biodiversity as they provide habitats for about two thirds of all species on earth and nearly 80% of all terrestrial biodiversity.⁴ Forests and the people depending on them are under increasing pressure because of land-use changes due to agriculture (for example, for biofuel production), human settlements, unsustainable logging and inefficient soil management.

Forest Area

The surface area covered by Asian and Pacific forests has been estimated at 15.9 million square kilometres (approximately equal to the total land area of the Russian Federation). Around 31% of the total land area of the region is covered by forest (the same as the global proportion).

Overall, South-East Asia has lost 13% of its forest area over the past 20 years, making it a major contributor to the global deforestation (at 3.0%) over the same period. The net loss of forest in South-East Asia amounted to 332,000 square kilometres, an area roughly equal to the size of Viet Nam. Indonesia was the most significant contributor to the loss of forest in South-East Asia with a net loss of 241,000 square kilometres. According to the *ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook*,⁵ South-East Asia is being so severely deforested because the growing population depends heavily on timber for livelihood; wood for fuel; and new land to convert into agricultural and industrial estates.

Pressure on forests is also evident outside of South-East Asia, particularly in Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where more than 30% of forest has been lost since 1990. Deforestation is highest in low-income countries, which is of particular concern since low-income, rural communities are the most affected by deforestation as they often depend directly on the ecosystem services provided by forests.

Although South-East Asia and the Pacific have experienced large declines in forest area,

¹ General Assembly Resolution 61/193. *International Year of Forests, 2011*.

² General Assembly Resolution 65/161. Convention on Biological Diversity, paragraph 19.

³ United Nations, *International Year of Forests Factsheet*. Available from: http://www.un.org/esa/forests/pdf/session_documents/unff9/Fact_Sheet_IYF.pdf.

⁴ World Bank, *Forests Sourcebook: Practical Guidance for Sustaining Forests in Development Cooperation* (Washington, D.C.; 2008). Available from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTFORSOUBOOK/Resources/completestorestsourcesbookapril2008.pdf>.

⁵ ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, *ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook* (Los Baños, Philippines; 2010). Available from www.aseanbiodiversity.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=96&Itemid=114¤t=110.

Biodiversity, protected areas and forests

Figure II.15 – Proportion of land area covered by forests, by income group, Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2010

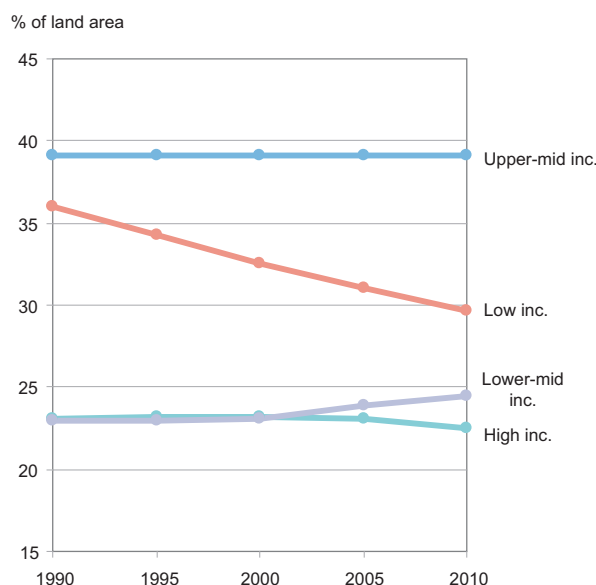
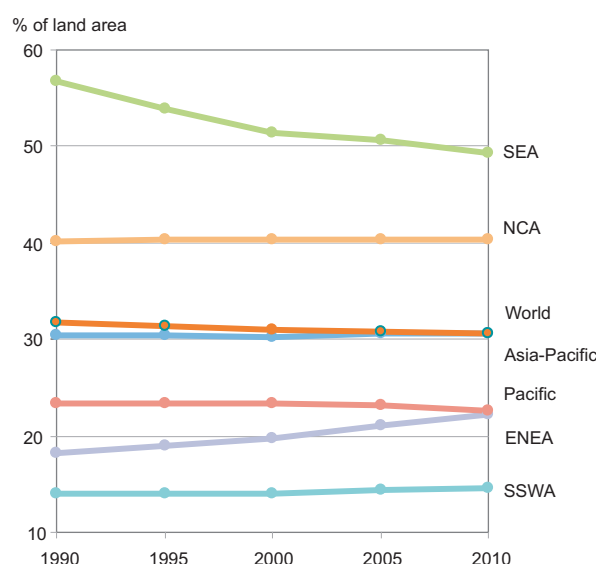


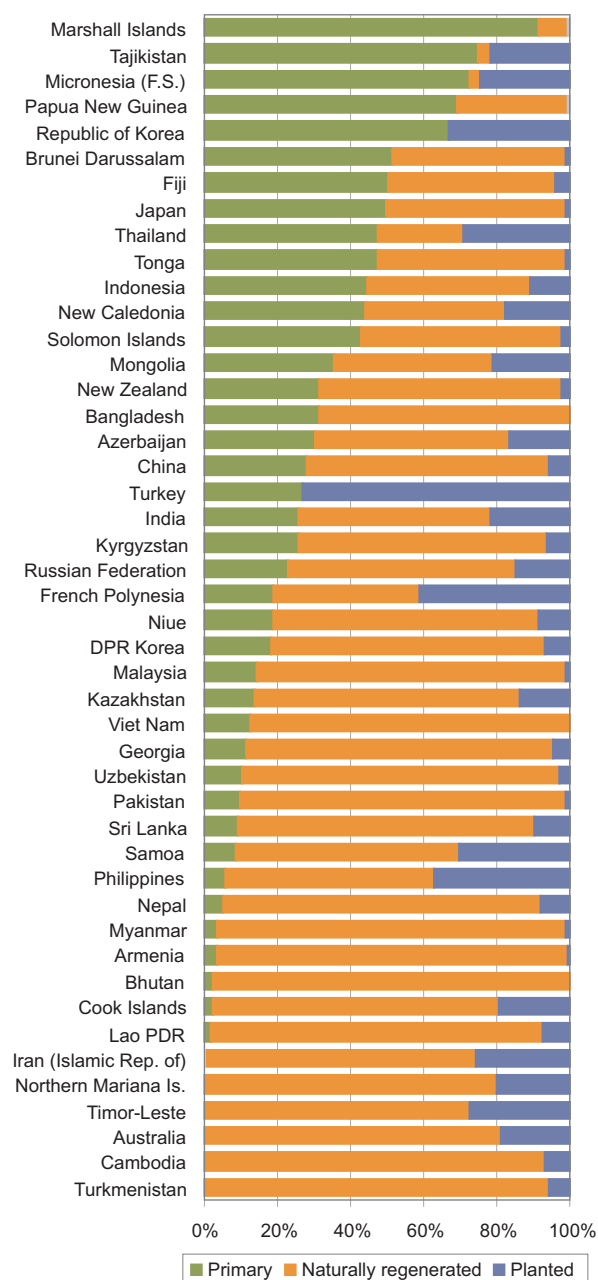
Figure II.16 – Proportion of land area covered by forests, by subregion of Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2010



Asia-Pacific coverage has roughly remained the same. This is primarily due to China (in East and North-East Asia), which has invested heavily in plantation and natural regeneration of forests. Since 1990 the area under forest cover in China has increased by 5.4% (a land area equivalent to the surface of Thailand). Regional plantation forests make up almost the same area as primary forests, the highest proportion in the world and

three times the global proportion. Planting rates in China were the highest in the world in 2010.

Figure II.17 – Proportion of primary, naturally regenerated and planted forest, Asia and the Pacific, 2010



Primary Forest

The proportion of primary forest within forests is a key indicator of ecosystem health. Primary forests are biodiversity-rich and may provide specific benefits for the livelihoods of rural communities. In Asia and the Pacific, total forest

Biodiversity, protected areas and forests

cover is expanding while the proportion of primary forest area is declining; this complex relationship is detailed in the 2010 *Global Forest Resources Assessment* of FAO⁶ which provides a picture of the changes in Asian and Pacific forests.

The 2010 figures show that 34% of the world's forestland is primary as compared to 25% in Asia and the Pacific. The largest regional stocks are situated in the Russian Federation, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, India, China and Thailand.

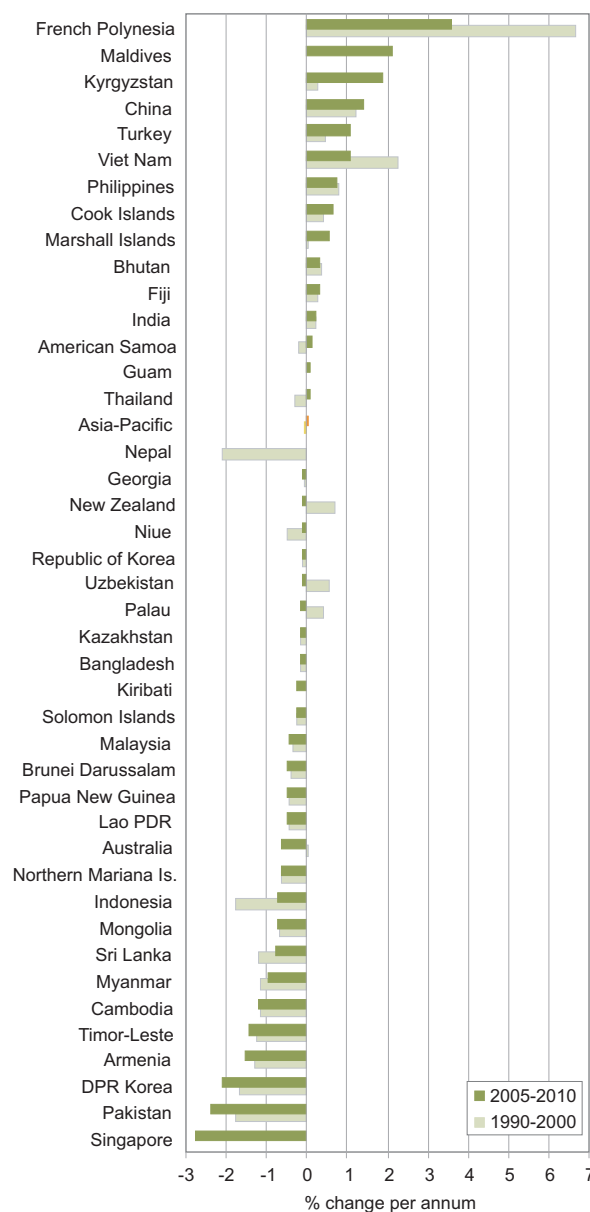
In some countries total forest area may not be rapidly declining (or may even be expanding), but the loss of primary forest may still pose a threat to ecosystem health. In 2010, after decades of deforestation, Viet Nam's and Cambodia's primary forest coverage fell below 1% and 4% of total forest area, respectively. Papua New Guinea and Mongolia have also experienced large losses (more than 10%) in the primary forest area in the last two decades.

Other protected areas

Terrestrial areas protected include forests, swamps, plains and desert areas. After a rapid increase between 1990 and 2005, the share of terrestrial protected areas reached a plateau between 2005 and 2009. With the notable and positive exception of Kiribati, the proportion of protected areas has not increased since this date in any Asian or Pacific country. The share of terrestrial areas protected in Asia and the Pacific is one of the lowest in the world, barely exceeding 10% of total surface area; it equals the African percentage and is more than 2 percentage points below the world's average.

In terms of marine areas protected, the Asia and the Pacific experienced rapid growth between 1990 and 2009, with the protected surface area reaching 5.0% of the territorial water area in 2009 (up from 2.0% in 1990). The percentage of marine areas protected remains correlated to the level of income of the respective country, with richer countries generally achieving a higher proportion. Australia and Kiribati lead the way,

Figure II.18 – Average annual growth rates of forest areas, Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2000 and 2005-2010



with respectively 28% and 20% of their total marine areas protected.

Those numbers fall vastly short of the Strategic Plan objectives adopted in 2010 as an outcome of the tenth meeting at Nagoya, Japan, of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. One of the primary aims of the Plan is to “improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic

⁶ FAO, *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010*, FAO Forestry Paper 163 (Rome, 2010). Available from www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1757e/i1757e.pdf.

Biodiversity, protected areas and forests

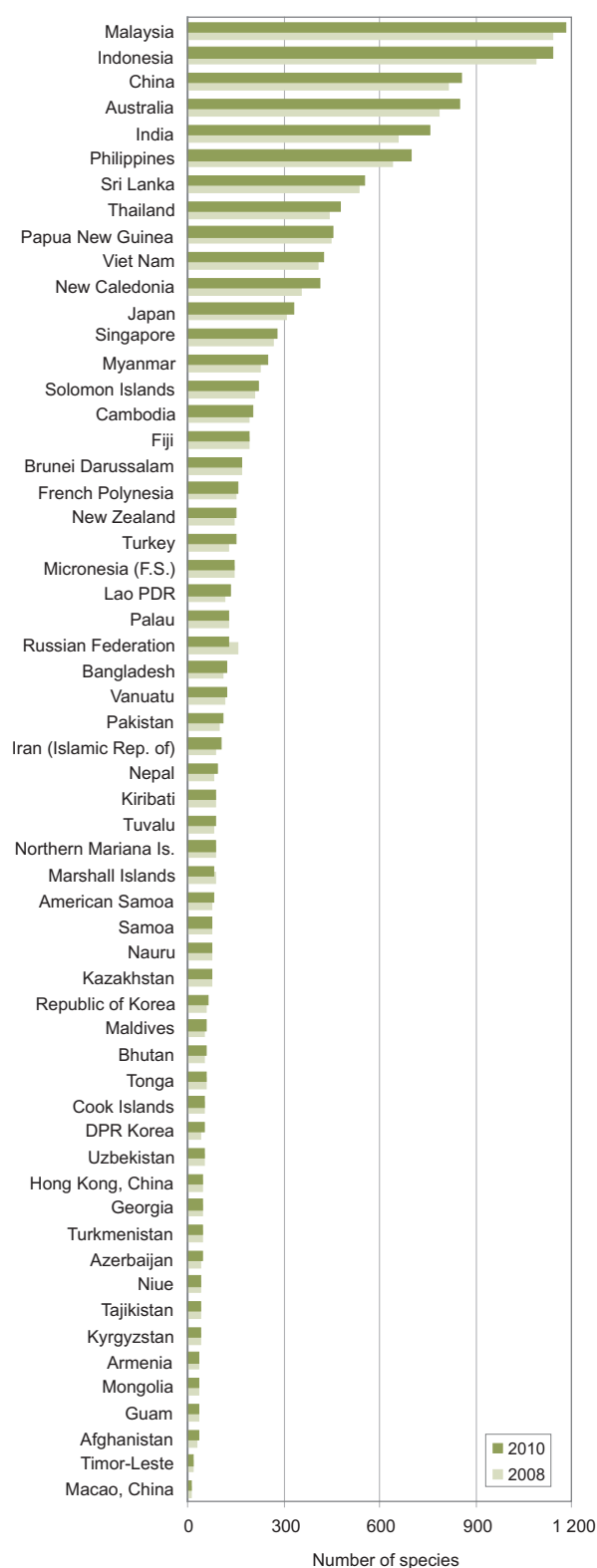
diversity”.⁷ To achieve this goal, an increase in the terrestrial areas protected to 17% and coastal and marine areas to 10% is targeted by 2020. Since the expansion of protected areas between 1990 and 2005, progress has since slowed considerably, and the road to reach the Nagoya objectives remains long.

Biodiversity

The Asian and Pacific region accounts for nearly one third of all the threatened species in the world.⁵ In the last two years (2008 to 2010), two thirds of countries in the region have experienced an increase in the number of threatened species – the greatest increase is in India where 99 species have been added to the threatened species list. While noting the difficulty in comparing numbers of threatened species (which are a product of the number and extent of biodiversity surveys; and other factors), this is a substantial increase in the number of threatened species reported since 2008.

The ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook spotlights South-East Asia as a primary terrestrial and marine biodiversity “hotspot”. While occupying only 6.0% of the earth’s surface, the region embraces more than 18% of all species listed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and one third of the world’s coral reefs. But regional biodiversity loss has increased at an alarming rate and affects such ecosystems as forests, agro-ecosystems, peat-lands, freshwater systems, mangroves, coral reefs and sea-grass.

Figure II.19 – Threatened species, Asia and the Pacific, 2008 and 2010



⁷ Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, annexed to Decision X/2 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, issued 29 October 2010. Available from www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268.

Biodiversity, protected areas and forests

Changes in forest management: Expanding stakeholder engagement

In 2010, 13% of forest area was designated for conservation of biodiversity in Asia and 16% in Oceania.⁸ In both regions, high proportions of forest areas (of almost 100% and just over 80%, respectively) were covered by national forest programmes in 2008.

In the last few decades a shift has taken place from state forest management to multi-stakeholder engagement. In Asia, over 80% of forests are owned by the public with 10% of these managed by individual communities. On the other hand, private ownership, a term that can be applied to individuals, private-sector entities or communities, outweighs public ownership in Oceania.

India, Nepal and the Philippines have been identified as leading in the implementation of “participatory forestry”, and allocation of forestlands and rights to households, individuals and private entities has been progressing in China and Viet Nam. Legislative changes to bestow collective and private (or individual) ownership of forestlands are under way in several countries, while local administrations (provincial and district) have an expanded role in line with decentralization trends in other areas of governance. Voluntary and market-driven institutions are playing an increased role, while there are various efforts to combat illegal logging.⁹ Although the long-term sustainability of these policies is not known, involving multiple stakeholders may be the answer to reducing forest loss.

⁸ Text box is based on the data and country groupings in FAO, *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010*, FAO Forestry Paper 163 (Rome, 2010). Available from www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1757e/i1757e.pdf. Asia includes: and Oceania includes:

⁹ Yurdi Yasmi and others, *Forest policies, legislation and institutions in Asia and the Pacific: Trends and emerging needs for 2020*, Asia-Pacific Forestry Sector Outlook Study II (Bangkok, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 2010). Available from www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1722e/i1722e00.htm.

Natural disasters

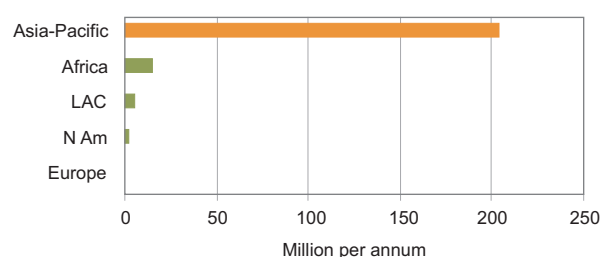
Data sources: EM-DAT: Emergency Events Database.
Data tables: Page 208 to 209
Technical notes: Page 265 to 266

Asian and Pacific countries continue to suffer disproportionately from disasters caused by natural hazards. Disasters cause death, economic and environmental damage, and severe setbacks for social development. Recent large-scale disasters, including the devastating earthquake and tsunami in Japan of March 2011, highlight the value of national preparedness for disaster.

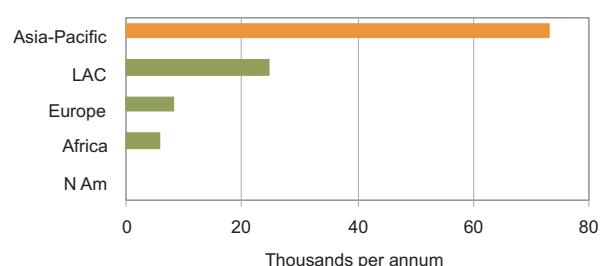
The Asian and Pacific region is vulnerable to many types of disasters, including floods, cyclones, earthquakes, drought, storm surges and tsunamis. During the past decade, on average, more than 200 million people were affected and more than 70,000 people were killed by natural disasters annually. Those figures represent 90% and 65% of the world totals, respectively.

Figure II.20 – Average annual population affected and killed by natural disasters, world regions, 2001-2010

People affected



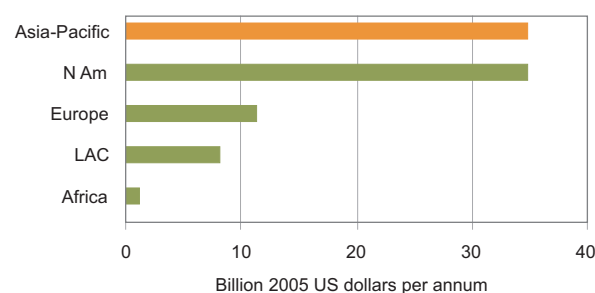
People killed



Economic damages were proportionately smaller during the same period, at 38% of the world total (based on damages in 2005 US dollars). However, even that proportion exceeds the world average in terms of the Asian and Pacific share of global production or GDP, which is currently about 29% in constant 2005 US dollars.

Figure II.21 – Average annual economic damage for natural disaster, world regions, 2001-2010

Economic damages



Asian and Pacific countries have a high vulnerability to the impacts of disasters. With increasing urbanization, migration patterns and population growth in general, people are occupying high-risk areas in greater numbers than ever, increasing their vulnerability to disaster impacts.

Disasters do not respect borders or distinguish between income levels; however, the effect of disasters on human lives tends to be the lowest in high-income countries. In Asia-Pacific high income countries, about 1 person in every 1,000 people was affected by disasters and 1 in 1 million died during the 10 years from 2001 to 2010; in low-income countries nearly 30 in 1,000 people were affected and 52 in 1 million people killed. More people in the lower-middle income group were affected than people in the low-income countries, although the mortality ratio in the lower-middle group was lower.

Natural disasters

Figure II.22 – Affected people from natural disasters on total population, annual average 2001-2010

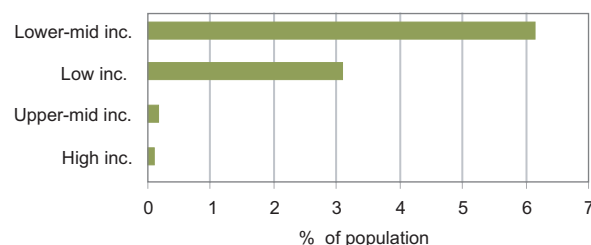
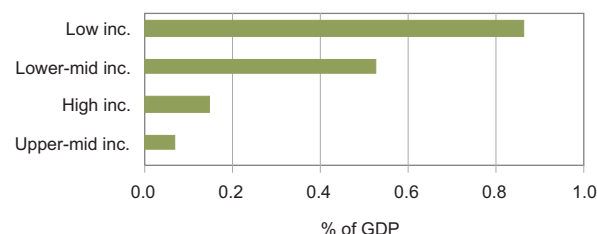


Figure II.23 – Economic damage from natural disasters, annual average 2001-2010



Assessing economic impact of natural disasters: A mix of stock-and-flow indicators

Natural disasters affect the economy immediately and directly, as well as having a long-term impact. In most disasters, the bulk of immediate damage comes from destroyed assets (stock), such as buildings, infrastructure, inventories and growing crops. Disasters also generate short- and long-term losses in economic activity and income (flow) in the affected area, as people and companies lose their means of production and access to markets.

Economic activity picks up gradually throughout the years of reconstruction, starting with emergency response and humanitarian assistance. Capital assets can be regenerated through reconstruction investment, which generates income as the work progresses.

For purposes of national and international use, disaster damages are commonly presented in relation with GDP. The ratio of a stock indicator (assets accumulated over a long period and suddenly damaged in the affected region) to a flow indicator (goods and services produced in the whole country within a year) is calculated in order to relate the scale of different disasters among different countries rather than for its sound methodological connection.

Research findings regarding the long-term impact of disasters on GDP are mixed. In some cases disasters initially dented the GDP but eventually brought benefits such as agricultural production, industrial output and capital formation picked up in greater scale and volume than before. Climatic disasters such as storms and droughts had, according to one study,¹ moderate but negative, permanent impact on income growth (amounting to less than 1%) and on real GDP per capita; whereas geological disasters such as earthquakes did not have a statistically significant impact on output.

Considering numbers of people affected alone, the two subregions that suffered the greatest impacts are East and North-East Asia and South and South-West Asia. Between 2001 and 2010, the combined totals of victims in those two subregions were 94% of all those affected by natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific.

In South-East Asia, many more people died as a result of natural disasters from 2001 to 2010 than during the previous decade, mainly because of two extreme events: the Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami of 2004 and Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008.

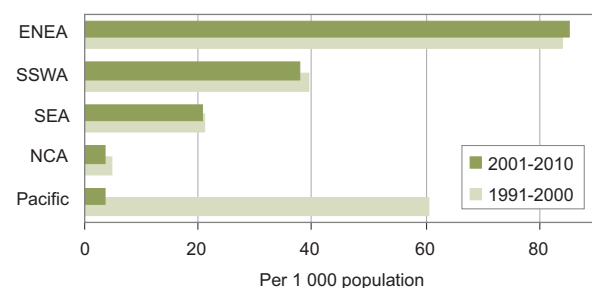
From 2001 to 2010, the proportion of those affected among the total population was highest in East and North-East Asia: 86 out of 1,000, compared with just 3 out of 1,000 in both North and Central Asia and in the Pacific. The number and severity of disasters caused by natural hazards varies from year to year, while the selection of time frame is an artefact that affects reporting. For example, in the Pacific subregion from 2001 to 2010, an average of 200,000 people were affected by disasters annually; however, a closer look at the annual data reveals that 500,000 were affected in 2010 while only 9,000 in 2006.

¹ Claudio Raddatz, "The wrath of God: Macroeconomic costs of natural disasters", Policy Research Working Paper No. 5039 (Washington, D.C., The World Bank, September 2009). Available from www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/11/05/000158349_20091105181816/Rendered/PDF/WPS5039.pdf.

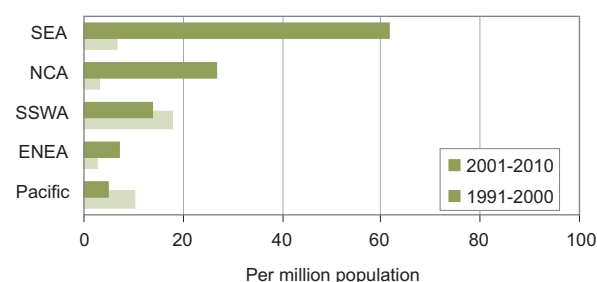
Natural disasters

Figure II.24 – Proportion of people affected and killed by natural disasters, Asia and the Pacific subregions, annual averages 1991-2000 and 2001-2010

People affected



People killed



Recent history shows that low-income countries can reduce loss of life with effective preparations against natural disasters. Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh killed far fewer people in 2007 than did Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar a year later. The economic damage in the case of Bangladesh was also much less than that in Myanmar.

The year 2010 was particularly bad in terms of the number and severity of disasters in the region. Wildfires and extreme temperatures swept through the Russian Federation, contributing to the nearly 56,000 deaths due to natural disaster in the Russian Federation, while the floods in Pakistan raised deaths due to natural disaster to over 2,100 with over 18 million people affected. The record floods in Pakistan contributed to the large economic damages and losses experienced by Pakistan in 2010 (US\$7.4 billion) making it the most costly year with respect to natural disasters in at least 20 years. In China, earthquakes, storms, floods, landslides and other disasters killed a total of over 7,000 people and affected 145 million people. The Pacific subregion was severely affected in 2009 when wildfires swept through Australia and an earthquake of magnitude 8.1 hit Samoa, followed by a tsunami.

Preparedness saves the nation: Comparison of differential impacts of cyclones in Bangladesh (2007) and Myanmar (2008)

	Bangladesh: Cyclone Sidr, 2007	Myanmar: Cyclone Nargis, 2008
Tidal wave (and storm surge)	5 to 6 metres	3.5 to 7.0 metres
Wind speed	240 km/hr	255 km/hr
Population evacuated	3 million	None
Deaths	3,406	84,537
Missing	1,001	53,836
Population "severely" affected	1 million	2.4 million
Total losses and damage	US\$1,674 million	US\$4,134 million
Human Development Index (2007)	140	132
Per capita GDP (2007 values)	PPP\$1,400	PPP\$1,900
Population below poverty line (2004)	45%	33%

Source: USAID, 2008. Available from www.usaid.gov/au/hottopics/pdf/AIDRF_Feasibility_Study_Report_annex6-10.pdf.

Natural disasters

Complex disaster of 2011 in Japan

On 11 March 2011, a powerful earthquake of magnitude 9.0 struck about 130 kilometres off the coast of Japan. It was the most powerful earthquake ever to have hit Japan, and the fourth strongest recorded in the world. The initial structural damage from the earthquake left 4.4 million² households without electricity. The Japanese Cabinet Office estimated in March 2011 that the cost of damaged houses, factories and infrastructure such as roads and bridges in the seven most affected prefectures ranged from US\$198 to US\$309 billion.³ Even a country with the world's most advanced state of preparedness could not deal with a disaster of this scale.

While the huge scale of the earthquake was historic, most of the devastation was caused by the waves of the subsequent tsunami that reached a maximum run-up height of around 40 metres, about the height of a 10-story building. The Pacific coastal areas in the Iwate Prefecture and the northern part of Miyagi Prefecture were known to be vulnerable to tsunamis and had preventive 10 metre high dykes, buildings and shelters for evacuation, marked evacuation routes and periodic drills before the disaster, which proved helpful but did not prevent loss of life. The force of the waves caused the collapse of even the highest breakwater wall in Kamaishi (63 metres high from the sea floor and 1,960 metres long). The Port and Airport Research Institute of Japan estimated, however, that the wall did reduce wave energy by as much as 40% and that the flood-water would, without the wall, have reached up to twice as high as it actually did and caused much greater damage.

In comparison, the coastal areas of Fukushima Prefecture and the southern part of Miyagi Prefecture had not been considered as vulnerable to tsunamis as were Iwate and northern Miyagi. In the event they were, however, the hardest-hit areas, suffering inundation over approximately 400 square kilometres. The combined death toll and the number of missing exceeded 25,000 as of June 2011. Many of the affected cities were home to ageing populations that were unable to escape in time, as the first tsunami waves arrived within 30 minutes after the earthquake.

The earthquake and the tsunami caused fires and disrupted transport and communication systems. Most visible to international media audiences was the battle to gain control of the seriously damaged nuclear power plants in Fukushima. Even though the reactors automatically shut down seconds after the initial earthquakes, the tsunami damaged the cooling systems in the six core reactors that contained a mix of uranium and plutonium as well as radioactive waste. Residents within a 30-kilometre radius of the plants were evacuated as radiation in the atmosphere rose to unsafe levels.

² NHK World, Japan International Broadcasting, Inc. (http://www3.nhk.or.jp/daily/english/11_53.html) on 11 March 2011.

³ Japanese Cabinet Office, "The economic impact from Great East Japan Earthquake" June 2011 p.7 http://www.sangiin.go.jp/japanese/annai/chousa/keizai_prism/backnumber/h23pdf/20119102.pdf.

Economic growth

Data sources: UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (NAMAD). The World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Data tables: Page 211 to 216

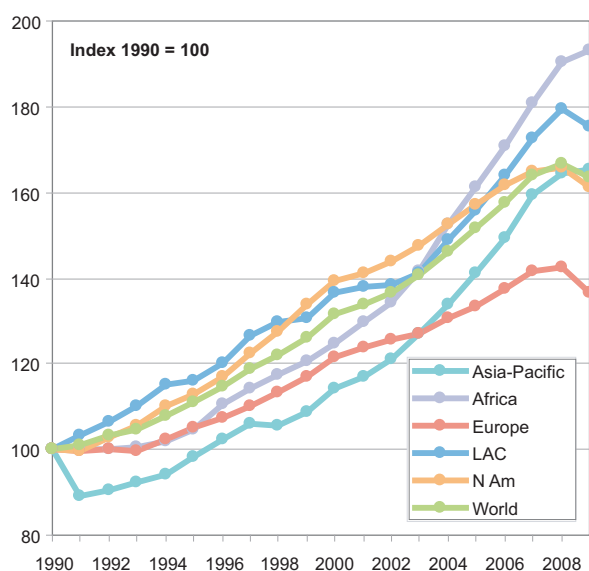
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The global financial crisis in 2008 resulted in negative GDP growth rates in many Asian and Pacific countries in 2009, especially those that depend on exports. The dynamism of low and lower middle income countries buoyed the region and kept the regional average growth positive at 0.5%.

GDP growth

In 2009 the full impact of the 2008 global financial crisis hit Asian and Pacific shores with a dramatic slowdown in GDP growth across subregions and national economies. Growth in the region as a whole declined from 3.1% in 2008 to 0.5% in 2009. Nevertheless the region as a whole sustained positive growth rates with low and lower middle income countries exhibiting an average growth rate of 5.7% and 7.6%, respectively. The upper middle and high income countries, however, saw a decline in GDP of 4.8% and 3.3%, respectively; a contraction that reflected the global impacts of North America and Europe (growth rate of -2.6% and -4.2%, respectively) on more developed countries throughout the world.

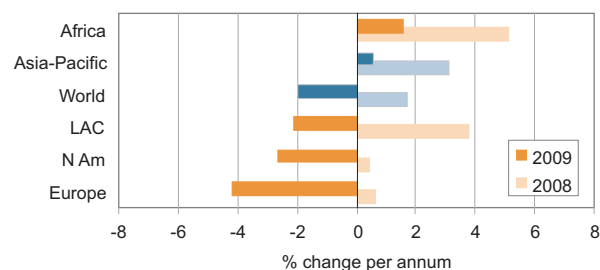
Figure III.1 – Index of GDP, world regions, 1990 to 2009



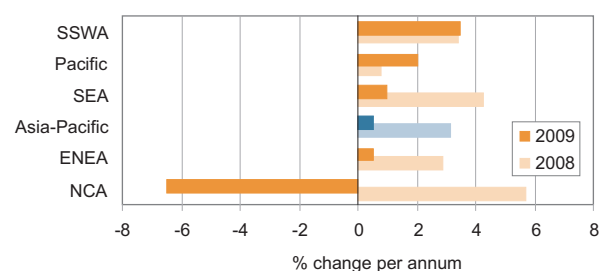
The slowdown across the region was relatively more severe in subregions that depend largely on exports. Commodity prices fell in tandem with the onset of the crisis, reducing growth in major commodity exporters. North and Central Asia had the largest decrease in economic growth; growth fell sharply from 5.7% to -6.5%. The negative growth rate was due to the negative growth in Armenia, Georgia and the Russian Federation, as all other countries in the region had positive growth in 2009. The two other subregions with the lowest growth in 2009 were South-East Asia (with 4.3% growth in 2008 as compared to 1.0% in 2009), and East and North-East Asia (with 2.9% growth in 2008 as compared to 0.5% in 2009). Growth in South and South-West Asia, where economies are largely led by domestic demand, increased slightly from 3.4% to 3.5%. In the Pacific growth increased from 0.8% in 2008 to 2.0% in 2009 (primarily due to an increase in the growth rate of Australia from 1.1% to 2.4%).

Figure III.2 – GDP growth rates, world regions and Asia-Pacific subregions, 2008 to 2009

Regional



Subregional



Economic growth

Countries where domestic demand accounts for a large share of GDP, such as China, India and Indonesia, continued to perform robustly and positively. The Chinese and Indonesian growth showed a slight decline from 9.6% to 9.1% in China, and 6% to 4.5% in Indonesia, while the Indian economy accelerated from 5.1% to 7.7%. China, a major exporter, was cushioned by its relatively high proportion of domestic investment, as well as its Government spending programme, the second largest in the world, together with a sound fiscal position and accumulated reserves. Other Governments in the region also managed to contain the depth of their slowdowns through public spending programmes aimed at employment creation and support of domestic demand. The size of these programmes depended to some extent on fiscal margins available before the crisis.

Value added

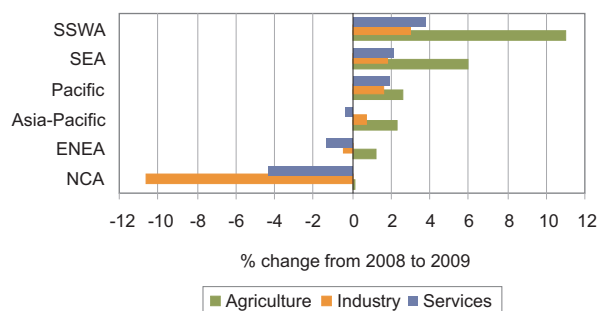
Data on the components of production also reflect the impacts of the slowdown. For the exporting subregions, the average growth rate of value added in industry was negative in 2009, reflecting a decline in the production of industrial products and subsequently exported. Growth in North and Central Asia and South-East Asia was negative in value added for industry in 2009, after having been positive for half the prior decade. The growth of industrial value added in East and North-East Asia slowed significantly, from 3.9% in 2008 to 1.7% in 2009. The 2009 slowdown also significantly impacted growth in value added in services in North and Central Asia, South-East Asia and East and North-East Asia.

Investment

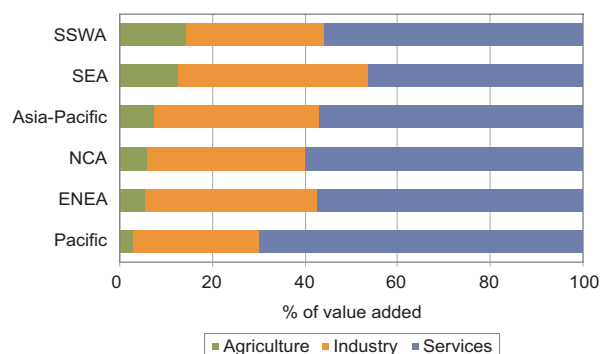
The global financial crisis led to significant reductions in investment growth throughout the region. Business outlook was circumspect and funding became scarce during the global credit crunch. The gross domestic investment as a percentage of GDP was reduced across all subregions in Asia and the Pacific. The region thus reflected the general business concerns around the world, contributing to the global contraction in gross domestic investment.

Figure III.3 – Value added by sector, Asia-Pacific subregions, 2009

Growth rate

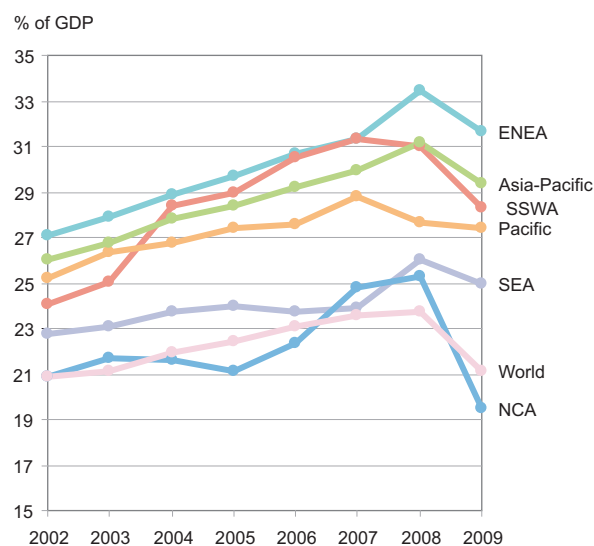


Distribution



However, the decline in the Asia-Pacific at 5.8% was less than the global decline of 11% for 2009. Additionally; in 2009, investment rates in Asia and the Pacific were at the level of 29% of GDP as compared to the world average rate of 21% of GDP.

Figure III.4 – Gross domestic investment, Asia-Pacific subregions, 2002 to 2009



Economic growth

Addressing global and subregional imbalances in Asia and the Pacific

Before the global financial crisis began in 2008, many of the world's economies recorded large trade and current account imbalances among major trading partners. The global imbalances of the 2000s are unlikely to persist or deepen in future. In the medium term, the balance of payments and fiscal imbalances of the United States of America may be corrected to some extent. In such a scenario, when the buoyancy of the markets of the United States of America and other developed countries as a destination for Asian and Pacific exports diminishes, the question for the exporting countries will be how they might sustain their economic growth. An emerging consensus suggests that countries in the region should rely more on domestic and regional markets to support their growth. But what should such reorientation of growth strategy entail? And how should it be implemented?

Asia-Pacific macroeconomic imbalances are not uniform across countries and subregions. Large trade surpluses have played an important role in supporting economic growth in East and South-East Asia, but that does not apply in South Asia. The oft-repeated assertion that a "savings glut" is the main driving force of Asia-Pacific macroeconomic imbalances seems to apply only in East Asia. In both South-East and South Asia, fluctuations in investment have driven net exports to a greater degree than have savings.

Asian and Pacific countries cannot rely on blanket recommendations in addressing their macroeconomic imbalances, such as to increase domestic consumption. How large investment fluctuations impact the imbalances should be understood, so that boom-bust scenarios may be prevented. Appropriate policy responses should be designed with awareness that large trade surpluses are not the only form of macroeconomic imbalance.

The Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific¹ argues that the need is palpable for a regional financial architecture to facilitate efficient financial intermediation across countries. Such architecture could improve efficiency in preventing crises through options other than accumulating foreign exchange as Asian and Pacific countries have done during the past decade.

¹ Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2011, Sustaining Dynamism and Inclusive Development: Connectivity in the Region and Productive Capacity in Least Developed Countries, Sales No. E.11.II.F.2

Fiscal balance

Data sources: Asian Development Bank, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2010 (Manila, 2010).
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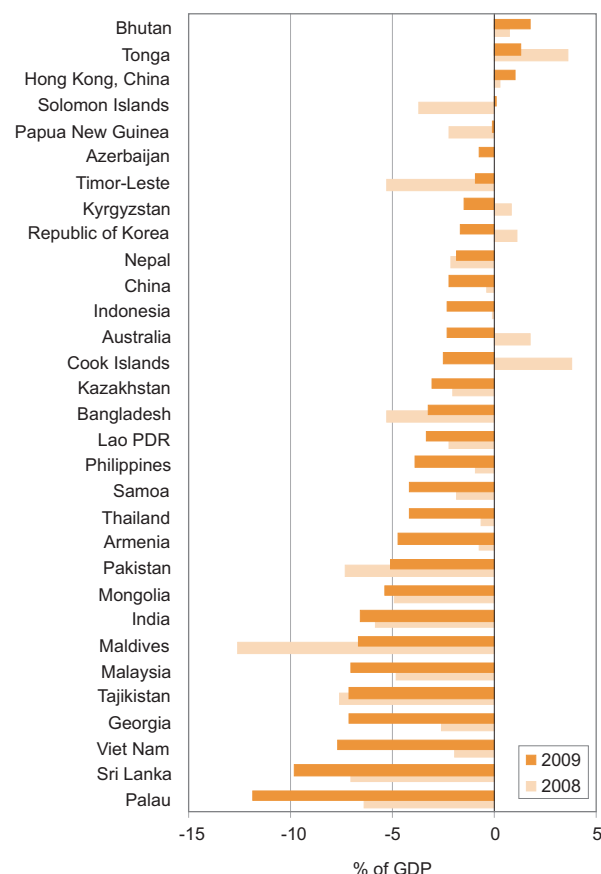
In 2009, fiscal deficits widened in many Asian and Pacific countries and revenue streams underperformed. The global financial crisis also resulted in many governments implementing expansionary fiscal policies in support of domestic economies.

In East and North-East Asia, all countries had recorded fiscal deficits in 2009, except in Hong Kong, China, which recorded a fiscal surplus of 1.1% of GDP. Cuts in public spending and strong growth in revenue in Hong Kong, China, have enabled six consecutive years of budget surpluses. China recorded a fiscal deficit in 2009 of 2.2% owing to fiscal expansion to stimulate the domestic economy (as evident by the high public expenditure at 22% of GDP – the highest level in recent decades). In China, most of the extra spending was allocated for infrastructural investment (railways, airports, environmental infrastructure, low-cost housing and the reconstruction of areas affected by the Sichuan earthquake of May 2008). Even with the global financial crisis, China sustained sufficient growth for the government revenue to continue its upward trend of the previous years. The Republic of Korea also posted a fiscal deficit at 1.7% of GDP in 2009 for the first time in the past decade, mainly because of increases in public expenditure and declines in revenue. Concerned about the sharply deteriorating economic outlook, the Republic of Korea announced after September 2008 that it would introduce a combination of tax cuts for individuals and tax breaks for companies; and an addition to the budget of 17.7 trillion won (US\$12.9 billion) in 2009 to boost the economy.

In North and Central Asia, almost all countries recorded a decrease in fiscal balance in 2009. Tajikistan recorded high fiscal deficits in both 2008 and 2009, of 7.6% and 7.1% of GDP, respectively. The deficit in Tajikistan was due to a narrow tax base, high levels of social spending and a large share of revenue linked to the performance of the aluminium and cotton

sectors. Armenia showed a fiscal deficit in 2009, at 4.7% of GDP due to weak revenue performance, part of a persistent trend of fiscal deficits over several years. In Georgia, the 2009 fiscal deficit was also high, at 7.2% of GDP, as the government had to contend with lower revenue as real GDP contracted; and demand on public expenditure increased arising from population displacement and wartime damage to infrastructure.

Figure III. 5 – Fiscal balance relative to GDP, Asia and the Pacific, 2008 and 2009



South-East Asian countries showed significant deterioration of fiscal balances in 2009 thus reversing the trend of fiscal surpluses achieved since 2005. Falls in revenue collection were the principal cause, with public revenue at 17% of GDP, a substantial decline from 21% in 2008.

Fiscal balance

Viet Nam and Malaysia recorded large fiscal deficits in 2009 at 7.7% and 7.0% of GDP, respectively. In Viet Nam, the large fiscal deficit partly reflected a rise in government expenditure as stimulus programmes and social welfare provisions increased in 2009. The widening deficit in Viet Nam was also a result of relatively slow revenue growth due to subdued economic activity; and a sharp drop in the price of crude oil as the petroleum sector accounts for a substantial proportion of government income. Despite efforts to broaden the tax base in Viet Nam (a reformed personal income tax came into effect in January 2009), the tax base remained low and tax evasion continued to be a problem. In Malaysia, public spending increased with the implementation of an additional fiscal stimulus package, while revenue collection was adversely affected by the decline in global oil prices – resulting in a decline in petroleum royalties and petroleum income tax account. Thailand and the Philippines recorded substantial fiscal deficits in 2009 at 4.1% of GDP and 3.9% of GDP, respectively, attributed to both increasing public expenditure and declining public revenues. Thailand used emergency measures to enable borrowing of a total of THB400 billion in excess of the limit set by budgetary law to combat a severe revenue shortfall in the fiscal year 2009. In the Philippines, government collected lower revenue owing to economic weakness and a range of tax cuts implemented at the start of 2009.

South and South-West Asian countries recorded large fiscal deficits, particularly India (at 6.6%), the Maldives (6.7%) and Sri Lanka (9.8%). Fiscal deficits, however, mainly stemmed from increases in public expenditure coupled with the underlying structural factor of relatively low revenue bases – the government revenue in all

countries except Bhutan and the Maldives was less than 15% of GDP. India had a public expenditure at 16% of GDP, while revenue was at 9.7% of GDP. The fiscal position in India in 2009 was significantly affected by (a) supplementary fiscal measures to reduce the impact of the global financial crisis on the real economy; (b) slower growth in corporate tax revenue as overall economic growth moderated; (c) public-sector pay increases; and (d) lower revenue from import duties.

In the Pacific, aggregate fiscal surplus turned into deficit in 2009 at 2.3% of GDP – after sustaining fiscal surpluses over the previous six years. The change in fiscal position could be attributed partly to the effects of the global financial crisis on tourism earnings and remittances. Palau recorded a large deficit of nearly 12% of GDP due to a large public expenditure at 53% of GDP during 2009, while public revenue remained relatively low at 21% of GDP. In Palau, early policy efforts were implemented to deal with the fiscal deterioration by cutting spending and dropping social welfare spending. In the Solomon Islands, most Government-funded development spending in 2009 was deferred, Government hiring was suspended and funding for goods and services was cut by 35%; thus, the Solomon Islands recorded a fiscal surplus of 0.1% in 2009.

The amount of fiscal balance that is cyclical versus structural should be considered when assessing the fiscal situation in a country. While some countries may experience cyclical fiscal imbalance that would likely improve as global and domestic economies recover, others face structural fiscal imbalances that present a longer-term challenge. This latter case requires timely and comprehensive fiscal reform and adjustment in order to achieve fiscal sustainability.

Fiscal balance

Setting a path to fiscal reform in Asia and the Pacific

Countries in Asia and the Pacific are vulnerable to domestic and external shocks. Economic or financial crises have in recent years necessitated fiscal policy expansion and reductions in governmental revenue bases. Rising oil prices have led to greater oil and other subsidies. Natural disasters have inflicted sizable repair costs. Expansion of fiscal spending looms over the changing needs of ageing populations and evolving requirements for public services, social welfare policies and infrastructure investment.

Basic country comparison shows that developing countries in the region tend to have lowered level of public spending relative to the size of the economy (GDP) when compared to the developed countries. Looking ahead, greater economic development may lead to increases in public spending and hence the need to raise taxes. The impact of market liberalization on the revenue collection must also be considered. For example, from the beginning of 2010, the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) has united Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand in a commitment to abolish or reduce tariffs on all goods except some agricultural products.

Bulk of the revenue in modern tax systems stems from value-added tax and income tax.¹ Income tax increases revenue and assists with income redistribution, since its burden is higher on the upper strata of the income distribution. However, excessive exemptions and allowances may result in decreased potential for revenue generation and may jeopardize redistribution impacts. A value-added tax raises revenue and is often less problematic politically than taxes based on income.

In designing fiscal reform, systematic analyses of fiscal accounts should include an attempt to (a) strengthen budgetary controls and counter-cyclical expenditure programmes, ensuring well-targeted and effective public spending aimed at correcting market failures and public goods delivery; (b) allocate sufficient amounts for public infrastructure, especially where it would enhance competitiveness and link the country with the rest of the world; and (c) strengthen the tax system to ensure efficiency, fairness and minimal distortion of economic activities and avoid disincentives.

Fiscal reform enables a country to generate a sustainable fiscal condition, promote medium-term economic growth and stability, and address poverty and equity issues. Along with other structural and institutional adjustments, fiscal reform enhances growth prospects; and helps improve the overall quality of life through equitable burden-sharing.

¹ Robert J. Barro, "Government spending in a simple model of endogenous growth", *Journal of Political Economy* 98, No. 5, Part 2 (October 1990), pp. S103-S126. Available from www.jstor.org/pss/2937633.

Monetary measures

Data sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Financial Statistics.
Data tables: Page 218 to 219
Technical notes: Page 268

Economic slowdown in 2009 brought an easing of inflationary pressure in Asia and the Pacific, with the inflation rate falling to 2.6%, the lowest point in a generation. The slowdown and reduced inflationary pressure led central banks in many of the countries to reduce their discount rate.

Inflation

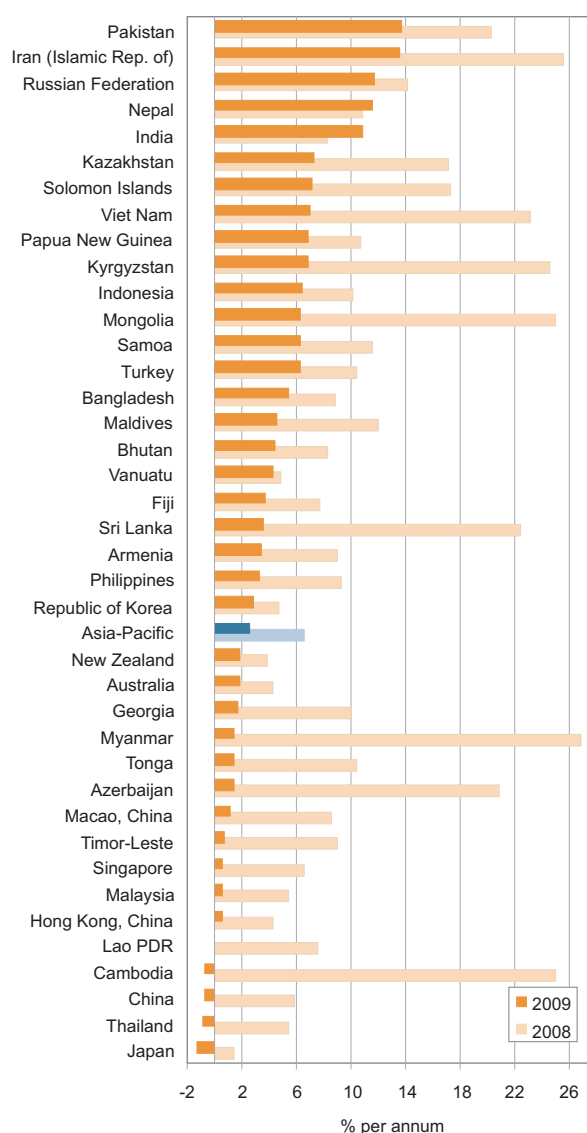
Inflation in Asia and the Pacific fell dramatically from 6.6% in 2008 to 2.6% in 2009. Worldwide, inflation dropped from 5.1% to 1.5% in 2009 as a result of the sharp decline in activity in the global economy, following the 2008 financial crisis in the developed countries.

The financial crisis weakened demand for exports to the United States and Europe and caused GDP growth to slow markedly in most Asian and Pacific countries. The year 2009 brought deflation to Cambodia, China, Japan and Thailand. In 2008 and 2009, the sharpest declines in price inflation rates occurred in Cambodia and Myanmar. India and Nepal were the only countries in the region that saw increases in inflation rate during 2009.

Throughout developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, food prices tend to have direct and indirect impacts on inflation. Food purchases constitute 30% to 40% of the average consumption basket in many developing countries. Any significant food-price increases, due to drought, flooding or other factors, immediately push inflation upward. Less directly, rising food prices also cause unskilled wages to rise and thus further add to cost-push pressures. After the large increase in food prices in 2008, the economic slowdown in 2009 brought an easing of food-price pressures that translated into reductions in inflation across the region in 2009.

In East and North-East Asia, deflation of 0.7% replaced inflation of 3.2% over the 2008 and 2009 biennium, the outcome of price declines during 2009 in both China and Japan (0.7% and

Figure III.6 – Inflation rates, Asia and the Pacific, 2008 and 2009



1.4%, respectively) that followed increases during the previous year (5.9% and 1.4%, respectively).

In South-East Asia, inflationary pressures abated substantially from 9.7% to 3.4%. South-East Asia includes the customarily low-inflation countries of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand as well as the relatively high-inflation countries of Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia and Viet Nam; hence, the subregion includes a highly mixed group of countries (in terms of inflation levels).

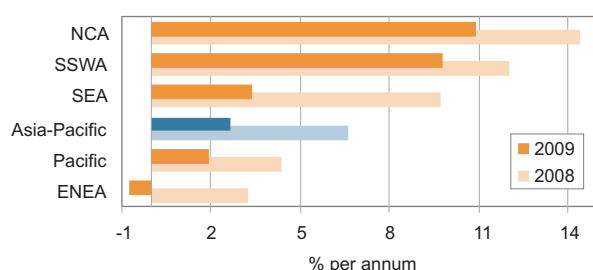
Monetary measures

South and South-West Asia, the subregion historically most prone to inflation, experienced a more modest decline in inflation from 12.0% to 9.8%, which put it back roughly to the rate of price increases experienced between 2004 and 2007. The easing of price pressures was particularly evident in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

North and Central Asia generally experienced a less dramatic decline in inflation in 2009 compared with that of 2008. The largest economy in the subregion, the Russian Federation, experienced a slight decline in inflation from 14% to 12%.

Inflation in the Pacific fell from a moderate 4.4% to a low 1.9%. The Pacific includes a highly diverse range of countries that includes Australia and New Zealand as well as the Pacific Island developing economies.

Figure III.7 – Inflation rates by subregion, Asia and the Pacific, 2008 and 2009



Interest rates

In 2009, economic growth in Asia and Pacific contracted from 3.1% in 2008 to 0.5% in 2009 with large variations across countries and subregions. As the pace of economic growth slowed, the central bank discount rate came down in 20 of the 30 countries for which data are available, and stayed constant in the other 10. These reductions are likely the product of monetary action taken by central banks and governments in response to the financial crisis. The most significant reductions were in Turkey, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan. The developed countries of Australia and New Zealand reduced

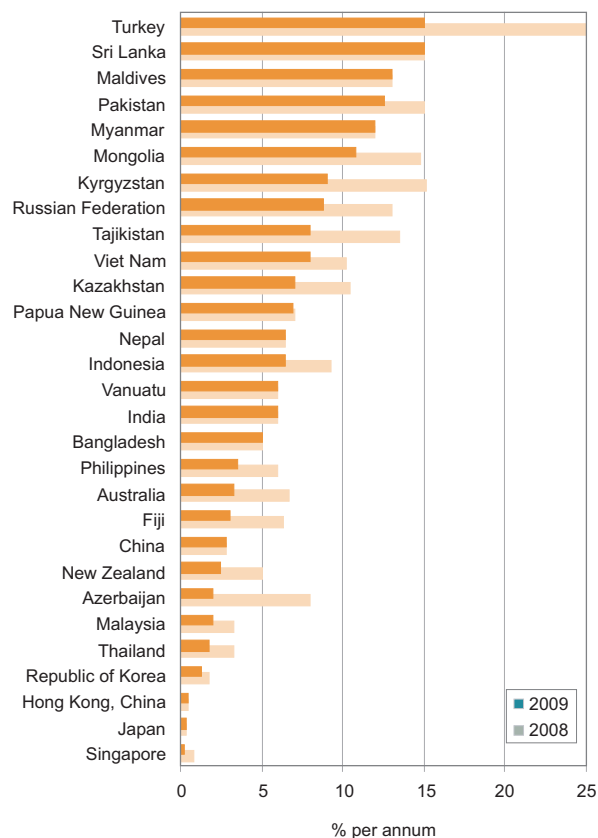
their discount rates from 6.7% to 3.3% and 5.0% to 2.5%, respectively, while Japan held its discount rate steady at 0.3%.

Discount rate changes are primarily determined by the central bank or another authorized agency using two main considerations: 1) the pace of economic growth in the country; and 2) the presence of inflationary pressures. Even if the central bank is exclusively responsible for interest rate policy, as is the case with most developed and some developing countries, the central bank must inevitably weigh its decisions in light of the inflationary environment; and the level of economic activity in the country.

Although economic growth and inflationary pressures automatically interact, yet in some instances, difficult policy trade-offs may be involved. Central banks could be faced with having to decide whether raising the discount rate as a means of reducing inflation might in turn lead to a reduction in economic growth. This consideration depends upon the prevailing socio-political situation. Some societies (and Governments) can accept the possibility of high rates of inflation, while other societies are highly opposed to high inflation. A variety of other factors may also be taken into consideration when determining the interest rates, such as the size of the fiscal deficit, the cost of servicing it and the electoral timetable. Decision-makers must consider the time lag related to monetary policy.

Effective action related to interest rates can be better developed when all requisite information is available. Thus, decision-makers may decide to act only when they have a clear picture of both the future course for inflation and the level of economic activity. The balance between acting quickly and waiting to have a clear picture is also weighed by decision-makers. Some of the information that helps develop monetary policy is the existence of slack or spare capacity in the economy, such as capacity utilization in manufacturing and the level and structure of unemployment.

Monetary measures

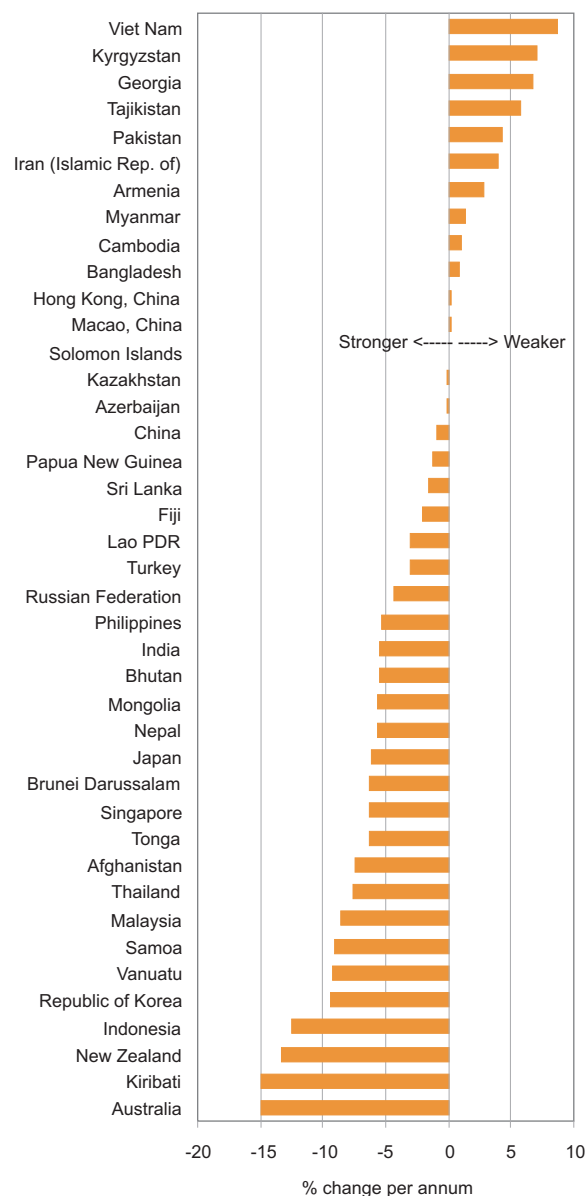
Figure III.8 – Central bank discount rates, Asia and the Pacific, 2008 and 2009

Exchange rates

Many Asian and Pacific currencies have been affected by turmoil in global exchange rates that began with the weakening of the United States dollar in 2008; however, as the weakening of the United States dollar eased somewhat in 2010 the Asia-Pacific currencies may by now have more stability. A few countries experienced further upward pressure (9 countries had depreciation of 1.0% or more) on their exchange rates vis-à-vis the United States dollar in 2010. Depreciation may occur for a mixture of reasons related to the economic environment (weak or stagnant exports, high imports, budget deficits and/or inflation) and the non-economic environment (primarily political uncertainty). Most exchange-rate depreciations in the Asia-Pacific region were relatively small and could, in fact, be attributed to changes in short-term market sentiment. Some, on the other hand, were attributable to inflation and interest-rate differentials as, for

instance, in Armenia, Georgia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Viet Nam.

The currencies of 25 countries in the region appreciated, by 1.0% or more, against the United States dollar in 2010. Prominent among countries that experienced appreciation of their exchange rates in 2010 were Australia, Indonesia and New Zealand (with more than 10% appreciation in each).

Figure III.9 – Change in average exchange rate against the United States dollar, Asia and the Pacific, 2010

Monetary measures

The exchange rates of Azerbaijan; Kazakhstan; Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; Maldives; and Solomon Islands, remained essentially unchanged against the United States dollar in 2010. Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan are oil producers and exporters that operate with an explicit dollar peg, like other oil-exporting countries. Hong Kong, China, and Macao, China, Maldives maintain quasi-fixed pegs

between their currencies and the United States dollar and, hence, experienced no change in 2010. Solomon Islands has a free-float currency that has depreciated against the US dollar over time; however, in 2010 it was coincidentally unchanged against the dollar. The Federated States of Micronesia is the only Asia-Pacific country to use the US dollar as its national currency.

Rising food-prices: the threat of inflation and impacts on the poor

Inflation, interest rates and exchange rates can be described as benign in the current Asian and Pacific economic environment. Inflation is holding at around 4% and interest rates are on the low side. Most exchange-rate fluctuations in the region result from instability in the financial markets of the developed countries (the succession of sovereign debt crises in a few EU countries and weakness of the United States dollar). However, the current regional stability could deteriorate and inflation resurge during 2011 – the potential cause being a considerable rise in food prices. In that case the policy focus in many countries would inevitably shift from supporting development to fighting inflation.

The Asia-Pacific region, and the rest of the world, is in the throes of food price increases. According to the OECD and FAO, the wheat and coarse grain prices are expected to rise by 15-40% (in real terms) by 2020; vegetable oils by 40%; and dairy prices by 16-45%.¹ Additionally, demand appears to be starting to outstrip supply as agricultural yields have stagnated over the last decade or so.

Prolonged inflation has profound social and economic impacts, the most fundamental of which are reduction in food security, increase in poverty and shift of Government resources from investment in public goods to subsidizing of consumption. Rising prices of food disproportionately affect the poor, in two ways: 1) If they are net sellers of food, their income per unit increases – however, their net income may go down if they are unable to produce as many units of food due to increases in prices or availability of inputs for agricultural production. Higher prices of other goods and services will further diminish their disposable income; and 2) If they are net buyers of food, their real incomes go down, as they switch expenditure from other goods and services to maintain a minimal consumption of foods.

In general, rises in food prices tend to affect the poor substantially, since they have less income to reallocate from other goods and services to food. Rising food prices are likely to prevent many of the poor in the region from escaping poverty. Moreover, as governments attempt to tackle the impact of higher food prices on inflation with tighter monetary policies, such as raising interest rates, economic growth could be adversely affected. Rising food prices therefore have long-term repercussions for the poor that go beyond its initial impact.

¹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). *Agricultural Outlook 2010-2019*. Available at: <http://www.agri-outlook.org/dataoecd/13/13/45438527.pdf>.

Employment

Data sources: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), Sixth Edition.
Data tables: Page 220 to 225
Technical notes: Page 268 to 270

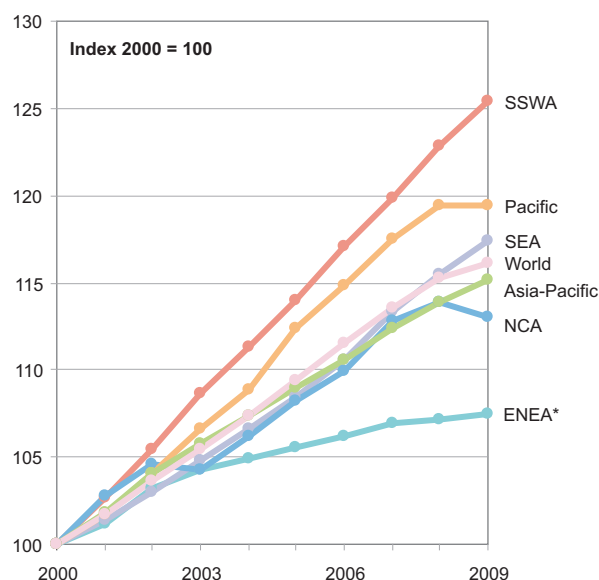
Over the past two decades the Asia-Pacific region has experienced a structural change in employment in 2009, 41% of employment was in the agricultural sector as compared to 54% in 1991.

Total employment in the region grew by 1.1% in 2009, an increase that is just slightly more than the 2009 population growth (1.0%). Employment growth in 2009 was slower than the average annual employment growth of 1.5% from 2005 to 2008 and even slower than the 1.7% of 2000 to 2005.

The slow down in employment growth was not unique to the Asia-Pacific region. Worldwide, employment grew by only 0.7% in 2009, in comparison with the annual rate of 1.8% between 2005 and 2008. Employment growth in Africa in 2009 was faster than any other region of the world, at 2.5%; however, between 2005 and 2008 Africa exhibited higher annual employment growth (an average 3.2% per annum). In North America, employment shrank by 3.4% in 2009, much less than the average annual employment growth between 2005 and 2008 (1.0%).

The same trend was reflected within subregions of Asia and the Pacific. South and South-West Asia had 2.1% employment growth during 2009, higher than in the other subregions but lower than the average annual growth rate of 2.5% between 2005 and 2008. Similarly, employment in South-East Asia grew by 1.6% in 2009, in comparison with annual growth of 2.1% between 2005 and 2008. In the Pacific, employment in 2009 was the same as in 2008 (0% growth); whereas it had increased by 2.0% per annum between 2005 and 2008. In North and Central Asia employment contracted by 0.8% in 2009, although it had increased 1.7% between 2005 and 2008. In East and North-East Asia, all countries had either negative or small growth in employment.

Figure III.10 – Index of change in total employment, Asia-Pacific, subregions, 2000 to 2009



* East and North-East Asia aggregates calculated by ESCAP as the sum of country values.

Among individual Asian and Pacific countries, employment growth in 2009 was strongest in Bhutan (at 5.7%), Cambodia (3.7%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (5.3%), Maldives (7.0%), Nepal (3.1%), Pakistan (3.8%), Papua New Guinea (3.5%), Solomon Islands (5.5%), Tajikistan (4.2%), Timor-Leste (3.8%) and Turkmenistan (3.5%). The high rates of 2009 growth reflected growth in the underlying working-age population and labour force in many of the countries.

In 2009, China with an estimated 763 million workers, India with 454 million and Indonesia with 106 million together accounted for 43% of world employment and 68% of employment in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2009, the shares of East and North-East Asia and North and Central Asia in total world employment declined, while in South and South-West Asia and South-East Asia they increased in line with their rates of population growth and labour force participation.

Employment

Labour productivity

An economy needs growth in labour productivity to expand decent employment opportunities with fair and equitable remuneration. In the absence of that growth, living standards cannot improve, since improvement depends on decent and productive job opportunities and growth in real wages.

Globally, annual labour productivity contracted by 1.4% in 2009 with all global regions except Asia and the Pacific and North America exhibiting a contraction. Asia and the Pacific showed the largest growth in productivity at 1.4%, which is smaller than the 5.3% annual average growth between 2005 and 2008. Among the Asia-Pacific subregions, growth in labour productivity slowed almost everywhere between 2008 and 2009, the exception being in South and South-West Asia where it grew from 1.3% in 2008 to 2.4% in 2009. In South-East Asia, productivity growth decelerated in all countries except Indonesia and Viet Nam.

In 2009, countries experiencing the highest rates of productivity growth in the region included Azerbaijan (8.8%), Bangladesh (3.5%), China (8.4%), India (5.4%), Sri Lanka (3.8%) and Tajikistan (8.5%). Those experiencing the largest contractions in labour productivity included Armenia (-15.4%), Cambodia (-3.3%), Japan (-3.8%), Kazakhstan (-5.7%), Malaysia (-3.9%), Russian Federation (-5.9%), Thailand (-4.0%) and Turkey (-5.4%).

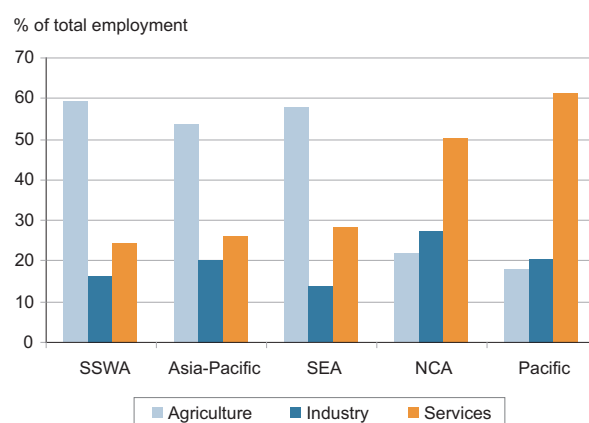
Employment by sector

Agriculture remains a major employer, although its relative importance is declining. In 2009, agriculture employed 53% of the workforce in Africa and 41% in Asia and the Pacific. In many regions the services sector is the leading employment sector, such as in North America at 80%; in Europe at 67%; and in Latin America and the Caribbean at 62%. The services sector employed only 36% of the workforce in Asia and the Pacific. These figures, however, only partially illustrate the importance of services in employment, as measurement differences often exist among countries and regions. For example,

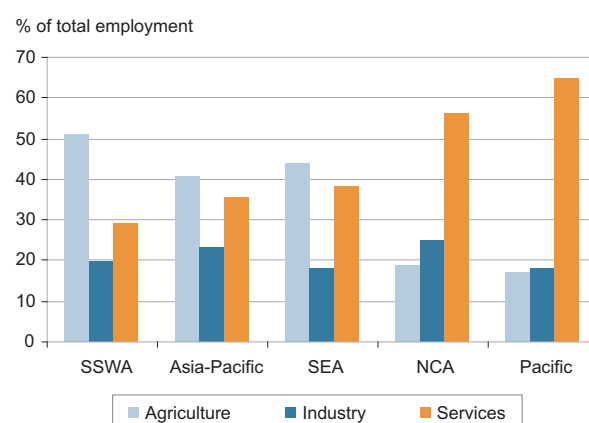
informal service-sector activities like street vending are common in Asia and the Pacific; employment in such activities is most often not captured in national statistics.

Figure III.11 – Employment by sector, Asia-Pacific and subregions, 1991 and 2009

1991



2009



In the Asian and Pacific subregions, the declining share of agricultural employment over time paralleled rises in the services sector, which in 2009 ranged from 29% in South and South-West Asia to 65% in the Pacific. In North and Central Asia, employment in agriculture has also historically been much lower than that in services; in 2009, services accounted for 56% of total employment. In the region, industry has the smallest share of employment, although the share of employees in industry has risen over time. In

Employment

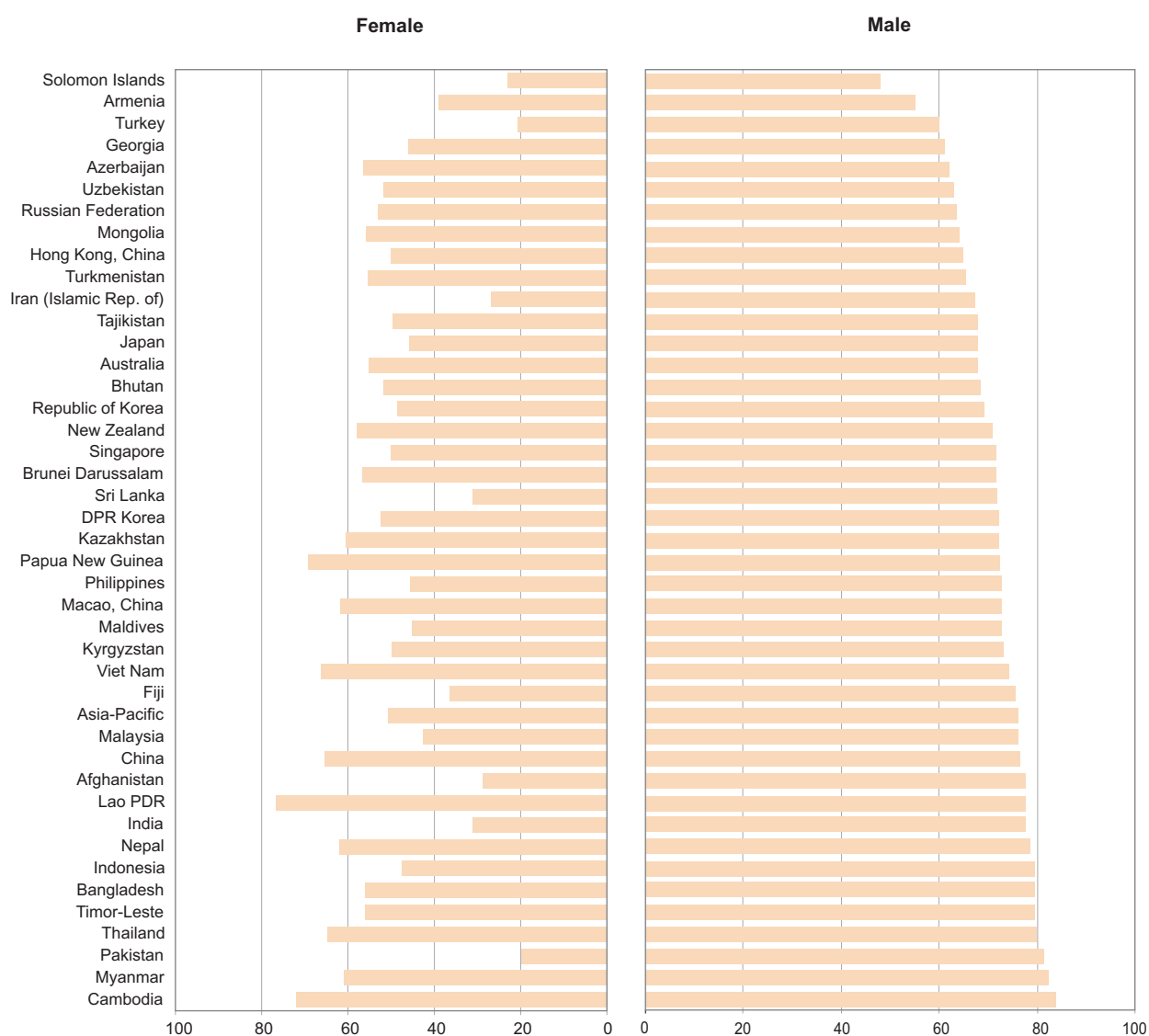
2009, industry accounted for less than one quarter of total employment.

Worldwide, the proportion of the working-age (15 and above) population that is employed – the employment-to-population ratio – has hovered between 62 and 61 since 1991. Throughout that period, the Asia-Pacific region had a higher proportion than any other subregion, at 66 in 1991 and 64 in 2009. One of the reasons for the fall was a natural decline from a very high rate in China as the country developed, driven by such positive factors as increased participation among youth in education, rather than adverse labour market trends. Bangladesh, Japan, Georgia, Myanmar, Thailand, Turkey, and

Viet Nam as well as Hong Kong, China also saw high declines (more than 4 percentage points) in the employment-to-population ratio. In 1991, six countries had an employment-to-population ratio of more than 75; in 2009 only Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic had a ratio over 75.

Women are less likely than men to be employed, especially in South and South-West Asia. In 2009, the male employment-to-population ratio was 78 as compared to the female ratio of 51. The South and South-West Asia female employment-to-population ratio has moderately increased from 34 in 1991. Six of the 10 countries in the subregions had a ratio of less

Figure III.12 – Employment to population ratio by sex, Asia and the Pacific, 2009



Employment

than 35; in all six of these countries, the male employment-to-population ratio was more than double the female ratio.

Vulnerable employment

Many employed persons in the Asia-Pacific region, as in Africa, are self-employed as “own-account” or contributing family workers (note that “other self-employed” includes own-account and contributing family workers). Own-account or contributing family workers are often in “vulnerable employment” – generating low incomes and having no social protection. High-income countries generally have only a small proportion of own-account workers while most are considered employees. Low income countries generally have a much lower proportion of employees and a high proportion of own-account workers.

In Asia and the Pacific (of the countries with available data), Indonesia and Thailand have the highest proportion of other self-employed persons. On the other hand, Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; and New Zealand have the highest proportion of employees.

Unemployment

With 64% of the working-age population in Asia and the Pacific being employed in 2009, the remainder was either unemployed or not economically active (which includes

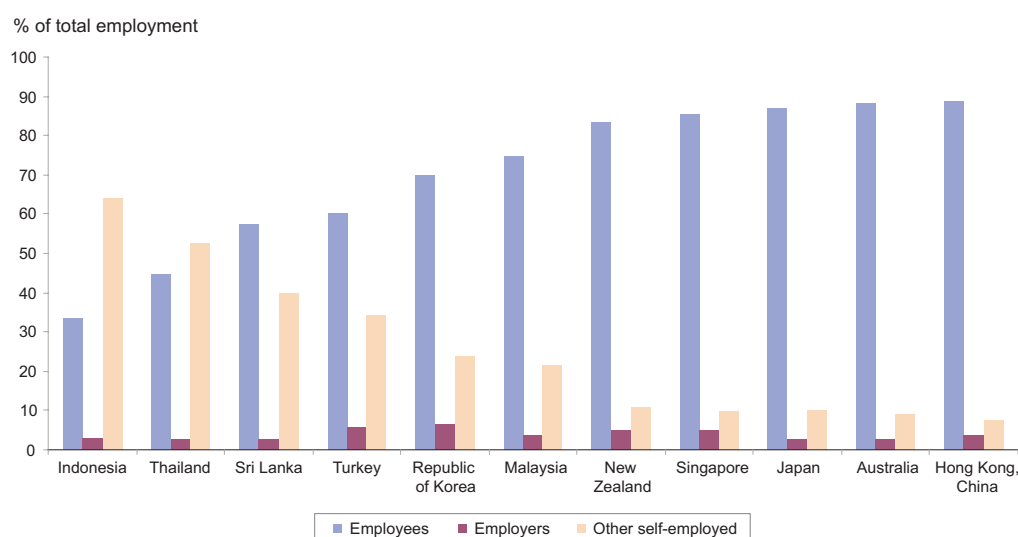
discouraged workers, as well as persons not seeking employment for other reasons). The Asia-Pacific unemployment rate has been consistently lower than the world average since 1991. The unemployment rate has been stable between 1991 and 2009 with a high of 5.2% and a low of 4.4%. Unemployment in 2009 stood at 5.0%. Asia-Pacific unemployment has fluctuated only slightly with the economic downturns in the past two decades.

Among all the Asian subregions, unemployment rates are highest in North and Central Asia, where most workers are paid employees.

The female average unemployment rate in Asia-Pacific is similar to the male unemployment rate; however, male unemployment has been slightly higher (less than 0.5 percentage points) over the last two decades. In 2009, the greatest differences in male and female unemployment were in the countries of East and North-East Asia.

Unemployment is usually higher among younger people. Worldwide, and in the Asia-Pacific region, youth unemployment (15-to-24-years age group) is more than twice as high as total unemployment. In the Asia-Pacific, youth unemployment has been increasing over the last 18 years. However, youth unemployment in North and Central Asia and the Pacific has declined.

Figure III.13 – Employment by status, Asia and the Pacific, 2009



Employment

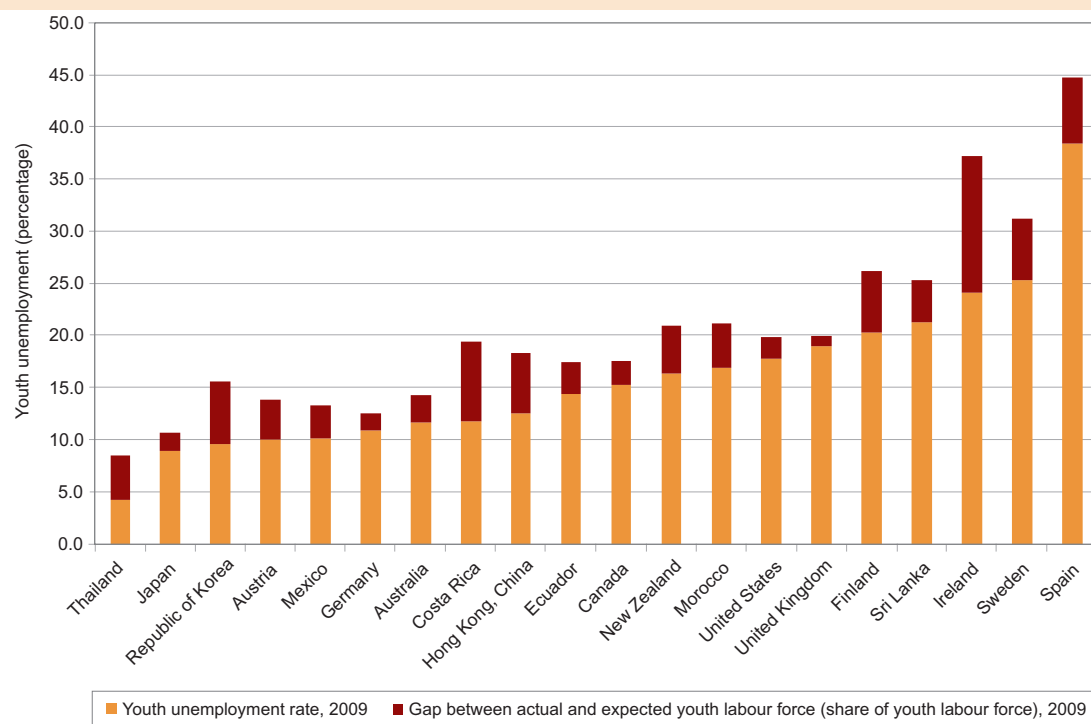
Casualty of the crisis: Youth in the Asia-Pacific labour market

In the region there is a growing problem of youth “discouragement” in the labour market,¹ which implies that unemployment rates understate the extent to which the global economic crisis has depressed young people’s employment opportunities. In many countries, a wide gap opened between the actual size of the youth labour force in 2009 and the size that would have been expected had historical trends from 2002 to 2007 continued.

In 56 countries across the world, for which comparable monthly or quarterly participation data are available, an estimated 1.7 million fewer young people were in the labour market in 2009 than long-term trends would have indicated (based on the difference between the actual youth unemployment rate in 2009, and the gap between the actual and expected economically active youth population). Of the 20 countries with the largest gap in the actual and projected youth labour force, 7 are in Asia and the Pacific. Those absent youth, if they had been actively looking for work and had shown up in the labour market, would have added 5.7% to the labour force in Hong Kong, China; 6.0% in the Republic of Korea; 4.0% in Sri Lanka; and 4.3% in Thailand.

Youth clearly face formidable challenges in finding employment in many countries, as attested by rising unemployment among them. The background of changes in labour-force participation of other population groups enhances understanding of the problem in its overall context. Thus unemployment rates do not provide a complete picture of the effects of economic crisis or downturn.

Official youth unemployment rates and adjusted rates accounting for reduced labour force participation, 20 countries with the largest gaps, 2009



¹ This text box is based on data from: ILO, Global Employment Trends 2011: The Challenge of a Jobs Recovery (Geneva, 2011), p. 16. Available from www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_150440/lang=en/index.htm.

International trade

Data sources:	World Trade Organization (WTO), WTO statistics database International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Database United Nations Statistics Division, United Nations Service Trade and United Nations Comtrade Databases
Data tables:	Page 226 to 231
Technical notes:	Page 270 to 271

Asia and the Pacific was the only region in the world in 2010 that returned to its pre-crisis, 2008 levels of exports and imports. Despite a mild slowing in its average growth rates of exports and imports from 2000-2005 to 2005-2010, Asian and Pacific trade grew faster than the world average for 2005-2010.

Merchandise trade

World merchandise trade recovery has been faster than expected, yet uneven, across the world's regions. While Asia and the Pacific as a whole has recovered in terms of both imports and exports, the other traditionally strong trading regions of Europe and North America have yet to reach their 2008 import and export levels. Furthermore, strong export recovery of the Asia-Pacific region has almost closed the gap with Europe, which has traditionally been the largest exporter globally. Asia and the Pacific accounted for 36% of global exports and 34% of global imports, with Europe still ranking first with approximately 37% shares of both and with North America a distant third at 11% of exports and 16% of imports in 2010. Trade patterns have also been different across income groups. Growth in merchandise exports and imports in low income countries continued to expand in 2005-2010 compared with 2000-2005 (15% change per annum versus 11% change per annum for exports and 15% versus 10% for imports). The Asia-Pacific has consistently from 1990 to 2010 exported more (in value terms) than it has imported.

Not all the Asian and Pacific subregions shared in the fast recovery of trade. While the region has in 2010 reached the pre-crisis (2008) levels of merchandise export values, at subregional level, East and North-East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific have attained, and surpassed, their pre-crisis export levels. In 2010, the export trade

Figure III.14 – Merchandise exports, regions of the world, 1990 to 2010

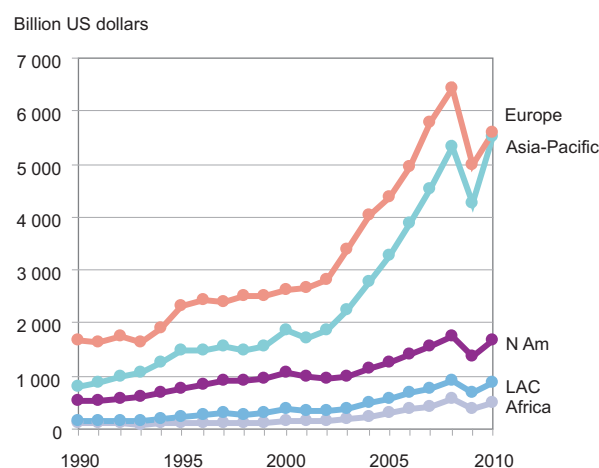
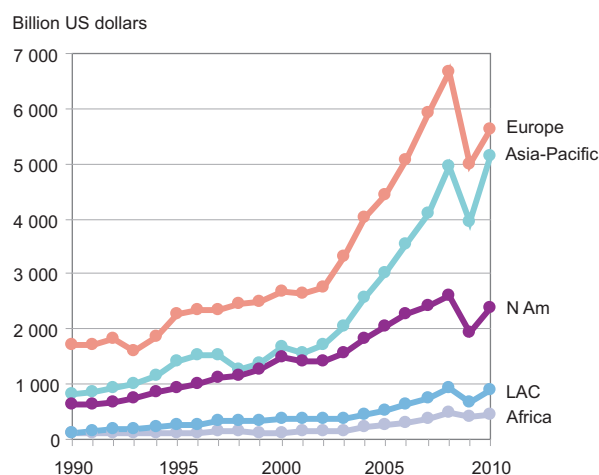


Figure III.15 – Merchandise imports, regions of the world, 1990 to 2010



values for South and South-West Asia and North and Central Asia were below the 2008 values. The Asia-Pacific region has not yet attained pre-crisis import values; while East and North-East Asia and South-East Asia have surpassed the pre-crisis levels, South and South-West Asia, North and Central Asia and the Pacific were below the 2008 values.

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Figure III.16 – Merchandise exports, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990 to 2010

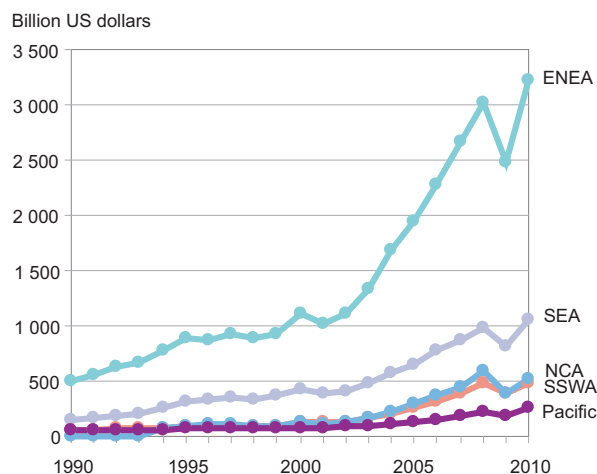
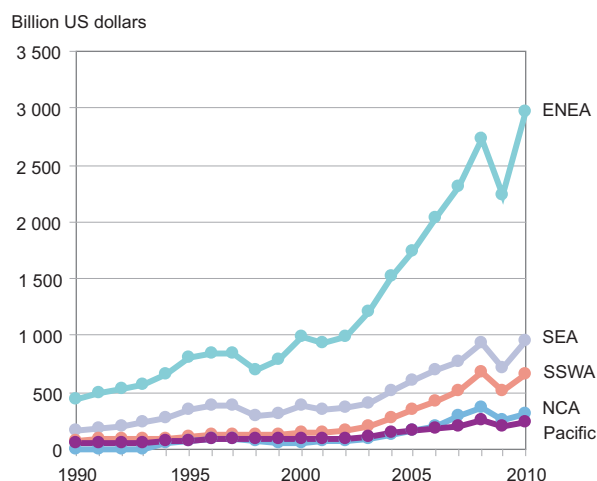


Figure III.17 – Merchandise imports, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990 to 2010



East and North-East Asia played its part in the regional recovery as a powerhouse in global trade of merchandise – in 2010 it accounted for 21% of world exports and 19% of world imports. The other subregions jointly contributed 15% of exports and 14% of imports. While strengthening its position as a global trading force, East and North-East Asia stayed relatively constant in the share of total Asian and Pacific exports and imports from 2005 to 2010 – its share of regional exports decreased marginally from 59% in 2005 to 58% in 2010 and imports

stayed at 58% for both periods. The increase in the East and North-East Asia share of the world trade corresponds with decreases in the world share of Europe and North America.

In 2010, China (including Hong Kong and Macao) contributed over 60% of East and North-East Asia exports and imports, with Japan and the Republic of Korea representing more than 99% of East and North-East Asia trade. Such intense concentration with a few drivers of trade was found in other subregions as well. The extreme cases are North and Central Asia, and the Pacific where more than 75% of trade activity is associated with a single economy, the Russian Federation in the former case and Australia in the latter. In South and South-West Asia, together India and Turkey contributed more than two thirds of subregional trade, while the Islamic Republic of Iran provided 21% of exports. South-East Asia showed the least concentrated pattern, as four economies conducted most of the collective trade: Singapore about one third and Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand jointly about half.

Asian traders have consolidated their status among the world's leading merchandise exporters and importers over the past decade. In 2009, six countries in the region ranked among the top ten: (a) in export performance, China was number 2; Japan, 4; Republic of Korea, 5; Hong Kong, China, 6; Russian Federation, 8; and Singapore, 9; and (b) in import performance, China was number 3; Japan, 4; Hong Kong, China, 5; Republic of Korea, 7; India, 8; and Singapore, 9.¹

The trade orientation of Asian and Pacific countries has not weakened from the most recent financial crisis or earlier episodes; since 1990 the region has almost doubled dependence on trade, as measured by the ratio of merchandise exports to GDP (14% in 1990 to 24% in 2009). The world average rose from 15% to 21% during that period (a 40% rise). Additionally, the Asia-Pacific region has seen a 65% increase in the import-to-

¹ *International Trade Statistics 2010*. Available from http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statistics_e/its2010_e/its2010_e.pdf. Note: For ranking see page 14 (Table I.9: Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade (excluding intra-EU (27) trade), 2009).

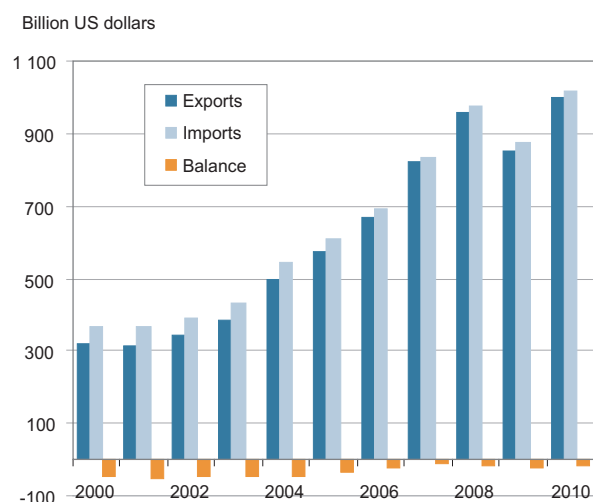
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GDP ratio. However, during 2009, the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the rest of the world, experienced a decline in both import-to-GDP and export-to-GDP as compared to the previous three years when the global economy experienced high trade growth. In 2009, export-to-GDP ratios fell from 2008 levels in all Asian and Pacific countries.

Trade in services

In contrast with its merchandise trade performance, Asia and the Pacific has historically run a deficit in trade in services. Similar to merchandise trade, however, exports and imports of services decelerated in 2009. Additionally, the global financial crisis worsened the decline by causing a slightly greater fall in exports than in imports in 2009, thereby widening the deficit.

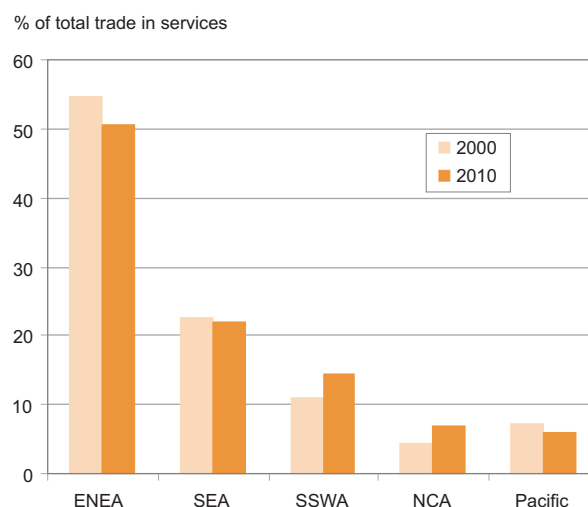
Figure III.18 – Trade in services, Asia and the Pacific, 2000 to 2010



The services sector is growing in importance in trade in Asia and the Pacific, although unevenly so among the heterogeneous subregions. East and North-East Asia supplied a little more than half of the services trade of the whole region in 2010; South-East Asia, 22%; South and South-West Asia, 15%; North and Central Asia, 7%; and

the Pacific, 5.9%.² South and South-West Asia and North and Central Asia registered the largest increases in regional share of services trade at 34% and 54%, respectively, over 2000, mostly due to increased trade by India and the Russian Federation.

Figure III.19 – Trade in services, Asia-Pacific, subregional shares, 2000 and 2010



At individual country level, India and the Russian Federation more than doubled their share of regional services trade from 2000 to 2010, and China almost doubled its contribution during the same period. The Japanese share, conversely, fell by more than one third of its 2000 level and Japan lost its rank as the country with the highest share of services trade in the Asia-Pacific to China.

China and India saw large increases in service exports which also resulted in several-fold increases in their share of world service exports during the decade. China captured 4.8% and India 3.1% of world service exports, earning them fourth and tenth place among the world's leading exporters in 2010. Australia, Japan, Republic of Korea and Thailand all contributed smaller shares to regional service exports than in 2000.

² The share of services trade is calculated as exports plus imports for the group divided by the total of exports and imports for the Asia-Pacific.

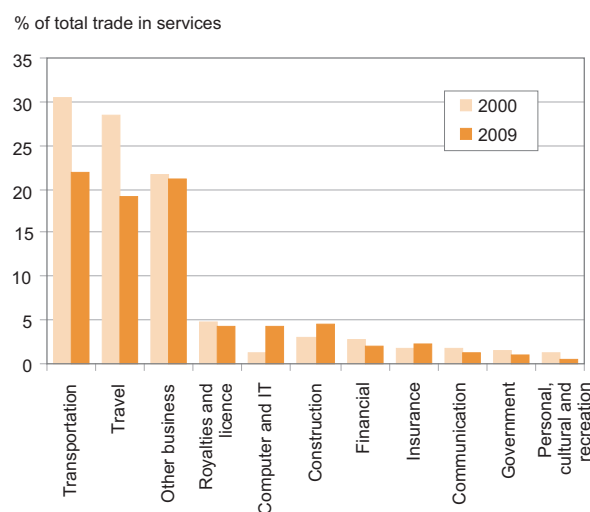
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Between 2000 and 2009, no dramatic shifts occurred in the shares of trade by sector for the region.³ Computer and information services and construction services increased their share of trade, and the share of insurance increased to a small degree, while all other sectors had a decreased share of regional trade. The following are noteworthy:

1. Imports of transportation services decreased their share from 31% to 28%, while the decline was mild on the export side.
2. Imports of travel services declined by 7.6%, driving down the total trade share of travel services.
3. Both exports and imports of construction services increased in similar scale.

4. Exports of computer and information services registered the highest increase of all service sectors: over sevenfold, capturing a 7.5% share in 2009. Imports remained at less than 2%.

Figure III.20 – Trade in services, by sector, Asia and the Pacific, 2000 and 2009



Intraregional trade agreements

One way of promoting intraregional trade is through preferential trade agreements. A preferential trade agreement is a commitment from the countries participating in the agreement to reduce tariffs on products from participating countries – thus the trade block effectively gives preferential access to certain products from the other participating countries. A free trade agreement is a form of a preferential trade agreement which requires that countries eliminate tariffs on products from participating countries (absolute reduction). While the extent to which such agreements generate trade is difficult to measure due to the multitude of factors involved in trade patterns, the object of these agreements is to expand trade among a select group of countries. With the elimination of tariffs, the expansion of intraregional trade is related to (a) the demand side, the level of economic activity and the extent of barriers to cross-border trade; and (b) on the supply side, the capacity to produce and deliver to markets. Regulatory and administrative barriers include imposed product standards (for example, product testing, labelling and packaging); limitations on trade (for example, licensing and quotas); customs and administrative entry procedures; and other barriers that restrict imports in some way.

According to the ESCAP Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Agreements Database,⁴ as of May 2011, WTO had been notified of about 103 preferential trade agreements under implementation by countries in the region (almost half the total number of agreements worldwide). Within the Asia-Pacific, there exist three multilateral free trade agreements: the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) established in 1992; the Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA), previously known as the Bangkok Agreement, was established in 1975; and the Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) was established in 2004. The ASEAN+3 is a forum for the ASEAN member countries and China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. ASEAN has developed bilateral trade agreements with all three “plus” members of the ASEAN+3; ASEAN also signed free trade agreements with India; and Australia and New Zealand. According to *Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2010*,⁵ only 35% of total exports of Asian and Pacific countries

³ The share of services trade by sector is calculated as exports plus imports for the sector divided by the total of exports and imports for all sectors from the WTO database.

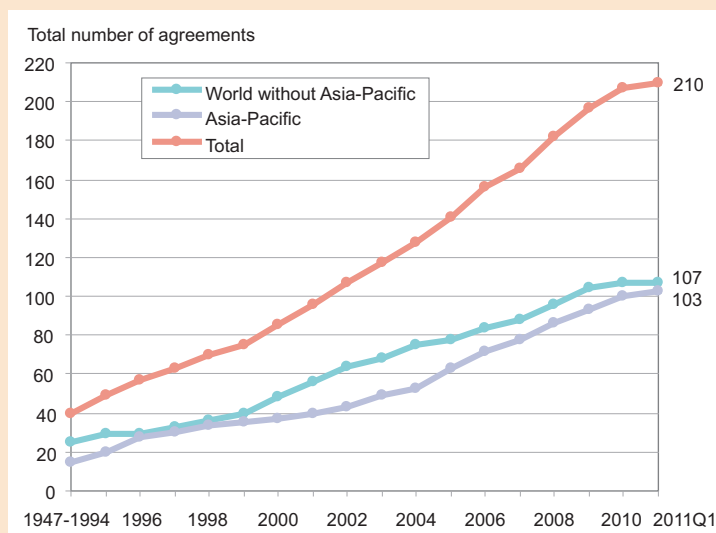
⁴ ESCAP Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Agreements Database (APTAD). Available from <http://www.unescap.org/tid/aptiad>.

⁵ *Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2010*. Available from <http://www.unescap.org/tid/publication/Asia-Pacific-trade-and-investment-report-2010.pdf>.

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are destined for partners under the agreements, leaving two thirds of the trade being implemented under Most-Favoured Nation rules.

Trade agreements under implementation and notified to WTO, among Asian and Pacific countries and other, 1994 to 2011

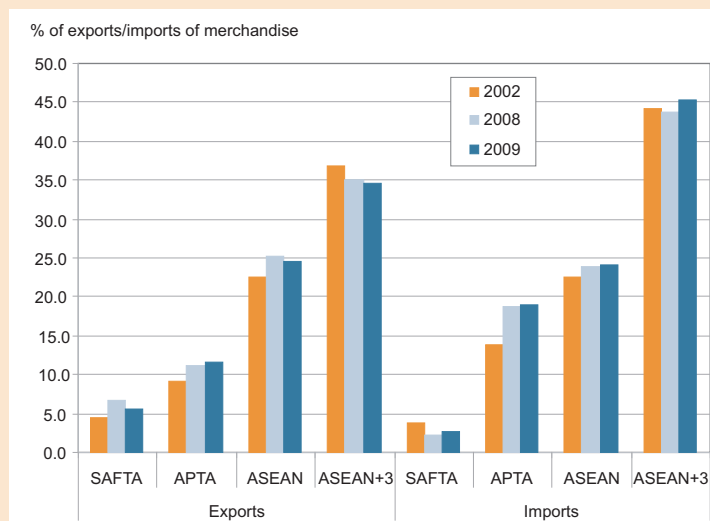


AFTA represents the most advanced of regional trade agreements, in which the members of the trade agreement have an intraregional agreement, but have also been able to negotiate bilateral trade agreements between the ASEAN and individual countries. Intra-ASEAN merchandise trade is around a quarter of all ASEAN trade, this represents an increase of 4.8 percentage points in intra-ASEAN exports and an increase of 8.7 percentage points for imports between 1990 (two-years prior to the establishment of AFTA) and 2009. The ASEAN bilateral agreements with the other ASEAN+3 members were established in 2010, so the future effects of these agreements cannot be discerned. In the last two decades, the share of exports to ASEAN+3 countries has declined (primarily due to China's position as a key exporter to the rest of the world), while the share of imports from ASEAN+3 has increased.

The Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) is the most populous formal trading bloc in the world. It includes both China and India. In the last two decades, intra-APTA trade has skyrocketed, particularly in terms of imports; in 2009 the intra-APTA share of members' exports reached 11.7% and of imports 19%.

SAFTA has only been a trade bloc since 2004; and both the intraregional share of imports and exports declined between 2005 and 2009.

Imports and exports among members of major regional trade agreements in Asia and the Pacific, proportion of total imports and exports, 2002, 2008 and 2009



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Data sources:	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics. MDG Indicators Database. OECD, Development Database on Aid from DAC Members. The World Bank, World Development Indicators.
Data tables:	Page 232 to 236
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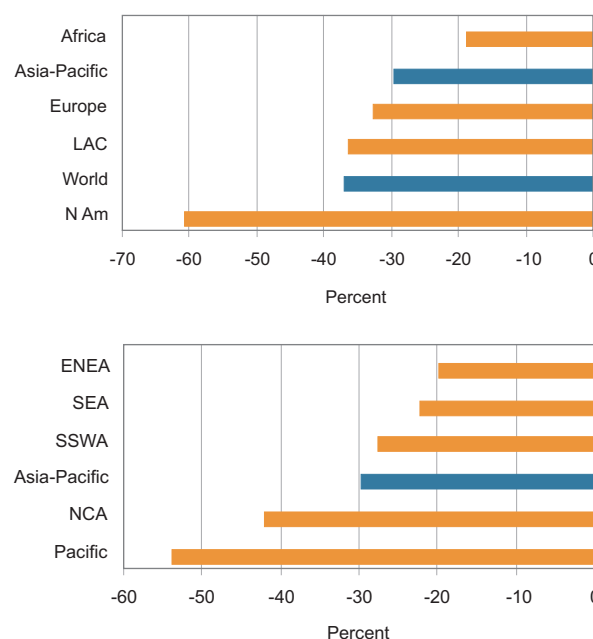
The global financial crisis significantly impacted two important sources of development financing for Asian and Pacific countries – foreign direct investment (FDI), which dropped by 30% between 2008 and 2009; and official development assistance (ODA), which plummeted by 70%. External debt played a limited role in cushioning this drop – for half of the countries that suffered reductions in FDI, ODA and remittances combined, the flows of external debt also dropped, although the drop was small for most of them.

Foreign direct investment

The global financial crisis sent foreign direct investment (FDI) tumbling sharply in Asia and the Pacific, by some 30%, from US\$469 billion in 2008 to US\$330 billion in 2009. In most other regions of the world, the drop was more drastic: from 33% in Europe to 36% in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 61% in North America – the drop in FDI was lowest in Africa at 19%. Within the Asia-Pacific region, the fall was less dramatic in East and North-East Asia (at 20%), South-East Asia (22%) and South and South-West Asia (28%); but more so in North and Central Asia (at 42%) and the Pacific (54%).

As a proportion of the total Asia-Pacific GDP, the net inflows of FDI dropped 0.8 percentage points, from 2.7% in 2008 to 1.9% in 2009. The drop in FDI as a percent of GDP in China and India was smaller than the regional average at 0.5 percentage points in both, but higher than average in the Russian Federation (1.4), Pakistan (2.2), Malaysia (2.6) and Viet Nam (4.1). FDI as a proportion of GDP increased in just a few countries, including the Philippines (by 0.2 percentage points) and Singapore (by 3.7 percentage points).

Figure III.21 – Changes in foreign direct investment, world regions and Asia-Pacific subregions, between 2008 and 2009

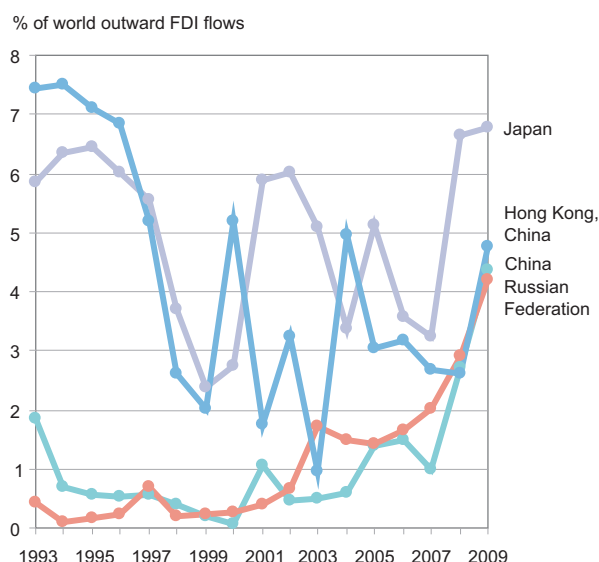


While most FDI to developing countries comes from high income countries, middle income countries have also increased their FDI contribution substantially in recent years – between 2001-2005 and 2006-2009 the FDI outflow as a percent of GDP increased from 1.2% to 2.6% in high income countries; 1.0% to 2.2% in upper middle income countries; and 0.3% to 1.0% in lower middle income countries. The trend is consistent with the so-called investment development path theory, whereby enterprises in developing countries may eventually acquire ownership advantages that permit them to compete successfully outside their home markets – either to access a larger market or to relocate production to a lower cost area. The global share of China and the Russian Federation in the world's total outward FDI (OFDI) has increased substantially in the last decade. Although the volume of their OFDI dropped

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from US\$108 billion in 2008 to US\$94 billion in 2009, such 13% drop was lower than the 43% drop in the global OFDI flows. As a result, their combined world share jumped to 8.5% in 2009. Although China and the Russian Federation have had substantial growth in FDI outflow over the last two decades, Japan and Hong Kong, China have remained the major sources of FDI in the Asia-Pacific region for the last decade with a combined world share of 12% in 2009.

Figure III.22 – Foreign direct investment outflow from selected Asia and the Pacific countries, 1993 to 2009



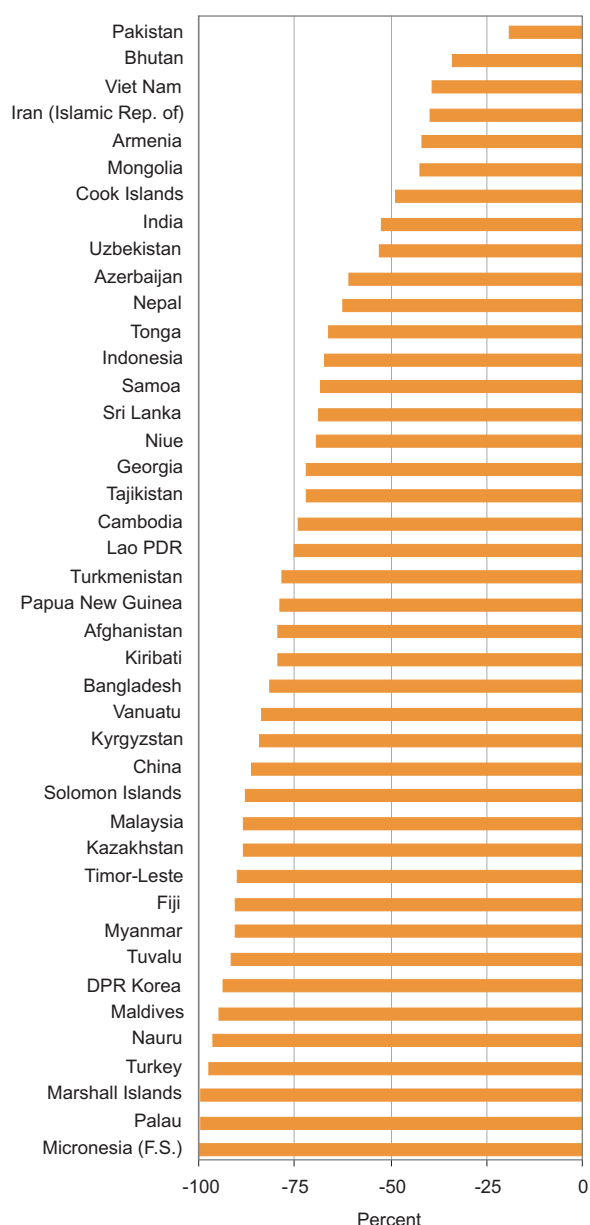
The emerging trend of increasing outward FDI from middle income countries can have important implications for development financing because transnational corporations from middle income countries tend to invest in neighbouring countries with similar economic conditions and institutions.

The inflow of FDI can result in transnational corporations channelling technology and expertise to enhance the productive capabilities of the recipients. In this ideal situation, the recipients of FDI will reap long-term benefits from the investment as opposed to only a transient increase in income.

Official development assistance

The component of development financing most affected by the global crisis was official development assistance (ODA). Total ODA flows to Asian and Pacific countries dropped by 70% between 2008 and 2009, from US\$28 billion to US\$8.5 billion – proportionally greater than the drop in FDI. The median ODA received as a percent of GDP dropped from 3.8% in 2008 to 0.8% in 2009, which represents a drop of 80%. No countries, in the region, experienced an increase in ODA between 2008 and 2009.

Figure III.23 – Changes in official development assistance, Asia and the Pacific, between 2008 and 2009

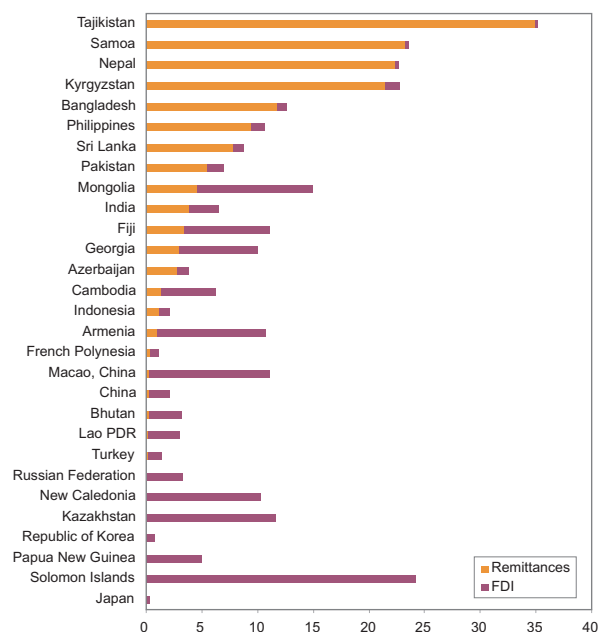


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Workers' remittances

Contrary to trends in FDI and ODA, workers' remittances in Asia and the Pacific increased from US\$114 billion in 2008 to US\$117 billion in 2009, or by 1.8%. In 2009 remittances were most significant, as a proportion of GDP, for Tajikistan (at 35%); Samoa (at 23%); Kyrgyzstan and Nepal (22%); Bangladesh (12%), and the Philippines (9.4%). In the past decade remittances constituted a relatively stable source of foreign exchange for many countries in the region, which increased as a share of GDP in all but 4 countries with available data.

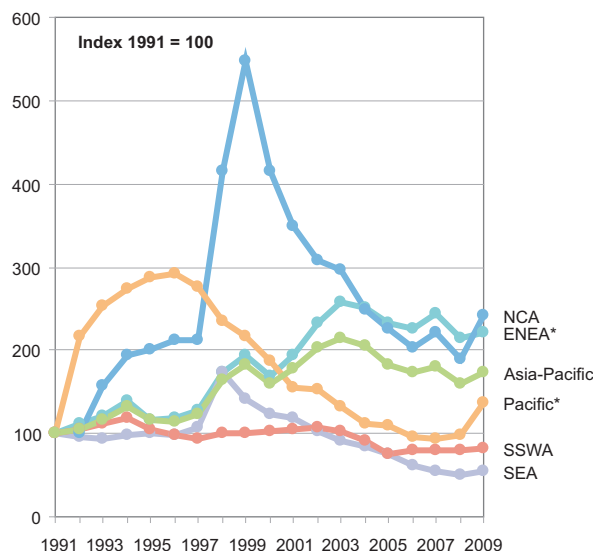
Figure III.24 – Remittances and foreign direct investment as proportions of GDP, Asian and Pacific countries or areas, 2009



External debt

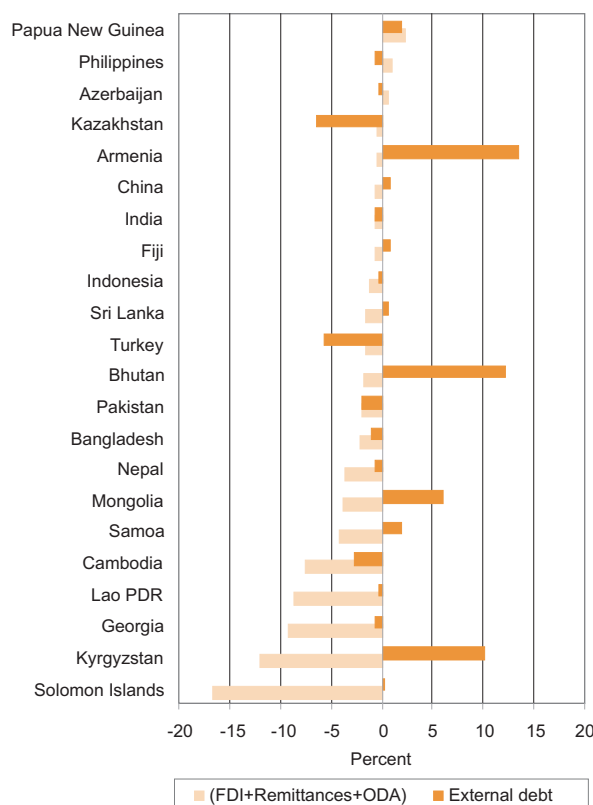
The external debt-to-GDP ratio peaked in South-East Asia in 1998 and in North and Central Asia in 1999 as a result of the Asian financial crisis and the Russian financial crisis, but decreased markedly in later years. In the last decade, the debt-to-GDP ratio has also decreased in South and South-West Asia and for the East and North-East Asia and Pacific countries with available data (with the exception of Fiji).

Figure III.25 – Index of external debt as a proportion of GDP, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1991 to 2009



* Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Republic of Korea data are sourced from OECD.

Figure III.26 – Changes in foreign direct investment, remittances, official development assistance and external debt as a proportion of GDP, Asia and the Pacific, 2009



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External debt was however not consistently used in compensating for decreases of financial flows during the global financial crisis. Net external debt flows increased in only 10 of the 19 countries whose combined inflows of FDI, remittances and ODA declined in 2009.

General trends in external debt services paid by Asian and Pacific countries show a decline in debt servicing over the last two decades. In 2008, the ratio of debt services to exports of goods, services and regional income received from abroad, was only 2.6%, in striking contrast to 7.8% in 2000 and 17% in 1990. In 2008, the debt service ratio varied somewhat across subregions, from 2.8% in South-East Asia to 4.2% in North and Central Asia and 6.3% in South and South-West Asia.

Figure III.27 – Debt service ratio, country groupings of Asia and the Pacific, 1991 to 2008

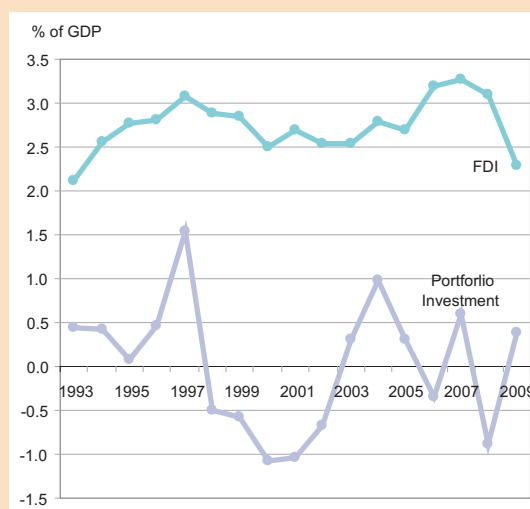


Portfolio investment¹

Portfolio investment represents the foreign purchase of financial instruments which does not result in foreign management or ownership. Net portfolio investment inflows are smaller and more volatile than FDI inflows as percentage of the GDP. From 1993 to 2009 the annual FDI flows ranged from 2.1% to 3.3% of GDP; while the annual flows of portfolio investment over the same period ranged from -1.1% to 1.5%. Another difference is that while the FDI-to-GDP ratio reflected a general increasing trend from 1993 to 2008, the portfolio-investment-to-GDP ratio showed less of a discernible trend.

Portfolio investment is highly sensitive to economic downturns and thus dropped much more dramatically than FDI during 2008. Portfolio investment fell from 0.6% in 2007 to -0.9% in 2008. However, portfolio investment flows recovered quickly, bouncing back to 0.4% of the GDP in 2009. Such a speedy recovery contrasts sharply with the Asian financial crisis of 1997 and 1998. In the earlier crisis, portfolio investment dropped even more sharply, from 1.5% of the GDP in 1997 to 0.5% of GDP in 1998, and remained negative for five years, until 2003.

FDI and portfolio investment flows to selected Asian and Pacific countries as a proportion of GDP, 1993 to 2009



¹ Data in this section are sourced from: *International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*; the figures represent aggregate values comprising the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, French Polynesia, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey and Vanuatu.

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Innovative financing for development²

In implementing the recommendations of the Monterrey Consensus from 2002, various groups of countries have explored new ways of raising financing for development. One of them, the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development, was launched in March 2006 to promote the introduction of a small levy on airplane tickets to fund access to treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and to lower the prices of drugs and tests in low-income countries. The levies, which were imposed in about 30 countries, contributed almost US\$2 billion between 2006 and 2010 to UNITAID³ (an international facility for the purchase of drugs against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis). The sustainability and predictability of funding coming from the air-tickets levy has allowed UNITAID to commit itself to purchasing high volumes of medicines and diagnostics over a long period, thereby creating economies of scale that drive prices down.

The Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development has also mobilized resources in other innovative ways. Among them is the International Finance Facility for Immunization, which front-loads long-term aid flows by issuing bonds based on legally binding, 10-to-20-year donor commitments. The first such bond issue in November 2006 raised US\$1 billion. Subsequent placements by Daiwa Securities with Japanese retail investors raised another US\$1 billion between 2008 and 2010. This funding is managed by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), which allocates it to immunization projects with a proven track record. The funding raised through the International Finance Facility for Immunization has doubled GAVI's capacity to deliver vaccines. Between 2011 and 2015 it expects to immunize 240 million children in poor countries, vis-à-vis 230 million between 2001 and 2010.

A complementary scheme is Advance Market Commitments (AMC), which seeks to address shortcomings of pharmaceutical markets in the poorest countries. AMC establishes contractual partnerships between donors and pharmaceutical companies to focus research into neglected diseases and distribute drugs at affordable prices. Through this scheme donor Governments commit money to guarantee the price of vaccines once they have been developed, thus generating a viable future market and providing incentives for the development of suitable vaccines for poor countries. AMC actions have led to a 90% drop in the price of some vaccines.

Other initiatives to raise funding for development discussed by the Leading Group include (a) helping developing countries strengthen their capabilities in collecting taxes and implementing effective information-sharing agreements across countries to curb tax evasion from illegal flows; (b) implementing a currency transactions tax (CTT); and (c) innovative mechanisms to finance education and the mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The willingness of the group to think "outside the box", to find solutions to global problems through the joint participation of developed and developing countries, to engage the private sector and to pilot initiatives rather than just discussing them, is in itself innovative and worthy of attention in areas of development beyond financing.

² Text box based on information in: United Nations, "Progress report on innovative sources of development finance: Report of the Secretary General", Sixty-fourth Session of the General Assembly, 29 July 2009, A/64/189; and United Nations, "Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development," Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002 (A/CONF.198/11, chapter 1, resolution 1, annex; also, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

³ UNITAID, Report on Key Performance Indicators 2010. Available from <http://www.unitaid.eu/>

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Data sources:	International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database
Data tables:	Page 237 to 238
Technical notes:	Page 275

The expansion of mobile cellular networks and popularization of mobile phones have been driving growth in information and communications technology (ICT) in Asia and the Pacific, and the world, over the past decade. Internet infrastructure is quickly expanding but has not yet reached a similar level of coverage. Mobile phone ownership and Internet access between and within countries is uneven, exacerbating socio-economic disparities.

Access to telephones

The ICT growth rates over the past decade, in particular mobile telephones, in the region have been impressive; a promising indication of improved income levels as well as declining costs of equipment and user fees. The growth has been driven by many countries, including the two most populous countries of China and India, which between 2005 and 2009 experienced an annual growth in mobile subscriptions of 17% and 55%, respectively. Those two countries alone added an impressive 284 million subscriptions in 2009. Note that the number of persons who acquired their first phone would be smaller than that, as some people may have more than one mobile subscription. Another measurement consideration is that mobile phone usage figures are reported as the number of subscribers per 100 population; however, in most cases mobile phones are owned by adults not children. Thus, if mobile subscriptions rates were calculated per 100 adults, the pattern in subscription rates may be slightly different.

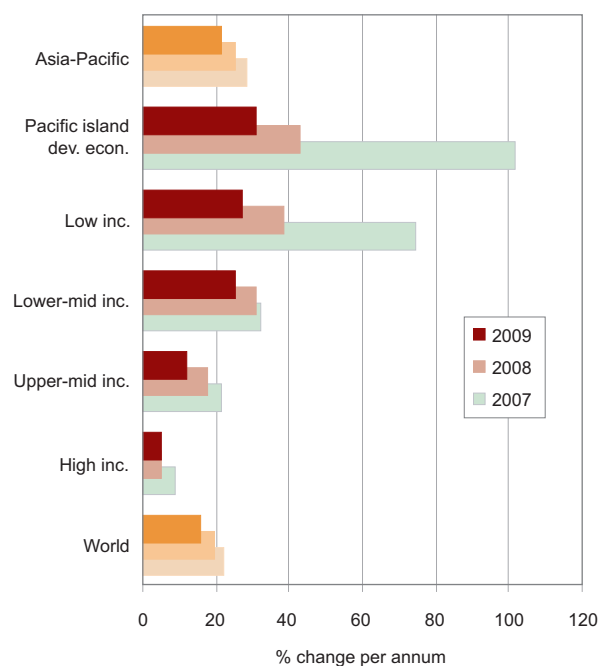
The desired benefits of mobile phone use can be seen in the services provided through mobile phones (i.e., mobile applications or “apps”) to the mass of subscribers. Receiving less publicity but having greater socio-economic impact are the applications that are designed specifically for people previously unconnected and usually in low-income population groups. The low-income

users have become connected with digital markets through simple text-based phones and can benefit from services such as mobile banking. Mobile phones are also useful for disseminating information that benefits the public – for example, health-awareness messages and disaster warnings.

The average mobile subscriber growth rate among Asian and Pacific countries between 2005 and 2009 was 26%, the world average growth rate during that period was lower at 21%, bringing Asia and the Pacific closer to the world average.

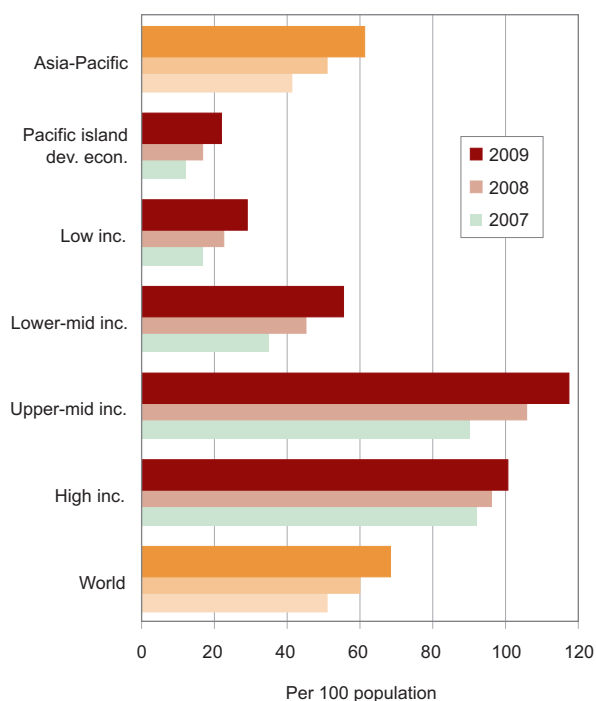
Despite impressive growth in low and lower-middle income countries, mobile phone use is still uneven among countries. However, as the upper-middle and the high income countries are becoming saturated with cell phone subscriptions, the low and middle income countries may close this connectivity gap.

Figure IV.1 – Mobile cellular subscription growth rate by country grouping, 2007, 2008 and 2009



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Figure IV.2 – Mobile cellular subscription by country grouping, 2007, 2008 and 2009



Analysis of the variations within the Asian and Pacific region highlights the radical differences between lower-middle income countries and upper-middle income countries, with the latter showing a higher proportion of mobile penetration than among high income countries. The differences in mobile subscription rates among the more advanced ICT user markets are

due to various policy and socio-economic factors, including development of standards (GSM, 2G and 3G, for example), consumer demand for mobile services and availability of applications for mobile phones such as mobile payment. In Malaysia, an upper-middle income country, the 2009 penetration rate reached 108% in contrast with 92% in high income Japan.

Connectivity in a few countries (such as Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu) is far below that of the rest of the region for a range of geographical, cultural, policy and economic reasons.

The disproportionate access in Pacific island developing economies is related to the difficulty of providing access to thousands of sparsely populated islands where there is only negligible profit opportunities for commercial service providers. The principal islands of Fiji, Guam, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea can access global communications systems for mobile telephone and Internet use via undersea cables; many other islands, however, must rely on satellite-based communications. Private operators that have emerged in recent years have been able to improve ICT access in urban areas on the larger islands. Significant improvement in access elsewhere would require the help of development

Measuring the “digital divide”

The International Telecommunications Union has developed the ICT development index (IDI), a composite index composed of 11 indicators that cover ICT access, use and skills to measure the so-called “digital divide” between the “haves” and the “have-nots” of access to digital services such as mobile telephone and the Internet. Apart from the indicators described in this chapter, the index includes computer ownership, adult literacy rates and gross enrolment ratios of secondary and tertiary education as proxies of ICT skills.¹

The IDI uses four tiers – high, upper, medium and low – in rating countries by ICT development levels. In 2008, the Asia-Pacific countries of Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Republic of Korea; Macao, China; New Zealand; and Singapore ranked in the high range of ICT access, use and skills. The low range of rankings included the Asia-Pacific countries of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Papua New Guinea. Interestingly, India ranked in the low range despite its fast-growing economy and very rapid increase in mobile usage; however, neither the technology nor ICT skills have reached all parts of the population – in 2009, only 44% of the Indian population had a mobile cellular subscription, 5.1% used the Internet and 0.6% had access to broadband.

¹ *Measuring the Information Society*, ITU, 2010, Available from http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2010/Material/MIS_2010_without_annex_4-e.pdf; Note: For ranking see page 45.

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partners and/or new technological breakthroughs. In Kiribati, whose islands are dispersed over 3.5 million square kilometres, only 1% of the population can access mobile networks. The more populous centres of Samoa and New Caledonia enjoy over 80% penetration; Palau registered 65%, Tonga 51% and Vanuatu 54% in 2009. Vanuatu more than tripled its rate, from 16% to 54%, in a single year.

Internet and broadband

As the world embraces new Internet standards, such as “cloud computing” and ubiquitous mobile access through smart phones, tablets and mini computers, those who do not have access are at a technological disadvantage. The third-generation mobile networks (3G), which help drive demand for mobile services, can provide relatively reliable access to basic Internet service. However, mobile Internet services and prerequisite devices for access are not affordable for many people in the region.

Although the number of Internet users in Asia and the Pacific in 2009 was more than five times higher than in 2000, the overall Internet usage rate in the region was only 20% in 2009, well below the world average of 27%. However, the 2005-2009 average annual growth rate, 21%, was much higher than the world average of 15%. In 2009, the number of Internet users grew faster in the low income countries than other income groups. Similar to mobile access, many Pacific Island developing economies have very low Internet access; further, between 2005 and 2009 the average growth rate of Internet users was only 8.3% with just 3.6% of the total population having access in 2009.

Among the subregions, most Internet users are found in East and North-East Asia – over 530 million in 2009 – with China, Japan and the Republic of Korea leading the way. At the other end, the vast Pacific subregion (excluding Australia and New Zealand) held just 617,000 users.

Of a total 820 million Internet users in Asia and the Pacific in 2009, only 200 million used fixed-line broadband for their access. Most

Figure IV.3 – Cumulative numbers of Internet users, Asia-Pacific subregions, 2000-2009

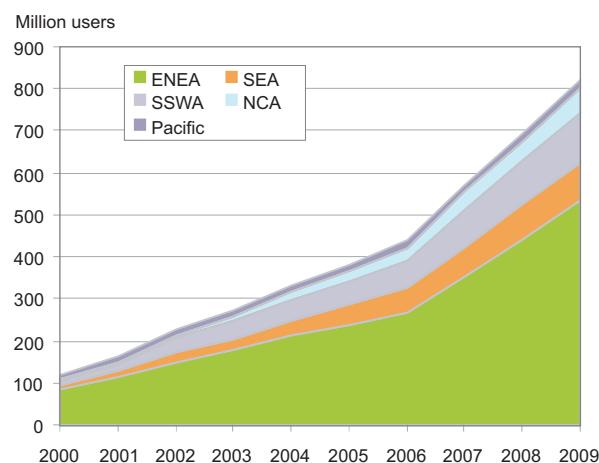
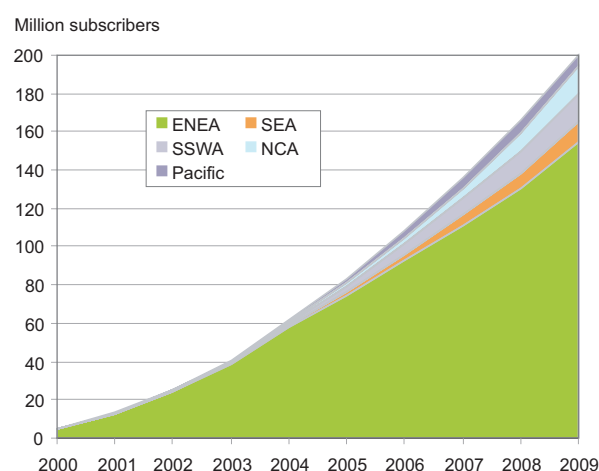


Figure IV.4 – Cumulative numbers of fixed-line broadband Internet subscribers, Asia-Pacific subregions, 2000-2009



broadband users lived in East and North-East Asia (154 million) while the Pacific (excluding Australia and New Zealand) had only 93,000 broadband users in 2009.

South and South-West Asia has the largest untapped potential for expansion, as just 1 person in every 100 there were able to access the Internet through fixed broadband in 2009. The subregion has far to go in catching up with China (at 7.8%), and even farther from the Internet leader, the Republic of Korea (at 34%).

One new innovation that may result in overcoming gaps in Internet access is the text-

Information and communications technology

only version of Facebook launched in 2010 in partnership with selected mobile operators. The new service permits users to access the Facebook network, and send and receive text messages, worldwide and free of charge. The opportunity

to capture billions of first-time Internet users is so large that this company and mobile operators are subsidizing the airtime. In the upcoming years, this example could be followed by other enterprises or governments.

Broadband for enhancing connectivity and socio-economic development

Internet broadband connections open users' access to an almost unlimited supply of content. People and institutions are challenged to change daily routines that involve analysis and delivery of education, health and financial services, to leveraging information for knowledge, to connecting and interacting with each other.

At the same time, the unprecedented technological opportunity for development may widen existing digital and innovation divides. The connectivity in Europe and North America is faster, cheaper and more efficient than in most countries within the Asia-Pacific region; also within the region a gap by income group is evident.

Broadband connections can be established using fixed telephone lines or high-grade mobile networks. Fixed line, dial-up connections are limited by the small number of phone lines in the region. In 2009, the Asian and Pacific region had 15 fixed lines per 100 population. Where available, mobile networks provide wireless Internet connectivity at speeds superior to fixed-line, dial-up connections. They can deliver high-value-added services designed for such networks. If used to their full potential, they could go far in connecting the unconnected – the high speeds facilitate downloading of video, audio and photographic material, thus enabling exchange of content-rich information that, over time, could help extend the knowledge-base of currently underserved communities.

Transport

Data sources:	World Development Indicator (WDI) WHO, Global Status Report on Road Safety: Time for Action United Nations ESCAP, Transport Division. International Energy Agency (IEA)
Data tables:	Page 239 to 244
Technical notes:	Page 275 to 277

In the past decade, movement of goods and people by road, rail and marine container has expanded; energy consumption and CO₂ emissions from transport also increased, by 34% and 33%, respectively, between 2000 and 2008.

The 2009 performance in the transport sector of the Asian and Pacific regional economy was highlighted by railway and road increases in specific subregions. Freight and passenger rail services increased slightly over 2008 figures in East and North-East Asia and South and South-West Asia, while a steep fall in rail freight transport in the Russian Federation brought the region-wide average down by 8.9% from its 2008 level. In 2008, of the world's top 30 container ports in terms of throughput, 20 were in the Asia-Pacific region.¹ Half of the substandard roadways in the Asian Highway network, some 11,000 kilometres, were upgraded to the minimum class III standard between 2004 and 2008, leaving only 8.0% of roadways below class III. The death rate from road accidents in 2007 was 17 per 100,000 people, slightly below the world average of 19. Home to about 61% of the world's population, Asia and the Pacific accounted for only slightly more than one quarter of global carbon dioxide emissions from transport.

Railway

Railway density in Asia and the Pacific is about 6 linear kilometres per 1,000 square kilometres, which is low in comparison to the world average of 9. The largest volumes of freight are carried by the railways of China, India and the Russian Federation; whereas China, India and Japan account for the most passenger kilometres.

Demand for rail freight transport services in 2009 was 63% higher than in 2000, although it had fallen to 5,332 billion ton-kilometres from the 2008 record of 5,854 billion ton-kilometres. The 2009 fall in freight can be mainly attributed to a decrease of 552 billion ton-kilometres in rail freight transport in North and Central Asia (535 of which was from the Russian Federation). For the Asia-Pacific region, that reduction was slightly offset by an increase in rail freight transport in South and South-West Asia, which rose by 4.9%, or 27 billion ton-kilometres, in 2009. The rail freight transport in East and North-East Asia rose marginally, by 0.3%, or 8 billion ton-kilometres, in 2009.

Total demand for rail passenger transport services increased by 10% in 2008 from the previous year to reach 2,113 billion passenger-kilometres. Contributing to the increase were large rises in rail passenger transport in East and North-East Asia, by 87 billion passenger-kilometres and in South and South-West Asia, by 81 billion passenger-kilometres. The highest rail passenger transport level, in 2008, was in China, which marginally exceeded that in India.

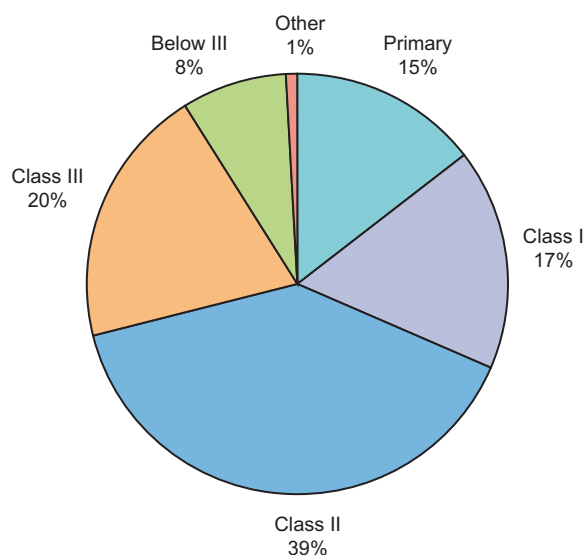
Roads

The Asian Highway continued to expand by 0.6% between 2004 and 2008 to a network comprising 142,000 kilometres of roads across 32 member countries. The Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network, which entered into force on 4 July 2005, has 28 signatory parties with one yet to ratify it. The network extends to all land-connected countries in the region.

¹ American Association of Port Authorities, <http://aapa.files.cms-plus.com/Statistics/WORLD%20PORT%20RANKINGS%2020081.pdf>.

Transport

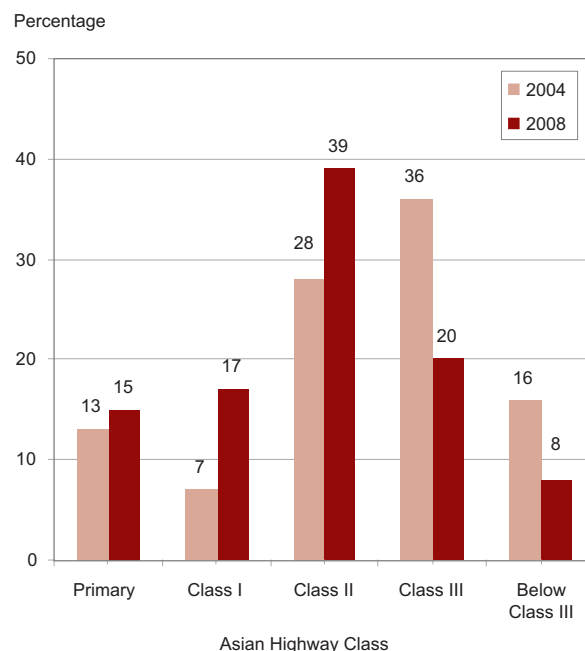
Figure IV.5 – Asian Highway routes, by roadway standard, 2008



Development of the Asian Highway network has resulted in upgrading of 11,000 kilometres of roads to meet the minimum standard of class III, thus halving the proportion of routes below that minimum from 16% in 2004 to 8% in 2008. The amount of primary roads more than doubled between 2004 and 2008.

Motorization across the region in 2007 was estimated at 43 cars per 1,000 people. The level in Asia and the Pacific was considerably lower than the worldwide average of 107 cars per 1,000 people and the North American average of 443 cars per 1,000 people, which is the highest of any region. The number of cars per 1,000 people in Asia-Pacific expanded from 40 to 43

Figure IV.6 – Asian Highway progress, by roadway standard, 2004 and 2008



between 2003 and 2007. Higher vehicle densities result in more road traffic accidents. Worldwide, each year such accidents kill an estimated 1.2 million people (2007) and injure 50 million more. The situation is likely to worsen: road fatalities are forecast to reach 1.9 million worldwide by 2020.² Traffic-related deaths in Asia and the Pacific, at around 700,000, accounted for more than half of the world's road fatalities in 2007. The highest rates of traffic fatality in Asia and the Pacific were reported for Afghanistan, Cook Islands, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Kazakhstan.

² Commission for Global Road Safety, *Make Roads Safe: A Decade of Action for Road Safety* (London, Commission for Global Road Safety, 2009). Available at http://www.makeroadssafe.org/publications/Documents/decade_of_action_report_lr.pdf.

Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020



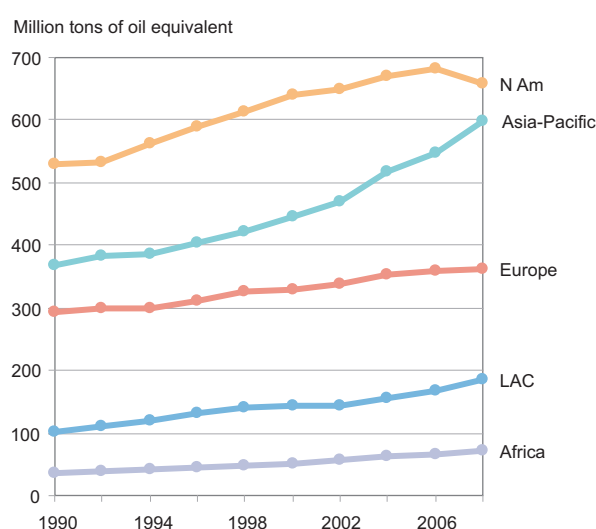
The United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety.³ The goal of the Decade is to stabilize and then reduce the level of road traffic fatalities around the world, by promoting road safety through activities conducted at national, regional and global levels. The Decade will involve cooperation from WHO, the United Nations regional commissions, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as private partners.

Many countries are working on stabilizing an upward trend in traffic fatalities; however, a few countries have already been able to turn fatality rates around. Based on 2009 and 2007 country status reports,⁴ a few countries in the region have shown a marked decline in traffic fatality rates: Kazakhstan (19.3%), Brunei Darussalam (14.2%), Russian Federation (11.6%), Bangladesh (10.5%), and Kyrgyzstan (9.9%). The Decade for Road Safety has prompted a few governments to make commitments to reduce fatalities between 2011 and 2020. Australia, Cambodia, and Thailand were among those countries in this region which committed to national road traffic casualty reduction targets of 30% (Australia and Cambodia) and 50% (Thailand).

Container handling at ports

The number of containers handled at Asian and Pacific ports increased by 6.5% between 2007 and 2008, to 276 million twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU). During the same period, container handling at ports worldwide increased by 4.4%, to 473 million TEU. Since 2001, the top five container ports of the world have been in Asia and among the world's top-30 container ports 20 have been in the Asia-Pacific region (based on throughput).⁵ The top five countries and areas handling the most port container traffic were China; Singapore; Hong Kong, China; Japan; and the Republic of Korea.

Figure IV.7 – Energy consumption from transport, World regions, 1990 to 2008



³ United Nations General Assembly, resolution 64/255 adopted on 2 March 2010 (A/RES/64/255).

⁴ Status of road safety in Asia, Regional Expert Group Meeting on Implementation of Decade of Action for Road Safety, 2011-2020, ESCAP, 2010. Available at http://www.unescap.org/ttdw/common/Meetings/TIS/EGM-Roadsafety-2010/status_report.pdf.

⁵ American Association of Port Authorities, <http://aapa.files.cms-plus.com/Statistics/WORLD%20PORT%20RANKINGS%2020081.pdf>.

Transport

Energy consumption and CO₂ emissions

The transport sector is a major consumer of energy resources – particularly petroleum products. It is also one of the major emitters of carbon dioxide, which contributes significantly to global warming. In 2008, the world road, rail and aviation sectors consumed 2,299 million tons of oil equivalent. Of that amount, the Asia-Pacific region was responsible for 26%, or 598 million tons of oil equivalent, which represents an increase of 34% over consumption in the year 2000. The bulk of this amount in the region, 79% (475 million tons of oil equivalent), was consumed by the road sector, followed by aviation (13%), and rail (4.4%).

In 2008, the transport sector in Asia and the Pacific emitted 1,704 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂), compared with 1,854 million tons by North America and 1,032 million tons by Europe. Asia and the Pacific accounted for about one quarter of the global CO₂ emissions from transport; however, the regional share of CO₂ emissions is rising. The 2008 level of CO₂ emissions from the transport sector was 68 million tons (4.1%) higher than the 2007 level, and 421 million tons (38%) higher than the 2000 level. Most of the emissions came from the road sector, which in 2008 released 1,390 million tons of CO₂.

Tourism¹

Data sources: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Data tables: Page 245 to 246
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The tourism sector in Asia and the Pacific is thriving, with the region accounting for 22% of inbound tourism arrivals in 2010. Noticeably, in 2010, China placed third in inbound tourism arrivals and fourth in inbound tourism expenditure in the world.

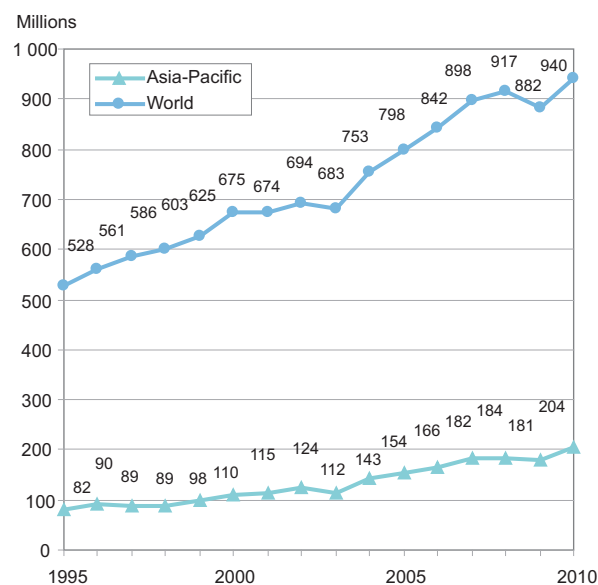
Inbound tourism arrivals

In 2010, international tourism recovered more strongly than expected from the shock it had suffered in 2009 from economic recession and the global financial crisis. The estimated worldwide number of inbound tourism arrivals in 2010 was 940 million, up 6.6% over 2009 and 2.5% more than the pre-crisis peak in 2008. While some destinations are still struggling to come out of the crisis, the tourism sector in Asia and the Pacific has been buoyant.

The Asia-Pacific region had an increase in inbound tourism arrivals of 13% between 2009 and 2010, making the region a leader in the global recovery of tourism. In comparison with other regions across the globe, Asia and the Pacific had the second highest growth in inbound tourism arrivals in 2010 over 2009. The Middle East was the fastest growing region (up 14.1%) in 2010, following a significant drop (of 4.3%) in 2009; Asia and the Pacific posted only a modest drop of 1.7% in 2009. Inbound tourism arrivals were up 7.3% in Africa, followed by Americas (up 6.6%) and Europe (up 3.3%). Europe is recovering at a slower pace than other regions, mainly due to the uneven economic recovery. In 2009, Africa was the only region where inbound tourism arrivals increased (by 4%). The African increase was partially boosted by the worldwide exposure created by the FIFA World Football Cup, which was hosted by South Africa.

In Asia and the Pacific, for the first time ever, inbound tourism arrivals surpassed 200 million in 2010. Overall, the Asia-Pacific regional share of world arrivals rose by 1.2 percentage points in 2010, for a 22% share among the world's regions. The successful marketing stories of India and Malaysia, the massive rail expansion in China, the new resort developments in Singapore and Macao, China and the revitalized policy of Japan towards tourism, as well as the “visit year” campaigns in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, have helped buoy Asia-Pacific tourism. ASEAN has also adopted a long-term tourism strategy to help the development of the tourism sector in the subregion.

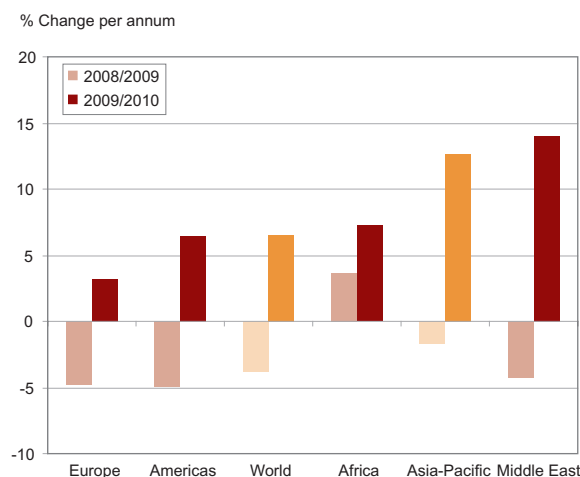
Figure IV.8 – Inbound tourism arrivals, world and Asia-Pacific, 1995 to 2010



¹ Aggregates for this chapter are calculated by UNWTO, using UNWTO country groupings. Please refer to technical notes page 277 for further details on the regional and subregional composition.

Tourism

Figure IV.9 – Inbound tourism arrivals growth, world and regions, 2008 to 2009 and 2009 to 2010



Within the Asia and the Pacific, all subregions except the Pacific recorded double-digit percentage increases in inbound tourism arrivals in 2010. East and North-East Asia was the best-performing subregion (up 14%). South-East Asia was the subregion least affected by the world financial crisis, recording a slight increase in arrivals in 2009, and a further 12% in 2010. Inbound tourism arrivals in South and South-West Asia also increased by 12%, with growth of the major destination, India, being moderate at 8%. Sri Lanka posted a remarkable 46% increase in arrivals in 2010, partially owing to the end of the civil war. The Maldives (21%) also attracted large increases in inbound tourism arrivals. The growth in arrivals in the Pacific was a modest (6%), and just below the world averages. While Australia (5%) and New Zealand (3%) posted moderate growth rates, many of the smaller destinations in the Pacific recorded double-digit increases, including Fiji (17%) and Papua New Guinea (18%).

Inbound tourism expenditure

Worldwide, inbound tourism expenditure reached US\$919 billion in 2010, up from US\$851 billion in the previous year, corresponding to an increase by US\$68 billion. Thus, the recovery in inbound tourism expenditure (1.1%) lags behind that of inbound tourism arrivals (6.6%). Such a gap is typical in periods of recovery when, following major shocks, volume (arrivals) tends to recover faster than income, as competition toughens and suppliers make serious efforts to contain prices, with tourists also tending to travel closer to home and for shorter periods of time. In Asia and the Pacific, inbound tourism expenditure grew to US\$249 billion in 2010, up from US\$203 billion in 2009. In real terms growth is estimated at 13%, which is equal to the growth in inbound tourism arrivals for the region. In relative terms, inbound tourism expenditure in 2009 was approximately 1.1% of GDP.

Powering the growth in inbound tourism

Tourism in Asia and the Pacific has grown vigorously for a variety of reasons. The resurgence in economic growth and international trade, and in particular intraregional trade, has resulted in an increase in demand for business travel. Middle-class incomes are rising in many countries, associated with the popular enthusiasm for “rising Asia”, and boosting demand for travel within the region. Travel restrictions and visa requirements are continuing to be eased or reduced by Governments. The high level of investments – new resorts, hotels, attractions and airline services – that are coming on stream induce a “bandwagon” effect, bringing with them the need for marketing efforts to ensure that new products and services are seen and experienced. The 2010 outlook for Asia was generally positive and would not have repelled Asian travellers (often first-time) who are notoriously sensitive to bad news.

Inbound tourism

Rank	Inbound tourism – Arrivals (Millions)	Inbound tourism expenditure (Billion US\$)
1	France (77.8)	United States (103.1)
2	United States (59.8)	Spain (52.5)
3	China (55.7)	France (46.3)
4	Spain (52.7)	China (45.8)
5	Italy (43.6)	Italy (38.8)
6	United Kingdom (28.1)	Germany (34.7)
7	Turkey (27.0)	United Kingdom (30.4)
8	Germany (26.9)	Australia (30.1)
9	Malaysia (24.6)	Hong Kong, China (23.0)
10	Mexico (22.4)	Turkey (20.8)

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, Interim Update, April 2011

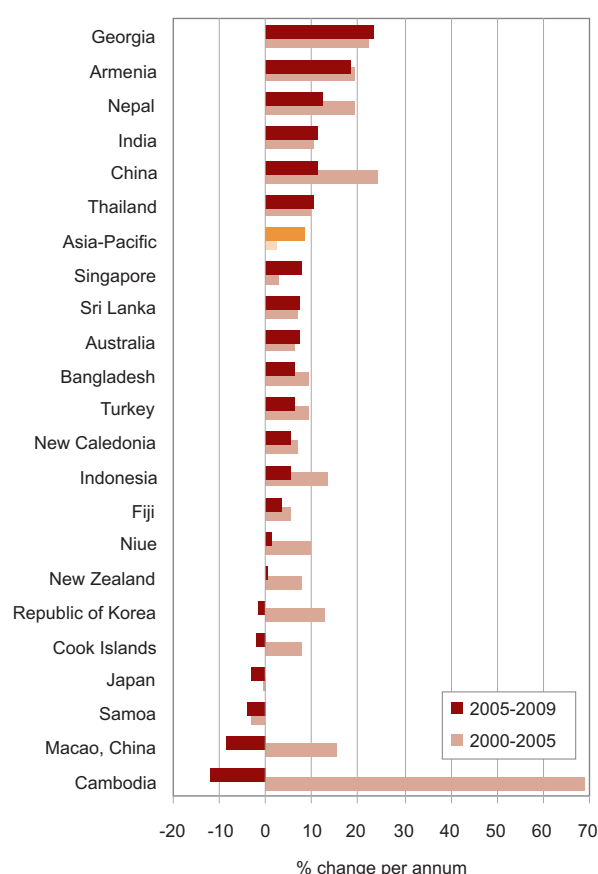
The most significant change among the top ten by inbound tourism arrivals in 2010 was the rise of China to 3rd most popular destination – having overtaken Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom during the past few years. In terms of inbound tourism expenditure, China also moved up the rankings to the 4th slot. Among the top ten countries by inbound tourism arrivals, the Asia-Pacific is represented by a few countries other than China: Turkey-7th and Malaysia-9th; for receipts by: Australia-8th; Hong Kong, China-9th; and Turkey-10th.

Outbound tourism departures

The Asia-Pacific region is a growing source of outbound tourism departures. Between 2005 and 2009, the median increase in outbound tourism departures was 5.5% per annum. Many countries experienced a very large increase in outbound tourism departures – including the two most populous nations (China and India) which experienced a more than 50% increase in tourism departures between 2005 and 2009. In the region, the three largest sources of outbound tourism departures are China; Hong Kong, China; and Japan. In fact, Hong Kong, China has by far the most outbound tourism departures.

For most countries in the region, the inbound tourism arrivals outweigh departures. However, for the high-income countries and areas of Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Caledonia; and the Republic of Korea the outbound tourism departures were higher than

Figure IV.10 – Outbound tourism departures, average annual growth, 2000-2005 and 2005-2009



inbound tourism arrivals. Other than the high-income countries, all countries with more departures than arrivals were in the South and South-West Asia subregion (Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka).

Tourism

Outbound tourism expenditure

Rank	Outbound tourism expenditure (Billion US\$)
1	Germany (77.7)
2	United States (74.6)
3	China (54.9)
4	United Kingdom (48.6)
5	France (39.4)
6	Canada (29.5)
7	Japan (27.9)
8	Italy (27.1)
9	Russian Federation (26.5)
10	Australia (22.5)

Source: UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, Interim Update, April 2011

China has more than doubled outbound tourism expenditure in the last five years (2005 to 2010) with a 2010 outbound tourism expenditure of US\$55 billion. China has shown by far the fastest growth in the region with regard to outbound expenditure on international tourism in the last decade. Ranking as the world's seventh largest source market in 2005, it is now the third largest in terms of outbound tourism expenditure. Overall, the region is increasing its position as both a top global destination and source market. The regional outbound expenditure on tourism in 2010 amounted to 24% of the world outbound expenditure, up from 20% in 2005.

I.1 Population

Population

	Thousands					% change per annum				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	2010
East and North-East Asia	1 338 916	1 413 755	1 473 345	1 514 615	1 550 754	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
China	1 145 195	1 213 987	1 269 117	1 307 593	1 341 335	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
DPR Korea	20 143	21 771	22 894	23 746	24 346	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
Hong Kong, China	5 794	6 144	6 783	6 810	7 053	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.9
Japan	122 251	124 487	125 720	126 393	126 536	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Macao, China	360	398	432	481	544	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.3
Mongolia	2 193	2 306	2 411	2 547	2 756	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.6
Republic of Korea	42 980	44 662	45 988	47 044	48 184	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
South-East Asia	445 361	485 756	523 831	559 881	593 415	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Brunei Darussalam	252	290	327	363	399	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8
Cambodia	9 532	11 169	12 447	13 358	14 138	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.1
Indonesia	184 346	199 400	213 395	227 303	239 871	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0
Lao PDR	4 192	4 795	5 317	5 753	6 201	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5
Malaysia	18 209	20 721	23 415	26 100	28 401	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6
Myanmar	39 268	42 133	44 958	46 321	47 963	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8
Philippines	61 629	69 255	77 310	85 546	93 261	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.7
Singapore	3 017	3 482	3 919	4 266	5 086	2.9	2.4	1.7	3.5	2.8
Thailand	57 072	59 650	63 155	66 698	69 122	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6
Timor-Leste	743	853	830	1 010	1 124	2.8	-0.5	3.9	2.1	2.2
Viet Nam	67 102	74 008	78 758	83 161	87 848	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
South and South-West Asia	1 250 115	1 388 323	1 523 829	1 652 845	1 776 899	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4
Afghanistan	13 032	19 790	22 856	27 615	31 412	8.4	2.9	3.8	2.6	2.7
Bangladesh	105 256	117 487	129 592	140 588	148 692	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.1
Bhutan	559	519	571	659	726	-1.5	1.9	2.9	1.9	1.7
India	873 785	964 486	1 053 898	1 140 043	1 224 614	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	54 871	59 757	65 342	69 732	73 974	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.1
Maldives	219	249	273	295	316	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
Nepal	19 081	21 595	24 401	27 282	29 959	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8
Pakistan	111 845	127 347	144 522	158 645	173 593	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.8
Sri Lanka	17 337	18 229	18 745	19 843	20 860	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9
Turkey	54 130	58 865	63 628	68 143	72 752	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
North and Central Asia	214 871	218 157	218 051	217 337	220 316	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.3
Armenia	3 545	3 223	3 076	3 066	3 092	-1.9	-0.9	-0.1	0.2	0.2
Azerbaijan	7 212	7 765	8 111	8 588	9 188	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3
Georgia	5 460	5 069	4 746	4 477	4 352	-1.5	-1.3	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5
Kazakhstan	16 530	15 926	14 957	15 172	16 026	-0.7	-1.3	0.3	1.1	1.2
Kyrgyzstan	4 395	4 592	4 955	5 042	5 334	0.9	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.2
Russian Federation	148 244	148 699	146 758	143 843	142 958	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Tajikistan	5 303	5 775	6 173	6 453	6 879	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.4
Turkmenistan	3 668	4 188	4 501	4 748	5 042	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
Uzbekistan	20 515	22 919	24 776	25 947	27 445	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.2
Pacific	26 951	29 029	31 114	33 517	36 578	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7
American Samoa	47	53	58	63	68	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Australia	17 096	18 118	19 164	20 404	22 268	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7
Cook Islands	18	18	18	19	20	0.8	-0.5	1.7	0.9	0.7
Fiji	728	776	812	823	861	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.0
French Polynesia	195	216	238	255	271	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.2
Guam	134	146	155	169	180	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2
Kiribati	72	77	84	92	100	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5
Marshall Islands	47	51	52	52	54	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.2
Micronesia (F.S.)	96	107	107	109	111	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
Nauru	9	10	10	10	10	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
New Caledonia	170	191	212	231	251	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
New Zealand	3 398	3 675	3 858	4 134	4 368	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1
Niue	2	2	2	2	1	-1.5	-2.6	-2.4	-2.8	-2.8
Northern Mariana Islands	44	58	68	67	61	5.4	3.5	-0.3	-2.0	-0.9
Palau	15	17	19	20	20	2.7	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Papua New Guinea	4 158	4 716	5 379	6 095	6 858	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Samoa	161	168	177	180	183	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
Solomon Islands	310	356	409	470	538	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Tonga	95	96	98	101	104	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Tuvalu	9	9	9	10	10	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
Vanuatu	147	168	185	211	240	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.5
Asia and the Pacific	3 276 215	3 535 020	3 770 171	3 978 195	4 177 962	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
LLDC	100 224	113 393	122 105	132 873	144 060	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
LDC	192 581	219 369	242 109	263 844	281 602	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3
ASEAN	444 618	484 904	523 001	558 871	592 291	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
ECO	291 500	326 924	359 821	390 086	421 645	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
SAARC	1 141 114	1 269 701	1 394 859	1 514 970	1 630 173	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4
Central Asia	66 627	69 458	71 294	73 494	77 358	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1
Pacific island developing econ.	6 457	7 235	8 091	8 979	9 942	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Low income countries	220 512	249 464	274 001	296 628	315 463	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.3
Lower middle income countries	2 559 997	2 771 082	2 966 176	3 138 435	3 303 018	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
Upper middle income countries	299 985	312 578	323 099	332 484	344 249	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
High income countries	195 691	201 866	206 865	210 617	215 201	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Africa	635 287	720 931	811 101	911 120	1 022 234	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Europe	572 254	578 724	580 020	586 893	595 240	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Latin America and Carib.	443 032	482 647	521 429	557 038	590 082	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
North America	281 162	295 749	313 289	329 231	344 529	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Other countries/areas	98 476	113 169	126 760	144 173	165 841	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.6
World	5 306 425	5 726 239	6 122 770	6 506 649	6 895 889	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2

I.2 Births and deaths

	Crude birth rate					Crude death rate				
	Per 1,000 population					Per 1,000 population				
	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	2010	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	2010
East and North-East Asia	17.9	15.4	13.0	12.2	11.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.5
China	18.7	16.0	13.5	12.6	12.3	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3
DPR Korea	21.5	19.8	16.3	14.6	14.3	5.9	9.8	9.0	10.1	9.9
Hong Kong, China	12.0	8.0	7.0	8.2	8.6	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.3
Japan	9.9	9.5	8.9	8.6	8.5	7.0	7.5	7.9	9.1	9.2
Macao, China	15.7	11.2	7.6	9.0	9.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.4
Mongolia	27.6	22.1	19.1	23.4	23.5	9.6	8.3	7.0	7.1	6.4
Republic of Korea	16.0	13.6	10.2	10.0	9.9	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.4
South-East Asia	25.8	22.4	20.9	19.2	18.5	7.5	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.6
Brunei Darussalam	28.1	23.9	21.9	20.1	19.2	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3
Cambodia	40.3	30.3	25.1	23.3	22.5	11.6	10.2	9.1	8.1	8.0
Indonesia	24.5	21.9	21.0	19.1	18.2	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.0
Lao PDR	40.0	33.6	27.8	24.1	22.8	11.9	9.4	7.9	7.1	6.3
Malaysia	27.5	25.3	23.1	20.9	20.3	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.1	4.7
Myanmar	25.0	22.3	19.3	17.9	17.3	10.3	9.3	8.9	9.1	8.6
Philippines	31.8	30.2	29.0	25.9	25.1	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.8
Singapore	18.7	14.4	10.2	8.9	9.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.8
Thailand	18.0	15.6	14.1	12.9	12.1	5.4	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.4
Timor-Leste	44.5	46.1	40.4	39.4	38.5	15.9	12.9	10.0	9.1	8.1
Viet Nam	27.3	19.0	17.2	17.2	16.7	6.9	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.2
South and South-West Asia	31.0	27.9	25.1	23.4	22.5	10.0	9.1	8.3	8.1	7.7
Afghanistan	52.6	52.4	48.4	45.1	43.6	21.4	20.1	18.3	17.1	15.9
Bangladesh	33.3	29.1	25.4	21.5	20.3	9.5	8.0	6.9	6.1	6.1
Bhutan	35.2	29.2	25.2	21.5	20.4	12.5	9.9	7.9	7.1	6.9
India	30.0	27.2	24.8	23.1	22.2	10.2	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	28.5	21.1	18.0	17.7	17.1	6.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.4
Maldives	35.6	25.1	19.7	17.2	16.8	8.0	5.5	4.1	4.1	3.6
Nepal	37.7	35.0	30.9	25.6	24.1	12.0	9.7	7.8	6.1	5.9
Pakistan	38.2	34.4	28.9	28.1	27.3	9.7	8.8	8.0	8.1	7.5
Sri Lanka	19.6	17.8	18.7	19.0	18.2	6.7	7.9	6.3	7.1	6.6
Turkey	25.1	22.6	19.7	18.7	17.9	7.7	6.5	5.7	5.1	5.5
North and Central Asia	16.0	13.1	13.2	14.8	15.1	11.7	12.6	13.3	12.1	11.8
Armenia	19.1	13.5	14.2	15.2	15.3	8.5	8.6	8.3	9.1	8.9
Azerbaijan	26.1	18.9	17.3	19.5	19.8	8.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.4
Georgia	15.5	12.7	11.9	12.2	11.9	9.7	10.0	10.2	11.1	11.3
Kazakhstan	20.6	16.2	16.7	21.4	21.5	9.5	11.7	10.9	11.1	10.1
Kyrgyzstan	28.9	24.2	21.0	24.0	24.4	7.9	7.8	7.5	8.1	7.4
Russian Federation	10.9	8.9	9.9	11.4	11.8	13.2	14.6	16.0	14.1	14.0
Tajikistan	37.2	32.7	29.4	28.1	27.9	9.4	8.2	7.1	6.1	6.2
Turkmenistan	32.5	24.5	23.3	22.0	21.6	8.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.8
Uzbekistan	32.6	25.6	21.6	21.7	21.4	7.3	6.6	6.4	7.1	6.6
Pacific	19.4	18.5	17.7	17.9	17.7	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.8
American Samoa										
Australia	14.7	13.4	12.7	13.6	13.7	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.7
Cook Islands										
Fiji	28.3	25.7	24.0	22.4	21.6	6.2	6.0	6.2	7.1	6.7
French Polynesia	25.4	21.2	19.0	17.5	16.9	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4
Guam	26.0	23.9	20.7	18.5	17.9	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.5
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)	32.2	31.5	28.5	25.5	24.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0
Nauru										
New Caledonia	23.6	20.7	18.3	17.2	16.6	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.1
New Zealand	16.6	14.9	14.1	14.9	14.7	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	35.2	35.8	33.7	31.5	30.2	10.1	9.5	8.7	8.1	7.6
Samoa	31.1	33.2	29.9	25.9	24.6	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.1	5.4
Solomon Islands	38.8	36.2	34.8	33.3	31.9	10.0	8.5	7.0	6.1	5.8
Tonga	30.9	28.4	28.6	28.3	27.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	35.4	33.8	32.1	30.4	29.5	7.8	6.8	5.8	5.1	4.8
Asia and the Pacific	23.9	21.2	19.1	18.1	17.6	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.1	7.7
LLDC	34.2	30.9	28.4	27.7	27.1	11.3	10.8	9.9	9.1	9.0
LDC	34.2	30.8	27.3	24.1	23.1	11.0	9.7	8.6	8.1	7.7
ASEAN	25.8	22.3	20.9	19.2	18.5	7.5	7.0	6.8	7.1	6.6
ECO	32.9	28.9	25.2	24.9	24.2	9.1	8.4	7.8	8.1	7.4
SAARC	31.4	28.5	25.7	23.9	22.9	10.2	9.3	8.6	8.1	7.9
Central Asia	27.2	21.8	19.9	21.3	21.2	8.5	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.9
Pacific island developing econ.	33.6	33.4	31.4	30.4	28.3	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.1
Low income countries	33.0	29.8	26.3	23.4	22.5	10.5	9.6	8.6	8.1	7.8
Lower middle income countries	24.6	21.8	19.5	18.4	17.8	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.5
Upper middle income countries	18.8	15.7	15.0	15.7	15.6	10.0	10.2	10.4	9.1	9.2
High income countries	12.1	10.9	9.7	9.6	9.6	6.6	6.9	7.1	8.1	7.8
Africa	40.2	38.4	37.1	35.6	34.8	14.6	14.1	13.2	12.1	11.4
Europe	11.7	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.1	10.5
Latin America and Carib.	25.2	23.0	21.3	19.1	18.5	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.9
North America	15.1	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.2
Other countries/areas	31.7	29.5	26.9	25.1	27.1	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.7
World	24.5	22.4	20.8	20.0	19.6	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.1	8.3

I.3 Fertility

	Fertility rate					Adolescent fertility rate		
	Live births per woman					Live births per 1,000 women (aged 15-19)		
	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	2010	95-00	00-05	05-10
East and North-East Asia	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.5	7.8	8.0
China	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.8	8.2	8.4
DPR Korea	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.7
Hong Kong, China	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	5.0	4.0	3.2
Japan	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	4.4	5.8	5.0
Macao, China	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	6.1	4.0	3.0
Mongolia	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	32.8	21.8	20.8
Republic of Korea	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.2	2.3
South-East Asia	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	41.2	41.3	39.3
Brunei Darussalam	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.0	28.8	26.2	25.1
Cambodia	5.4	4.3	3.4	2.8	2.6	53.3	45.4	41.8
Indonesia	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	47.8	49.1	45.1
Lao PDR	5.9	4.8	3.7	3.0	2.7	55.5	52.0	39.0
Malaysia	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	15.0	15.2	14.2
Myanmar	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	23.7	19.3	16.3
Philippines	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.1	49.1	53.9	54.1
Singapore	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	8.0	7.0	4.8
Thailand	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	45.8	43.6	43.3
Timor-Leste	5.7	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.2	71.9	70.1	65.8
Viet Nam	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	27.1	25.8	26.8
South and South-West Asia	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	106.3	88.0	75.4
Afghanistan	8.0	8.0	7.3	6.6	6.3	212.4	161.2	118.7
Bangladesh	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.2	130.5	105.9	78.9
Bhutan	5.3	4.1	3.3	2.6	2.4	75.0	58.3	50.2
India	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	116.1	98.6	86.3
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4.0	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	48.4	33.5	29.5
Maldives	5.2	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.8	46.6	23.0	12.2
Nepal	5.0	4.4	3.7	2.9	2.7	129.1	119.9	103.4
Pakistan	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	60.0	41.3	31.6
Sri Lanka	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	28.0	27.9	23.6
Turkey	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	52.0	42.8	39.2
North and Central Asia	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	37.4	26.9	27.6
Armenia	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	53.0	37.9	35.7
Azerbaijan	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	41.0	33.6	33.8
Georgia	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	60.5	48.5	44.7
Kazakhstan	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.6	40.0	28.4	30.0
Kyrgyzstan	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	37.6	31.5	34.1
Russian Federation	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	35.7	27.9	30.0
Tajikistan	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.3	35.8	31.5	28.4
Turkmenistan	4.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	17.8	23.0	19.5
Uzbekistan	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	41.5	14.3	13.8
Pacific	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	37.1	33.8	33.3
American Samoa								
Australia	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	19.2	16.7	16.5
Cook Islands								
Fiji	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	45.8	41.5	45.2
French Polynesia	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	61.3	55.6	51.1
Guam	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	78.2	54.5	51.5
Kiribati								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (F.S.)	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.5	44.8	34.3	25.4
Nauru								
New Caledonia	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	16.3	19.0	20.0
New Zealand	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	31.5	27.1	30.9
Niue								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau								
Papua New Guinea	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	75.6	71.0	66.9
Samoa	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.9	45.4	36.8	28.3
Solomon Islands	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	71.1	70.1	70.3
Tonga	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	22.5	21.3	22.3
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	62.0	58.1	54.0
Asia and the Pacific	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	59.0	50.2	45.2
LLDC	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	89.4	70.2	60.1
LDC	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	112.0	92.2	72.4
ASEAN	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	41.2	41.2	39.2
ECO	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.8	61.5	44.2	37.0
SAARC	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.7	112.2	93.4	79.3
Central Asia	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	40.3	25.3	24.6
Pacific island developing econ.	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	68.2	63.9	61.2
Low income countries	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.6	102.6	84.3	66.4
Lower middle income countries	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	59.3	50.6	45.9
Upper middle income countries	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	41.3	31.7	30.7
High income countries	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	6.2	6.7	6.5
Africa	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	116.1	110.7	101.3
Europe	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	20.7	17.1	16.2
Latin America and Carib.	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	85.6	81.2	73.4
North America	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	47.6	40.5	38.6
Other countries/areas	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	57.7	51.9	52.8
World	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	66.8	60.4	55.7

I.4 Sex ratios

	Population sex ratio					Child sex ratio				
	Males per 100 females					Boys per 100 girls				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
East and North-East Asia	105	106	106	106	106	108	110	114	117	119
China	107	107	107	108	108	108	111	115	119	121
DPR Korea	96	96	96	96	96	104	104	105	105	105
Hong Kong, China	105	100	95	92	90	108	106	106	106	111
Japan	96	96	96	95	95	105	105	105	105	105
Macao, China	95	94	93	93	92	106	105	110	108	106
Mongolia	98	98	98	98	98	100	101	101	102	102
Republic of Korea	100	100	101	100	99	109	110	112	110	109
South-East Asia	99	99	99	99	99	103	104	104	104	104
Brunei Darussalam	112	110	103	103	102	106	107	107	108	108
Cambodia	91	93	94	95	96	102	103	103	104	104
Indonesia	100	100	100	100	99	103	103	103	104	104
Lao PDR	100	100	100	99	100	103	103	104	104	104
Malaysia	103	103	103	103	103	105	105	105	106	106
Myanmar	99	99	99	98	97	102	102	102	102	102
Philippines	102	102	102	101	101	105	105	105	105	105
Singapore	101	101	100	101	102	108	107	107	107	107
Thailand	99	99	97	97	97	104	104	105	105	105
Timor-Leste	106	105	105	104	104	107	105	105	105	105
Viet Nam	95	96	97	97	98	103	103	104	104	105
South and South-West Asia	107	107	106	106	105	107	107	107	108	108
Afghanistan	108	108	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Bangladesh	106	106	105	105	103	104	104	104	105	105
Bhutan	105	103	103	111	112	102	102	102	102	103
India	108	108	108	107	107	108	108	109	109	109
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	102	102	102	104	103	105	105	105	105	105
Maldives	107	104	104	102	102	105	105	106	106	106
Nepal	103	100	99	99	98	107	106	106	106	105
Pakistan	106	106	105	104	103	104	104	104	104	104
Sri Lanka	102	101	99	98	98	103	103	104	104	104
Turkey	100	100	100	100	100	103	103	103	104	104
North and Central Asia	90	91	90	90	89	103	104	104	105	105
Armenia	94	90	89	88	87	103	102	106	112	115
Azerbaijan	96	96	95	97	98	106	105	106	110	115
Georgia	91	90	90	89	89	104	104	105	108	113
Kazakhstan	94	94	92	92	92	103	104	105	106	105
Kyrgyzstan	96	97	97	98	97	102	103	104	104	104
Russian Federation	88	88	88	87	86	104	104	105	105	105
Tajikistan	99	100	100	98	97	103	103	103	104	104
Turkmenistan	97	98	97	97	97	102	102	103	103	103
Uzbekistan	98	98	99	99	99	103	103	103	104	104
Pacific	100	100	100	100	100	106	106	106	106	106
American Samoa										
Australia	99	99	98	99	99	105	105	105	105	105
Cook Islands										
Fiji	103	103	103	104	104	106	106	106	107	107
French Polynesia	109	108	106	105	105	105	106	106	106	104
Guam	114	109	105	104	103	104	104	106	107	107
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)	105	105	103	103	104	108	108	107	106	107
Nauru										
New Caledonia	104	105	103	101	100	105	107	106	105	105
New Zealand	97	97	96	96	96	104	106	106	105	105
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	105	104	104	104	104	106	106	107	107	107
Samoa	111	109	108	108	107	110	110	108	109	109
Solomon Islands	107	107	107	107	107	109	109	109	109	108
Tonga	103	103	103	101	100	108	110	109	108	108
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	106	105	105	104	104	109	108	107	106	106
Asia and the Pacific	104	104	104	104	104	106	107	109	110	110
LLDC	99	99	99	99	99	104	105	105	105	106
LDC	103	103	103	102	101	104	104	104	105	105
ASEAN	99	99	99	99	99	103	104	104	104	104
ECO	102	102	102	102	102	104	104	104	105	105
SAARC	108	107	107	106	106	107	107	108	108	108
Central Asia	96	96	96	96	96	103	103	104	105	106
Pacific island developing econ.	105	105	104	104	104	106	106	107	107	107
Low income countries	102	102	102	102	101	104	104	104	105	105
Lower middle income countries	106	106	106	106	106	107	108	110	111	111
Upper middle income countries	94	94	94	94	94	104	104	104	105	105
High income countries	98	98	97	97	96	106	107	107	107	106
Africa	99	99	100	100	100	102	102	102	102	102
Europe	94	94	94	94	95	105	105	105	105	106
Latin America and Carib.	99	98	98	98	98	103	103	104	104	104
North America	95	96	97	97	97	105	105	105	105	105
Other countries/areas	108	109	107	109	111	104	105	104	105	105
World	101	102	102	102	102	105	106	107	107	107

I.5 Life expectancy

	Life expectancy at birth							
	Females				Males			
	Years				Years			
	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10
East and North-East Asia								
China	71.6	72.5	73.4	74.5	68.4	69.3	70.0	71.1
DPR Korea	73.6	67.1	71.5	71.8	66.1	60.0	64.2	64.8
Hong Kong, China	81.2	82.3	83.3	84.3	75.3	76.6	77.8	79.0
Japan	82.4	83.7	85.2	86.1	76.3	77.1	78.3	79.3
Macao, China	79.2	80.4	81.5	82.6	74.5	75.6	76.7	77.7
Mongolia	63.9	64.4	68.6	71.5	58.0	59.5	60.8	63.4
Republic of Korea	77.0	78.7	80.8	83.3	68.7	71.1	73.8	76.5
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	76.5	77.9	79.2	80.0	72.2	73.4	74.5	75.3
Cambodia	57.2	57.7	59.5	62.6	54.2	55.5	57.7	60.2
Indonesia	64.7	66.5	68.0	69.4	61.5	63.3	64.9	66.3
Lao PDR	57.5	61.2	64.0	67.3	55.1	58.7	61.6	64.8
Malaysia	72.7	73.8	74.8	75.7	68.7	69.6	70.5	71.2
Myanmar	60.2	62.5	63.8	65.0	57.5	59.8	61.1	62.1
Philippines	68.5	69.5	70.5	71.3	62.8	63.5	64.0	64.5
Singapore	79.2	80.5	81.5	82.7	74.4	75.6	77.2	78.5
Thailand	75.9	76.3	76.7	77.1	68.9	68.4	69.3	70.2
Timor-Leste	49.4	54.6	59.0	61.7	47.8	53.0	57.4	59.9
Viet Nam	69.6	72.4	74.9	76.2	66.1	69.0	71.2	72.3
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan	43.1	44.6	46.1	47.5	43.1	44.5	45.9	47.2
Bangladesh	60.5	63.5	66.1	68.3	61.0	63.5	65.7	67.4
Bhutan	56.2	60.7	65.2	67.8	53.0	57.3	61.8	64.1
India	59.6	61.6	63.7	65.7	58.5	59.9	61.4	62.8
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	67.0	69.7	71.9	73.9	65.7	67.9	69.2	70.3
Maldives	63.0	68.2	73.6	76.5	62.9	67.4	71.8	74.6
Nepal	55.5	59.8	64.0	68.0	55.6	59.3	63.0	66.7
Pakistan	62.2	63.4	64.5	65.4	60.7	61.9	62.9	63.8
Sri Lanka	73.4	72.7	77.2	77.4	66.8	65.5	69.5	71.2
Turkey	66.7	70.0	73.3	75.3	62.3	65.6	68.7	70.7
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	71.5	73.1	75.6	76.7	64.5	66.6	68.9	70.2
Azerbaijan	68.5	69.6	70.4	73.1	59.4	62.5	65.0	67.1
Georgia	74.3	74.7	75.9	76.5	66.5	67.3	68.8	69.4
Kazakhstan	70.3	68.9	70.4	71.5	60.5	57.5	59.1	60.2
Kyrgyzstan	70.1	70.0	70.6	71.0	62.1	62.0	62.7	62.7
Russian Federation	72.7	72.2	71.9	74.0	60.6	59.6	58.6	61.6
Tajikistan	65.9	66.9	68.6	69.9	58.6	59.3	60.9	63.3
Turkmenistan	66.6	67.5	68.2	68.9	58.9	59.7	60.4	60.6
Uzbekistan	69.4	70.0	70.4	70.7	63.0	63.6	64.1	64.3
Pacific								
American Samoa								
Australia	80.6	81.6	82.8	83.8	74.5	76.0	77.8	79.1
Cook Islands								
Fiji	68.3	69.6	70.7	71.9	64.0	64.8	65.5	66.1
French Polynesia	72.8	74.2	76.0	77.1	67.7	69.0	70.8	72.2
Guam	75.0	76.0	77.0	77.9	70.4	71.4	72.4	73.3
Kiribati								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (F.S.)	67.0	67.6	68.2	69.1	65.9	66.5	66.9	67.6
Nauru								
New Caledonia	74.3	75.7	77.0	78.7	68.7	69.9	70.9	72.3
New Zealand	79.1	80.0	81.2	82.2	73.4	74.8	76.6	78.0
Niue								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau								
Papua New Guinea	59.5	60.4	61.8	63.7	53.9	55.8	57.6	59.5
Samoa	69.7	71.9	73.6	74.9	63.1	65.4	67.2	68.6
Solomon Islands	58.8	62.0	66.0	67.8	57.9	60.4	62.9	65.1
Tonga	71.4	72.1	73.5	74.7	68.4	68.8	68.8	69.1
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu	65.8	68.2	70.3	72.1	62.9	64.9	66.7	68.2
Asia and the Pacific								
LLDC								
LDC								
ASEAN								
ECO								
SAARC								
Central Asia								
Pacific island developing econ.								
Low income countries								
Lower middle income countries								
Upper middle income countries								
High income countries								
Africa								
Europe								
Latin America and Carib.								
North America								
Other countries/areas								
World	66.6	67.5	68.7	70.1	62.2	63.1	64.3	65.7

I.6 Children and the elderly

	Child population					Elderly population				
	% of population					% of population				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
East and North-East Asia	27.0	26.1	24.4	21.1	18.9	6.5	7.1	7.9	8.7	9.5
China	28.0	27.3	25.5	21.9	19.5	5.9	6.4	7.0	7.6	8.2
DPR Korea	26.2	27.0	26.3	25.2	22.9	4.7	5.7	6.8	8.3	9.5
Hong Kong, China	21.5	19.4	17.2	14.2	11.5	8.7	9.6	11.0	12.2	12.7
Japan	18.3	16.0	14.6	13.8	13.4	11.9	14.4	17.2	19.9	22.7
Macao, China	25.4	25.7	22.8	16.6	13.1	6.7	7.3	7.4	6.9	7.0
Mongolia	40.5	38.8	35.3	29.3	27.6	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1
Republic of Korea	25.6	23.0	21.0	19.1	16.4	5.0	5.9	7.3	9.3	11.1
South-East Asia	36.6	34.6	31.7	29.4	27.3	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6
Brunei Darussalam	35.4	33.3	30.3	28.2	26.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.6
Cambodia	43.8	47.5	41.6	36.4	31.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.8
Indonesia	36.5	33.7	30.7	28.8	27.0	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.6
Lao PDR	43.7	43.6	42.3	39.1	34.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Malaysia	37.1	35.7	33.3	32.2	30.3	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.8
Myanmar	35.9	33.4	30.6	27.9	25.6	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1
Philippines	41.2	39.9	38.5	37.2	35.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6
Singapore	21.5	22.3	21.5	19.6	17.4	5.6	6.3	7.4	8.5	9.0
Thailand	30.1	27.2	24.0	22.4	20.5	4.6	5.7	6.9	8.0	8.9
Timor-Leste	39.4	42.0	49.3	46.7	46.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.9
Viet Nam	38.0	36.5	32.1	27.3	23.6	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.0
South and South-West Asia	39.2	37.8	35.6	33.1	30.9	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.9
Afghanistan	46.7	47.5	48.1	47.7	46.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Bangladesh	42.5	40.3	37.3	34.3	31.3	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6
Bhutan	42.8	43.4	39.9	33.7	29.4	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.8
India	38.0	36.6	34.7	32.6	30.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.9
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	45.7	42.2	35.0	26.0	22.9	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.2
Maldives	46.9	46.1	40.4	32.6	26.6	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.7	5.2
Nepal	42.3	42.0	41.1	39.3	36.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.2
Pakistan	43.7	43.3	41.4	38.1	35.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3
Sri Lanka	31.9	29.3	26.4	25.1	24.9	5.6	6.2	6.4	7.2	8.2
Turkey	36.4	33.7	30.7	28.4	26.4	3.8	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.0
North and Central Asia	27.0	25.9	23.1	19.9	19.2	8.6	10.0	10.2	11.3	10.4
Armenia	30.4	29.5	25.9	21.9	20.2	5.6	8.4	10.0	12.0	11.1
Azerbaijan	34.3	34.0	31.1	24.5	20.9	4.2	4.7	5.6	6.8	6.6
Georgia	24.6	24.2	22.0	18.4	16.6	9.3	11.3	12.5	14.6	14.3
Kazakhstan	31.5	29.7	27.6	24.3	24.5	5.9	7.2	6.8	7.9	6.8
Kyrgyzstan	37.6	37.6	35.0	31.3	30.0	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	4.4
Russian Federation	23.0	21.3	18.2	15.1	15.0	10.2	12.1	12.4	13.8	12.8
Tajikistan	43.2	43.6	42.4	39.8	37.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.5
Turkmenistan	40.5	39.6	36.3	32.7	29.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.1
Uzbekistan	40.9	40.4	37.4	33.1	29.4	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.4
Pacific	26.4	25.8	25.3	24.5	23.7	9.1	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.6
American Samoa										
Australia	22.0	21.5	20.7	19.7	19.0	11.2	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.4
Cook Islands										
Fiji	38.4	36.6	35.1	30.6	29.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.8
French Polynesia	35.3	33.9	33.0	27.2	25.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.1	6.5
Guam	30.2	30.9	30.5	29.4	27.4	3.9	4.7	5.4	6.6	7.1
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)	44.1	43.4	40.1	38.2	36.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7
Nauru										
New Caledonia	32.3	30.4	28.9	27.0	25.2	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.9	8.0
New Zealand	23.3	23.0	22.7	21.5	20.5	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.0	13.0
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	42.2	40.8	40.2	40.0	39.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
Samoa	40.9	39.3	40.5	39.7	37.8	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.0
Solomon Islands	45.3	43.2	41.7	40.7	39.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.2
Tonga	39.4	39.5	38.4	38.1	37.5	4.5	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.9
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	43.8	42.7	41.5	39.9	38.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5
Asia and the Pacific	33.0	31.8	29.9	27.2	25.3	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.0
LLDC	39.6	39.8	38.5	36.0	33.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.3
LDC	41.5	40.2	37.8	35.4	32.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3
ASEAN	36.6	34.6	31.7	29.4	27.2	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6
ECO	41.6	40.4	37.5	33.6	31.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.7
SAARC	39.0	37.7	35.9	33.6	31.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8
Central Asia	35.9	35.6	33.3	29.4	27.0	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.5	5.9
Pacific island developing econ.	39.5	38.1	37.5	37.7	35.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.3
Low income countries	40.1	39.1	36.9	34.5	32.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7
Lower middle income countries	33.5	32.4	30.6	27.8	25.7	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.4
Upper middle income countries	31.2	29.4	26.0	22.1	21.0	7.0	8.0	8.3	9.1	8.6
High income countries	20.5	18.5	17.0	15.9	14.9	10.1	11.9	14.0	16.1	18.2
Africa	44.4	43.4	42.2	41.2	40.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Europe	19.8	18.7	17.4	16.0	15.5	13.4	14.4	15.3	16.4	17.0
Latin America and Carib.	36.1	34.0	31.8	29.8	27.9	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.9
North America	21.6	21.7	21.1	20.2	19.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.2
Other countries/areas	35.3	34.3	33.2	31.9	30.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0
World	32.7	31.8	30.2	28.2	26.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.6

I.7 Urbanization

	Urban population								Urban slum population			
	% of population					% change per annum				% of urban population		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia	32.2	36.2	40.4	46.3	50.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.0	37.3	33.0	31.0
China	26.4	30.9	35.8	42.5	47.0	4.3	3.8	4.2	2.3	37.3	32.9	31.0
DPR Korea	58.4	59.0	59.4	59.8	60.2	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6			
Hong Kong, China	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.9			
Japan	63.1	64.6	65.2	66.0	66.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3			
Macao, China	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.3			
Mongolia	57.0	56.8	56.9	59.5	62.0	0.4	1.0	2.2	2.5		57.9	
Republic of Korea	73.8	78.2	79.6	81.3	83.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.8			
South-East Asia	31.6	34.5	38.2	40.0	42.0	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.2		33.9	
Brunei Darussalam	65.8	68.6	71.1	73.5	75.7	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.4			
Cambodia	12.6	14.2	16.9	18.8	20.1	5.5	5.8	3.7	2.6		78.9	
Indonesia	30.6	35.6	42.0	43.1	44.3	4.5	4.7	1.8	1.7	34.4	26.3	23.0
Lao PDR	15.4	17.4	22.0	27.4	33.2	5.0	7.0	6.1	5.1		79.3	
Malaysia	49.8	55.7	62.0	67.6	72.2	4.8	4.6	3.7	2.8			
Myanmar	24.7	25.9	27.8	30.4	33.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8		45.6	
Philippines	48.6	48.3	48.0	48.1	48.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1		43.7	
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.9	2.9	1.2	2.8			
Thailand	29.4	30.3	31.1	32.3	34.0	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.7		26.0	
Timor-Leste	20.8	22.5	24.3	26.1	28.1	4.3	0.7	5.4	3.8			
Viet Nam	20.3	22.2	24.5	27.3	30.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.2		41.3	
South and South-West Asia	27.9	29.1	30.5	31.7	33.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	38.6	36.8	29.9
Afghanistan	18.1	19.1	20.2	21.3	22.6	8.4	3.6	4.6	4.1			
Bangladesh	19.8	21.7	23.6	25.7	28.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.0		70.8	
Bhutan	16.4	20.5	25.4	31.0	34.7	3.0	6.2	6.9	4.0			
India	25.5	26.6	27.7	28.7	30.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	41.5	34.8	32.1
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	56.3	60.2	64.2	67.6	70.8	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.0		30.3	
Maldives	25.8	25.6	27.7	33.8	40.1	2.6	3.4	5.4	4.6			
Nepal	8.9	10.9	13.4	15.9	18.6	6.6	6.6	5.6	5.0		60.7	
Pakistan	30.6	31.8	33.1	34.5	35.9	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.7		47.5	
Sri Lanka	18.6	17.2	15.8	14.7	14.3	-0.5	-1.1	-0.6	0.7			
Turkey	59.2	62.1	64.7	67.3	69.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	17.9	15.5	14.1
North and Central Asia	65.4	64.6	63.9	63.3	63.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.3			
Armenia	67.4	66.1	64.7	64.1	64.2	-2.3	-1.4	-0.2	0.3			
Azerbaijan	53.7	52.2	51.2	51.5	51.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.6			
Georgia	55.0	53.8	52.6	52.5	52.7	-1.9	-1.8	-1.3	-0.4			
Kazakhstan	56.3	55.9	56.3	57.1	58.5	-0.9	-1.1	0.6	1.7			
Kyrgyzstan	37.8	36.3	35.2	35.1	34.5	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.1			
Russian Federation	73.4	73.4	73.4	72.9	73.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.0			
Tajikistan	31.7	28.9	26.5	26.4	26.3	-0.1	-0.4	1.0	1.5			
Turkmenistan	45.1	44.8	45.8	47.3	49.5	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.2			
Uzbekistan	40.2	38.4	37.4	36.7	36.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1			
Pacific	70.7	70.6	70.4	70.4	70.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8			
American Samoa	80.9	85.3	88.8	91.3	93.0	3.3	2.6	2.2				
Australia	85.4	86.1	87.2	88.2	89.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9			
Cook Islands	57.7	58.7	65.2	71.0	75.3	1.1	1.1	3.4				
Fiji	41.6	45.5	47.9	49.9	51.9	3.0	1.9	1.5	1.8			
French Polynesia	55.9	53.5	52.4	51.8	51.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1			
Guam	90.8	92.1	93.1	93.1	93.2	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.3			
Kiribati	35.0	36.4	43.0	43.6	43.9	2.2	5.0	2.1				
Marshall Islands	65.1	66.7	68.4	70.0	71.8	2.0	0.9	2.2				
Micronesia (F.S.)	25.8	25.1	22.3	22.3	22.7	1.6	-2.3	0.4	0.8			
Nauru	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.7	0.1	0.1				
New Caledonia	59.5	60.1	59.2	58.0	57.4	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.5			
New Zealand	84.7	85.3	85.7	86.1	86.2	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.1			
Niue	30.9	31.5	33.1	35.2	37.5	-1.3	-1.3	-1.5				
Northern Mariana Islands	89.7	89.6	90.2	90.8	91.3	5.5	3.7	3.1				
Palau	69.6	71.4	70.0	77.7	83.4	3.2	2.0	3.0				
Papua New Guinea	15.0	14.1	13.2	12.6	12.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.6			
Samoa	21.2	21.5	22.0	21.2	20.2	1.1	1.4	-0.4	-0.3			
Solomon Islands	13.7	14.7	15.7	17.0	18.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.6			
Tonga	22.7	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9			
Tuvalu	40.7	44.0	46.0	48.1	50.4	2.3	1.6	1.3				
Vanuatu	18.7	20.2	21.7	23.5	25.6	4.3	3.4	4.2	4.4			
Asia and the Pacific	33.0	35.2	37.7	40.5	42.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.0	37.5	34.7	29.9
LLDC	34.8	33.1	32.6	33.0	34.0	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.4			
LDC	19.2	20.7	22.7	24.7	27.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.2		64.6	
ASEAN	31.6	34.5	38.3	40.0	42.0	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.2		33.9	
ECO	43.2	44.0	45.3	46.6	48.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2		32.1	
SAARC	25.0	26.1	27.3	28.5	29.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	41.5	39.8	32.1
Central Asia	47.7	45.8	44.6	44.4	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3			
Pacific island developing econ.	24.4	24.2	23.6	22.9	22.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.2			
Low income countries	23.4	24.5	26.0	27.7	29.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8		64.6	
Lower middle income countries	27.3	30.0	33.1	36.4	38.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.3	38.5	34.1	30.6
Upper middle income countries	64.8	66.1	67.6	68.9	70.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2			
High income countries	69.5	71.7	72.7	73.8	75.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8			
Africa	32.1	34.1	35.9	37.9	40.0	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	53.9	55.3	49.6
Europe	68.9	69.5	70.2	71.4	72.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6			
Latin America and Carib.	70.3	73.1	75.5	77.7	79.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	30.3	25.5	24.9
North America	75.4	77.3	79.1	80.7	82.1	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2			
Other countries/areas	63.3	63.9	64.6	65.5	66.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4		33.8	
World	42.6	44.5	46.4	48.6	50.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9		35.8	

I.8 Population density

	Population density			Population living in urban agglomerations				
	Population per km ²			Thousands				
	1990	2000	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
East and North-East Asia	114	125	132	208 401	247 148	300 175	346 194	379 868
China	119	132	140	119 334	153 678	204 370	248 117	279 700
DPR Korea	167	190	202	2 526	2 749	2 777	2 805	2 833
Hong Kong, China	5 365	6 167	6 412	5 677	6 214	6 667	6 883	7 069
Japan	324	333	335	57 085	58 768	59 995	61 604	63 038
Macao, China	20 673	17 003	19 416					
Mongolia	1	2	2	572	661	764	873	966
Republic of Korea	433	463	483	23 206	25 078	25 602	25 913	26 261
South-East Asia	99	117	132	51 401	56 622	61 537	67 124	74 407
Brunei Darussalam	44	57	69					
Cambodia	53	69	78	615	836	1 160	1 354	1 562
Indonesia	97	112	126	19 712	20 768	21 807	22 712	23 496
Lao PDR	18	22	26	451	533	612	702	831
Malaysia	55	71	86	1 882	2 195	2 567	3 051	3 646
Myanmar	58	66	71	3 542	3 931	4 363	4 900	6 408
Philippines	205	258	311	9 884	11 572	12 437	13 594	14 861
Singapore	4 436	5 764	7 194	3 016	3 480	4 018	4 267	4 837
Thailand	111	123	135	5 888	6 106	6 332	6 614	6 976
Timor-Leste	50	56	76					
Viet Nam	203	239	265	6 410	7 201	8 241	9 931	11 790
South and South-West Asia	163	199	232	151 544	176 643	205 188	237 314	266 043
Afghanistan	20	35	48	1 282	1 616	1 963	2 994	3 731
Bangladesh	731	900	1 033	10 150	12 649	15 557	18 963	22 171
Bhutan	12	14	19					
India	266	321	373	93 908	109 276	127 054	146 828	163 983
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	31	37	42	13 753	15 072	16 240	17 512	18 940
Maldives	732	911	1 053					
Nepal	130	166	204	398	509	644	817	1 037
Pakistan	140	182	218	18 000	21 265	25 114	29 175	33 152
Sri Lanka	264	286	318					
Turkey	69	81	93	14 053	16 256	18 616	21 026	23 028
North and Central Asia	10	10	10	37 597	37 527	38 131	38 513	38 936
Armenia	119	103	104	1 175	1 142	1 111	1 104	1 112
Azerbaijan	83	94	106	1 733	1 766	1 806	1 867	1 972
Georgia	78	68	62	1 224	1 160	1 100	1 093	1 120
Kazakhstan	6	5	6	1 080	1 109	1 159	1 267	1 383
Kyrgyzstan	22	25	27	635	703	770	820	864
Russian Federation	9	9	8	29 650	29 531	30 050	30 193	30 275
Tajikistan	37	43	48					
Turkmenistan	8	9	10					
Uzbekistan	46	55	61	2 100	2 116	2 135	2 169	2 210
Pacific	3	4	4					
American Samoa	235	288	342					
Australia	2	2	3	10 283	10 914	11 589	12 298	13 018
Cook Islands	73	74	85					
Fiji	40	44	47					
French Polynesia	49	59	68					
Guam	248	287	333					
Kiribati	89	104	123					
Marshall Islands	263	290	300					
Micronesia (F.S.)	138	153	159					
Nauru	458	502	513					
New Caledonia	9	11	14					
New Zealand	13	14	16					
Niue	9	7	6					
Northern Mariana Islands	96	149	132					
Palau	33	42	45					
Papua New Guinea	9	12	15					
Samoa	57	62	64					
Solomon Islands	11	14	19					
Tonga	127	131	139					
Tuvalu	300	314	328					
Vanuatu	12	15	20					
Asia and the Pacific	61	70	78	459 226	528 854	616 619	701 444	772 272
LLDC	38	18	21	9 427	10 154	10 964	12 612	14 106
LDC	90	113	132	16 439	20 074	24 299	29 728	35 741
ASEAN	99	117	132	51 401	56 622	61 537	67 124	74 407
ECO	36	45	52	52 637	59 903	67 803	76 830	85 280
SAARC	222	272	318	123 738	145 314	170 332	198 776	224 075
Central Asia		17	18	7 947	7 996	8 081	8 320	8 660
Pacific island developing econ.	12	15	18					
Low income countries	87	108	125	19 600	23 526	27 846	33 354	39 438
Lower middle income countries	128	149	166	278 206	334 945	410 465	482 209	539 366
Upper middle income countries	14	14	15	62 152	65 928	70 438	74 917	79 245
High income countries	23	24	25	99 268	104 454	107 871	110 964	114 224
Africa	21	27	34					
Europe	97	98	101					
Latin America and Carib.	22	25	29					
North America	14	16	17					
Other countries/areas	26	33	43					
World	39	46	51					

I.9 International migration

	Foreign population								Net migration rate			
	Thousands				% of population				Per 1,000 population			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10
East and North-East Asia	4 484	5 716	6 185	6 485	0.33	0.39	0.41	0.42	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2
China	376	508	590	686	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3
DPR Korea	34	36	37	37	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong, China	2 218	2 669	2 721	2 742	38.29	39.35	39.96	38.87	5.2	17.0	-0.3	5.1
Japan	1 076	1 687	1 999	2 176	0.88	1.34	1.58	1.72	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.4
Macao, China	200	240	278	300	55.73	55.65	57.76	55.13	9.6	9.5	18.6	19.8
Mongolia	7	8	9	10	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.36	-7.9	-4.9	-1.2	-1.1
Republic of Korea	572	568	551	535	1.33	1.24	1.17	1.11	-2.9	-2.3	-0.4	-0.1
South-East Asia	3 060	4 838	5 624	6 715	0.69	0.92	1.00	1.13	-1.0	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9
Brunei Darussalam	73	104	124	148	29.03	31.84	34.20	37.13	3.1	3.5	2.0	1.8
Cambodia	38	237	304	336	0.40	1.90	2.27	2.38	3.0	1.6	-1.8	-3.7
Indonesia	466	292	136	123	0.25	0.14	0.06	0.05	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1
Lao PDR	23	22	20	19	0.55	0.41	0.35	0.31	-1.3	-3.5	-4.2	-2.5
Malaysia	1 014	1 554	2 029	2 358	5.57	6.64	7.77	8.30	3.3	3.8	3.2	0.6
Myanmar	134	98	93	89	0.34	0.22	0.20	0.18	-0.6	0.0	-4.4	-2.1
Philippines	159	323	375	435	0.26	0.42	0.44	0.47	-2.1	-2.1	-2.8	-2.8
Singapore	727	1 352	1 494	1 967	24.11	34.49	35.02	38.67	14.3	13.7	11.4	30.9
Thailand	387	792	982	1 157	0.68	1.25	1.47	1.67	-3.8	1.9	3.4	1.5
Timor-Leste	9	9	12	14	1.20	1.12	1.18	1.23	-1.1	-38.6	8.8	-9.4
Viet Nam	29	56	55	69	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.08	-0.9	-0.8	-1.1	-1.0
South and South-West Asia	21 346	16 933	15 181	15 715	1.71	1.11	0.92	0.88	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-1.0
Afghanistan	58	76	86	91	0.44	0.33	0.31	0.29	51.2	-3.5	7.7	-2.6
Bangladesh	882	988	1 032	1 085	0.84	0.76	0.73	0.73	-1.9	-1.5	-2.2	-4.0
Bhutan	24	32	37	40	4.26	5.63	5.66	5.54	-37.5	0.1	11.4	4.9
India	7 493	6 411	5 887	5 436	0.86	0.61	0.52	0.44	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4 292	2 804	2 062	2 129	7.82	4.29	2.96	2.88	-5.2	2.2	0.4	-0.5
Maldives	3	3	3	3	1.21	1.11	1.07	1.04	-2.6	-0.8	-0.1	0.0
Nepal	431	718	819	946	2.26	2.94	3.00	3.16	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
Pakistan	6 556	4 243	3 554	4 234	5.86	2.94	2.24	2.44	-2.5	-0.3	-2.3	-2.4
Sri Lanka	459	395	366	340	2.65	2.11	1.85	1.63	-2.9	-4.3	-1.0	-2.5
Turkey	1 150	1 263	1 334	1 411	2.13	1.99	1.96	1.94	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1
North and Central Asia	19 510	18 214	18 078	17 996	9.08	8.35	8.32	8.17	-1.2	-0.6	-0.5	0.0
Armenia	659	574	493	324	18.59	18.67	16.07	10.48	-29.6	-14.3	-6.5	-4.9
Azerbaijan	361	348	255	264	5.00	4.28	2.96	2.87	-3.1	-3.2	1.3	1.2
Georgia	338	219	191	167	6.20	4.61	4.27	3.84	-20.7	-15.9	-13.4	-6.8
Kazakhstan	3 619	2 871	2 974	3 079	21.89	19.20	19.60	19.22	-18.6	-17.1	-2.9	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	623	373	288	223	14.18	7.52	5.71	4.18	-12.2	-1.1	-10.0	-5.1
Russian Federation	11 525	11 892	12 080	12 270	7.77	8.10	8.40	8.58	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.6
Tajikistan	426	330	306	284	8.03	5.35	4.75	4.13	-10.7	-11.2	-13.4	-8.9
Turkmenistan	307	241	224	208	8.36	5.35	4.71	4.12	2.5	-2.3	-4.9	-2.2
Uzbekistan	1 653	1 367	1 268	1 176	8.06	5.52	4.89	4.28	-3.1	-3.4	-6.0	-3.9
Pacific	4 363	5 014	5 514	6 012	16.19	16.11	16.45	16.44	3.1	2.9	4.4	6.5
American Samoa	21	25	27	28	45.23	43.23	42.22	41.46				
Australia	3 581	4 027	4 336	4 711	20.95	21.02	21.25	21.16	4.2	5.0	6.7	10.5
Cook Islands	3	3	3	3	14.69	15.62	14.41	13.83				
Fiji	14	16	17	19	1.88	1.96	2.09	2.15	-9.5	-10.6	-15.1	-6.8
French Polynesia	26	30	32	35	13.22	12.76	12.75	12.85	-0.5	2.8	-0.3	-0.3
Guam	70	74	76	79	52.09	47.81	45.38	43.85	-4.6	-6.4	1.0	0.0
Kiribati	2	2	2	2	3.01	2.39	2.17	1.99				
Marshall Islands	2	2	2	2	3.27	3.12	3.20	3.16				
Micronesia (F.S.)	4	3	3	3	3.84	2.90	2.63	2.40	-4.4	-25.4	-17.9	-16.3
Nauru	4	5	5	5	42.90	45.43	48.66	51.76				
New Caledonia	38	50	54	60	22.20	23.42	23.57	23.82	5.6	6.2	5.1	5.3
New Zealand	523	685	858	962	15.40	17.76	20.74	22.02	6.8	2.3	6.8	3.1
Niue	0	0	0	0	19.76	21.68	23.07	25.07				
Northern Mariana Islands	27	45	51	55	61.37	65.56	75.45	89.96				
Palau	3	6	6	6	19.01	32.85	30.30	28.21				
Papua New Guinea	33	26	25	25	0.79	0.47	0.42	0.36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	3	6	7	9	1.98	3.23	3.97	4.90	-15.8	-17.4	-20.1	-17.3
Solomon Islands	5	6	6	7	1.51	1.47	1.38	1.30	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.0
Tonga	3	2	1	1	3.17	1.63	1.15	0.81	-23.2	-18.0	-16.4	-16.0
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	3.59	2.35	1.89	1.54				
Vanuatu	2	1	1	1	1.47	0.72	0.49	0.34	-0.1	-8.0	0.0	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	52 764	50 715	50 581	52 923	1.61	1.35	1.27	1.27	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6
LLDC	8 189	6 960	6 779	6 664	8.17	5.70	5.10	4.63	1.6	-5.3	-1.6	-2.3
LDC	1 613	2 198	2 424	2 642	0.84	0.91	0.92	0.94	2.8	-1.4	-1.4	-3.1
ASEAN	3 051	4 829	5 612	6 701	0.69	0.92	1.00	1.13	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	-0.9
ECO	19 044	13 915	12 351	13 098	6.53	3.87	3.17	3.11	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.8
SAARC	15 904	12 866	11 785	12 175	1.39	0.92	0.78	0.75	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-1.1
Central Asia	7 985	6 322	5 998	5 726	11.99	8.87	8.16	7.40	-10.4	-8.2	-5.9	-3.1
Pacific island developing econ.	259	301	320	338	4.01	3.72	3.57	3.40	-1.9	-2.3	-2.2	-1.2
Low income countries	2 652	2 883	2 992	3 117	1.20	1.05	1.01	0.99	2.1	-1.4	-1.8	-3.0
Lower middle income countries	18 974	15 514	14 223	14 464	0.74	0.52	0.45	0.44	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7
Upper middle income countries	21 999	20 779	20 783	21 564	7.33	6.43	6.25	6.26	-0.5	1.1	1.1	0.6
High income countries	9 132	11 532	12 575	13 769	4.67	5.57	5.97	6.40	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.2
Africa									-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6
Europe									1.3	0.6	2.6	2.7
Latin America and Carib.									-1.6	-1.6	-2.2	-1.8
North America									3.5	6.1	4.5	3.6
Other countries/areas									2.0	-1.2	4.1	7.9
World	155 518	178 499	195 245	213 944	2.93	2.92	3.00	3.10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

I.10 Child health

	Infant mortality rate			Under-five mortality rate					Children under 5 underweight		
	Deaths per 1,000 live births			Deaths per 1,000 live births					% of children under 5		
	1990	2000	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	Earliest		Latest
East and North-East Asia	35	28	16	43	43	34	23	18	20.0	(90)	7.1 (05)
China	37	30	17	46	45	36	25	19	19.1	(90)	6.9 (05)
DPR Korea	23	42	26	45	76	58	32	33			23.4 (04)
Hong Kong, China											
Japan	5	3	2	6	6	5	4	3			
Macao, China											
Mongolia	73	49	24	101	82	63	41	29	12.3	(92)	6.3 (05)
Republic of Korea	8	6	5	9	8	6	6	5			
South-East Asia	50	36	28	73	58	48	41	36	37.6	(90)	23.0 (07)
Brunei Darussalam	9	6	5	11	9	8	7	7			
Cambodia	85	80	68	117	119	106	96	88	39.8	(93)	35.6 (05)
Indonesia	56	40	30	86	67	56	46	39	34.0	(95)	28.2 (03)
Lao PDR	108	64	46	157	115	86	70	59	44.0	(93)	37.1 (06)
Malaysia	16	9	6	18	13	10	8	6	23.3	(93)	8.1 (05)
Myanmar	84	62	54	118	96	85	77	71	32.4	(90)	31.8 (03)
Philippines	41	29	26	59	45	38	35	33	33.5	(90)	27.6 (03)
Singapore	7	3	2	9	5	4	3	3			3.4 (00)
Thailand	26	17	12	32	25	20	16	14	18.6	(93)	9.3 (05)
Timor-Leste	138	84	48	184	150	106	74	56			48.6 (07)
Viet Nam	39	24	19	55	44	29	26	24	44.9	(94)	20.2 (06)
South and South-West Asia	87	70	52	121	109	94	79	69	49.9	(91)	41.6 (07)
Afghanistan	167	148	134	250	235	222	208	199			39.3 (04)
Bangladesh	102	66	41	148	119	90	66	52	67.4	(92)	46.3 (07)
Bhutan	91	68	52	148	125	106	90	79			18.7 (99)
India	84	68	50	118	107	93	77	66	53.4	(93)	47.8 (05)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	55	38	26	73	60	48	37	31	15.7	(95)	5.2 (04)
Maldives	80	42	11	113	80	53	24	13	38.9	(94)	30.4 (01)
Nepal	99	63	39	142	117	85	62	48	48.7	(95)	45.0 (06)
Pakistan	101	85	70	130	121	108	96	87	40.4	(91)	37.8 (02)
Sri Lanka	23	17	13	28	25	21	17	16	37.7	(93)	29.4 (00)
Turkey	69	36	18	84	62	42	28	20	10.4	(93)	2.8 (08)
North and Central Asia	43	37	22	52	52	44	32	24	9.0	(95)	4.7 (07)
Armenia	48	32	20	56	48	36	27	22			4.0 (05)
Azerbaijan	78	58	30	98	93	69	46	34	10.1	(96)	9.5 (06)
Georgia	41	31	26	47	40	35	32	29			2.1 (05)
Kazakhstan	51	38	26	60	56	44	35	29	8.3	(95)	4.0 (06)
Kyrgyzstan	63	44	32	75	62	51	43	37			3.4 (06)
Russian Federation	23	20	11	27	27	24	17	12			3.0 (95)
Tajikistan	91	75	52	117	114	94	74	61			17.6 (07)
Turkmenistan	81	59	41	99	87	71	55	45			11.0 (05)
Uzbekistan	61	53	32	74	68	62	46	36	18.8	(96)	5.1 (06)
Pacific	27	25	21	36	33	33	30	28			
American Samoa											
Australia	8	5	4	10	7	6	6	5			
Cook Islands	16	15	13	18	18	17	16	15			
Fiji	19	16	15	22	19	19	18	18	7.9	(93)	
French Polynesia											
Guam											
Kiribati	65	49	37	89	75	63	53	46			13.0 (99)
Marshall Islands	39	32	29	49	41	39	37	35			
Micronesia (F.S.)	45	38	32	58	52	47	42	39			
Nauru	8	41	36	9	21	51	47	44			
New Caledonia											
New Zealand	9	6	4	11	9	8	6	6			
Niue	13	35	15	13	13	36	24	17			
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau	18	14	13	21	16	16	15	15			
Papua New Guinea	67	57	52	91	82	77	72	68			26.4 (05)
Samoa	40	28	21	50	41	34	29	25			
Solomon Islands	31	30	30	38	38	37	36	36			
Tonga	19	18	17	23	21	20	20	19			
Tuvalu	42	35	29	53	47	43	38	35			
Vanuatu	33	21	14	40	32	25	20	16			15.9 (07)
Asia and the Pacific	63	52	38	86	79	69	56	49	37.3	(90)	28.8 (07)
LLDC	96	87	70	133	130	121	106	97	33.3	(92)	25.8 (07)
LDC	105	79	63	152	132	111	95	86	56.6	(90)	42.1 (07)
ASEAN	50	35	28	73	58	48	41	36	37.6	(90)	23.3 (06)
ECO	87	75	61	114	108	99	87	79	31.1	(91)	23.6 (07)
SAARC	89	72	54	125	113	98	82	71	52.7	(91)	44.2 (07)
Central Asia	64	52	33	78	73	62	47	37	14.5	(95)	4.9 (07)
Pacific island developing econ.	57	50	46	76	70	66	62	59	23.8	(93)	24.4 (07)
Low income countries	99	77	61	144	127	108	91	83	57.5	(90)	39.9 (07)
Lower middle income countries	62	52	38	85	79	68	57	49	36.3	(90)	28.9 (07)
Upper middle income countries	45	30	17	56	48	36	26	20	15.7	(93)	4.6 (06)
High income countries	6	4	3	8	7	5	5	4			
Africa	102	92	75	167	161	148	132	120	28.6	(90)	24.7 (07)
Europe	12	7	5	14	11	9	7	6			
Latin America and Carib.	42	27	19	52	43	33	27	23	10.7	(90)	5.6 (07)
North America	10	7	7	12	9	9	8	8	1.4	(91)	1.6 (02)
Other countries/areas	46	36	30	60	54	47	41	37	18.9	(90)	18.4 (06)
World	64	55	43	92	87	79	69	61	31.3	(90)	24.2 (07)

I.11 Child health – children affected

	Infant mortality		
	Thousand deaths		
	1990	2000	2009
East and North-East Asia	925	580	297
South-East Asia	614	402	310
South and South-West Asia	3 544	2 800	2 089
North and Central Asia	169	102	72
Pacific	14	14	13
Asia and the Pacific	5 264	3 898	2 782
LLDC	343	313	272
LDC	732	559	414
ASEAN	609	399	308
ECO	894	726	620
SAARC	3 345	2 705	2 033
Central Asia	123	76	54
Pacific island developing econ.	11	12	12
Low income countries	762	590	434
Lower middle income countries	4 201	3 155	2 249
Upper middle income countries	287	145	93
High income countries	15	9	6
Africa	2 690	2 805	2 638
Europe	83	43	32
Latin America and Carib.	486	317	206
North America	42	29	32
Other countries/areas	133	119	113
World	8 701	7 216	5 806

	Under-five mortality				
	Thousand deaths				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia	1 156	992	700	443	334
South-East Asia	893	679	540	459	398
South and South-West Asia	4 928	4 463	3 799	3 146	2 744
North and Central Asia	204	162	122	97	81
Pacific	18	18	18	18	17
Asia and the Pacific	7 199	6 313	5 179	4 163	3 574
LLDC	474	475	437	396	377
LDC	1 060	934	784	641	566
ASEAN	887	673	536	456	396
ECO	1 166	1 091	952	847	805
SAARC	4 676	4 288	3 683	3 064	2 679
Central Asia	150	124	90	71	61
Pacific island developing econ.	15	15	16	16	15
Low income countries	1 103	991	825	666	590
Lower middle income countries	5 722	5 055	4 170	3 356	2 871
Upper middle income countries	358	252	174	131	105
High income countries	18	15	11	9	8
Africa	4 376	4 550	4 540	4 376	4 198
Europe	101	70	51	44	38
Latin America and Carib.	612	497	387	301	249
North America	50	38	38	35	37
Other countries/areas	175	167	154	145	140
World	12 517	11 639	10 355	9 069	8 241

	Children under 5 underweight					
	Thousands					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007
East and North-East Asia	26 944	18 252	12 413	6 727		
South-East Asia	21 459	19 392	15 205	13 345	12 812	12 589
South and South-West Asia		88 294	82 279	79 838	77 438	77 192
North and Central Asia		1 483	949	706	699	675
Pacific						
Asia and the Pacific	147 330	132 880	115 482	105 271	101 618	100 678
LLDC		5 357	4 830	4 514	4 416	4 336
LDC	16 920	16 933	14 246	13 386	12 993	13 080
ASEAN	21 421	19 338	15 135	13 266	12 729	
ECO		12 924	11 204	10 492	10 441	10 439
SAARC		86 424	81 344	79 363	77 012	76 807
Central Asia		1 224	692	391	379	347
Pacific island developing econ.				298	303	
Low income countries	18 998	18 659	15 106	13 922	13 462	13 503
Lower middle income countries	115 440	104 968	93 487	85 540	82 521	81 595
Upper middle income countries		3 744	2 038	1 179	1 114	
High income countries						
Africa	31 437	33 362	34 891	35 626	36 334	36 476
Europe						
Latin America and Carib.	5 919	4 925	3 913	3 396	3 258	3 112
North America						
Other countries/areas	2 515	2 821	3 137		3 108	
World	197 787	183 139	165 064	154 479	151 254	150 503

I.12 Child immunization

	Children under 1 immunized against measles										DPT3 immunization rate for 1-year olds				
	Total					Poorest quintile		Richest quintile							
	% of children under 1										% of 1-year-olds				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	Latest		Latest			1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia	97	81	85	87	94						96	80	85	88	97
China	98	80	84	86	94						97	80	85	87	97
DPR Korea	98	67	73	96	98						98	64	54	79	93
Hong Kong, China															
Japan	73	93	96	98	94						90	74	85	98	98
Macao, China															
Mongolia	92	85	92	97	94	88	(05)	91	(05)		84	88	95	99	95
Republic of Korea	93	93	95	99	93						74	99	97	96	94
South-East Asia	70	75	81	84	88						75	77	79	82	88
Brunei Darussalam	99	99	99	97	99						93	99	99	93	99
Cambodia	34	62	65	79	92	70	(05)	82	(05)		38	39	59	82	94
Indonesia	58	63	74	77	82	63	(07)	85	(07)		60	69	71	72	82
Lao PDR	32	68	42	41	59	33	(06)	60	(06)		18	54	51	49	57
Malaysia	70	86	88	90	95						90	94	95	95	95
Myanmar	68	82	84	72	87						88	84	82	73	90
Philippines	85	72	81	92	88	71	(08)	91	(08)		88	70	78	89	87
Singapore	84	97	96	96	95						85	98	98	96	97
Thailand	80	91	94	96	98	96	(06)	99	(06)		92	96	97	98	99
Timor-Leste				48	70	54	(10)	75	(10)					55	72
Viet Nam	88	95	97	95	97	64	(02)	98	(02)		88	93	96	95	96
South and South-West Asia	58	70	56	70	76						69	69	64	73	74
Afghanistan	20	41	35	64	76						25	20	31	76	83
Bangladesh	65	79	72	88	89	80	(07)	89	(07)		69	69	81	93	94
Bhutan	93	85	78	93	98						96	87	92	95	96
India	56	72	50	64	71	40	(06)	85	(06)		70	71	60	67	66
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	85	95	99	94	99						91	98	99	95	99
Maldives	96	96	99	97	98	96	(09)	94	(09)		94	94	98	98	98
Nepal	57	56	77	74	79	73	(06)	95	(06)		43	54	80	75	82
Pakistan	50	47	59	78	80	36	(07)	76	(07)		54	58	62	80	85
Sri Lanka	80	87	98	99	96						86	93	99	99	97
Turkey	78	65	87	91	97						84	67	85	90	96
North and Central Asia		85	95	97	95							83	95	96	96
Armenia		96	92	94	96	72	(05)	62	(05)			98	93	90	93
Azerbaijan		64	67	67	67	50	(06)	83	(06)			74	75	72	73
Georgia		61	73	92	83							79	80	84	88
Kazakhstan		95	99	99	99	100	(06)	99	(06)			93	97	98	98
Kyrgyzstan		97	98	99	99							93	99	98	95
Russian Federation		85	97	99	98							78	96	98	98
Tajikistan		70	88	91	89	89	(05)	96	(05)			80	83	86	93
Turkmenistan		92	97	99	99	91	(00)	80	(00)			93	97	99	96
Uzbekistan		91	99	99	95	97	(06)	98	(06)			87	99	99	98
Pacific	81	73	80	81	80						86	79	79	81	82
American Samoa															
Australia	86	87	91	94	94						95	86	90	92	92
Cook Islands	67	96	76	99	78						93	93	92	98	82
Fiji	84	94	81	90	94						97	97	90	96	99
French Polynesia															
Guam															
Kiribati	75	47	80	85	82						97	60	90	79	86
Marshall Islands	52	57	94	86	94						92	70	39	77	93
Micronesia (F.S.)	81	90	85	96	86						85	83	85	94	91
Nauru			8	80	99						74	56	44	80	99
New Caledonia															
New Zealand	90	84	85	82	89						90	89	90	89	92
Niue	99	34	99	99	99						99	99	99	85	99
Northern Mariana Islands															
Palau	98	99	83	98	75						99	99	96	98	49
Papua New Guinea	67	42	62	63	58						68	62	59	61	64
Samoa	89	96	93	57	49	65	(09)	67	(09)		90	94	99	64	72
Solomon Islands	70	68	87	70	60						77	69	82	78	81
Tonga	86	94	95	99	99						94	95	95	99	99
Tuvalu	95	94	81	62	90						99	87	82	93	89
Vanuatu	66	60	61	53	52	41	(07)	51	(07)		76	73	71	68	68
Asia and the Pacific	74	74	70	78	83						79	74	73	79	83
LLDC	65	67	69	78	84							62	69	82	87
LDC	58	70	68	78	84						62	61	71	84	89
ASEAN	70	75	81	84	88						75	77	79	82	88
ECO	64	62	70	83	86						65	67	71	85	89
SAARC	56	69	54	68	74						67	68	62	72	72
Central Asia		86	93	94	92							87	93	94	94
Pacific island developing econ.	70	52	66	66	61						73	68	65	66	69
Low income countries	61	70	69	80	86						64	62	71	84	89
Lower middle income countries	75	73	67	76	81						80	74	72	77	80
Upper middle income countries	79	82	93	94	97							83	93	94	97
High income countries	81	92	95	97	94						86	84	89	96	96
Africa	61	58	59	66	71						61	57	59	68	73
Europe	83	87	90	92	93						88	92	94	95	95
Latin America and Carib.	76	85	92	93	93						68	83	91	92	92
North America	90	89	91	93	92						90	94	94	96	94
Other countries/areas	80	76	83	77	77						87	78	81	77	77
World	73	73	72	78	82						76	73	74	79	82

I.13 Child immunization – children affected

Children under 1 not immunized against measles

	Thousands					
	1990	1995	1999	2000	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia	888	3 718	3 463	3 381	2 250	1 079
South-East Asia	3 359	2 898	1 989	2 035	1 822	1 352
South and South-West Asia	15 772	11 499	17 179	16 498	11 214	9 038
North and Central Asia		381	161	133	102	126
Pacific	93	143	114	107	105	129
Asia and the Pacific	21 001	18 639	22 907	22 154	15 493	11 722
LLDC	1 159	1 092	896	999	751	603
LDC	2 548	1 946	2 021	2 121	1 360	1 021
ASEAN	3 341	2 874	1 968	2 016	1 805	1 341
ECO	3 398	3 440	2 882	2 707	1 495	1 116
SAARC	15 233	10 944	16 929	16 318	11 033	8 973
Central Asia		222	121	89	86	109
Pacific island developing econ.	53	99	76	77	80	103
Low income countries	2 599	2 132	2 231	2 222	1 367	1 037
Lower middle income countries	16 669	15 462	20 111	19 492	13 760	10 381
Upper middle income countries	1 326	863	408	335	313	181
High income countries	408	184	157	104	53	122
Africa	9 223	10 479	11 874	11 270	10 385	9 715
Europe	1 204	815	651	604	489	453
Latin America and Carib.	2 665	1 673	987	889	821	691
North America	427	491	307	343	324	374
Other countries/areas	553	699	498	531	748	831
World	35 078	32 800	37 253	35 817	28 269	23 789

I.14 Maternal mortality and birth attendance

	Maternal mortality					Births attended by skilled health personnel					
	Deaths per 100,000 live births					Total		Poorest quintile	Richest quintile	Rural	Urban
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	Earliest	Latest	% of live births			
								Latest	Latest	Latest	Latest
East and North-East Asia	106	80	60	45	40	94 (90)	99 (09)				
China	110	82	60	44	38	94 (90)	99 (08)				
DPR Korea	270	270	260	250	250		100 (09)				
Hong Kong, China											
Japan	12	9	9	7	6	100 (90)	100 (96)				
Macao, China											
Mongolia	130	110	93	79	65		99 (08)	98 (05)	100 (05)	99 (05)	100 (05)
Republic of Korea	18	18	19	18	18	98 (90)					
South-East Asia	388	291	236	186	164	52 (90)	77 (09)				
Brunei Darussalam	28	25	24	23	21	98 (94)	100 (09)				
Cambodia	690	640	470	350	290		44 (05)	21 (05)	90 (05)	39 (05)	70 (05)
Indonesia	620	440	350	270	240	41 (90)	75 (08)	44 (07)	96 (07)	63 (07)	88 (07)
Lao PDR	1 200	970	790	650	580		20 (06)	3 (06)	81 (06)	11 (06)	68 (06)
Malaysia	56	46	39	34	31	93 (90)	99 (07)				
Myanmar	420	350	290	250	240	46 (91)	64 (07)				
Philippines	180	140	120	110	94	53 (93)	62 (08)	97 (08)	100 (08)	98 (08)	99 (08)
Singapore	6	6	15	10	9		100 (98)				
Thailand	50	52	63	51	48		99 (09)	93 (06)	100 (06)	97 (06)	99 (06)
Timor-Leste	650	590	520	420	370		29 (10)	11 (10)	69 (10)	21 (10)	59 (10)
Viet Nam	170	120	91	66	56		88 (06)	58 (02)	100 (02)	82 (02)	99 (02)
South and South-West Asia	575	484	414	317	269	31 (91)	50 (09)				
Afghanistan	1 700	1 800	1 800	1 500	1 400		24 (08)				
Bangladesh	870	640	500	420	340	10 (94)	24 (09)	5 (07)	51 (07)	13 (07)	37 (07)
Bhutan	940	650	420	260	200	15 (94)	71 (07)				
India	570	470	390	280	230	34 (93)	53 (08)	19 (06)	89 (06)	37 (06)	73 (06)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	150	90	59	38	30		97 (05)				
Maldives	510	240	110	52	37	90 (94)	95 (09)	90 (09)	99 (09)	94 (09)	99 (09)
Nepal	870	700	550	440	380	7 (91)	19 (06)	5 (06)	58 (06)	19 (06)	52 (06)
Pakistan	490	410	340	290	260	19 (91)	39 (07)	16 (07)	77 (07)	30 (07)	60 (07)
Sri Lanka	91	73	59	45	39	94 (93)	99 (07)				
Turkey	68	51	39	29	23	76 (93)	91 (08)			69 (03)	90 (03)
North and Central Asia	72	72	58	43	42	94 (90)	99 (08)				
Armenia	51	44	34	32	29		100 (07)	93 (05)	100 (05)	98 (05)	99 (05)
Azerbaijan	64	79	59	44	38		88 (06)	78 (06)	100 (06)	81 (06)	97 (06)
Georgia	58	64	50	52	48	97 (90)	98 (05)	95 (05)	99 (05)	98 (05)	99 (05)
Kazakhstan	78	76	59	45	45	100 (95)	100 (06)	100 (06)	100 (06)	100 (06)	100 (06)
Kyrgyzstan	77	98	81	78	81		98 (06)	93 (06)	100 (06)	96 (06)	100 (06)
Russian Federation	74	72	57	39	39	99 (90)	100 (08)				
Tajikistan	120	170	120	75	64	79 (96)	88 (07)	70 (05)	91 (05)	81 (05)	89 (05)
Turkmenistan	91	98	95	82	77	96 (96)	100 (06)	97 (00)	98 (00)	97 (00)	98 (00)
Uzbekistan	53	32	29	30	30	98 (96)	100 (06)	100 (06)	100 (06)	100 (06)	100 (06)
Pacific	113	110	114	105	95	82 (90)	80 (09)				
American Samoa											
Australia	10	13	9	8	8	100 (91)	100 (99)				
Cook Islands						99 (91)	98 (06)				
Fiji	40	36	32	28	26		99 (08)				
French Polynesia											
Guam											
Kiribati						72 (94)	65 (08)				
Marshall Islands							86 (07)				
Micronesia (F.S.)							92 (08)				
Nauru							97 (07)				
New Caledonia											
New Zealand	18	13	12	14	14	95 (94)					
Niue						99 (90)	100 (08)				
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau						99 (90)	100 (08)				
Papua New Guinea	340	300	290	270	250	53 (96)	53 (06)				
Samoa						76 (90)	81 (09)	66 (09)	95 (09)	78 (09)	94 (09)
Solomon Islands	130	110	110	110	100	85 (94)	70 (07)				
Tonga						92 (91)	98 (08)				
Tuvalu						100 (90)	98 (07)				
Vanuatu						87 (94)	74 (07)	55 (07)	90 (07)	72 (07)	87 (07)
Asia and the Pacific	372	319	275	214	184	57 (90)	69 (09)				
LLDC	637	725	773	652	602	50 (91)	55 (08)				
LDC	885	776	701	606	550	13 (90)	31 (09)				
ASEAN	387	290	235	186	164	52 (90)	78 (09)				
ECO	388	399	402	347	320	45 (91)	58 (08)				
SAARC	614	515	439	336	286	28 (91)	47 (09)				
Central Asia	71	72	58	48	46	89 (90)	98 (07)				
Pacific island developing econ.	290	260	255	239	222	59 (90)	57 (09)				
Low income countries	818	722	656	569	517	21 (91)	37 (09)				
Lower middle income countries	360	301	254	193	163	57 (90)	69 (09)				
Upper middle income countries	93	69	51	36	32	80 (90)	97 (08)				
High income countries	14	12	12	10	10	99 (90)	100 (09)				
Africa	776	775	723	649	594	40 (90)	51 (09)				
Europe	25	16	13	10	10						
Latin America and Carib.	144	126	106	91	85	75 (90)	91 (09)				
North America	11	11	13	23	23						
Other countries/areas	178	154	121	100	88	60 (90)	80 (09)				
World	397	371	341	294	266	55 (92)	67 (09)				

I.15 Maternal mortality, birth attendance and antenatal care – women affected

Maternal mortality

	Deaths				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	28 622	18 547	12 422	8 886	7 884
South-East Asia	46 227	33 597	26 361	20 826	18 352
South and South-West Asia	236 031	199 270	168 685	128 521	108 877
North and Central Asia	2 835	2 226	1 616	1 297	1 313
Pacific	578	588	609	595	567
Asia and the Pacific	314 294	254 227	209 694	160 124	136 995
LLDC	21 952	24 818	25 839	22 863	22 273
LDC	63 215	55 064	48 887	41 106	36 891
ASEAN	46 018	33 381	26 169	20 661	18 190
ECO	39 712	38 594	37 753	34 201	33 035
SAARC	232 186	197 177	167 360	127 606	108 151
Central Asia	1 354	1 216	851	717	711
Pacific island developing econ.	542	547	580	566	537
Low income countries	64 249	56 340	49 920	41 966	37 736
Lower middle income countries	243 671	193 899	156 991	116 084	97 377
Upper middle income countries	6 058	3 713	2 535	1 880	1 704
High income countries	316	276	248	194	178
Africa	207 488	222 010	223 546	218 204	207 796
Europe	1 743	1 050	772	627	629
Latin America and Carib.	16 843	14 642	12 281	10 107	9 211
North America	510	476	597	1 074	1 098
Other countries/areas	5 149	4 749	3 887	3 333	3 045
World	546 028	497 153	450 777	393 469	358 773

Births not attended by skilled health personnel

	Thousands					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	1 496	2 247	643	423	151	222
South-East Asia	5 889	4 856	3 728	3 085	2 789	2 489
South and South-West Asia			24 361	21 904	20 156	20 018
North and Central Asia	224	121	123	51	39	
Pacific	90	101	129	118	122	124
Asia and the Pacific	36 448	34 222	28 995	25 593	23 266	22 901
LLDC		1 913	2 001	1 840	1 748	
LDC	6 040	5 962	5 653	5 062	4 690	4 501
ASEAN	5 863	4 827	3 699	3 055	2 757	2 457
ECO		5 436	4 937	4 379	4 240	
SAARC			24 007	21 711	20 019	19 876
Central Asia	208	108	112	41		
Pacific island developing econ.	80	90	115	106	109	111
Low income countries			5 681	5 058	4 681	4 489
Lower middle income countries	29 039	27 527	22 866	20 283	18 398	18 219
Upper middle income countries	1 265	665	409	217	155	
High income countries	14	0				0
Africa	15 881	16 085	16 331	16 930	17 062	17 107
Europe						
Latin America and Carib.	2 905	2 226	1 690	1 215	1 116	1 020
North America						
Other countries/areas	1 180	1 053	938		784	767
World	60 143	57 136	51 165	47 646	45 170	44 712

Women lacking antenatal care coverage, at least one visit

	Thousands					
	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	4 848	2 146	1 880	1 660	1 635	1 216
South-East Asia		1 996	1 207	1 074	949	892
South and South-West Asia		17 466	13 908	12 066	11 846	11 710
North and Central Asia						
Pacific				54	59	54
Asia and the Pacific	27 807	22 623	17 844	15 543	15 173	14 562
LLDC	1 784	1 597	1 575	1 514	1 419	
LDC		4 279	3 530	3 256	3 051	3 014
ASEAN		1 980	1 195	1 063	938	881
ECO	5 195	4 198	4 076	2 966	3 315	
SAARC		17 059	13 713	11 900	11 719	11 582
Central Asia	252	134	101	74		
Pacific island developing econ.				54	54	54
Low income countries		4 317	3 554	3 261	3 059	3 020
Lower middle income countries	20 614	16 734	13 138	11 264	11 145	10 604
Upper middle income countries						
High income countries						
Africa	11 002	10 550	9 427	9 005	9 289	8 890
Europe						
Latin America and Carib.	1 992	1 070	600	526	433	389
North America						
Other countries/areas	1 011	887		713	698	673
World	45 160	37 923	30 970	27 957	27 774	26 607

I.16 Use of contraceptives and antenatal care coverage rate

	Contraceptive prevalence rate, 15-49 year old females		Antenatal care coverage			
	% of 15-49 year old females		At least four visits		At least one visit	
	Latest		Earliest	Latest	Earliest	Latest
East and North-East Asia					70 (92)	93 (09)
China	85 (06)					91 (08)
DPR Korea	69 (02)			94 (09)	70 (92)	100 (09)
Hong Kong, China						
Japan	54 (05)					
Macao, China						
Mongolia	66 (05)					100 (06)
Republic of Korea	80 (09)					
South-East Asia		43 (91)	77 (09)		67 (91)	92 (09)
Brunei Darussalam					100 (94)	99 (09)
Cambodia	40 (05)			27 (05)		69 (05)
Indonesia	61 (07)	55 (91)	82 (07)		76 (91)	93 (07)
Lao PDR	38 (05)					35 (06)
Malaysia						79 (05)
Myanmar	41 (07)			73 (07)		80 (07)
Philippines	51 (08)	52 (93)	78 (08)		83 (93)	91 (08)
Singapore						
Thailand	81 (06)			80 (09)	86 (96)	99 (09)
Timor-Leste	22 (10)			55 (10)		84 (10)
Viet Nam	80 (08)			29 (02)		91 (06)
South and South-West Asia		20 (91)	44 (09)		49 (91)	71 (09)
Afghanistan	23 (08)					37 (00)
Bangladesh	56 (07)	6 (94)	21 (07)		26 (94)	51 (07)
Bhutan						88 (07)
India	56 (06)	27 (93)	51 (08)		62 (93)	75 (08)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	73 (02)			94 (05)		98 (05)
Maldives	35 (09)			85 (09)		99 (09)
Nepal	48 (06)	9 (96)	29 (06)		15 (91)	44 (06)
Pakistan	27 (08)	14 (91)	28 (07)		26 (91)	61 (07)
Sri Lanka	68 (07)			93 (07)	80 (93)	99 (07)
Turkey	73 (08)	36 (93)	74 (08)		62 (93)	92 (08)
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	53 (05)			71 (05)		93 (05)
Azerbaijan	51 (06)			45 (06)		77 (06)
Georgia	47 (05)			75 (05)		95 (99)
Kazakhstan	51 (06)	82 (95)	70 (99)		93 (95)	100 (06)
Kyrgyzstan	48 (06)					97 (06)
Russian Federation	80 (07)					
Tajikistan	37 (07)			49 (07)		89 (07)
Turkmenistan	62 (00)			83 (00)		99 (06)
Uzbekistan	65 (06)	79 (96)			95 (96)	99 (06)
Pacific					91 (96)	91 (09)
American Samoa						
Australia	71 (02)			92 (08)	100 (91)	98 (08)
Cook Islands						100 (08)
Fiji						100 (08)
French Polynesia						
Guam						
Kiribati	36 (00)				88 (94)	100 (08)
Marshall Islands	45 (07)			77 (07)		81 (07)
Micronesia (F.S.)						80 (08)
Nauru	36 (07)			40 (07)		95 (07)
New Caledonia						
New Zealand					95 (94)	
Niue						100 (08)
Northern Mariana Islands						
Palau	33 (03)			88 (07)		100 (08)
Papua New Guinea	36 (06)			55 (06)	78 (96)	79 (06)
Samoa	29 (09)					93 (09)
Solomon Islands	35 (07)			65 (07)		74 (07)
Tonga						99 (08)
Tuvalu	31 (07)			67 (07)		97 (07)
Vanuatu	38 (07)					84 (07)
Asia and the Pacific					60 (92)	80 (09)
LLDC					50 (91)	63 (08)
LDC		14 (94)	37 (09)		27 (91)	54 (09)
ASEAN		43 (91)	77 (09)		67 (91)	92 (09)
ECO					45 (91)	70 (07)
SAARC		19 (91)	43 (09)		48 (91)	69 (09)
Central Asia					85 (95)	95 (07)
Pacific island developing econ.					77 (94)	79 (09)
Low income countries		14 (94)	36 (09)		32 (91)	58 (09)
Lower middle income countries			51 (09)		62 (92)	82 (09)
Upper middle income countries						
High income countries						
Africa		42 (90)	47 (09)		56 (90)	75 (09)
Europe						
Latin America and Carib.					72 (90)	96 (09)
North America						
Other countries/areas					59 (90)	82 (09)
World					60 (90)	80 (09)

I.17 HIV/AIDS prevalence

	Population living with HIV					HIV prevalence rate			HIV prevalence rate in the capital city for most-at-risk groups		
	Total			Adults	Female adults	15-49 years old			Female sex workers	Injecting drug users	Men who have sex with men
	Number			Number	Number	% of 15-49 years old			% of most-at-risk group		
	1990	2000	2009	2009	2009	1990	2000	2009	2009	2009	2009
East and North-East Asia			758 100	748 100	235 800			0.1			
China			740 000	730 000	230 000			0.1	0.6	9.3	5.0
DPR Korea											
Hong Kong, China											
Japan	5 700	6 300	8 100	8 100	2 700	0.1	0.1	0.1			4.0
Macao, China											
Mongolia	100	100	500	500	200	0.1	0.1	0.1			1.8
Republic of Korea	2 000	4 100	9 500	9 500	2 900	0.1	0.1	0.1			
South-East Asia	420 800	1 178 900	1 543 600	1 496 200	513 100	0.2	0.4	0.4			
Brunei Darussalam											
Cambodia	23 000	95 000	63 000	56 000	35 000	0.5	1.3	0.5		24.4 (07)	4.5 (05)
Indonesia	100	5 800	310 000	300 000	88 000	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.8 (07)	52.4 (07)	5.2 (07)
Lao PDR	100	1 000	8 500	8 300	3 500	0.1	0.1	0.2			
Malaysia	6 500	63 000	100 000	100 000	11 000	0.1	0.4	0.5		22.1	3.9
Myanmar	58 000	240 000	240 000	230 000	81 000	0.2	0.8	0.6	18.1 (08)	36.6 (08)	28.8 (08)
Philippines	100	1 400	8 700	8 600	2 600	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0
Singapore	1 000	2 700	3 400	3 300	1 000	0.1	0.1	0.1			2.6
Thailand	320 000	660 000	530 000	520 000	210 000	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.8	38.7	13.5
Timor-Leste											
Viet Nam	12 000	110 000	280 000	270 000	81 000	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.2	18.4	16.7 (10)
South and South-West Asia	282 400	2 537 800	2 668 800	2 560 600	958 900	0.1	0.3	0.2			
Afghanistan											
Bangladesh	100	1 000	6 300	6 200	1 900	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3 (07)	1.6 (07)	
Bhutan	100	100	1 000	1 000	500	0.1	0.1	0.2			
India	250 000	2 400 000	2 400 000	2 300 000	880 000	0.1	0.4	0.3	4.9	9.2	7.3
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	9 700	44 000	92 000	91 000	26 000	0.1	0.1	0.2			
Maldives	100	100	100	100	100	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Nepal	20 000	58 000	64 000	60 000	20 000	0.2	0.5	0.4	2.2 (08)	20.7	3.8
Pakistan	2 100	32 000	98 000	95 000	28 000	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	20.8 (08)	
Sri Lanka	100	1 100	2 800	2 800	1 000	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.5
Turkey	200	1 500	4 600	4 500	1 400	0.1	0.1	0.1			
North and Central Asia	2 500	249 600	1 048 900	1 028 400	505 800	0.1	0.2	0.7			
Armenia	100	1 300	1 900	1 900	1 000	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Azerbaijan	500	1 100	3 600	3 500	2 100	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7 (08)	10.3 (08)	1.0 (08)
Georgia	500	1 100	3 500	3 400	1 500	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.2 (08)	3.6 (07)
Kazakhstan	100	1 000	13 000	13 000	7 700	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.9	0.3
Kyrgyzstan	100	1 000	9 800	9 700	2 800	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	14.3	
Russian Federation	100	240 000	980 000	960 000	480 000	0.1	0.3	1.0	4.5	15.6	8.3
Tajikistan	1 000	3 600	9 100	8 900	2 700	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.8 (08)	17.6 (08)	
Turkmenistan											
Uzbekistan	100	500	28 000	28 000	8 000	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	11.0	6.8
Pacific	13 200	24 700	57 500	54 400	25 400	0.1	0.2	0.3			
American Samoa											
Australia	11 000	12 000	20 000	20 000	6 200	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 (08)	1.5 (08)	
Cook Islands											
Fiji	100	200	1 000	1 000	200	0.1	0.1	0.1			
French Polynesia											
Guam											
Kiribati											
Marshall Islands											
Micronesia (F.S.)											
Nauru											
New Caledonia											
New Zealand	1 100	1 500	2 500	2 400	1 000	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.3 (04)	
Niue											
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau											
Papua New Guinea	1 000	11 000	34 000	31 000	18 000	0.1	0.4	0.9	7.4		4.4
Samoa											
Solomon Islands											
Tonga											
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu											
Asia and the Pacific			6 076 900	5 887 700	2 239 000			0.2			
LLDC	22 200	67 700	139 400	134 800	48 500	0.1	0.2	0.2			
LDC	101 400	395 200	382 900	361 600	142 000	0.2	0.4	0.3			
ASEAN	420 800	1 178 900	1 543 600	1 496 200	513 100	0.2	0.4	0.4			
ECO	13 800	84 700	258 100	253 600	78 700	0.1	0.1	0.1			
SAARC	272 500	2 492 300	2 572 200	2 465 100	931 500	0.1	0.3	0.3			
Central Asia	2 400	9 600	68 900	68 400	25 800	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Pacific island developing econ.	1 100	11 200	35 000	32 000	18 200	0.1	0.4	0.8			
Low income countries	102 300	399 600	400 700	379 100	146 900	0.2	0.4	0.3			
Lower middle income countries			4 438 500	4 292 300	1 549 900			0.2			
Upper middle income countries	17 200	350 800	1 194 200	1 173 000	528 400	0.1	0.2	0.5			
High income countries	20 800	26 600	43 500	43 300	13 800	0.1	0.1	0.1			
Africa	4 943 400	18 611 300	21 951 700	19 541 700	11 756 700	1.9	5.0	4.3			
Europe	447 100	878 500	1 179 100	1 177 000	419 200	0.2	0.2	0.3			
Latin America and Carib.											
North America	765 000	947 000	1 268 000	1 268 000	331 000	0.5	0.5	0.6			
Other countries/areas											
World	7 330 700	25 466 900	31 590 900	28 950 200	15 127 600	0.4	1.0	0.8			

I.18 HIV/AIDS awareness and condom use

	Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS		Condom use at last high-risk sex		Condom use in most-at-risk groups		
	15-24 year old females	15-24 year old males	15-24 year old females	15-24 year old males	Female sex workers	Injecting drug users	Men who have sex with men
	% of 15-24 year old females/males	% of 15-24 year old females/males	% of 15-24 year old females/males	% of 15-24 year old females/males	% of most-at-risk group		
	Latest	Latest	Latest	Latest	2009	2009	2009
East and North-East Asia							
China					85	36	73
DPR Korea							
Hong Kong, China							
Japan					65	65 (07)	65
Macao, China							
Mongolia	32 (00)				96 (05)		78
Republic of Korea							
South-East Asia							
Brunei Darussalam							
Cambodia	50 (05)	45 (05)		84.4 (05)	99		86
Indonesia	10 (07)	15 (07)			68 (07)	36	57
Lao PDR					94		24 (07)
Malaysia						28	21
Myanmar					96	78	82
Philippines	12 (03)	18 (03)	13.0 (08)	24.6 (03)	65	22	32
Singapore					99 (07)		17
Thailand	46 (06)				92	42	88 (07)
Timor-Leste					65		38
Viet Nam	44 (06)	50 (05)		67.6 (05)	97 (07)	52	66
South and South-West Asia							
Afghanistan					58	35	
Bangladesh	16 (06)	18 (07)			67	44 (07)	49 (05)
Bhutan							
India	21 (01)	36 (06)	51.0 (01)	59.0 (01)	88 (07)	16	58
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)					55	33	38
Maldives							
Nepal	28 (06)	44 (06)		78.4 (06)	77 (07)	51	75
Pakistan	3 (07)				45 (07)	31	24 (07)
Sri Lanka					89		61
Turkey					42	10 (07)	37 (07)
North and Central Asia							
Armenia	23 (05)	15 (05)		86.4 (05)	91 (07)	56 (07)	84 (07)
Azerbaijan	5 (06)	5 (06)		31.1 (06)	75	18 (07)	57
Georgia	15 (05)				99	78	62
Kazakhstan	22 (06)		31.8 (99)	64.9 (99)	97 (07)	46	76
Kyrgyzstan	20 (06)		56.0 (06)		94	53	81 (07)
Russian Federation					92 (07)	45	60 (07)
Tajikistan	2 (05)				84	36 (07)	
Turkmenistan	5 (06)						
Uzbekistan	31 (06)	7 (02)	60.5 (06)	50.0 (02)	81	39 (07)	87
Pacific							
American Samoa							
Australia						27	58 (07)
Cook Islands							
Fiji							20 (05)
French Polynesia							
Guam							
Kiribati							
Marshall Islands	27 (07)	39 (07)	8.9 (07)	21.7 (07)			
Micronesia (F.S.)							
Nauru							
New Caledonia							
New Zealand							
Niue							
Northern Mariana Islands							
Palau							
Papua New Guinea					94 (07)		88 (07)
Samoa							
Solomon Islands							
Tonga							
Tuvalu				44.1 (07)			63 (07)
Vanuatu	15 (07)				67		63
Asia and the Pacific							
LLDC							
LDC							
ASEAN							
ECO							
SAARC							
Central Asia							
Pacific island developing econ.							
Low income countries							
Lower middle income countries							
Upper middle income countries							
High income countries							
Africa							
Europe							
Latin America and Carib.							
North America							
Other countries/areas							
World							

I.19 HIV/AIDS treatment and AIDS death

	Population receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART)					AIDS deaths				
	% of population with advanced HIV	Females	Males	Total		Number				
		Number	Number	Number						
		2009	2009	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia		26 667	38 351	19 282	65 490					26 700
China		26 659	38 350	19 282	65 481					26 000
DPR Korea				0						
Hong Kong, China										
Japan						500	500	100	100	100
Macao, China										
Mongolia	8	8	1	0	9	100	100	100	100	100
Republic of Korea						100	200	200	500	500
South-East Asia				108 449	340 096	3 600	46 400	86 400	64 800	77 700
Brunei Darussalam										
Cambodia	94	19 442	17 873	12 396	37 315	500	3 500	7 000	5 700	3 100
Indonesia	21	2 682 (08)	7 934 (08)	3 520	15 442	100	100	100	1 800	8 300
Lao PDR	67	623	722	104	1 345	100	100	100	100	200
Malaysia	23			4 700	9 962	100	1 100	3 500	4 900	5 800
Myanmar	18	9 151	11 987	3 500	21 138	1 000	6 100	15 000	20 000	18 000
Philippines	37	24	726	71	750	100	100	100	200	200
Singapore						100	100	100	100	100
Thailand	61			81 158	216 118	1 100	34 000	56 000	21 000	28 000
Timor-Leste		16	15		31					
Viet Nam	34	6 558	16 854	3 000	37 995	500	1 300	4 500	11 000	14 000
South and South-West Asia		116 797	171 593	52 894	327 711	7 900	41 000	127 000	213 200	187 700
Afghanistan				0	12					
Bangladesh	23			5	353	100	100	100	200	200
Bhutan	14	16 (08)	14 (08)	5	30	100	100	100	100	100
India		115 036	168 598	51 888	320 074	5 300	37 000	120 000	200 000	170 000
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4	288 (10)	1 198 (10)	420	1 486	1 000	1 000	1 700	4 300	6 400
Maldives	17	0	3	0	3	100	100	100	100	100
Nepal	11	1 298	1 928	75	3 226	1 000	2 000	3 700	4 900	4 700
Pakistan	4	376	944	132	1 320	100	500	1 100	3 300	5 800
Sri Lanka	20	87	120	25	207	100	100	100	100	200
Turkey	62			344	1 000	100	100	100	200	200
North and Central Asia				5 460	80 313					
Armenia	24	65	114	29	179	100	100	100	100	100
Azerbaijan	21	60	178	0	238	100	100	100	200	200
Georgia	65	187	468	140	655	100	100	100	100	100
Kazakhstan	27	344 (10)	691 (10)	240	1 035	100	100	100	200	500
Kyrgyzstan	12	73 (10)	158 (10)	46	231	100	100	100	100	500
Russian Federation				5 000	75 900					
Tajikistan	11	104	218	5	322	100	100	200	500	500
Turkmenistan				0						
Uzbekistan				0	1 753	100	100	100	200	500
Pacific						1 300	1 300	900	1 600	1 600
American Samoa										
Australia						1 000	1 000	200	100	100
Cook Islands										
Fiji	30	27	25	0	52	100	100	100	100	100
French Polynesia										
Guam										
Kiribati				0	6					
Marshall Islands		3	1	0	4					
Micronesia (F.S.)		3	2	0	5					
Nauru		0 (08)	0 (08)	0						
New Caledonia										
New Zealand						100	100	100	100	100
Niue		0 (08)	0 (08)							
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau		2	1	0	3					
Papua New Guinea	52	3 815	2 936	320	6 751	100	100	500	1 300	1 300
Samoa				0	8					
Solomon Islands		3	1	0	4					
Tonga				0						
Tuvalu			1	0	1					
Vanuatu		2		0	2					
Asia and the Pacific		183 549	262 066	186 405	820 446					296 100
LLDC				504	8 380	1 900	2 900	4 700	6 500	7 400
LDC				16 085	63 474	2 900	12 000	26 100	31 100	26 400
ASEAN				108 449	340 065	3 600	46 400	86 400	64 800	77 700
ECO				1 187	7 397	1 700	2 100	3 500	9 000	14 600
SAARC		116 797	171 593	52 130	325 225	6 800	39 900	125 200	208 700	181 100
Central Asia				460	4 413	700	700	800	1 400	2 400
Pacific island developing econ.		3 855	2 967	320	6 836	200	200	600	1 400	1 400
Low income countries				16 131	63 946	2 900	12 000	26 200	31 500	27 200
Lower middle income countries		152 839	229 133	159 570	666 824					254 800
Upper middle income countries				10 704	89 676					
High income countries						1 800	1 900	700	900	900
Africa		2 113 909	1 236 796	796 532	3 921 087	171 500	620 200	1 236 600	1 541 500	1 262 600
Europe						25 800	41 200	23 700	33 500	38 300
Latin America and Carib.				313 882	477 598					
North America						39 600	50 000	19 000	16 500	18 000
Other countries/areas										
World				1 311 926	5 253 608	271 700	847 700	1 561 600	1 947 600	1 675 100

I.20 Malaria

	Malaria cases										Malaria deaths				
	Per 100,000 population					Thousands					Number				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia	10	4	7	8	2	117	47	97	113	31	35	34		48	12
China	10	4	1	8	1	117	47	19	100	14	35	34	28 (01)	48	12
DPR Korea			323	49	62			74	12	15					
Hong Kong, China															
Japan															
Macao, China															
Mongolia															
Republic of Korea	0	0	9	3	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	0			
South-East Asia	719	504	614	505	247	3 154	2 397	3 157	2 758	1 458					2 329
Brunei Darussalam															
Cambodia	1 278	676	1 592	483	566	124	77	203	67	84	1 020	614	608	296	279
Indonesia	837	685	757	818	237	1 484	1 313	1 555	1 793	544					900
Lao PDR	524	1 082	5 180	516	361	22	52	280	30	23	372	620	350	77	5
Malaysia	279	288	55	22	26	51	59	13	6	7	43	35	35	33	
Myanmar	2 421	1 497	1 271	1 067	1 183	989	657	592	516	591			2 756	1 707	972
Philippines	138	81	47	54	21	86	57	37	46	19	913	643	755 (99)		24
Singapore															
Thailand	483	138	126	45	47	274	83	79	30	32	1 287	856	625	161	70
Timor-Leste			15 187	18 694	9 566			124	185	108				88	53
Viet Nam	187	137	349	100	56	124	100	275	84	49	3 340	348	142	18	26
South and South-West Asia	232	272	190	244	133	2 876	3 709	2 861	4 103	2 303			1 447	1 532	1 225
Afghanistan	2 524			1 333	1 375	317			327	387				0	32
Bangladesh	47	119	215	944	49	54	153	302	1 446	80		1 393	478	501	47
Bhutan	1 731	4 558	1 058	281	204	9	23	6	2	1				5	4
India	234	314	195	161	130	2 019	2 988	2 032	1 817	1 563			892	963	1 133
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	137	109	29	27	8	77	68	20	19	6				1	
Maldives															
Nepal	120	45	807	1 330	450	23	10	197	362	132		0		10	8
Pakistan	69	86	56	77	73	80	112	83	128	133				52	
Sri Lanka	1 662	1 500	1 119	8	3	287	274	210	2	1			77	0	
Turkey	15	134	17	3	0	9	82	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
North and Central Asia	0	5	11	2	0	0	10	22	3	0	1	2	2	3	1
Armenia	0	16	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0				0	0
Azerbaijan	0	36	19	3	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Kazakhstan															
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	1
Tajikistan	3	106	309	35	2	0	6	19	2	0				0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	58 959	39 686	136 395	125 527	42 386	250	226	2 009	2 042	1 455	522	478	757	774	659
American Samoa															
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia															
Guam															
Kiribati															
Marshall Islands															
Micronesia (F.S.)															
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia															
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niue															
Northern Mariana Islands															
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	2 539	2 102	29 813	26 383	20 137	105	99	1 606	1 614	1 356	457	415	699	731	604
Samoa															
Solomon Islands	37 146	32 754	88 778	83 014	16 071	117	119	369	393	84	33	51	55 (01)	38	53
Tonga															
Tuvalu															
Vanuatu	19 274	4 830	17 804	16 130	6 178	29	8	34	35	15	32	12	3	5	2
Asia and the Pacific	209	194	229	237	133	6 397	6 389	8 145	9 020	5 247			6 348 (01)	4 737	4 226
LLDC	471	125	610	665	468	372	94	504	724	543			245 (01)	92	49
LDC	861	533	936	1 239	539	1 684	1 098	2 107	3 363	1 506		2 690	4 195	2 727	1 455
ASEAN	719	504	591	472	230	3 154	2 397	3 033	2 573	1 350					2 276
ECO	178	90	41	137	138	484	270	134	478	526					53
SAARC	247	286	206	265	145	2 790	3 559	2 829	4 082	2 297			1 447	1 531	1 224
Central Asia	0	18	37	5	0	0	9	21	3	0				0	0
Pacific island developing econ.	5 393	4 274	33 476	29 989	19 414	250	226	2 009	2 042	1 455	522	478	702	774	659
Low income countries	804	496	787	1 029	446	1 646	1 073	2 036	3 155	1 396			4 192	2 629	1 396
Lower middle income countries	184	188	207	188	118	4 615	5 104	6 058	5 836	3 836				2 071	2 828
Upper middle income countries	48	70	15	8	4	137	212	46	27	13	44	37	37	37	
High income countries															
Africa	7 593	4 891	6 068	8 593	7 520	33 936	30 434	46 870	77 021	71 676				139 074	113 329
Europe															
Latin America and Carib.	258	291	244	202	111	1 056	1 280	1 181	1 049	562			362	248	109
North America															
Other countries/areas	104	867	1 692	214	135	64	620	1 397	202	142					40
World	1 032	866	1 163	1 632	1 396	41 453	38 723	57 593	87 292	77 626				144 061	117 704

I.21 Tuberculosis

	Tuberculosis prevalence rate					Tuberculosis incidence rate					Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS				
	Per 100,000 population					Per 100,000 population					% of new tuberculosis cases				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia	264	221	203	150	133	128	114	103	97	94	30	40	37	69	77
China	280	237	214	154	138	130	117	107	99	96	25	37	34	69	75
DPR Korea	469	470	707	598	423	344	344	344	344	345			43	53	93
Hong Kong, China	200	144	131	121	98	143	115	104	95	82	80	87	87	87	89
Japan	73	50	47	31	26	53	39	36	25	21	80	87	87	87	89
Macao, China	163	129	149	110	72	115	112	117	84	64	80	87	87	87	89
Mongolia	909	608	440	302	323	405	314	254	225	224	18	39	51	80	75
Republic of Korea	266	146	72	123	114	186	108	54	93	90	80	87	87	87	89
South-East Asia	524	507	464	375	344	238	232	227	221	217	50	27	34	58	63
Brunei Darussalam	87	94	153	58	72	70	64	106	51	60	80		87	87	89
Cambodia	1 237	985	878	733	693	574	529	492	461	442	12	24	30	56	60
Indonesia	419	444	417	311	285	189	189	189	189	189	22	10	22	61	67
Lao PDR	158	182	152	129	131	88	86	85	87	89	49	20	48	73	68
Malaysia	227	177	135	118	109	127	108	95	86	83	51	53	68	70	76
Myanmar	924	869	811	629	597	404	404	404	404	404	8	10	16	55	64
Philippines	1 003	904	775	633	520	393	360	329	301	280	130	47	47	53	57
Singapore	86	82	63	45	43	66	62	49	37	36	80	87	87	87	89
Thailand	209	194	212	189	189	137	137	137	137	137	60	55	40	64	69
Timor-Leste				725	744	500	500	500	498	498				76	84
Viet Nam	395	390	343	333	333	204	204	204	202	200	37	37	56	56	54
South and South-West Asia	360	285	293	286	269	167	167	167	167	167	82	59	50	55	63
Afghanistan	452	452	427	348	337	189	189	189	189	189	18		18	47	48
Bangladesh	499	501	484	450	425	225	225	225	225	225	19	20	24	36	44
Bhutan	495	428	352	256	179	308	308	253	187	158	68	83	80	83	100
India	337	234	247	257	249	168	168	168	168	168	100	76	64	61	67
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	61	57	53	40	27	36	36	32	24	19	45	71	56	54	74
Maldives	286	132	111	75	47	150	105	74	52	39	47	89	66	81	83
Nepal	335	277	239	235	240	163	163	163	163	163	33	56	74	75	73
Pakistan	565	559	553	455	373	231	231	231	231	231	59	4	3	37	63
Sri Lanka	114	121	108	102	101	66	66	66	66	66	58	49	68	72	70
Turkey						58	58	46	33	29	75	65	59	83	77
North and Central Asia	221	194	188	171	160	110	110	127	121	116	35	49	74	77	76
Armenia	56	75	112	93	107	33	47	71	72	73	50	77	61	100	70
Azerbaijan	222	232	189	178	172	110	110	110	110	110	33	19	58	65	75
Georgia	226	194	136	129	116	107	107	107	107	107	26	30	87	95	100
Kazakhstan	255	242	251	304	211	139	139	196	215	163	48	51	88	78	80
Kyrgyzstan	281	252	195	228	236	143	143	151	158	159	37	52	83	77	66
Russian Federation	220	184	179	146	132	107	107	124	109	106	32	53	77	82	84
Tajikistan	171	193	221	377	373	92	92	116	198	202	50	38	39	42	44
Turkmenistan	73	65	106	80	90	64	52	92	70	67	99	88	97	94	92
Uzbekistan	255	244	229	202	227	128	128	128	128	128	36	34	50	64	50
Pacific	104	93	69	73	77	53	53	54	55	57	37	69	77	81	75
American Samoa	35	22	7	15	6	21	11	6	10	2	90		89	92	290
Australia	10	9	8	7	8	7	7	6	6	6	80	87	87	87	89
Cook Islands	3	14	12	12	54	0	12	7	8	27		88	82	66	37
Fiji	80	59	44	36	26	51	39	30	23	19	62	68	60	69	91
French Polynesia	56	61	34	36	28	38	47	30	28	22	80		87	87	89
Guam	82	80	48	64	85	21	70	40	43	64			87	87	89
Kiribati	1 129	635	663	433	288	513	464	420	380	351	18		71	95	81
Marshall Islands	753	515	501	259	231	302	274	248	224	207			26	87	110
Micronesia (F.S.)	404	182	192	126	155	188	155	128	105	90	200	100	67	85	150
Nauru	105	296	69	171	54	85	132	44	121	2	90		90	90	
New Caledonia	147	60	75	27	33	104	52	50	23	24	80	87	87	87	89
New Zealand	18	17	11	11	10	13	12	10	9	8	80	87	87	87	89
Niue	147	69	19	0	0	59	53	0	0	0	0	0			
Northern Mariana Islands	110	122	178	110	69	80	96	125	82	49	80	87	87	87	89
Palau	224	143	148	75	83	64	124	52	55	65		90		90	140
Papua New Guinea	523	456	306	326	337	250	250	250	250	250	24	68	78	82	73
Samoa	42	35	33	28	33	32	27	23	20	18	86	98	100	67	51
Solomon Islands	630	474	362	246	185	312	240	185	142	115	39	40	39	59	61
Tonga	53	45	42	40	44	34	31	28	25	23	72	67	88	71	33
Tuvalu	327	380	302	216	194	296	250	211	178	155	87	160	79	69	120
Vanuatu	176	195	136	138	110	139	117	98	83	72	67	39	82	43	78
Asia and the Pacific	331	283	273	237	220	156	150	147	144	143	56	46	45	60	67
LLDC	287	275	257	248	244	141	141	152	157	152	35	45	57	66	62
LDC	594	563	528	458	434	268	263	260	256	254	16	20	25	47	54
ASEAN	523	506	463	375	343	238	232	226	221	217	50	27	34	58	63
ECO	363	362	361	312	268	139	140	143	143	141	54	19	21	46	62
SAARC	374	297	304	297	280	179	179	179	180	180	82	59	50	55	63
Central Asia	223	216	207	221	211	117	117	135	145	135	42	41	68	70	64
Pacific island developing econ.	412	355	247	256	262	201	197	194	192	192	31	67	75	81	74
Low income countries	568	542	531	463	429	267	264	262	260	258	16	20	28	47	57
Lower middle income countries	340	285	275	237	220	160	154	150	147	146	61	48	45	61	68
Upper middle income countries	186	157	147	125	106	88	85	90	78	71	41	55	73	78	81
High income countries	113	71	52	52	47	80	54	40	41	37	80	87	87	87	89
Africa	244	283	362	422	392	154	200	269	317	295	48	39	41	44	49
Europe	51	44	41	38	31	34	32	32	29	24	70	79	81	83	82
Latin America and Carib.	148	109	89	69	56	88	73	61	51	44	55	67	69	74	80
North America	16	12	8	6	5	13	9	6	5	4	80	87	87	87	89
Other countries/areas	99	89	76	65	54	57	55	49	39	34	69	69	67	59	64
World	254	226	229	216	201	128	129	136	141	137	55	47	46	56	62

I.22 Tuberculosis – people affected

Population living with tuberculosis

	Thousands							
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	3 525	3 121	2 981	2 260	2 142	2 086	2 052	2 041
South-East Asia	2 312	2 447	2 416	2 088	2 056	2 026	2 012	2 003
South and South-West Asia	4 475	3 932	4 428	4 688	4 647	4 619	4 623	4 676
North and Central Asia	475	424	410	372	355	362	354	350
Pacific	27	26	21	24	24	24	25	26
Asia and the Pacific	10 799	9 950	10 244	9 401	9 191	9 083	9 033	9 062
LLDC	289	315	318	333	330	336	342	348
LDC	1 147	1 234	1 276	1 200	1 180	1 178	1 180	1 199
ASEAN	2 306	2 440	2 410	2 081	2 048	2 017	2 003	1 995
ECO	1 055	1 187	1 299	1 211	1 159	1 121	1 098	1 102
SAARC	4 248	3 731	4 208	4 467	4 429	4 405	4 412	4 464
Central Asia	149	150	148	162	159	161	161	161
Pacific island developing econ.	25	24	19	22	22	22	23	24
Low income countries	1 253	1 349	1 452	1 369	1 340	1 328	1 315	1 329
Lower middle income countries	8 699	7 900	8 139	7 439	7 282	7 193	7 171	7 195
Upper middle income countries	561	495	476	416	396	391	376	365
High income countries	209	133	97	101	96	95	93	92
Africa	1 548	2 039	2 935	3 842	3 849	3 887	3 896	3 912
Europe	294	257	238	220	216	207	188	185
Latin America and Carib.	651	525	463	382	370	353	343	324
North America	44	35	24	21	21	20	20	16
Other countries/areas	77	81	79	79	80	79	77	74
World	13 372	12 854	13 955	13 930	13 712	13 616	13 544	13 560

New cases of tuberculosis

	Thousands							
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	1 712	1 599	1 513	1 457	1 448	1 454	1 447	1 441
South-East Asia	1 052	1 121	1 181	1 229	1 240	1 247	1 255	1 264
South and South-West Asia	2 084	2 321	2 543	2 748	2 789	2 829	2 869	2 909
North and Central Asia	236	240	278	263	255	258	257	255
Pacific	14	15	16	18	19	19	19	20
Asia and the Pacific	5 097	5 297	5 531	5 716	5 751	5 807	5 847	5 888
LLDC	142	161	186	210	211	214	215	217
LDC	517	578	629	674	682	689	696	704
ASEAN	1 048	1 117	1 177	1 224	1 235	1 242	1 249	1 258
ECO	405	461	516	557	563	570	575	582
SAARC	2 032	2 265	2 493	2 709	2 751	2 792	2 833	2 874
Central Asia	78	81	96	106	105	105	103	103
Pacific island developing econ.	12	13	15	16	17	17	17	18
Low income countries	591	658	716	770	777	787	794	802
Lower middle income countries	4 093	4 270	4 448	4 607	4 646	4 695	4 730	4 766
Upper middle income countries	264	268	293	261	253	252	249	246
High income countries	149	101	74	79	76	74	74	73
Africa	979	1 444	2 181	2 893	2 902	2 916	2 931	2 945
Europe	194	188	183	171	167	159	150	145
Latin America and Carib.	387	349	317	285	279	272	264	257
North America	35	28	20	17	17	17	16	14
Other countries/areas	44	50	51	48	47	47	47	46
World	6 737	7 355	8 283	9 131	9 164	9 218	9 255	9 296

I.23 Causes of deaths

	Years of life lost (YLL)			Suicide rate	
	Communicable diseases	Non-communicable diseases	Injuries	Female	Male
		% of YLL		Per 100,000 population	
	2008	2008	2008	Latest	Latest
East and North-East Asia					
China	15	65	19	15 (99)	13 (99)
DPR Korea	39	52	10		
Hong Kong, China				12 (06)	19 (06)
Japan	9	77	15	14 (07)	36 (07)
Macao, China					
Mongolia	26	53	21	5 (04)	30 (04)
Republic of Korea	7	72	21	14 (06)	30 (06)
South-East Asia					
Brunei Darussalam	13	71	16		
Cambodia	60	31	10		
Indonesia	41	45	13		
Lao PDR	58	28	13		
Malaysia	26	58	16	0 (03)	1 (03)
Myanmar	41	21	39		
Philippines	42	45	13	1 (02)	3 (02)
Singapore	11	78	11	8 (06)	13 (06)
Thailand	24	55	22	4 (02)	12 (02)
Timor-Leste	76	18	6		
Viet Nam	29	56	15		
South and South-West Asia					
Afghanistan	74	18	9		
Bangladesh	52	34	14		
Bhutan	53	33	14		
India	52	35	13	9 (98)	12 (98)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	28	49	23	0 (91)	0 (91)
Maldives	23	56	21	0 (05)	1 (05)
Nepal	60	31	10		
Pakistan	64	26	9		
Sri Lanka	11	39	50	17 (91)	45 (91)
Turkey	21	68	11		
North and Central Asia					
Armenia	14	77	9	1 (06)	4 (06)
Azerbaijan	26	66	8	0 (07)	1 (07)
Georgia	15	75	10	1 (01)	3 (01)
Kazakhstan	16	59	24	9 (07)	46 (07)
Kyrgyzstan	30	55	15	4 (06)	14 (06)
Russian Federation	11	64	25	10 (06)	54 (06)
Tajikistan	62	32	6	2 (01)	3 (01)
Turkmenistan	35	52	13	4 (98)	14 (98)
Uzbekistan	34	55	10	2 (05)	7 (05)
Pacific					
American Samoa					
Australia	6	79	15	4 (04)	17 (04)
Cook Islands	23	62	15		
Fiji	23	67	10	9 (04)	13 (04)
French Polynesia				3 (04)	11 (04)
Guam				2 (04)	16 (04)
Kiribati	36	60	4		
Marshall Islands	27	64	9		
Micronesia (F.S.)	41	49	10		
Nauru	29	56	15	0 (02)	19 (02)
New Caledonia				10 (02)	22 (02)
New Zealand	5	77	18	6 (05)	19 (05)
Niue	27	58	15		
Northern Mariana Islands					
Palau	24	65	11		
Papua New Guinea	62	28	11	0 (00)	0 (00)
Samoa	34	55	10	19 (04)	27 (04)
Solomon Islands	51	41	8		
Tonga	30	61	8		
Tuvalu	28	62	10		
Vanuatu	35	56	10		
Asia and the Pacific					
LLDC					
LDC					
ASEAN					
ECO					
SAARC					
Central Asia					
Pacific island developing econ.					
Low income countries					
Lower middle income countries					
Upper middle income countries					
High income countries					
Africa					
Europe					
Latin America and Carib.					
North America					
Other countries/areas					
World					

I.24 Tobacco and alcohol consumption

	Smoking prevalence rate		Adolescent tobacco use		Alcohol consumption			
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Adults	Adults who consume alcohol	Females who consume alcohol	Males who consume alcohol
	% of females/males		% of population aged 13-15		Litres per annum			
	2006	2006	2007	2007	2005	2005	2005	2005
East and North-East Asia	5	58			6	11	5	14
China	4	60	4 (05)	7 (05)	6	11	5	14
DPR Korea	0	58			4			
Hong Kong, China								
Japan	13	42			8	10	6	14
Macao, China								
Mongolia	7	46	16	26	3	5	2	8
Republic of Korea	6	53	11 (08)	15 (08)	15	20	8	29
South-East Asia	6	53			3	17	10	18
Brunei Darussalam					2			
Cambodia	7	49	2	4	5			
Indonesia	5	62	6 (09)	41 (09)	1	17	11	17
Lao PDR	15	64	5	13	7	17	9	21
Malaysia	3	53	9 (09)	35 (09)	1	30	15	32
Myanmar	15	43	8	23	1	7	4	7
Philippines	12	53	17	28	6	17	11	19
Singapore	6	36	8 (00)	11 (00)	2	3	3	4
Thailand	2	43	8 (09)	24 (09)	7	24	6	29
Timor-Leste			53 (09)	60 (09)	1			
Viet Nam	2	44	2	7	4	16	12	16
South and South-West Asia	5	35			2	21	10	23
Afghanistan			3 (04)	13 (04)	0			
Bangladesh	4	47	5	9	0	5	3	5
Bhutan			12 (09)	28 (09)	1	2	0	3
India	4	33	8 (09)	19 (09)	3	22	10	24
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	5	30	20	33	1			
Maldives	12	45	3	9				
Nepal	28	36	5	13	2	11	2	15
Pakistan	7	35	8 (03)	12 (03)	0	30	16	30
Sri Lanka	2	32	6	12	1	9	7	9
Turkey	20	51	7 (09)	14 (09)	3	29	19	31
North and Central Asia	22	61			13	25	16	34
Armenia	3	61	4 (09)	11 (09)	11	18	12	24
Azerbaijan	1				11			
Georgia	6	57	3 (08)	15 (08)	6	13	9	15
Kazakhstan	9	43	8 (04)	15 (04)	11	22	13	30
Kyrgyzstan	2	47	4 (08)	10 (08)	5	10	6	13
Russian Federation	28	70	24 (04)	30 (04)	16	27	16	35
Tajikistan			3 (04)	7 (04)	3			
Turkmenistan					5			
Uzbekistan	4	23	2 (08)	3 (08)	4			
Pacific	19	23			9	12	7	16
American Samoa								
Australia	19	22			10	12	7	16
Cook Islands	34	42	36 (08)	34 (08)	4	6	2	8
Fiji	4	22	10 (05)	12 (05)	2	10	5	11
French Polynesia								
Guam								
Kiribati			31 (09)	43 (09)	4	7	6	12
Marshall Islands	6	36						
Micronesia (F.S.)	18	30	40	52	6	19	10	21
Nauru	54	48			5	11	5	14
New Caledonia								
New Zealand	20	22	22	19	10	12	7	17
Niue					10			
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau	9	38	42 (09)	58 (09)	10			
Papua New Guinea			40	55	4			
Samoa	23	59	20	26	5	18	7	20
Solomon Islands			37 (09)	44 (09)	2	5	1	6
Tonga	15	62			4	32	14	38
Tuvalu	21	54	33 (06)	42 (06)	2			
Vanuatu	7	50	20	34	1	5	2	5
Asia and the Pacific	6	48			5	16	9	19
LLDC	11				5			
LDC	9	45			1	6	3	7
ASEAN	6	53			3	17	10	18
ECO	9	37			2			
SAARC	4	35			2	21	10	22
Central Asia	5	36			7			
Pacific island developing econ.					3			
Low income countries	8	47			1	6	3	7
Lower middle income countries	4	48			4	16	8	19
Upper middle income countries	19	55			9	27	17	34
High income countries	12	42			10	12	6	17
Africa	3	20			5	24	15	28
Europe	26	39			13	18	11	24
Latin America and Carib.	15	28			8	18	11	22
North America	19	25			9	14	8	20
Other countries/areas	6	31			1			
World	9	41			6	17	10	21

I.25 Total and government health expenditure

	Total health expenditure						General government health expenditure					
	% of GDP			Per capita PPP dollars			% of government expenditure			Per capita PPP dollars		
	1995	2000	2009	1995	2000	2009	1995	2000	2009	1995	2000	2009
East and North-East Asia	6.3	6.9	6.5									
China	3.5	4.6	4.6	52	107	309	15.2	10.9	10.3	26	41	155
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China												
Japan	6.9	7.7	8.3	1 549	1 969	2 713	15.7	16.0	17.9	1 286	1 600	2 170
Macao, China												
Mongolia	4.9	4.9	4.7	57	87	167	10.7	10.7	10.5	44	70	142
Republic of Korea	3.9	4.8	6.5	525	824	1 829	7.1	9.7	12.3	190	375	990
South-East Asia	2.8	3.0	3.7									
Brunei Darussalam	3.0	3.0	3.0	1 116	1 247	1 486	4.2	6.3	7.0	851	1 078	1 302
Cambodia	5.7	5.8	5.8	35	51	119	7.1	8.7	9.3	7	11	32
Indonesia	1.8	2.0	2.4	45	47	99	4.1	4.5	6.9	16	17	51
Lao PDR	3.0	3.2	4.1	27	37	86	4.6	5.1	3.7	12	12	16
Malaysia	3.0	3.2	4.8	215	284	677	5.3	6.2	7.2	101	149	303
Myanmar	2.1	2.1	2.0	9	12	23	1.5	1.2	0.8	2	2	2
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.8	65	77	136	6.3	7.0	6.1	26	37	47
Singapore	3.0	2.8	3.9	752	900	2 086	9.4	6.2	9.8	381	404	858
Thailand	3.5	3.4	4.3	160	165	345	9.7	9.9	14.0	75	92	261
Timor-Leste	9.5	8.4	12.3	103	64	120	10.8	12.7	9.8	92	48	85
Viet Nam	5.0	5.4	7.2	49	75	213	7.4	6.6	8.9	17	22	82
South and South-West Asia	3.6	4.5	4.9									
Afghanistan	0.0	8.3	7.4	1	21	69	0.0	28.5	3.7	1	6	15
Bangladesh	3.5	2.8	3.4	22	22	48	8.8	7.6	7.5	8	9	15
Bhutan	3.5	6.7	5.5	64	165	274	5.9	12.6	13.3	42	131	224
India	4.3	4.6	4.2	49	69	132	4.1	3.9	4.1	14	19	43
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	3.8	4.6	5.5	199	293	685	6.9	8.4	8.7	89	122	267
Maldives	8.5	8.7	8.0	160	242	412	9.2	11.1	7.5	63	113	267
Nepal	4.9	5.1	5.8	34	43	69	7.9	7.7	8.6	9	11	25
Pakistan	3.3	3.0	2.6	45	47	63	2.6	2.3	3.6	12	10	21
Sri Lanka	3.5	3.7	4.0	71	101	193	5.5	6.9	7.3	33	49	87
Turkey	2.5	4.9	6.7	172	454	965	10.7	9.8	12.8	120	286	726
North and Central Asia	5.3	5.3	5.3									
Armenia	6.5	6.5	4.7	88	131	241	8.3	4.6	6.6	27	23	105
Azerbaijan	5.9	4.7	5.8	86	100	561	6.2	4.2	3.7	20	19	132
Georgia	5.1	7.0	10.1	102	142	499	2.3	6.5	7.5	5	25	143
Kazakhstan	4.6	4.2	4.5	165	195	554	11.5	9.2	11.3	106	99	328
Kyrgyzstan	6.9	4.7	6.8	67	61	152	13.9	12.0	11.7	39	27	77
Russian Federation	5.3	5.4	5.4	301	369	1 038	9.0	12.7	8.5	222	221	669
Tajikistan	3.1	4.6	5.3	27	40	105	7.4	6.5	6.4	11	8	35
Turkmenistan	3.1	4.0	2.3	50	82	143	9.2	13.7	7.0	30	65	75
Uzbekistan	5.2	5.7	5.2	60	81	152	7.2	6.0	9.6	42	36	72
Pacific	7.1	7.9	8.6									
American Samoa												
Australia	7.2	8.0	8.5	1 607	2 266	3 382	13.0	15.3	18.3	1 057	1 514	2 371
Cook Islands	5.2	3.8	4.4	265	244	373	9.9	9.9	9.9	246	221	340
Fiji	3.1	3.9	3.6	94	138	165	8.0	11.3	9.3	68	110	121
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati	9.4	8.0	12.2	137	153	296	14.9	13.7	19.2	131	144	250
Marshall Islands	13.8	20.3	16.5	277	299	300	15.9	21.1	20.1	269	292	293
Micronesia (F.S.)	8.6	8.2	13.8	192	208	387	9.3	10.5	20.5	173	195	350
Nauru	13.6	11.3	12.1	1 163	554	233	12.1	11.2	18.5	904	405	175
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	7.2	7.7	9.7	1 247	1 611	2 667	13.3	15.6	18.3	962	1 257	2 139
Niue	7.3	7.9	13.5	235	826	2 688	4.0	6.3	12.7	230	811	2 656
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau	11.0	10.6	11.2	719	758	1 012	13.9	12.0	16.7	628	608	799
Papua New Guinea	3.4	4.0	3.1	62	68	71	9.7	9.9	8.0	49	55	56
Samoa	5.0	5.6	7.0	107	149	312	6.9	11.8	15.9	75	106	273
Solomon Islands	4.1	5.2	5.4	68	78	146	12.5	17.9	16.8	60	72	137
Tonga	5.0	5.6	6.2	111	154	236	9.7	15.2	14.5	74	111	186
Tuvalu	7.4	12.4	9.9	115	222	279	5.9	5.9	11.0	115	222	279
Vanuatu	3.0	3.7	4.0	87	107	175	8.0	9.8	13.6	65	80	144
Asia and the Pacific	5.8	6.3	6.0									
LLDC	4.5	5.0	4.9									
LDC	3.4	3.5	4.1									
ASEAN	2.8	3.0	3.7									
ECO	3.1	4.6	5.6									
SAARC	4.1	4.3	4.0									
Central Asia	4.9	4.9	5.0									
Pacific island developing econ.	3.9	4.7	4.2									
Low income countries	3.4	3.4	4.1									
Lower middle income countries	3.5	4.3	4.3									
Upper middle income countries	4.1	4.8	5.6									
High income countries	6.6	7.4	8.0									
Africa	5.1	5.4	6.1									
Europe	8.7	8.6	10.3									
Latin America and Carib.	6.3	6.3	7.3									
North America	13.3	13.1	15.7									
Other countries/areas	4.7	4.8	4.6									
World	8.8	9.2	10.0									

I.26 Private health expenditure and health resources

	Private health expenditure			Out-of-pocket health expenditure			Physicians	Nursing and midwifery personnel	Hospital beds
	% of total health expenditure			% of private health expenditure			Per 10 000 population		
	1995	2000	2009	1995	2000	2009	Latest	Latest	Latest
East and North-East Asia				90	91	82			
China	50	62	50	94	96	83	14 (09)	14 (09)	41 (09)
DPR Korea							33 (03)	41 (03)	132 (02)
Hong Kong, China									
Japan	17	19	19	90	90	81	21 (06)	41 (06)	138 (08)
Macao, China									
Mongolia	24	20	15	76	71	78	28 (08)	35 (08)	59 (09)
Republic of Korea	64	55	40	86	83	87	20 (08)	53 (08)	123 (08)
South-East Asia				80	79	77			
Brunei Darussalam	24	14	12	1	1	1	14 (08)	49 (08)	27 (08)
Cambodia	81	78	73	95	97	85	2 (08)	8 (08)	
Indonesia	64	63	48	73	73	73	3 (07)	20 (07)	6 (02)
Lao PDR	55	68	81	89	92	76	3 (05)	10 (05)	12 (05)
Malaysia	53	48	55	77	75	73	9 (08)	27 (08)	18 (09)
Myanmar	81	87	90	100	99	96	5 (08)	8 (08)	6 (06)
Philippines	61	52	65	83	77	83	12 (04)	60 (04)	5 (06)
Singapore	49	55	59	97	96	94	18 (09)	59 (09)	31 (08)
Thailand	53	44	24	80	77	68	3 (04)	15 (04)	22 (02)
Timor-Leste	11	25	29	94	31	26	1 (04)	22 (04)	
Viet Nam	65	70	61	94	92	90	12 (08)	10 (08)	29 (08)
South and South-West Asia				95	87	77			
Afghanistan			72	79	99	99	2 (09)	5 (09)	4 (09)
Bangladesh	64	61	68	96	95	97	3 (07)	3 (07)	4 (05)
Bhutan	35	21	18	100	100	100	0 (07)	3 (07)	17 (06)
India	71	73	67	91	92	74	6 (05)	13 (05)	9 (05)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	55	58	61	97	96	97	9 (05)	16 (05)	14 (06)
Maldives	61	53	35	74	74	72	16 (07)	45 (07)	26 (05)
Nepal	74	75	65	95	91	72	2 (04)	5 (04)	50 (06)
Pakistan	74	79	67	98	80	85	8 (09)	6 (09)	6 (09)
Sri Lanka	53	52	55	87	83	87	5 (06)	19 (07)	31 (04)
Turkey	30	37	25	100	75	65	15 (08)	19 (08)	24 (08)
North and Central Asia				68	78	83			
Armenia	69	83	57	95	90	93	37 (07)	49 (07)	41 (07)
Azerbaijan	76	82	76	86	78	91	38 (07)	84 (07)	79 (07)
Georgia	95	82	71	100	99	94	45 (07)	39 (07)	33 (07)
Kazakhstan	36	49	41	99	99	99	39 (07)	78 (07)	77 (07)
Kyrgyzstan	42	56	49	93	89	81	23 (07)	57 (07)	51 (07)
Russian Federation	26	40	36	65	75	81	43 (06)	85 (06)	97 (06)
Tajikistan	59	80	67	99	99	98	20 (06)	50 (06)	61 (06)
Turkmenistan	40	20	48	100	100	100	24 (07)	45 (07)	41 (07)
Uzbekistan	30	56	53	97	97	98	26 (07)	108 (07)	48 (07)
Pacific				50	61	60			
American Samoa									
Australia	34	33	32	47	60	59	30 (09)	96 (09)	38 (09)
Cook Islands	7	9	9	100	100	100	12 (04)	47 (04)	63 (05)
Fiji	27	20	26	63	63	61	5 (03)	20 (03)	21 (08)
French Polynesia									
Guam									
Kiribati	5	6	15	2	2	1	3 (06)	30 (04)	15 (09)
Marshall Islands	3	2	3	100	100	100	6 (08)	25 (08)	27 (09)
Micronesia (F.S.)	10	6	10	100	100	98	6 (05)	23 (05)	32 (09)
Nauru	22	27	25	1	0	0	7 (08)	49 (08)	35 (07)
New Caledonia									
New Zealand	23	22	20	71	70	71	24 (07)	109 (07)	62 (02)
Niue	2	2	1	100	100	100	40 (06)	150 (06)	52 (06)
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau	13	20	21	100	100	42	13 (06)	59 (06)	49 (09)
Papua New Guinea	21	18	21	52	56	41	1 (08)	5 (08)	
Samoa	30	29	13	78	81	63	3 (05)	9 (05)	10 (05)
Solomon Islands	12	8	6	71	67	67	2 (05)	15 (05)	
Tonga	33	28	21	91	83	85	3 (02)	29 (07)	24 (08)
Tuvalu	0	0	0	100	100	100	6 (08)	58 (08)	56 (01)
Vanuatu	26	26	18	72	72	66	1 (08)	17 (08)	17 (08)
Asia and the Pacific				87	87	80			
LLDC				96	95	95			
LDC				95	95	92			
ASEAN				80	79	77			
ECO				99	82	81			
SAARC				93	91	77			
Central Asia				97	96	96			
Pacific island developing econ.				60	63	52			
Low income countries				96	95	93			
Lower middle income countries				89	91	80			
Upper middle income countries				80	78	80			
High income countries				87	87	78			
Africa				69	74	77			
Europe				65	66	66			
Latin America and Carib.				72	71	63			
North America				29	27	26			
Other countries/areas				69	74	70			
World				63	59	60			

I.27 Primary, secondary and tertiary education

	Net enrolment in primary education				Net enrolment in secondary education				Gross enrolment in tertiary education			
	% of primary school-aged children				% of secondary school-aged children				% of tertiary school aged population (within 5 years of secondary school age)			
	1991	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2007	2008	2000	2005	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia	97.6	93.8	92.8		61.8	67.6	70.9		13.7	23.7	26.2	26.8
China	97.4								7.8	19.2	22.1	22.7
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China			93.5	94.0		75.0	75.5	75.2		32.4	42.2	55.6
Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.5	98.0	98.3	47.7	55.3	57.9	58.0
Macao, China	81.1	85.4	89.3	89.9	65.6	76.5	75.9	75.0	26.7	59.1	54.7	56.5
Mongolia		93.6	85.9	88.7	61.7	84.5			30.1	43.5	47.7	49.8
Republic of Korea		99.1	98.1	98.8	93.8	94.7	96.4	95.5	78.3	91.8	96.1	98.1
South-East Asia	94.0	91.9	93.4	93.3	50.8	58.1	63.1	63.1	18.0	21.1	22.4	24.1
Brunei Darussalam	92.0		93.4	93.3		87.4	88.7	88.2	12.9	15.0	15.4	16.0
Cambodia		87.3		88.6	16.2	24.0	34.0		2.1	3.6	5.4	7.0
Indonesia	95.1	94.3	95.6	95.7	49.7	59.2	69.7	68.4		17.5	18.2	21.3
Lao PDR		78.6	78.0	82.4	27.7	36.3	36.0		2.7	7.8	11.5	13.4
Malaysia		96.8	99.9	94.1	64.8	68.7	67.9	68.4	25.9	28.6	32.1	36.5
Myanmar					34.3	42.8	46.4	49.2			10.7	
Philippines	95.5		90.8	91.7		59.0	59.9	60.7		27.4		28.7
Singapore												
Thailand				90.8			69.1	70.7	36.7	44.2	46.0	44.7
Timor-Leste			68.9	75.9								
Viet Nam		95.1			61.1				9.6			
South and South-West Asia	74.5	76.7	85.4	87.1					9.2	11.0	13.5	13.8
Afghanistan							26.8					
Bangladesh			87.2	85.5	41.0	40.1	41.5		4.9	5.6	7.0	
Bhutan		58.4	73.6	83.2	19.0	35.1		45.3	3.1	4.8	5.5	6.6
India		79.4	88.9	91.4					9.6	11.0	13.5	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		92.6	99.1						17.8	22.6	29.8	36.1
Maldives		98.5	96.7	96.2	38.8	64.4	69.4					
Nepal		71.2							4.1			
Pakistan			64.7	66.1		28.4	32.1	32.5		4.5	5.2	5.2
Sri Lanka				99.5								
Turkey	89.3	92.2	91.8	94.7	61.7	72.0	75.0	73.9	23.2	31.5	37.1	38.4
North and Central Asia		93.6	90.1	90.5			81.8	82.9	42.6	54.1	55.5	56.4
Armenia			82.2			84.1	85.7		23.6	28.0	34.2	47.7
Azerbaijan	88.8	88.2	83.9	83.9	71.9	79.0	79.0	91.8	15.7	14.5	14.4	15.0
Georgia			91.3	98.7	76.8	75.7	80.8		38.0	45.9	37.0	34.3
Kazakhstan		87.2	91.0	90.3	87.0	88.9	86.1	85.4	28.2	52.0	51.1	46.9
Kyrgyzstan		86.7	85.1	83.5		80.5	80.4	80.5	34.7	41.4	42.8	52.0
Russian Federation									55.2	71.8	75.0	77.2
Tajikistan		95.9	97.5	97.3	71.2	80.0	81.5	82.5	14.0	17.4	19.8	20.2
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan				88.0			91.7	91.3	13.0	9.7	9.9	9.9
Pacific	89.2	87.8	84.5	84.4	69.6	67.7	67.5	67.1	46.6	52.1	53.0	53.9
American Samoa												
Australia	98.1	94.5	95.1	96.9	90.2	86.3	87.5	88.0	65.5	72.4	75.0	77.0
Cook Islands		92.7			74.7	76.0	78.8					
Fiji		97.5	93.5	89.5	76.1					15.4		
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati		97.0				67.5						
Marshall Islands							52.4					
Micronesia (F.S.)									14.1			
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	99.5	98.2	99.2	99.5					66.0	81.4	79.1	78.5
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau		96.4							40.6			
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa		90.0			64.1				7.4			
Solomon Islands			75.1		18.4		30.2					
Tonga			96.5		72.4				4.8			
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu		93.9	97.3		32.7				4.0			
Asia and the Pacific	86.2	85.6	89.1	90.6	51.2	56.2	58.8		14.1	19.4	21.7	22.3
LLDC	73.8	68.0		74.2	55.8	62.4	62.5	64.2	12.5	15.7	17.0	16.7
LDC	67.5	72.6	81.4	80.9	35.2	37.8	40.0	40.1	5.3	6.1	7.4	7.5
ASEAN	94.0	91.9	93.5	93.3	50.8	58.1	63.2	63.2	18.0	21.2	22.4	24.1
ECO	73.4	70.0	76.4	76.6	48.1	51.3	53.2	54.3	12.2	15.6	18.1	19.5
SAARC	72.6	75.4	84.7	86.4					8.0	9.3	11.4	11.4
Central Asia		91.7	91.4	89.3	78.9	85.6	86.3	87.5	20.4	24.7	24.6	24.9
Pacific island developing econ.	71.5								3.9			
Low income countries	69.2	74.1	82.3	81.6	38.1	41.1	43.2	43.3	7.0	8.3	9.7	10.1
Lower middle income countries	86.6	85.6	89.2	91.0	47.9	54.6	57.7		10.1	15.5	17.8	18.3
Upper middle income countries	94.2	93.4	93.8	94.4	75.4	74.5	74.2	75.5	34.1	44.2	48.7	51.5
High income countries	99.4	98.4	98.3	98.8	95.0	94.7	94.5	94.3	56.5	65.9	68.9	70.8
Africa	57.6	63.1	72.0	76.8	27.1	30.8	32.4	33.2	8.0	9.2	9.5	9.8
Europe	92.4	97.0	96.9	96.7	87.0	89.7	89.7	90.4	49.0	58.8	61.0	62.0
Latin America and Carib.	85.5	92.6	93.8	93.5	61.4	69.4	71.4	72.7	22.7	30.9	35.4	36.9
North America	97.5	94.7	91.4	92.5	86.4	88.5	88.4	88.5	66.7	79.8	79.8	81.0
Other countries/areas	77.5	80.2	85.6	85.2	48.5	57.6	59.9	60.3	18.1	21.9	22.8	23.2
World	81.6	82.6	86.2	87.9	52.2	56.7	58.5	59.5	18.9	24.0	25.9	26.5

I.28 Expected duration of education

	Expected duration of education, primary to tertiary									
	Female					Male				
	Years					Years				
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia	10.0	11.2	11.4	11.7	12.0	10.3	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.6
China			11.0	11.3	11.6			10.8	11.0	11.2
DPR Korea										
Hong Kong, China		13.7	13.7	14.5	15.7		13.9	13.8	14.4	15.3
Japan	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2
Macao, China	12.3	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	12.6	15.7	15.2	15.1	14.7
Mongolia	10.4	13.4	13.7			8.7	11.8	12.1		
Republic of Korea	14.7	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.7	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.8
South-East Asia	10.4	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.7	10.7	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.8
Brunei Darussalam	13.7	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.6
Cambodia	6.6		9.2	9.2		8.3		10.4	10.4	
Indonesia		11.6		12.6	12.5		12.1		12.9	12.8
Lao PDR	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9
Malaysia	12.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.9	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.2
Myanmar										
Philippines		11.9	11.8		12.1		11.4	11.3		11.6
Singapore										
Thailand		12.4	12.3	12.9	12.7		12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	9.9					10.8				
South and South-West Asia	7.2	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5
Afghanistan		5.3	6.1	5.9			9.7	10.6	10.4	
Bangladesh		8.1	8.2	8.3			7.9	8.0	8.0	
Bhutan	7.0	9.4	9.9		10.8	8.5	10.0	10.5		11.2
India	7.3	9.3	9.4	9.8		9.4	10.5	10.6	10.9	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	11.6	11.8	13.0	13.3		12.9	12.6	12.6	12.6	
Maldives	12.4		12.3			12.3		12.5		
Nepal	7.5					9.9				
Pakistan		5.5	5.5	6.0	6.0		7.2	7.1	7.5	7.5
Sri Lanka										
Turkey	9.2	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.3	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.4
North and Central Asia	11.7	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.4	11.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9
Armenia		11.5	12.0	12.4	12.3		10.6	11.1	11.4	11.3
Azerbaijan	10.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7
Georgia	11.7	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.6	11.7	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.6
Kazakhstan	12.6	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.6	12.0	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.6
Kyrgyzstan	11.9	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.2
Russian Federation		14.2	14.3	14.5	14.6		13.2	13.3	13.5	13.6
Tajikistan	8.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.7	12.0	12.3	12.0	12.3
Turkmenistan										
Uzbekistan	10.6	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6
Pacific	14.8	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
American Samoa										
Australia	20.6	20.3	20.5	20.7	20.9	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.4
Cook Islands	12.2	12.9		12.9		11.2	12.0		12.2	
Fiji		13.2					12.7			
French Polynesia										
Guam										
Kiribati	14.3	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.5	11.4	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.7
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru	9.8	10.7	10.4	9.3	9.9	7.7	9.9	9.8	8.4	8.9
New Caledonia										
New Zealand	18.2	20.3	20.3	20.5	20.2	16.6	18.4	18.5	18.9	18.5
Niue	13.6	15.9				12.6	12.3			
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau	15.4					13.7				
Papua New Guinea										
Samoa	12.4	12.5				11.8	12.1			
Solomon Islands	6.3	8.0	8.6	8.8		7.1	8.6	9.2	9.4	
Tonga	13.3		13.8			12.9		13.5		
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	9.7					9.6				
Asia and the Pacific	8.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.7	9.8	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1
LLDC	7.6	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.2	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.2
LDC	6.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9
ASEAN	10.4	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.7	10.7	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.8
ECO	7.1	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.0
SAARC	6.9	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.4	8.8	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.4
Central Asia	10.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3
Pacific island developing econ.										
Low income countries	7.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2
Lower middle income countries	8.5	9.9	10.0	10.3	10.6	9.6	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0
Upper middle income countries	11.3	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.1
High income countries	15.2	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6
Africa	6.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.0	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7
Europe	15.3	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.1	14.9	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4
Latin America and Carib.	13.0	13.5	13.6	13.8	13.9	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2
North America	15.7	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2
Other countries/areas	9.0	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1
World	9.3	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.9	10.2	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4

I.29 Gender disparity in education

	Gender parity index											
	Net primary enrolment				Net secondary enrolment				Gross tertiary enrolment			
	Female-to-male ratio				Female-to-male ratio				Female-to-male ratio			
	2000	2005	2007	2008	2000	2005	2007	2008	2000	2005	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia	1.02	1.04	1.04		0.95	1.02	1.03		0.74	0.88	0.95	0.99
China										0.91	1.00	1.04
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China		0.98	1.00	1.01		1.02	1.02	1.03		1.03	1.04	1.05
Japan					1.01		1.00	1.00	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.88
Macao, China	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.98	1.08	1.04	1.01	1.00	0.95	0.69	0.88	0.91
Mongolia	1.02	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.22	1.12			1.76	1.60	1.55	1.57
Republic of Korea	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.60	0.65	0.67	0.69
South-East Asia	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.03	1.04	1.03	0.99	0.97	1.11	1.07
Brunei Darussalam		1.01	1.00	1.00		1.05	1.05	1.04	1.87	2.02	1.88	1.99
Cambodia	0.92		0.96	0.96	0.56	0.84	0.87		0.34	0.47	0.56	0.54
Indonesia	0.97	0.97		0.97	0.95	0.99	1.01	0.99		0.79	0.99	0.92
Lao PDR	0.92	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.78	0.85	0.87		0.53	0.71	0.72	0.78
Malaysia	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.29	1.29	1.30
Myanmar					1.05	0.97	1.00				1.37	
Philippines		1.02	1.02	1.02		1.20	1.20	1.19		1.23		1.24
Singapore												
Thailand			0.98	0.98			1.14	1.10	1.17	1.13	1.25	1.22
Timor-Leste		0.96	0.96	0.96								
Viet Nam									0.72			
South and South-West Asia	0.85	0.94	0.95	0.95					0.67	0.74	0.75	0.76
Afghanistan							0.38					
Bangladesh		1.05		1.02	1.02	1.06	1.05		0.49	0.52	0.55	
Bhutan	0.90	1.00		1.02	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.52	0.67	0.58	0.59
India	0.84	0.96	0.96						0.66	0.71	0.70	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	0.97		1.01						0.85	1.04	1.10	1.14
Maldives	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.17							
Nepal	0.82								0.40			
Pakistan		0.76	0.82	0.83		0.77	0.76	0.76		0.88	0.85	0.85
Sri Lanka			1.00	1.01								
Turkey	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.98	0.80	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.78
North and Central Asia	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99			0.99	0.99	1.23	1.30	1.30	1.30
Armenia		1.05	1.04			1.03	1.06		1.09	1.22	1.20	1.33
Azerbaijan	0.99	0.94	0.99	0.99	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.99	0.71	0.87	0.83	0.79
Georgia		0.99	0.97	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.96		0.96	1.03	1.10	1.19
Kazakhstan	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.18	1.43	1.44	1.44
Kyrgyzstan	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99		1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.25	1.30	1.36
Russian Federation										1.36	1.36	1.36
Tajikistan	0.93	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.87	0.85	0.86	0.88	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.40
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan			0.97	0.98			0.97	0.98	0.83	0.70	0.71	0.68
Pacific	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.95	1.03	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.32
American Samoa												
Australia	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.23	1.25	1.28	1.30
Cook Islands	1.02		0.98		1.14	1.12	1.12					
Fiji	1.00	0.99		0.99	1.10					1.20		
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati						1.10						
Marshall Islands			0.99				1.07					
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01					1.46	1.48	1.49	1.48
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau	0.96								2.35			
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa	1.01		1.02		1.14				0.93			
Solomon Islands		0.98	0.98		0.82		0.90					
Tonga		0.98			1.10				1.63			
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu	0.99	0.98			1.14							
Asia and the Pacific	0.94	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.78	0.79	0.79		0.85	0.92	0.96	0.97
LLDC	0.80		0.87	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.89	1.01	0.98	1.01
LDC	0.92	0.97	0.97	0.95	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.69
ASEAN	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.03	1.04	1.03	0.99	0.97	1.11	1.07
ECO	0.81	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.80	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.93	0.95	0.97
SAARC	0.84	0.94	0.95	0.95					0.64	0.69	0.69	0.69
Central Asia	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.92	1.06	1.06	1.07
Pacific island developing econ.									0.83			
Low income countries	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.78
Lower middle income countries	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.73	0.75	0.75		0.78	0.86	0.92	0.93
Upper middle income countries	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.92	1.10	1.19	1.19	1.20
High income countries	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.84	0.85	0.86
Africa	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.85		0.84	0.84	0.71	0.76	0.77	0.77
Europe	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.18	1.25	1.26	1.27
Latin America and Carib.	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.19	1.21	1.26	1.26
North America	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.32	1.40	1.41	1.40
Other countries/areas	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.87	0.88	0.91	0.91	0.94	1.00	0.99	0.99
World	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.99	1.05	1.07	1.08

I.30 Primary school completion rates and literacy rates

	Education survival rate, last grade of primary			Adult literacy rate			Gender parity index for adult literacy rate		
	% of grade 1 students			% of population aged 15 and above			Female-to-male ratio		
	Earliest	2005	Latest	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2009	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2009
East and North-East Asia				81.1	92.0	94.5	0.82	0.92	0.95
China				77.8 (90)	90.9 (00)	94.0 (09)	0.78 (90)	0.91 (00)	0.94 (09)
DPR Korea						100.0 (08)			1.00 (08)
Hong Kong, China	99.1 (01)	99.6	99.5 (07)						
Japan									
Macao, China			98.1 (08)		91.3 (01)	93.5 (06)		0.92 (01)	0.94 (06)
Mongolia	87.2 (99)	90.9 (03)	94.4 (07)		97.8 (00)	97.5 (09)		1.00 (00)	1.01 (09)
Republic of Korea	99.2 (99)	98.6	98.4 (07)						
South-East Asia				84.7	90.2	92.4	0.89	0.94	0.95
Brunei Darussalam		96.5	96.2 (07)	87.8 (91)	92.7 (01)	95.3 (09)	0.89 (91)	0.95 (01)	0.97 (09)
Cambodia	54.7 (00)	55.1	54.5 (07)		73.6 (04)	77.6 (08)		0.76 (04)	0.83 (08)
Indonesia	85.9 (01)	83.4 (04)	80.0 (07)	81.5 (90)	90.4 (04)	92.2 (08)	0.86 (90)	0.92 (04)	0.93 (06)
Lao PDR	54.6 (99)	62.2	67.0 (07)		68.7 (01)	72.7 (05)		0.79 (01)	0.77 (05)
Malaysia		89.3	95.9 (07)	82.9 (91)	88.7 (00)	92.5 (09)	0.87 (91)	0.93 (00)	0.95 (09)
Myanmar	55.2 (00)	71.5	69.6 (08)		89.9 (00)	92.0 (09)		0.92 (00)	0.94 (09)
Philippines	75.3 (01)	70.4	75.3 (07)	93.6 (90)	92.6 (03)	95.4 (08)	0.99 (90)	1.02 (03)	1.01 (09)
Singapore			98.7 (08)	89.1 (90)	92.5 (00)	94.7 (09)	0.87 (90)	0.92 (00)	0.94 (09)
Thailand					92.6 (00)	93.5 (05)		0.95 (00)	0.96 (05)
Timor-Leste					37.6 (01)	50.6 (07)		0.66 (01)	0.73 (07)
Viet Nam	82.8 (99)			87.6 (89)	90.2 (00)	92.8 (09)	0.89 (89)	0.92 (00)	0.95 (09)
South and South-West Asia				48.7	60.3	63.7	0.57	0.68	0.71
Afghanistan									
Bangladesh		54.8	66.6 (08)	35.3 (91)	47.5 (01)	55.9 (09)	0.58 (91)	0.76 (01)	0.84 (09)
Bhutan	81.5 (99)	84.3	89.5 (08)			52.8 (05)			0.59 (05)
India	62.0 (99)	65.8	68.5 (06)	48.2 (91)	61.0 (01)	62.8 (06)	0.55 (91)	0.65 (01)	0.68 (06)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	97.4 (00)		94.3 (08)	65.5 (91)	77.0 (02)	85.0 (08)	0.76 (91)	0.84 (02)	0.90 (08)
Maldives				96.0 (90)	96.3 (00)	98.4 (06)	1.00 (90)	1.00 (00)	1.00 (06)
Nepal	59.0 (99)	61.6 (04)	61.7 (07)	33.0 (91)	48.6 (01)	59.1 (09)	0.35 (91)	0.56 (01)	0.65 (09)
Pakistan		69.7 (04)	60.2 (08)		42.7 (98)	55.5 (08)		0.53 (98)	0.58 (08)
Sri Lanka		93.4	88.7 (08)		90.7 (01)	90.6 (08)		0.97 (01)	0.97 (08)
Turkey		97.8	94.2 (07)	79.2 (90)	87.4 (04)	90.8 (09)	0.76 (90)	0.84 (04)	0.89 (09)
North and Central Asia				98.0	99.3	99.5	0.97	0.99	1.00
Armenia		98.5	97.7 (06)	98.8 (89)	99.4 (01)	99.5 (09)	0.99 (89)	0.99 (01)	1.00 (09)
Azerbaijan	96.3 (99)	97.1	98.4 (08)		98.8 (99)	99.5 (07)		0.99 (99)	0.99 (07)
Georgia	99.1 (99)	85.7 (04)	94.6 (08)		99.7 (02)	99.7 (09)		1.00 (02)	1.00 (09)
Kazakhstan	95.0 (00)	99.3	98.8 (09)	97.5 (89)	99.5 (99)	99.7 (09)	0.97 (89)	1.00 (99)	1.00 (09)
Kyrgyzstan	94.5 (99)	98.1	96.2 (08)		98.7 (99)	99.2 (09)		0.99 (99)	0.99 (09)
Russian Federation	94.8 (99)		95.2 (07)	98.0 (89)	99.4 (02)	99.6 (09)	0.97 (89)	1.00 (02)	1.00 (09)
Tajikistan	95.8 (99)	98.7	99.2 (07)	97.7 (89)	99.5 (00)	99.7 (09)	0.98 (89)	1.00 (00)	1.00 (09)
Turkmenistan					98.8 (95)	99.6 (09)		0.99 (95)	1.00 (09)
Uzbekistan	99.5 (99)	98.4	98.4 (08)		98.6 (00)	99.3 (09)		0.99 (00)	0.99 (09)
Pacific				93.2	93.6	93.0	0.98	0.98	0.99
American Samoa									
Australia									
Cook Islands									
Fiji	82.1 (99)	92.8 (03)							
French Polynesia									
Guam				95.3 (94)			1.00 (94)		
Kiribati	69.4 (01)	78.9 (03)							
Marshall Islands			83.5 (08)						
Micronesia (F.S.)									
Nauru	25.4 (01)								
New Caledonia				93.1 (89)	96.1 (96)	96.4 (09)	0.98 (89)	0.99 (96)	0.99 (09)
New Zealand									
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea					57.3 (00)	60.1 (09)		0.80 (00)	0.89 (09)
Samoa	90.0 (99)			97.9 (91)	98.6 (04)	98.8 (09)	0.99 (91)	0.99 (04)	1.00 (09)
Solomon Islands					76.6 (99)			0.82 (99)	
Tonga		90.4			98.9 (96)	99.0 (06)		1.00 (96)	1.00 (06)
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu	68.9 (99)		71.5 (08)	68.5 (94)	78.2 (04)	82.0 (09)	0.92 (94)	0.95 (04)	0.96 (09)
Asia and the Pacific				71.4	80.3	82.7	0.79	0.86	0.88
LLDC				75.0	76.9	78.2	0.87	0.88	0.88
LDC				47.1	56.7	62.2	0.67	0.78	0.83
ASEAN				84.8	90.3	92.4	0.89	0.94	0.95
ECO				63.2	68.8	74.2	0.73	0.79	0.81
SAARC				46.5	57.9	61.1	0.55	0.65	0.68
Central Asia				98.0	99.0	99.5	0.98	0.99	1.00
Pacific island developing econ.				62.9	65.3	67.1	0.82	0.85	0.90
Low income countries				54.6	62.2	66.8	0.75	0.82	0.86
Lower middle income countries				68.2	79.0	81.7	0.74	0.84	0.86
Upper middle income countries				88.9	92.0	94.3	0.92	0.94	0.96
High income countries				97.7	97.7	97.7	0.98	0.98	0.98
Africa				52.2	58.1	63.3	0.66	0.71	0.76
Europe				98.4	98.8	99.1	0.99	0.99	1.00
Latin America and Carib.				84.3	89.7	91.1	0.96	0.98	0.98
North America				98.9	98.7	98.9	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other countries/areas				69.9	78.7	82.4	0.72	0.81	0.84
World				75.7	81.8	83.7	0.84	0.89	0.90

I.31 Illiterate population

	Illiterate adults					
	Total			Female		
	Thousands			Thousands		
	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2009	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2009
East and North-East Asia	184 972	89 265	68 557	129 332	64 673	50 325
China	181 415 (90)	85 307 (00)	64 604 (09)	126 821 (90)	61 858 (00)	47 477 (09)
DPR Korea						
Hong Kong, China		31 (01)	28 (06)		23 (01)	21 (06)
Japan			0.3 (08)			0.2 (08)
Macao, China						
Mongolia		35 (00)	50 (09)		20 (00)	21 (09)
Republic of Korea						
South-East Asia	43 332	35 989	31 593	29 162	23 815	21 085
Brunei Darussalam	21 (91)	17 (01)	14 (09)	14 (91)	11 (01)	9 (09)
Cambodia		2 216 (04)	2 143 (08)		1 603 (04)	1 460 (08)
Indonesia	20 936 (90)	14 824 (04)	12 859 (08)	14 154 (90)	10 262 (04)	9 080 (08)
Lao PDR		984 (01)	961 (05)		626 (01)	659 (05)
Malaysia	1 989 (91)	1 749 (00)	1 461 (09)	1 315 (91)	1 119 (00)	930 (09)
Myanmar		3 229 (00)	2 918 (09)		2 260 (00)	1 985 (09)
Philippines	2 378 (90)	3 872 (03)	2 720 (08)	1 261 (90)	1 684 (03)	1 240 (08)
Singapore	259 (90)	233 (00)	210 (09)	201 (90)	179 (00)	160 (09)
Thailand		3 433 (00)	3 298 (05)		2 279 (00)	2 210 (05)
Timor-Leste		262 (01)	287 (07)		145 (01)	165 (07)
Viet Nam	4 856 (89)	5 169 (00)	4 723 (09)	3 574 (89)	3 646 (00)	3 189 (09)
South and South-West Asia	405 037	398 816	415 550	247 368	251 730	265 222
Afghanistan						
Bangladesh	43 939 (91)	48 059 (01)	49 037 (09)	24 651 (91)	26 772 (01)	27 000 (09)
Bhutan			202 (05)			122 (05)
India	284 027 (91)	269 823 (01)	283 105 (06)	174 661 (91)	174 673 (01)	184 308 (06)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	11 127 (91)	11 099 (02)	8 292 (08)	6 849 (91)	7 042 (02)	5 277 (08)
Maldives	5 (90)	6 (00)	3 (06)	2 (90)	3 (00)	2 (06)
Nepal	7 525 (91)	7 646 (01)	7 604 (09)	4 656 (91)	4 947 (01)	5 070 (09)
Pakistan		46 625 (98)	50 020 (08)		27 743 (98)	32 203 (08)
Sri Lanka		1 301 (01)	1 425 (08)		768 (01)	851 (08)
Turkey	7 442 (90)	6 276 (04)	5 006 (09)	5 618 (90)	5 094 (04)	4 015 (09)
North and Central Asia	3 184	1 124 (04)	814	2 698	834 (04)	572
Armenia	31 (89)	14 (01)	12 (09)	24 (89)	11 (01)	8 (09)
Azerbaijan		66 (99)	33 (07)		53 (99)	26 (07)
Georgia		13 (02)	10 (09)		9 (02)	6 (09)
Kazakhstan	278 (89)	53 (99)	38 (09)	229 (89)	41 (99)	27 (09)
Kyrgyzstan		41 (99)	29 (09)		30 (99)	20 (09)
Russian Federation	2 284 (89)	676 (02)	533 (09)	2 004 (89)	507 (02)	372 (09)
Tajikistan	68 (89)	20 (00)	14 (09)	51 (89)	14 (00)	10 (09)
Turkmenistan		31 (95)	16 (09)		23 (95)	11 (09)
Uzbekistan		211 (00)	129 (09)		147 (00)	90 (09)
Pacific	1 410	1 538	1 839	805	877	1 007
American Samoa						
Australia						
Cook Islands						
Fiji						
French Polynesia						
Guam	5 (94)			2 (94)		
Kiribati						
Marshall Islands						
Micronesia (F.S.)						
Nauru						
New Caledonia	8 (89)	5 (96)	7 (09)	4 (89)	3 (96)	4 (09)
New Zealand						
Niue						
Northern Mariana Islands						
Palau						
Papua New Guinea		1 351 (00)	1 618 (09)		765 (00)	877 (09)
Samoa	2 (91)	2 (04)	1 (09)	1 (91)	1 (04)	1 (09)
Solomon Islands		55 (99)			35 (99)	
Tonga		0.6 (96)	0.6 (06)		0.3 (96)	0.3 (06)
Tuvalu						
Vanuatu	30 (94)	27 (04)	26 (09)	16 (94)	15 (04)	14 (09)
Asia and the Pacific	637 936	526 731	518 353	409 365	341 929	338 211
LLDC	16 186	17 081	19 945	9 994	10 598	12 441
LDC	66 919	70 467	74 114	39 103	41 094	42 900
ASEAN	43 024	35 726	31 306	28 992	23 670	20 920
ECO	68 876	72 203	74 433	43 144	44 753	48 055
SAARC	386 469	381 441	402 253	234 902	239 594	255 930
Central Asia	900	448	282	694	327	200
Pacific island developing econ.	1 365	1 489	1 759	780	849	964
Low income countries	66 674	70 209	73 638	38 977	40 945	42 627
Lower middle income countries	544 329	432 524	425 125	351 637	284 185	281 885
Upper middle income countries	23 242	19 955	15 384	16 103	13 878	10 661
High income countries	3 691	4 044	4 206	2 648	2 922	3 038
Africa	178 046	203 061	215 306	110 486	127 252	134 730
Europe	7 276	5 614	4 402	5 141	3 819	2 894
Latin America and Carib.	46 714	38 934	36 699	26 068	21 476	20 362
North America	2 591	3 298	3 119	1 298	1 590	1 552
Other countries/areas	15 225	15 368	15 350	9 969	10 173	10 323
World	887 675	792 907	793 091	562 271	506 191	508 002

I.32 Total public expenditure on education

Public expenditure on education														
	% of GDP							% of total government expenditure						
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia														
China														
DPR Korea														
Hong Kong, China		4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3		23.3	23.3	23.0	23.9	23.2	23.0
Japan	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5		10.5	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	
Macao, China	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	13.9	15.2	14.0	14.1	14.9	16.2	14.0
Mongolia	5.8		4.7			5.1		15.8		13.6			13.3	
Republic of Korea		4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.2			15.0	16.5	15.3	15.2	14.8	
South-East Asia														
Brunei Darussalam	3.7							9.1						
Cambodia	1.7		1.7			1.6		14.7					12.4	
Indonesia		3.2	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.5	2.8		16.0	14.2	14.9	17.2	18.7	17.9
Lao PDR	1.5		2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.3	7.4		10.8	11.7	14.0	15.8	12.2
Malaysia	6.0	7.5	5.9	7.5	4.7	4.5	4.1	26.7	28.0	25.2			18.2	17.2
Myanmar	0.6							8.7						
Philippines	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	13.9	17.2	16.4	15.2	16.7	15.9	16.9
Singapore							2.6							15.3
Thailand	5.4		4.2	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.8	31.0		26.8	25.0	25.0	20.9	20.5
Timor-Leste							11.3							11.7
Viet Nam							5.3							19.8
South and South-West Asia														
Afghanistan														
Bangladesh	2.4	2.4	2.2		2.5	2.6	2.4	15.0	15.5	14.8		14.2	15.8	14.0
Bhutan	5.8			7.2			4.8	13.8			17.2			
India	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1			12.7	10.7					
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.8	18.3	17.7	17.9	22.8	18.6	19.5	20.0
Maldives		8.1	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.1				15.0	11.0	14.8	12.0
Nepal	3.0	3.1					3.8	13.2	14.9					19.0
Pakistan	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9			6.4	10.9	12.2	11.2	
Sri Lanka														
Turkey	2.6	3.0	3.1											
North and Central Asia														
Armenia	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	12.8	11.1	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.0	12.8
Azerbaijan	3.9	3.3		2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	23.8	19.2		19.6	17.4	12.6	11.9
Georgia	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	11.7	11.6	13.1	8.8	9.3	7.8	7.2
Kazakhstan	3.3		2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8		12.1						
Kyrgyzstan	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.5	5.9	20.3	22.2	23.1	24.4	25.0	25.6	19.0
Russian Federation	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.9			10.6	12.3	12.9				
Tajikistan	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5		16.3	16.9	18.0	19.0	18.2	18.7
Turkmenistan														
Uzbekistan														
Pacific														
American Samoa														
Australia	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5		13.8	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.8		
Cook Islands														
Fiji	5.9		6.2					22.8						
French Polynesia														
Guam														
Kiribati	11.3													
Marshall Islands	15.0	12.5	12.0						15.8					
Micronesia (F.S.)	6.9													
Nauru													7.5	
New Caledonia														
New Zealand		6.6	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1			20.9		15.5	19.7		
Niue														
Northern Mariana Islands														
Palau	9.8													
Papua New Guinea														
Samoa	4.0						5.7	13.3						13.4
Solomon Islands														
Tonga	5.9	5.1	3.9					16.5	13.5					
Tuvalu														
Vanuatu	6.8	8.2				6.4		16.9						28.1
Asia and the Pacific														
LLDC														
LDC														
ASEAN														
ECO														
SAARC														
Central Asia														
Pacific island developing econ.														
Low income countries														
Lower middle income countries														
Upper middle income countries														
High income countries														
Africa														
Europe														
Latin America and Carib.														
North America														
Other countries/areas														
World														

I.33 Per capita public expenditure on education

	Public expenditure per pupil											
	Primary education				Secondary education				Tertiary education			
	% of GDP per capita				% of GDP per capita				% of GDP per capita			
	1999	2000	2005	Latest	1999	2000	2005	Latest	1999	2000	2005	Latest
East and North-East Asia												
China					11.5				90.0			
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China		12.4 (01)	14.6	13.8 (09)		17.7 (01)	19.6	16.7 (09)			59.7	56.2 (09)
Japan	21.1	21.6	22.2	21.7 (07)	20.9	21.2	22.4	22.4 (07)	15.1	17.7	19.2	20.1 (07)
Macao, China		8.5	8.0 (03)			11.5			60.9	61.6	22.9	16.4 (08)
Mongolia			12.7 (04)	16.2 (09)			11.8 (04)			33.2 (02)	20.3 (04)	
Republic of Korea	18.4	15.7 (01)	17.5	17.0 (07)	15.7	20.3 (01)	21.9	22.2 (07)	8.4	4.8 (02)	8.7	9.0 (07)
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		5.9				6.3 (01)				43.6 (01)		
Indonesia				11.0 (08)				12.5 (08)				16.2 (08)
Lao PDR	2.3	8.0 (02)	10.0		4.5	9.0 (02)			68.6	70.6		
Malaysia		12.5	14.0 (04)	14.3 (08)		21.7	20.3 (04)	12.4 (08)		81.1	68.2 (04)	34.0 (08)
Myanmar			2.6 (03)			6.9 (01)	2.8 (03)			28.0 (01)		
Philippines		12.8	8.6	9.0 (07)		11.0	9.2	9.1 (07)		15.4	11.6	9.6 (07)
Singapore				11.6 (10)				17.6 (10)				28.9 (10)
Thailand		17.8	14.4 (04)	24.0 (09)		15.9 (01)	15.9 (04)	9.1 (09)		36.0	25.6	22.3 (09)
Timor-Leste												92.7 (09)
Viet Nam				19.7 (08)				17.3 (08)				61.7 (08)
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh				10.7 (08)	12.5	11.5	15.6 (04)	14.9 (08)	50.7	45.9	46.8 (04)	39.8 (07)
Bhutan		10.5		7.2 (09)		75.5		31.5 (09)		420.0		150.4 (08)
India	11.9	14.5	8.7	8.6 (06)	24.7	24.8	16.2	15.7 (06)		95.0	56.2	53.2 (06)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		9.1 (01)	11.6	15.1 (09)		9.9 (01)	12.3	21.0 (09)		34.8 (01)	23.2	22.2 (09)
Maldives		18.8 (03)	21.3	26.3 (08)				29.0 (06)				
Nepal	9.1	10.3	11.4 (03)	17.6 (09)	13.1	11.6	9.6 (03)	11.3 (08)		141.6	65.6 (03)	55.5 (09)
Pakistan												
Sri Lanka												
Turkey		9.8	12.8 (04)			9.6	11.0 (04)			33.5	31.0 (04)	
North and Central Asia												
Armenia				11.0 (08)				18.8 (08)				6.8 (08)
Azerbaijan	6.9	7.6	6.0	5.2 (06)	17.0	18.2	9.6	8.0 (06)	19.1	15.9	9.8	15.6 (09)
Georgia				14.5 (08)				15.2 (08)				11.2 (08)
Kazakhstan										11.4 (02)	5.6	7.9 (07)
Kyrgyzstan									24.3	15.8	21.8	17.3 (08)
Russian Federation										10.9	12.6	13.2 (06)
Tajikistan										24.8 (02)	14.2	21.8 (08)
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Australia	16.4	15.9	17.0	16.4 (07)	15.0	13.3	15.2	14.5 (07)	26.6	25.6	21.5	20.2 (07)
Cook Islands												
Fiji			17.5 (04)				16.2 (04)				63.1 (04)	
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati	26.4	25.3										
Marshall Islands		24.8 (02)			28.0	29.2 (02)				77.7 (02)		
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	20.2	20.3	19.3	17.6 (07)	24.1	22.7	21.4	19.6 (07)	40.1	36.3 (01)	25.5	28.6 (07)
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau		45.0 (01)				9.6 (01)				81.9 (01)		
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa	9.1	8.2			10.0	9.6			212.7	137.1		
Solomon Islands												
Tonga		13.3 (02)	9.8 (04)			9.4 (02)	7.5 (04)				127.6 (04)	
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu	11.2	13.2		16.1 (09)	71.1	60.9		19.1 (09)	116.8	144.9		
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												

I.34 Pupil-teacher ratio

	Pupils to teacher ratio													
	Primary education							Secondary education						
	Pupils per teacher							Pupils per teacher						
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009	2000	2003	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	20.0	21.2	20.3	19.4	18.0	17.8		17.0	18.1	17.8	17.5	16.1	15.8	
China		21.1			17.7	17.6	17.2	17.1	18.6			16.4	16.0	15.7
DPR Korea														
Hong Kong, China	21.3	19.8	18.8	18.3	16.9	16.5	15.9							
Japan	20.7	19.6	19.2	18.9	18.5	18.3		14.0	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.1	
Macao, China	30.0	26.0	24.4	23.2	20.4	18.2	17.3	23.9	24.8	23.2	22.4	20.5	19.0	17.1
Mongolia	32.6	30.8	32.9	34.2	31.6	31.1	30.4	19.9	21.5	22.7	22.4			
Republic of Korea	32.1	30.1	29.0	27.9	25.6	24.1		21.0	17.7	17.8	18.1	18.1	18.1	
South-East Asia	25.9	23.8	23.4	23.2	21.7	20.6		21.1	19.9	19.7	18.4	17.8	16.9	
Brunei Darussalam	13.7	12.2	10.9	10.1	12.7	12.6	11.9	10.9	10.6	10.2	10.1	10.8	10.5	10.5
Cambodia	50.1	56.2	55.1	53.2	50.9	48.5	49.1	18.5	23.6	25.1		28.9		
Indonesia	22.4	20.3	20.1	20.4	18.8	17.5	16.6	15.8	14.2	14.2	12.5	13.0	12.0	12.6
Lao PDR	30.1	30.6	31.4	31.5	30.1	30.5		21.3	25.7	26.6	24.8	23.6	22.8	
Malaysia	19.6	17.5	17.5	16.9	15.1	14.6		18.4	17.7	17.4	16.3	15.0	14.2	
Myanmar	32.8	32.8	32.0	30.9	29.1	28.8	28.4	31.9	32.6	33.0	33.1	32.8	34.5	34.2
Philippines		34.9	34.5	35.1	33.7				37.1	37.5	37.9	35.1		
Singapore					20.4	19.3	17.4					17.0	16.4	14.9
Thailand	20.8	19.1			17.7	16.0			24.0			21.0	21.2	
Timor-Leste		46.8	50.7	34.2	30.8		29.1			27.6	23.7			
Viet Nam	29.5	24.7	23.0	21.6	20.4	19.9	19.5	28.0	25.6	24.5	23.9	21.8	20.7	
South and South-West Asia	38.3	39.2	38.7	38.7	38.8			32.8	31.6	31.3	30.5	29.9		
Afghanistan					42.8	43.0						31.6		
Bangladesh				47.0	44.8	43.7	45.8	38.4	31.1	27.4	23.9	25.2	27.1	
Bhutan	41.1			31.1		29.9	27.7	32.5			28.1		23.7	20.6
India	40.0	41.3	40.2					33.6	32.3	32.7				
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	26.1	23.6	22.6	21.7	21.8	21.3	20.3							
Maldives	22.7	18.2	22.7	20.1	14.5	13.3	12.7	15.3	13.7					
Nepal	42.6	35.7	35.8	39.7	40.0	37.8	33.3	30.2	34.7				40.9	
Pakistan	33.0	34.8	37.5	38.3	40.0	40.7	39.7			41.9				
Sri Lanka		23.4	22.5	21.9	23.8	23.5	23.1		19.7	19.5				
Turkey														
North and Central Asia	19.0	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.0	16.9		10.0	10.4	10.4	10.5	9.8	9.7	
Armenia		18.8	20.3	21.2	19.3				6.9	7.9	8.6	7.8	7.4	
Azerbaijan	18.7	15.3	14.3	13.4	11.6	11.3	11.1	7.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	7.8		8.0
Georgia	16.8	14.5				8.7	8.9	7.5	9.2				7.5	7.6
Kazakhstan	18.7	18.5	17.9	17.3	16.5	16.6	16.4	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.4	10.0	9.7
Kyrgyzstan	24.1	24.5	24.2	24.5	24.2	24.2	24.0	13.3	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.6		
Russian Federation	17.6	16.6		16.7	17.1	17.4					9.5	8.6	8.5	
Tajikistan	21.8	22.4	21.5	21.3	21.6	22.7		16.4	17.3	15.7	16.4	16.5	16.6	
Turkmenistan														
Uzbekistan	21.4	21.1	20.1	19.9	18.2	17.6	17.1	11.5	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.1	12.6	12.3
Pacific	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.8	19.7									
American Samoa														
Australia														
Cook Islands	17.8	15.7	16.7	16.1	16.2	16.3	15.3	13.9	15.0		15.6	14.7		15.3
Fiji	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.2		26.0		20.2	24.6	22.4		22.9	18.7	
French Polynesia														
Guam														
Kiribati	31.7	26.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	25.0		17.6	19.9	18.6	17.0	17.7	17.4	
Marshall Islands		14.5							14.9					
Micronesia (F.S.)					16.6									
Nauru	21.5	21.8	26.4	27.9	19.9	22.4		17.4	19.0	13.4	15.4	20.9		
New Caledonia														
New Zealand	18.4	17.8	16.4	16.3	15.7	15.3		15.5	14.2	13.2	14.7	14.6	14.5	
Niue	14.7		11.5	11.9				11.8		8.4	8.2			
Northern Mariana Islands														
Palau	15.7			12.5				15.1						
Papua New Guinea	35.4	36.2	35.5	34.6										
Samoa	24.0	25.0	25.0		32.8		31.7	21.2	20.8	20.8				21.1
Solomon Islands								10.1						
Tonga	22.1	21.7	20.3	20.3				14.6						
Tuvalu	19.7	17.9	19.2											
Vanuatu	22.5	21.7	20.0		23.8			24.7						
Asia and the Pacific	26.1	27.2	26.8	26.4	25.5	25.2		20.1	20.6	20.5	20.1	19.3	19.2	
LLDC	26.9	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.2	28.0		12.5	13.9	14.0	14.3	14.1	14.2	
LDC	44.5	43.8	43.0	42.2	40.2	39.3		33.9	30.7	28.6	26.4	27.7	29.4	
ASEAN	25.8	23.8	23.3	23.2	21.7	20.6		21.1	19.9	19.7	18.4	17.8	16.9	
ECO	27.7	28.9	29.5	29.4	29.7	29.9		20.9	21.7	21.2	20.4	19.2		
SAARC	40.0	41.0	40.3	40.3	40.3			33.7	32.2	32.2	31.5	31.6		
Central Asia	20.5	19.7	18.8	18.4	16.9	16.5		10.8	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.2	
Pacific island developing econ.	29.7	29.3	28.8	29.3	29.4									
Low income countries	41.7	41.5	40.8	40.1	38.4	37.6		29.6	27.7	25.9	24.4	25.3	26.5	
Lower middle income countries	25.8	27.1	26.7	26.4	25.3	25.1		21.7	22.2	22.1	21.7	20.7	20.4	
Upper middle income countries	22.4	21.0	20.5	20.3	20.0	19.8				14.2	14.0	12.8	12.7	
High income countries	22.4	21.4	20.9	20.5	19.8	19.3		16.0	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.1	
Africa	37.4	38.3	38.3	38.8	40.5	40.5		20.9	22.5	22.8	22.7	21.6	20.9	
Europe	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.7		12.4	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.3	
Latin America and Carib.	25.4	23.8	23.7	23.4	23.7	23.0		18.8	17.1	16.8	16.5	17.7	17.1	
North America	15.2	15.0	14.4	14.4	14.0	13.9		14.9	15.2	15.2	15.2	14.9	14.7	
Other countries/areas	18.8	17.6	17.0	16.5	15.7	15.3		14.8	14.9	15.5	15.3	14.8	14.7	
World	25.3	25.9	25.6	25.5	25.1	24.9		18.2	18.4	18.3	18.1	17.7	17.5	

I.35 R&D expenditure and human resources for research

	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D						Researchers, full-time equivalents			Women researchers		
	% of GDP			PPP\$ per capita			Per million inhabitants			% of R&D headcount		
	Earliest	2005	Latest	Earliest	2005	Latest	Earliest	2005	Latest	Earliest	2005	Latest
East and North-East Asia												
China	0.57 (96)	1.32	1.47 (08)	9 (96)	54	90 (08)	448 (96)	853	1 191 (08)			
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	0.43 (98)	0.79	0.77 (09)	100 (98)	279	335 (09)	1 047 (98)	2 619	2 746 (09)			
Japan	2.81 (96)	3.32	3.44 (08)	661 (96)	1 010	1 167 (08)	4 909 (96)	5 340	5 159 (08)	10.7 (01)	11.9	13.0 (08)
Macao, China	0.07 (01)	0.09	0.08 (09)	14 (01)	33	45 (09)	255 (01)	610	725 (09)	19.0 (01)	27.6	32.2 (09)
Mongolia	0.19 (97)	0.26	0.26 (09)	3 (97)	7	9 (09)				52.2 (96)	47.3	48.1 (09)
Republic of Korea	2.42 (96)	2.79	3.36 (08)	339 (96)	644	912 (08)	2 209 (96)	3 780	4 904 (08)	9.1 (97)	12.9	15.6 (08)
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia												
Indonesia	0.07 (00)			2 (00)			219 (00)					
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	0.22 (96)		0.63 (06)	17 (96)		80 (06)	90 (96)		372 (06)			37.7 (06)
Myanmar	0.06 (97)						7 (97)			85.7 (97)		
Philippines		0.12	0.11 (07)		3	4 (07)		81	78 (07)		52.0	52.3 (07)
Singapore	1.37 (96)	2.19	2.61 (08)	367 (96)	996	1 422 (08)	2 535 (96)	5 575	6 033 (08)		26.3	28.0 (08)
Thailand	0.12 (96)	0.23	0.21 (07)	6 (96)	16	17 (07)	100 (96)	311	319 (07)	45.5 (96)	50.3	51.2 (07)
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam												
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh										14.0 (97)		
Bhutan												
India	0.65 (96)	0.78	0.76 (07)	8 (96)	17	21 (07)	154 (96)	137		8.7 (96)	14.8	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	0.55 (01)	0.73	0.79 (08)	37 (01)	67	88 (08)			740 (08)			26.6 (08)
Maldives												
Nepal												
Pakistan	0.16 (97)	0.44	0.45 (09)	2 (97)	9	11 (09)	73 (97)	77	153 (09)		23.4	27.0 (09)
Sri Lanka	0.18 (96)		0.11 (08)	4 (96)		5 (08)	188 (96)		98 (08)	24.6 (00)		39.9 (08)
Turkey	0.45 (96)	0.59	0.85 (09)	25 (96)	65	118 (09)	290 (96)	550	772 (09)	33.4 (97)	36.1	36.3 (09)
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	0.19 (97)	0.21	0.27 (09)	3 (97)	9	14 (09)				45.7 (97)	46.1	45.7 (09)
Azerbaijan	0.24 (96)	0.22	0.26 (09)	4 (96)	10	24 (09)				49.0 (98)	52.2	52.4 (09)
Georgia	0.33 (96)	0.18		5 (96)	6					45.3 (96)	52.7	
Kazakhstan	0.29 (97)	0.28	0.24 (09)	11 (97)	25	28 (09)				48.2 (97)	50.5	48.5 (09)
Kyrgyzstan	0.19 (97)	0.20	0.16 (09)	2 (97)	3	4 (09)				48.2 (98)	44.7	43.4 (09)
Russian Federation	0.97 (96)	1.07	1.24 (09)	53 (96)	127	237 (09)	3 791 (96)	3 245	3 139 (09)	47.4 (96)	42.4	41.9 (09)
Tajikistan	0.09 (01)	0.10	0.09 (09)	1 (01)	1	2 (09)				49.2 (01)		38.8 (06)
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific												
American Samoa									96			
Australia	1.65 (96)		2.35 (08)	362 (96)		890 (08)	3 332 (96)		4 347 (08)			
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam									285			
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	1.09 (97)	1.16	1.21 (07)	202 (97)	289	339 (07)	2 194 (97)	4 193	4 365 (07)	39.3 (01)		
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												

I.36 Income poverty rates

	Population living in poverty (2005 PPP\$1.25 a day)					Population living below the national poverty line			
	% of population					% of population			
	1990	1996	2002	2005	2007	1996	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia	60.2	36.4	28.4	15.9	13.0 (08)	6.1			
China	60.2	36.4	28.4	15.9		6.0		2.8 (04)	
DPR Korea									
Hong Kong, China									
Japan									
Macao, China									
Mongolia		18.8 (95)	15.5		2.2 (08)	36.3 (95)	36.1 (02)		
Republic of Korea									
South-East Asia	20.5 (91)	17.8	18.3	18.9	21.1	23.6		18.0	16.7
Brunei Darussalam									
Cambodia		48.6 (94)		40.2 (04)	25.8	47.0 (94)		34.7 (04)	30.1
Indonesia				21.4	29.4	17.5		16.7 (04)	
Lao PDR	55.7 (92)	49.3 (97)	44.0			45.0 (93)	33.5 (03)		
Malaysia	2.0 (92)	2.1 (95)		2.0 (04)					
Myanmar								32.0	
Philippines	30.7 (91)	28.1 (94)	22.0 (03)	22.6 (06)		32.1 (94)			
Singapore									
Thailand	5.5 (92)	2.0	2.0	2.0 (04)		9.8 (94)			
Timor-Leste			52.9 (01)		37.2		39.7 (01)		
Viet Nam	63.7 (93)	49.7 (98)	40.1	24.2 (04)	21.5 (06)	37.4 (98)	28.9 (02)		
South and South-West Asia	50.4	44.9	40.1	37.0	36.2 (06)	34.5	30.8	25.9	24.3
Afghanistan									42.0
Bangladesh	66.8 (92)	59.4	57.8 (00)	49.6		51.0	48.9	40.0	
Bhutan			26.2 (03)						
India			49.4 (94)	41.6		36.0 (94)	28.6		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	3.9	2.0 (98)		2.0					
Maldives									
Nepal		68.4		55.1 (04)		41.8		30.9 (04)	
Pakistan	64.7 (91)	48.1 (97)	35.9	22.6		28.6 (93)			
Sri Lanka	15.0 (91)	16.3	14.0			25.0	22.7 (02)		
Turkey		2.1 (94)	2.0	2.7	2.6 (06)	28.3 (94)	27.0 (02)		
North and Central Asia	9.0 (03)	9.4	9.4	8.7	8.2	34.6	28.0	20.9	18.4
Armenia		17.5	15.0	10.6 (03)	3.7		50.9 (01)		
Azerbaijan		15.6 (95)	6.3 (01)	2.0		68.1 (95)	49.6 (01)		
Georgia		4.5	15.1	13.4			52.1 (02)		
Kazakhstan	4.2 (93)	5.0	5.2	3.1 (03)	2.0	34.6	17.6 (01)		
Kyrgyzstan	18.6 (93)	31.8 (98)	34.0	21.8 (04)	3.4		47.6 (01)	43.1	
Russian Federation	2.8 (93)	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	30.9 (94)	19.6 (02)		
Tajikistan		44.5 (99)	36.3 (03)	21.5 (04)			72.4 (03)		53.5
Turkmenistan	63.5 (93)	24.8 (98)							
Uzbekistan		32.1 (98)	42.3	46.3 (03)			31.5		
Pacific									
American Samoa									
Australia									
Cook Islands									
Fiji									
French Polynesia									
Guam									
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (F.S.)									
Nauru									
New Caledonia									
New Zealand									
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea		35.8				37.5			
Samoa									
Solomon Islands									
Tonga									
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu									
Asia and the Pacific	50.2	37.7	32.1	25.5	23.1	22.1	19.3	15.9	14.8
LLDC		35.5	34.3	31.0	28.4	44.8	37.2	28.9	25.9
LDC		59.5	52.9	48.6		48.7	45.9	37.7	35.9
ASEAN		17.7	18.3	18.9		23.6		18.0	16.7
ECO	33.2	25.6	21.0	15.0		33.7	32.5	30.2	29.4
SAARC		48.9	43.7	40.2		34.8	31.0	25.9	24.2
Central Asia		22.0	24.4	21.7		46.6	37.8	28.1	24.6
Pacific island developing econ.		35.8				37.5			
Low income countries		58.6	51.8	46.9		46.2	47.0	38.6	36.6
Lower middle income countries	55.0	40.5	34.3	26.7	24.1	19.7	17.1		
Upper middle income countries	4.0	3.2	2.2	2.2		31.0			
High income countries									
Africa	48.9	49.4	45.4	43.0		42.4	40.6	38.7	38.0
Europe									
Latin America and Carib.	10.8	10.0	9.5	8.0	6.9	31.1	31.4		34.9
North America									
Other countries/areas									
World	43.4	34.5	30.2	25.1	23.2	25.3	22.7	19.9	18.8

I.37 Income poverty – people affected

Population living in poverty (2005 PPP\$1.25 a day)

	Millions				
	1990	1996	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia	802	517	518 (99)	239	200 (08)
South-East Asia		87	87	105	120
South and South-West Asia	630	636	633	611	
North and Central Asia		21	19	19	18
Pacific					
Asia and the Pacific	1 642	1 349	1 250	1 012	945 (08)
LLDC		41		41	40 (08)
LDC		133	137	128	124
ASEAN		86	86	104	120
ECO	97	85	62 (99)	58	52
SAARC		634	631	609	
Central Asia		15	16	16	15
Pacific island developing econ.		3			
Low income countries		156	151	139	133
Lower middle income countries	1 407	1 139	1 049	837	782 (08)
Upper middle income countries	12	10	8 (99)	7	7
High income countries					
Africa	310	364	379	391	399
Europe					
Latin America and Carib.	48	49	46	44	40 (08)
North America					
Other countries/areas					
World	2 286	1 993	1 889	1 624	1 553 (08)

Population living below the national poverty line

	Millions			
	1996	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia	86		43 (04)	
South-East Asia	116	112 (01)	101	96
South and South-West Asia	489	470	428	413
North and Central Asia	76	61	45	40
Pacific				
Asia and the Pacific	791	728	633	601
LLDC	52	45	38	36
LDC	109	111	99	97
ASEAN	116		101	95
ECO	112	117	118	118
SAARC	451	432	392	378
Central Asia	33	27	21	18
Pacific island developing econ.	3			
Low income countries	123	129	114	111
Lower middle income countries	553	508	452 (04)	
Upper middle income countries	97	80 (01)		
High income countries				
Africa	316	333	356	371 (08)
Europe				
Latin America and Carib.	151	163	198 (04)	199
North America				
Other countries/areas				
World	1 459	1 380	1 289	1 228 (08)

I.38 Income inequality

	Poverty gap					Income/consumption of poorest quintile		Gini index				
	% of poverty line					% of income/consumption		Income equality coefficient				
	1990	1996	2002	2005	2007	Earliest	Latest	1990	1996	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia												
China	20.7	10.7	8.7	4.0			5.7 (05)				41.5	
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China						5.3 (96)			43.4			
Japan						10.6 (93)		24.9 (93)				
Macao, China												
Mongolia		4.6 (95)	3.6	6.2	0.4 (08)	7.3 (95)	7.1 (08)		33.2 (95)		33.0	37 (08)
Republic of Korea							7.9 (98)		31.6 (98)			
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		13.8 (94)		11.3 (04)	6.1	7.9 (94)	6.5 (07)		38.3 (94)		41.9 (04)	44
Indonesia				4.6	7.1		7.4 (07)				39.4	38
Lao PDR	16.2 (92)	14.9 (97)	12.1			9.3 (92)	8.5 (02)	30.4 (92)	34.9 (97)	32.6 (02)		
Malaysia	0.5 (92)	0.5 (97)		0.5 (04)		4.6 (92)	6.4 (04)	47.7 (92)	48.5 (95)		37.9 (04)	
Myanmar												
Philippines	8.6 (91)	5.3 (97)	5.5 (03)	5.5 (06)		5.9 (91)	5.6 (06)	43.8 (91)	16.2 (97)	46.1		44 (06)
Singapore							5.0 (98)		42.5 (98)			
Thailand	0.5 (92)	0.5	0.5	0.5 (04)		5.6 (92)	6.1 (04)	46.2 (92)	43.4	43.2	42.4 (04)	
Timor-Leste			19.1 (01)	8.7 (07)	8.7		8.9 (07)			39.5 (01)		32
Viet Nam	23.6 (93)	15.1 (98)	11.2	5.1 (04)	4.6 (06)	7.8 (93)	7.1 (06)	35.7 (93)		37.6 (02)	39.2 (04)	38 (06)
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	21.1 (92)	17.9	17.3 (00)	13.1		10.0 (92)	9.4 (05)	26.2 (92)	30.6	30.7	31.0	
Bhutan			7.0 (03)				5.4 (03)				46.7 (03)	
India		14.4 (94)		10.8			8.1 (05)				36.8	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1.0	0.5 (98)		0.5		5.2 (90)	6.4 (05)	43.6	43.0 (94)		38.3	
Maldives							6.5 (04)				37.4 (04)	
Nepal		26.7		19.7 (04)		7.6 (96)	6.1 (04)		37.7		47.3 (04)	
Pakistan	23.2 (91)	11.7 (97)	7.9	4.4		8.1 (91)	9.1 (05)	33.2 (91)	28.7 (97)	30.4 (02)	31.2	
Sri Lanka	2.7 (91)	3.0	2.6			8.7 (91)	6.8 (02)	32.5 (91)	35.4	41.1 (02)		
Turkey		0.5 (94)	0.5	0.9	0.5 (06)	5.8 (94)	5.4 (06)		41.5 (94)		43.2	41 (06)
North and Central Asia												
Armenia		4.7	3.1		0.7	5.4 (96)	8.6 (07)		44.4	36.2 (01)		30
Azerbaijan		4.4 (95)	1.1 (01)	0.5		6.9 (95)	13.3 (05)		35.0 (95)	36.5 (01)	16.8	
Georgia		1.7	4.7	4.4		6.1 (96)	5.4 (05)		37.1	38.9	40.8	
Kazakhstan		0.9	0.9		0.5	7.5 (93)	8.7 (07)	32.7 (93)	35.3	31.3 (01)		31
Kyrgyzstan	8.6 (93)	9.0 (98)	8.8	4.4 (04)	0.5	2.5 (93)	8.8 (07)	53.7 (93)		31.7 (02)	32.9 (04)	34
Russian Federation	1.3 (93)	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	4.4 (93)	5.6 (07)	43.8 (93)	46.1	39.6 (01)	37.5	44
Tajikistan		13.7 (99)	10.3 (03)	5.1 (04)			7.8 (04)		31.5 (99)		33.6 (04)	
Turkmenistan	25.8 (93)	7 (98)				6.9 (93)	6.0 (98)	35.4 (93)	40.8 (98)			
Uzbekistan		13.9 (98)	12.4	15.0 (03)			7.1 (03)		45.4 (98)		36.7 (03)	
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Australia						5.9 (94)			35.2 (94)			
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)							1.6 (00)					
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand									36.2 (97)			
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea		12.3				4.5 (96)			50.9			
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												

I.39 Access to water

	Access to improved water sources											
	Rural				Urban				Total			
	% of the rural population				% of the urban population				% of the total population			
	1990	2000	2005	2008	1990	2000	2005	2008	1990	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	59	72	79	83	98	98	98	98	71	82	88	90
China	56	70	78	82	97	98	98	98	67	80	86	89
DPR Korea	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hong Kong, China												
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Macao, China												
Mongolia	27	37	45	49	81	88	94	97	58	66	73	76
Republic of Korea		75	83	88	97	98	99	100		93	96	98
South-East Asia	63	73	78	80	92	92	92	92	72	80	84	86
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia	33	42	51	56	52	64	75	81	35	46	56	61
Indonesia	62	67	70	71	92	90	90	89	71	77	80	80
Lao PDR		40	47	51		77	74	72		48	54	57
Malaysia	82	93	99	99	94	99	100	100	88	97	100	100
Myanmar	47	60	69	69	87	80	75	75	57	66	71	71
Philippines	76	82	85	87	93	93	93	93	84	88	90	91
Singapore					100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thailand	89	95	97	98	97	98	99	99	91	96	98	98
Timor-Leste		47	57	63		69	80	86		52	63	69
Viet Nam	51	74	85	92	88	94	97	99	58	79	88	94
South and South-West Asia	68	76	81	83	91	93	95	95	74	82	85	88
Afghanistan		17	33	39		36	66	78		21	41	48
Bangladesh	76	77	78	78	88	86	85	85	78	79	80	80
Bhutan		88	88	88		99	99	99		91	91	92
India	66	76	81	84	90	93	95	96	72	81	85	88
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	83	83			98	98	98	98	91	93		
Maldives	87	87	86	86	100	100	99	99	90	91	90	91
Nepal	74	81	85	87	96	94	93	93	76	83	86	88
Pakistan	81	85	86	87	96	95	95	95	86	88	89	90
Sri Lanka	62	77	84	88	91	95	97	98	67	80	86	90
Turkey	73	85	92	96	94	97	99	100	85	93	97	99
North and Central Asia	77	81	84	84	98	98	98	98	90	92	93	93
Armenia		83	89	93	99	99	99	98		93	95	96
Azerbaijan	49	59	66	71	88	88	88	88	70	74	77	80
Georgia	66	80	92	96	94	97	99	100	81	89	96	98
Kazakhstan	92	91	91	90	99	99	99	99	96	96	96	95
Kyrgyzstan		73	80	85	98	98	99	99		82	87	90
Russian Federation	81	86	89	89	98	98	98	98	93	95	96	96
Tajikistan		49	57	61		92	93	94		60	67	70
Turkmenistan		72	72		97	97	97	97		83	84	
Uzbekistan	85	83	82	81	97	98	98	98	90	89	88	87
Pacific	64	60	59	58	99	99	99	99	90	88	88	88
American Samoa												
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cook Islands	87	87	88		99	99	98	98	94	95	95	
Fiji					92	93						
French Polynesia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Guam	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Kiribati	33	50	53		76	77	77		48	62	64	
Marshall Islands	97	98	98	99	94	93	93	92	95	95	95	94
Micronesia (F.S.)	87	92	94		93	94	95	95	89	92	94	
Nauru							90	90				
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Niue	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northern Mariana Islands	100	97	97	97	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Palau	98	95	94		73	78	80		81	83	84	
Papua New Guinea	32	32	33	33	89	88	87	87	41	39	40	40
Samoa	89	88	87		99	92	90		91	89	88	
Solomon Islands		65	65			94	94			70	70	
Tonga		100	100	100		100	100	100		100	100	100
Tuvalu	89	93	95	97	92	95	97	98	90	94	96	97
Vanuatu	49	66	74	79	91	93	95	96	57	72	79	83
Asia and the Pacific	64	74	80	83	95	96	96	96	74	82	86	89
LLDC	59	62	67	69	89	88	91	93	69	71	75	77
LDC	62	66	70	71	81	80	81	82	65	69	73	74
ASEAN	63	73	78	80	92	92	92	92	72	80	84	86
ECO	74	77	79	81	94	95	96	97	83	85	87	89
SAARC	68	76	80	83	90	92	94	95	73	81	84	87
Central Asia	73	76	79	80	96	97	97	97	84	86	87	87
Pacific island developing econ.	38	38	39	39	91	90	90	90	47	45	46	46
Low income countries	63	67	71	73	87	84	85	86	68	72	75	76
Lower middle income countries	62	74	80	83	94	95	96	96	71	81	86	88
Upper middle income countries	80	85	88	89	97	98	98	98	90	94	96	96
High income countries	91	96	97	98	99	99	100	100	96	98	99	100
Africa	42	47	50	52	85	85	85	85	56	61	63	65
Europe	97	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
Latin America and Carib.	63	72	78	80	95	96	97	97	85	90	92	93
North America	94	94	95	95	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	99
Other countries/areas	65	66	67	67	97	96	95	94	86	85	85	85
World	63	71	76	78	95	96	96	96	77	83	85	87

I.40 Access to water – people affected

People lacking access to improved water sources, rural

	Thousands				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	376 464	314 277	247 594	167 433	132 436
South-East Asia	112 675	103 366	88 172	73 866	67 396
South and South-West Asia	286 719	275 711	250 431	218 362	195 960
North and Central Asia	16 864	16 057	14 821	12 932	12 703
Pacific	2 733	3 101	3 536	3 942	4 219
Asia and the Pacific	795 456	712 485	604 493	476 447	412 611
LLDC	26 765	31 941	31 244	29 315	28 292
LDC	59 662	66 943	63 996	59 115	58 055
ASEAN	112 253	102 950	87 839	73 545	67 106
ECO	43 459	47 683	45 687	43 094	41 203
SAARC	276 682	266 989	243 089	212 737	191 328
Central Asia	9 370	9 326	9 346	8 648	8 458
Pacific island developing econ.	2 843	3 203	3 629	4 023	4 298
Low income countries	62 552	69 634	66 702	61 350	60 060
Lower middle income countries	706 137	620 585	519 663	401 508	340 581
Upper middle income countries	21 542	18 973	15 716	12 042	10 914
High income countries	5 135	3 212	2 347	1 495	1 014
Africa	250 077	264 945	274 384	281 819	286 363
Europe	4 724	3 074	2 405	1 582	1 166
Latin America and Carib.	48 563	41 664	35 093	27 672	24 045
North America	3 819	3 701	3 607	3 488	3 414
Other countries/areas	10 000	11 732	12 775	14 032	14 867
World	1 116 762	1 041 239	935 923	807 623	744 732

People lacking access to improved water sources, urban

	Thousands				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	10 274	12 540	9 973	11 592	12 071
South-East Asia	11 358	13 677	16 863	18 194	19 758
South and South-West Asia	31 282	34 641	32 459	28 314	25 759
North and Central Asia	3 446	3 447	3 243	3 153	3 167
Pacific	100	107	124	138	145
Asia and the Pacific	56 456	64 406	62 653	61 380	60 886
LLDC	3 711	4 969	4 601	3 839	3 448
LDC	6 825	9 408	11 030	12 342	12 615
ASEAN	11 263	13 589	16 801	18 141	19 717
ECO	7 164	8 986	8 419	7 149	6 443
SAARC	28 741	32 093	30 385	26 913	24 754
Central Asia	1 270	1 265	1 090	1 055	1 075
Pacific island developing econ.	100	107	124	138	145
Low income countries	6 937	9 497	11 126	12 416	12 688
Lower middle income countries	42 715	48 058	45 802	44 428	44 419
Upper middle income countries	5 843	5 792	4 983	4 143	3 769
High income countries	953	1 050	734	383	0
Africa	30 141	36 405	43 196	51 073	57 457
Europe	763	654	537	555	915
Latin America and Carib.	16 685	16 374	16 555	15 054	13 923
North America	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries/areas	1 432	1 911	2 963	4 370	5 536
World	106 148	120 425	126 530	133 044	139 334

People lacking access to improved water sources, total

	Thousands				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	386 978	321 048	257 862	185 633	147 705
South-East Asia	125 065	116 916	103 361	87 716	83 701
South and South-West Asia	319 634	313 647	279 855	245 905	214 703
North and Central Asia	21 197	19 421	17 634	15 327	15 303
Pacific	2 714	3 112	3 580	3 971	4 251
Asia and the Pacific	855 699	774 223	662 332	538 556	465 644
LLDC	30 634	36 783	35 615	32 900	31 760
LDC	66 881	76 704	74 859	70 856	70 394
ASEAN	124 549	116 411	102 962	87 342	83 367
ECO	50 832	56 336	53 986	49 336	46 470
SAARC	306 577	302 392	270 827	239 554	209 860
Central Asia	10 820	10 499	10 296	9 573	9 576
Pacific island developing econ.	3 025	3 445	3 929	4 315	4 602
Low income countries	70 077	79 484	77 674	73 113	72 443
Lower middle income countries	748 777	665 315	561 462	448 713	378 966
Upper middle income countries	28 514	24 786	19 825	14 724	13 174
High income countries	8 154	4 473	3 224	1 885	956
Africa	280 618	301 860	318 765	332 328	343 650
Europe	4 995	3 789	2 641	1 897	1 825
Latin America and Carib.	65 459	58 167	52 550	43 904	37 982
North America	2 533	2 663	2 825	2 968	3 050
Other countries/areas	11 307	13 719	15 791	18 131	20 138
World	1 226 674	1 159 647	1 059 569	941 647	875 734

I.41 Access to sanitation

	Rural				Access to improved sanitation Urban				Total			
	% of the rural population				% of the urban population				% of the total population			
	1990	2000	2005	2008	1990	2000	2005	2008	1990	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	42	49	53	55	62	64	65	65	49	55	58	60
China	38	46	50	52	48	55	58	58	41	49	53	55
DPR Korea		60				58				59		
Hong Kong, China												
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Macao, China												
Mongolia		26	30	32		66	64	64		49	49	50
Republic of Korea	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South-East Asia	33	49	56	59	67	74	78	79	44	59	66	69
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia	5	10	15	18	38	50	60	67	9	17	24	29
Indonesia	22	30	33	36	58	63	66	67	33	44	49	52
Lao PDR		16	30	38		62	77	86		26	43	53
Malaysia	81	90	95	95	88	94	96	96	84	92	96	96
Myanmar	15	59	79	79	47	81	86	86	23	65	81	81
Philippines	46	59	65	69	70	76	78	80	58	69	73	76
Singapore					99	100	100	100	99	100	100	100
Thailand	74	92	96	96	93	94	95	95	80	93	96	96
Timor-Leste		25	35	40		55	68	76		32	44	50
Viet Nam	29	50	61	67	61	79	88	94	35	57	68	75
South and South-West Asia	14	21	25	28	60	61	63	63	27	34	37	40
Afghanistan		28	29	30		46	56	60		32	35	37
Bangladesh	28	40	48	52	57	56	56	55	34	44	50	53
Bhutan		54	54	54		87	87	87		62	64	65
India	7	14	18	21	49	52	54	54	18	25	28	31
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	78	78			86	86			83	83		
Maldives	58	74	88	96	100	100	100	100	69	81	92	98
Nepal	8	19	24	27	41	47	50	51	11	23	28	31
Pakistan	8	20	25	29	73	72	72	72	28	37	41	45
Sri Lanka	67	81	88	92	85	87	87	88	70	82	88	91
Turkey	66	71	73	75	96	96	97	97	84	87	89	90
North and Central Asia	76	78	81	81	93	93	93	94	87	88	89	88
Armenia		77	79	80	95	95	95	95		89	89	90
Azerbaijan		50	67	39		73	81	85		62	74	45
Georgia	95	94	94	93	97	96	96	96	96	95	95	95
Kazakhstan	97	97	98	98	96	97	97	97	96	97	97	97
Kyrgyzstan		93	93	93	94	94	94	94		93	93	93
Russian Federation	70	70	70	70	93	93	93	93	87	87	87	87
Tajikistan		89	92	94	93	94	95	95		90	93	94
Turkmenistan	97	97	97	97	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98
Uzbekistan	76	87	96	100	95	97	99	100	84	91	97	100
Pacific	65	62	60	59	99	99	99	99	88	86	86	85
American Samoa												
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cook Islands	91	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	96	100	100	100
Fiji	55	55			92	96			68	70		
French Polynesia	97	97	97	97	99	99	99	99	98	98	98	98
Guam	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Kiribati	21	22	22		36	47	49		26	33	35	
Marshall Islands	41	48	51	53	77	80	82	83	64	69	72	73
Micronesia (F.S.)	20	16	15		55	59	61		29	26	25	
Nauru							50	50				
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	88											
Niue	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northern Mariana Islands	78	93	96	96	85	92	94		84	92	94	
Palau	54	52	52		76	92	96	96	69	80	83	
Papua New Guinea	42	42	42	41	78	75	73	71	47	46	46	45
Samoa	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	100	100	100
Solomon Islands	18	18	18		98	98	98	98	29	31	32	
Tonga	96	96	96	96	98	98	98	98	96	96	96	96
Tuvalu	76	79	80	81	86	87	87	88	80	83	83	84
Vanuatu		36	43	48		57	63	66		41	48	52
Asia and the Pacific	30	38	41	43	66	68	69	69	42	49	52	54
LLDC	48	51	55	56	82	82	84	84	60	62	65	64
LDC	21	38	46	49	51	60	63	63	27	43	50	53
ASEAN	33	49	56	59	67	74	78	79	44	59	66	69
ECO	41	46	48	50	85	84	85	85	60	63	65	67
SAARC	10	19	23	26	53	55	57	57	21	29	32	35
Central Asia	84	86	92	91	91	93	95	96	87	90	93	91
Pacific island developing econ.	43	43	43	42	83	83	82	81	50	49	49	49
Low income countries	26	41	48	51	55	61	63	64	33	46	52	55
Lower middle income countries	26	34	37	39	54	59	61	61	34	42	46	48
Upper middle income countries	74	75	76	75	92	92	93	93	85	86	87	87
High income countries	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Africa	26	29	31	32	57	56	55	55	36	39	40	41
Europe	91	92	92	93	99	99	99	99	96	97	97	97
Latin America and Carib.	39	48	53	56	81	84	86	87	69	75	78	80
North America	99	99	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other countries/areas	42	52	59	63	91	92	93	93	69	75	78	81
World	35	41	43	45	76	77	77	77	53	57	59	61

I.42 Access to sanitation – people affected

People lacking access to improved sanitation, rural

	Thousands				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	526 366	490 815	444 759	380 389	353 615
South-East Asia	204 106	187 488	163 849	147 513	140 257
South and South-West Asia	778 859	818 469	837 467	844 799	837 284
North and Central Asia	17 516	18 507	17 106	14 886	15 320
Pacific	2 676	3 018	3 413	3 832	4 147
Asia and the Pacific	1 529 525	1 518 304	1 466 605	1 391 433	1 350 639
LLDC	33 788	39 438	39 931	39 795	40 791
LDC	122 203	122 832	116 852	107 249	104 162
ASEAN	203 590	186 945	163 378	147 027	139 786
ECO	97 376	104 936	107 077	107 222	106 969
SAARC	766 079	806 106	825 815	833 808	826 892
Central Asia	5 684	6 628	5 373	3 204	3 742
Pacific island developing econ.	2 614	2 954	3 346	3 763	4 076
Low income countries	125 506	126 238	120 481	110 866	107 769
Lower middle income countries	1 375 956	1 363 807	1 319 357	1 255 657	1 217 417
Upper middle income countries	27 940	28 134	26 642	24 785	25 327
High income countries	62	65	66	69	71
Africa	318 822	345 297	368 283	390 891	406 476
Europe	15 611	14 135	13 353	12 759	12 329
Latin America and Carib.	79 886	73 692	66 736	58 619	54 047
North America	691	671	654	635	623
Other countries/areas	16 594	17 941	17 737	17 299	16 806
World	1 972 721	1 981 288	1 944 117	1 882 211	1 851 411

People lacking access to improved sanitation, urban

	Thousands				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	162 799	185 922	210 388	239 987	259 125
South-East Asia	46 718	48 475	52 190	50 315	49 488
South and South-West Asia	140 843	161 097	178 965	194 931	209 586
North and Central Asia	10 381	9 986	9 610	8 945	8 697
Pacific	223	233	263	294	328
Asia and the Pacific	361 901	406 716	452 447	495 549	528 346
LLDC	6 182	6 819	7 133	7 203	7 271
LDC	18 092	18 928	21 680	24 108	26 243
ASEAN	46 605	48 360	52 099	50 230	49 418
ECO	19 094	22 031	25 298	27 290	28 866
SAARC	135 234	154 595	171 444	186 957	201 087
Central Asia	2 765	2 349	2 075	1 602	1 377
Pacific island developing econ.	188	197	222	249	278
Low income countries	23 109	24 396	27 468	30 135	32 403
Lower middle income countries	321 488	364 418	406 530	447 096	477 142
Upper middle income countries	16 247	16 771	17 316	17 136	17 570
High income countries	31	36	0	0	0
Africa	87 864	107 385	128 547	153 842	171 430
Europe	5 829	5 859	5 775	5 642	5 659
Latin America and Carib.	57 203	59 953	61 532	60 923	59 924
North America	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries/areas	4 532	4 994	5 564	5 885	6 107
World	525 922	593 574	662 854	731 106	781 081

People lacking access to improved sanitation, total

	Thousands				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	685 053	677 795	657 866	625 604	608 950
South-East Asia	250 833	235 509	214 327	192 268	182 019
South and South-West Asia	916 588	975 944	1 011 398	1 044 310	1 042 384
North and Central Asia	27 713	28 375	26 469	23 627	25 392
Pacific	3 259	3 649	4 153	4 632	5 003
Asia and the Pacific	1 884 985	1 922 816	1 915 679	1 891 871	1 865 129
LLDC	39 963	46 347	46 865	47 112	49 714
LDC	140 014	141 693	138 128	131 375	129 985
ASEAN	250 205	234 850	213 762	191 702	181 479
ECO	115 904	126 816	132 786	135 267	136 527
SAARC	898 599	956 955	992 018	1 024 960	1 023 002
Central Asia	8 441	9 044	7 390	4 927	6 780
Pacific island developing econ.	2 836	3 174	3 622	4 043	4 380
Low income countries	148 318	150 525	147 536	140 979	139 742
Lower middle income countries	1 690 790	1 725 081	1 721 906	1 706 731	1 678 542
Upper middle income countries	43 742	45 014	44 106	42 018	44 719
High income countries	31	36	0	0	0
Africa	406 777	451 882	496 512	545 200	576 163
Europe	21 189	19 819	18 933	18 240	17 928
Latin America and Carib.	137 014	132 511	129 025	120 108	114 621
North America	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries/areas	23 885	26 126	26 448	26 840	26 101
World	2 502 839	2 581 501	2 614 680	2 630 636	2 628 709

I.43 Women's participation in the labour market

	Employment sex ratio								Employers sex ratio			
	Over all				Non-agricultural				Female employers per 100 male employers			
	Employed females per 100 employed males				Employed females per 100 employed males							
	1991	1995	2000	2009	1991	1995	2000	2009	1991	1995	2000	2009
East and North-East Asia												
China	82.6	82.6	82.6	81.6								
DPR Korea	74.7	74.1	75.0	76.0								
Hong Kong, China	59.2	64.2	74.9	88.0	60.1	63.6	73.0	91.0		14.8	16.8	
Japan	69.0	67.9	68.8	71.9	67.4	67.1	68.4		22.1	22.9	22.1	
Macao, China	69.6	75.3	86.3	95.1	69.5	76.9	89.3				13.8	
Mongolia	84.6	84.8	89.6	90.6		92.1	101.8				38.9	
Republic of Korea	65.8	66.6	70.0	73.2	65.1	65.0	68.7				22.0	
South-East Asia	72.5	71.4	71.6	72.4	69.0	68.0	69.3	72.9	14.6	17.7	20.3	25.3
Brunei Darussalam	49.0	55.4	63.9	74.7	47.9				18.1			
Cambodia	110.5	106.8	101.4	93.3			98.4				11.7	
Indonesia	60.8	59.9	59.8	61.0	60.3	55.2	59.4	62.5				20.5
Lao PDR	100.0	100.9	101.0	101.9		61.1				35.0		
Malaysia	52.1	51.3	53.3	54.8	49.6	54.3	57.6		25.8	11.0	11.1	
Myanmar	82.3	81.3	79.6	79.1								
Philippines	55.0	57.7	59.5	62.7	86.5	83.8	82.6	82.9			24.9	
Singapore	64.2	63.2	66.7	70.2	66.3	63.6		76.0	18.4	19.2	24.5	83.1
Thailand	87.1	82.9	86.4	85.7	82.8	78.7	85.4	91.5	22.6	24.9	30.3	32.1
Timor-Leste	66.6	66.0	66.8	68.5								
Viet Nam	102.5	101.5	97.7	94.0			93.2				55.4	
South and South-West Asia	39.4	40.1	39.7	44.6	22.2	22.6	22.0	24.6	6.6	8.7	10.3	18.2
Afghanistan		33.3	32.9	34.4								
Bangladesh	67.4	65.2	62.3	69.3	17.1		30.6				12.8	
Bhutan	60.1	49.0	49.3	65.2								
India	37.6	38.5	37.6	37.8			22.4					
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	23.5	30.2	34.2	38.8								
Maldives	32.6	31.8	44.4	61.2		46.3	44.0			14.9	12.5	
Nepal	63.1	70.8	77.4	83.1	25.8							
Pakistan	13.1	12.4	15.8	22.8	8.9	8.1	7.9			3.4	2.1	
Sri Lanka	40.2	41.6	45.4	45.7		44.4		53.3		15.9	12.5	13.3
Turkey	43.2	39.9	36.2	34.4	15.1	16.9	19.9	28.6			4.0	6.8
North and Central Asia	91.8	89.4	92.4	93.5	99.9	97.2	96.5	96.0	22.8	25.6	37.1	49.2
Armenia	73.1	77.7	83.2	86.9								
Azerbaijan	91.1	88.3	91.2	100.5			77.3					
Georgia	89.3	91.3	86.6	89.0			75.2				13.6	
Kazakhstan	85.9	86.9	91.7	96.3								
Kyrgyzstan	82.8	81.4	79.5	72.1			74.7					
Russian Federation	95.1	92.1	94.3	100.6			99.9			24.0	40.3	
Tajikistan	75.0	66.6	67.3	78.0								
Turkmenistan	85.5	85.6	87.0	89.1								
Uzbekistan	83.8	85.1	86.0	85.0								
Pacific	73.5	76.9	80.0	84.6	73.3	76.6	79.8	83.9	42.6	44.5	45.4	43.3
American Samoa												
Australia	71.6	75.1	78.3	83.3	74.6	77.6	81.0		47.7	48.7	50.0	47.2
Cook Islands												
Fiji	35.1	44.8	47.5	47.4								
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati							63.3					
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	77.6	78.3	82.3	85.4	84.2	84.6	88.2	92.5	37.0	41.8	41.1	
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands							80.6					
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	88.0	90.9	93.0	94.5								
Samoa												
Solomon Islands	46.9	47.2	45.9	44.9								
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	65.1	64.7	64.3	65.4	51.0	53.0	53.2	56.0	12.0	18.4	23.0	36.4
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN	72.5	71.5	71.7	72.4	69.0	68.0	69.3	73.0	14.7	17.7	20.3	25.3
ECO	33.7	32.9	34.1	38.6	25.3	25.2	25.9	28.8	4.1	4.3	5.1	7.8
SAARC	39.9	40.5	40.1	45.2	22.9	22.7	21.6	23.9	7.8	11.6	12.3	22.3
Central Asia	84.5	83.8	85.5	88.5	85.9	84.5	79.8	81.9	23.7	26.0	27.8	34.0
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries	68.8	66.6	66.6	68.2	70.8	68.1	66.2	67.9	4.2	5.5	10.7	18.4
High income countries	68.2	68.2	70.2	74.1	67.1	67.2	69.7	74.2	22.4	24.3	24.3	27.0
Africa	63.1	63.9	65.6	67.8	53.0	55.3	58.7	61.9	11.3	12.3	13.2	15.8
Europe	73.6	75.4	78.0	83.1	73.9	75.7	78.8	84.7	30.2	31.6	30.8	32.1
Latin America and Carib.	50.2	55.7	59.1	66.1	59.1	65.0	68.7	75.4	14.7	20.1	23.6	29.9
North America	80.9	83.2	84.4	88.6	83.4	85.3	86.2	89.9	33.5	34.9	35.7	39.2
Other countries/areas	28.9	30.1	30.6	32.0	27.8	28.3	28.8	29.2	6.9	6.6	8.7	9.0
World	64.9	65.3	65.7	67.6	57.8	59.5	60.6	63.1	16.4	21.0	23.8	30.6

I.44 Female and male employment by sector

	Agriculture employment				Industry employment				Services employment			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	% of employed female		% of employed male		% of employed female		% of employed male		% of employed female		% of employed male	
	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008
East and North-East Asia												
China												
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	29.5	5.3	38.1	20.7	69.9	94.6	61.0	79.0
Japan	7.8	4.2	6.0	4.2	27.6	16.7	39.1	34.9	64.2	78.0	54.4	59.7
Macao, China	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	50.5	11.9	36.9	26.6	49.2	87.8	63.6	73.1
Mongolia		33.5		39.1		15.5		21.3		51.1		39.6
Republic of Korea	18.5	7.9	14.9	6.6	29.8	14.8	40.1	32.3	51.7	77.2	45.0	61.0
South-East Asia	59.2	44.4	57.2	44.4	11.7	14.5	15.3	20.4	29.0	41.1	27.5	35.2
Brunei Darussalam	1.6		2.2		8.9		31.4		89.5		66.3	
Cambodia												
Indonesia	54.5	39.9	53.5	40.6	12.8	14.7	15.6	21.2	32.4	45.3	30.7	38.1
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	22.2	9.0	26.8	16.7	28.1	22.7	25.6	32.0	44.8	68.3	43.2	51.3
Myanmar												
Philippines	30.1	23.2	53.9	42.9	13.9	10.5	17.3	17.5	56.1	66.3	28.7	39.6
Singapore	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.6	32.9	16.7	36.7	27.0	66.9	82.6	62.7	71.4
Thailand	60.8	40.3	59.9	44.3	13.7	18.2	16.9	20.8	25.4	41.4	23.2	34.8
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam												
South and South-West Asia	73.8	69.0	53.6	43.6	12.0	14.0	17.8	22.1	14.2	17.0	28.6	34.3
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	84.9		54.4		8.8		15.7		2.1		25.3	
Bhutan												
India												
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		30.6		19.3		27.3		33.2		41.9		47.4
Maldives												
Nepal	90.5		74.9		1.3		3.7		7.5		19.6	
Pakistan	66.0	75.0	44.8	36.9	14.7	12.2	20.6	22.1	19.3	12.9	34.6	40.9
Sri Lanka		37.5		30.0		26.4		26.1		26.3		27.3
Turkey	77.4	42.1	35.0	17.1	8.3	15.7	25.3	30.8	14.4	42.2	39.7	52.1
North and Central Asia	18.7	17.0	25.3	18.8	20.8	16.7	33.7	34.2	60.5	66.3	41.1	47.0
Armenia		49.1		39.4		7.9		25.4		43.1		35.2
Azerbaijan		40.0		36.8		7.1		18.2		52.9		45.0
Georgia												
Kazakhstan		29.2		31.1		11.6		26.0		59.3		42.9
Kyrgyzstan												
Russian Federation		6.7		10.5		19.1		38.4		74.2		51.1
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific	18.1	17.5	17.9	16.7	10.9	8.5	27.5	26.8	71.0	74.0	54.6	56.5
American Samoa												
Australia	3.9	2.2	6.6	4.2	12.3	9.4	32.2	31.7	83.7	88.4	61.2	64.1
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	7.8	4.9	13.2	8.8	13.7	10.4	31.6	31.5	78.4	84.3	54.8	59.1
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	60.1	46.9	49.2	37.7	16.6	18.2	22.5	26.4	23.3	34.9	28.3	35.9
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN	59.2	44.4	57.1	44.4	11.8	14.5	15.3	20.4	29.1	41.1	27.5	35.2
ECO	54.7	49.7	39.5	31.2	12.7	15.2	23.2	25.7	32.6	35.0	37.3	43.2
SAARC	74.6	71.1	55.6	45.7	11.8	13.5	17.0	21.3	13.6	15.4	27.4	33.0
Central Asia	40.5	40.3	41.5	36.1	10.6	11.3	23.3	25.2	48.9	48.4	35.2	38.6
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries	23.0	16.6	25.1	15.9	21.5	19.0	32.0	34.1	55.6	64.4	42.9	49.9
High income countries	9.2	4.6	7.7	4.7	26.7	15.1	38.7	33.5	64.0	80.3	53.6	61.8
Africa	61.6	55.9	54.3	51.5	6.4	8.6	13.2	15.6	32.0	35.6	32.5	33.0
Europe	12.1	6.7	12.5	8.2	21.2	14.3	41.3	36.9	66.7	79.0	46.3	55.0
Latin America and Carib.	16.1	9.8	28.8	20.8	14.3	13.9	27.3	28.6	69.5	76.3	43.9	50.7
North America	1.6	0.0	4.4	2.3	14.2	9.1	34.4	29.7	84.3	90.1	61.2	68.0
Other countries/areas	19.4	20.0	16.2	12.7	23.0	15.0	30.6	28.2	57.6	64.9	53.2	59.1
World	47.7	37.7	41.3	33.2	15.9	15.7	24.7	26.3	36.4	46.5	34.0	40.4

I.45 Female and male employment by status

	Employees				Employers				Own account workers				Contributing family workers			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	% of employed female		% of employed male		% of employed female		% of employed male		% of employed female		% of employed male		% of employed female		% of employed male	
	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008
East and North-East Asia																
China																
DPR Korea																
Hong Kong, China		93.8		84.5		1.6		5.6		3.6		9.8		1.0		0.1
Japan	74.0	87.0	81.7	86.1	1.3	1.0	4.1	3.6	8.9	4.6	11.6	8.7	15.5	6.9	2.3	1.1
Macao, China		95.2		90.1		1.3		4.1		2.0		5.6		1.4		0.2
Mongolia																
Republic of Korea	57.5	69.6	63.5	68.1		3.5		8.6	18.9	14.5	34.3	22.0	23.7	12.5	2.2	1.2
South-East Asia	23.7	32.8	31.1	37.4	0.8	1.1	3.9	3.1	24.7	31.2	48.4	46.7	50.8	35.0	16.5	12.8
Brunei Darussalam	96.1		94.4		0.5		1.2		2.8		4.1		0.6		0.4	
Cambodia																
Indonesia																
Lao PDR																
Malaysia	70.8	78.9	64.1	72.2	2.0	1.4	3.6	4.7	16.7	11.7	28.3	20.5	8.1	8.1	2.4	2.6
Myanmar																
Philippines		51.4		52.9		2.4		5.3		28.8		32.8		17.4		9.0
Singapore	92.4	90.1	82.8	81.0	2.0	2.9	7.4	6.8	3.4	6.0	9.4	11.9	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.3
Thailand	28.0	42.6	33.0	43.7	0.8	1.3	3.2	3.7	18.0	24.8	39.0	37.8	53.2	31.1	24.8	14.7
Timor-Leste																
Viet Nam																
South and South-West Asia	10.0	16.5	19.7	25.0	0.6	0.7	3.7	1.9	34.1	43.8	60.3	61.2	55.2	39.0	16.3	11.8
Afghanistan																
Bangladesh																
Bhutan																
India																
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		46.8		54.4		0.9		5.7		22.7		35.1		29.7		4.8
Maldives																
Nepal																
Pakistan		22.1		39.5		0.0		1.2		12.8		39.6		65.0		19.7
Sri Lanka		54.3		57.5		0.7		4.0		22.8		34.1		22.2		4.3
Turkey	20.1	53.2	45.8	63.9		1.4		7.5	8.6	11.0	39.2	23.8	71.3	34.4	15.0	4.9
North and Central Asia	88.0	81.4	84.5	80.2	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.8	9.3	14.6	13.2	15.9	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.1
Armenia		59.6		62.3		0.2		2.0		23.1		28.2		17.1		7.6
Azerbaijan		37.0		47.7		0.9		4.9		62.1		47.4				
Georgia		34.7		36.6		0.7		1.4		26.7		42.3		37.9		19.6
Kazakhstan		64.8		67.5		1.1		2.0		33.0		29.4		0.9		0.6
Kyrgyzstan																
Russian Federation		93.3		92.1		1.1		1.8		5.3		5.8		0.1		0.1
Tajikistan																
Turkmenistan																
Uzbekistan																
Pacific	74.2	75.2	71.5	73.0	3.1	1.9	5.4	3.4	11.7	12.0	18.7	18.1	11.0	10.9	4.4	5.6
American Samoa																
Australia	87.4	91.0	82.1	85.9	3.5	2.1	5.4	3.4	7.8	6.6	11.8	10.6	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.2
Cook Islands																
Fiji																
French Polynesia																
Guam																
Kiribati																
Marshall Islands																
Micronesia (F.S.)																
Nauru																
New Caledonia																
New Zealand	85.2	87.4	74.3	78.7	4.8	3.1	10.2	6.7	7.7	8.1	14.2	13.8	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.7
Niue																
Northern Mariana Islands																
Palau																
Papua New Guinea																
Samoa																
Solomon Islands																
Tonga																
Tuvalu																
Vanuatu																
Asia and the Pacific	27.6	38.1	32.6	40.6	0.7	1.1	3.8	2.0	25.5	32.0	48.0	46.0	46.2	28.8	15.7	11.4
LLDC																
LDC																
ASEAN	23.7	32.8	31.1	37.4	0.8	1.1	3.9	3.1	24.7	31.2	48.4	46.7	50.8	35.0	16.5	12.8
ECO	35.3	42.8	39.2	47.8	0.6	0.6	5.0	3.1	24.6	23.3	40.8	36.6	39.5	33.3	15.1	12.5
SAARC	9.5	14.3	17.8	22.3	0.6	0.7	3.1	1.5	35.4	45.5	62.8	63.8	54.5	39.4	16.3	12.4
Central Asia	56.1	54.2	48.9	55.4	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.7	34.1	35.5	44.0	36.8	9.4	9.7	5.7	6.1
Pacific island developing econ.																
Low income countries																
Lower middle income countries																
Upper middle income countries	78.9	78.5	72.0	74.3	0.3	1.1	4.7	4.1	8.1	12.4	17.1	19.1	12.7	8.0	6.3	2.4
High income countries	73.0	84.3	78.1	82.1	1.8	1.8	5.6	4.9	10.1	7.0	14.2	12.0	15.1	6.9	2.0	1.0
Africa	14.7	18.0	28.0	35.4	0.7	1.0	3.8	4.0	31.8	38.7	33.9	41.3	52.9	42.4	34.4	19.4
Europe	84.2	86.5	79.6	80.0	2.4	2.2	5.9	5.7	9.1	8.8	12.8	13.3	4.3	2.5	1.7	1.0
Latin America and Carib.	62.4	64.6	59.2	62.7	1.8	2.8	6.3	6.1	25.0	23.2	28.3	27.0	10.8	9.4	6.2	4.3
North America	90.6	92.3	85.3	87.5	2.5	2.3	6.0	5.1	6.4	5.3	8.5	7.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other countries/areas	69.4	73.0	68.8	71.3	1.1	1.6	4.6	5.6	17.4	17.0	22.3	20.9	12.1	8.4	4.2	2.1
World	39.7	46.5	42.5	48.0	1.1	1.4	4.3	3.1	22.8	27.9	38.9	38.8	36.4	24.2	14.2	10.1

I.46 Women in national parliaments, women's access and legislation

	Single or lower house						Senate or upper house		Women's access to			Legislation on violence against women
	% of seats				Number of seats		% of seats	Number of seats	Bank loans	Land	Property other than land	
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2010	Latest	Latest	2009 Index			
East and North-East Asia												
China	21	22	20	21	2 978	2 987			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
DPR Korea	21	20	20	16	655	687			0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Hong Kong, China									0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	1	5	7	11	512	500	18 (10)	242 (10)				
Macao, China												
Mongolia	25	8	7	4	370	76			0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
Republic of Korea	2	4	13	15	299	299						
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		8	10	21		123	15 (06)	61 (06)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Indonesia	12		11	18	500	560			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Lao PDR	6	21	23	25	79	115			0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Malaysia	5		9	10	177	222	28 (08)	64 (08)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Myanmar							4 (10)	168 (10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Philippines	9	12	15	21	220	267	13 (10)	23 (10)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Singapore	5	4	16	23	82	94			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Thailand	3	6	9	13	357	500 (06)	16 (08)	150 (08)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Timor-Leste			25	29		88 (04)			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Viet Nam	18	26	27	26	496	498 (07)			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan	4			27	189	249	28 (10)	102 (10)	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Bangladesh	10	9	2	19	330	345			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1
Bhutan	2	2	9	9	150	150 (08)	24 (07)	25 (07)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
India	5	9	8	11	521	545			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2	5	4	3	270	290			0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Maldives	6		12	7	48	77						
Nepal	6	6		33	132	594			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Pakistan	10		21	22	237	342	17 (09)	100 (09)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sri Lanka	5	5	5	6	224	225			0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Turkey	1	4	4	9	450	550 (07)						
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	36	3	5	9	340	190 (99)			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Azerbaijan		12	11	11		125 (06)			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Georgia		7	9	5		235 (08)			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Kazakhstan		10	10	18		107	4 (08)	47 (08)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kyrgyzstan		1	10	26		90			0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
Russian Federation		8	10	14		450	5 (07)	169 (07)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Tajikistan		3	13	18		181 (00)	15 (10)	34 (10)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Turkmenistan	26	26		17	50	125			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Uzbekistan		7	18	22		250 (04)	15 (10)	100 (10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Australia	6	22	25	27	148	150	36 (10)	76 (10)				
Cook Islands												
Fiji		11	9			71 (06)			0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati	0	5	5	4	41	46						
Marshall Islands			3	3		33						
Micronesia (F.S.)		0	0	0		14						
Nauru	6	0	0	0	18	18						
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	14	29	28	34	97	122						
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau		0	0	0		16	15 (08)	13 (08)				
Papua New Guinea	0	2	1	1	109	109			0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8
Samoa	0	8	6	8	47	49						
Solomon Islands	0	2	0	0	37	50						
Tonga	0		0	3	29	32						
Tuvalu	8	0	0	0	13	15						
Vanuatu	4	0	4	4	46	52						
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												

II.1 CO₂ emissions

	CO ₂ emissions										
	Million tons of CO ₂							% change per annum			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	90-00	95-05	00-08	2008
East and North-East Asia	3 664.7	4 613.6	4 760.5	6 880.9	7 416.9	7 881.9	8 283.7	2.7	4.1	7.2	5.1
China	2 211.3	2 986.1	3 037.9	5 067.6	5 607.6	6 032.3	6 508.2	3.2	5.4	10.0	7.9
DPR Korea	114.0	74.9	68.8	74.3	75.4	62.3	69.4	-4.9	-0.1	0.1	11.3
Hong Kong, China	33.1	36.0	39.9	40.8	41.7	43.4	42.3	1.9	1.3	0.7	-2.6
Japan	1 064.4	1 147.9	1 184.0	1 220.7	1 205.0	1 242.3	1 151.1	1.1	0.6	-0.4	-7.3
Macao, China											
Mongolia	12.7	10.1	8.8	9.6	10.6	11.3	11.4	-3.6	-0.4	3.3	1.1
Republic of Korea	229.3	358.7	421.1	468.0	476.5	490.4	501.3	6.3	2.7	2.2	2.2
South-East Asia	361.0	549.9	711.1	911.6	935.4	994.0	1 039.1	7.0	5.2	4.9	4.5
Brunei Darussalam	3.4	4.7	4.7	5.1	7.5	7.1	7.5	3.3	0.8	6.1	5.0
Cambodia		1.4	2.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.6		10.3	8.4	3.8
Indonesia	140.5	192.4	268.2	324.2	338.6	364.8	385.4	6.7	5.4	4.6	5.6
Lao PDR											
Malaysia	48.9	78.5	111.1	152.8	158.1	169.9	180.9	8.5	6.9	6.3	6.5
Myanmar	4.0	6.7	8.1	13.4	12.1	12.4	11.7	7.4	7.1	4.7	-5.1
Philippines	39.5	59.1	69.9	72.1	67.7	71.8	72.3	5.9	2.0	0.4	0.7
Singapore	28.8	37.9	42.7	44.6	44.0	44.1	44.3	4.0	1.6	0.5	0.5
Thailand	78.6	141.3	159.5	214.1	217.1	225.5	229.5	7.3	4.2	4.7	1.8
Timor-Leste											
Viet Nam	17.3	28.0	44.5	81.6	86.1	94.0	103.0	9.9	11.3	11.1	9.6
South and South-West Asia	975.4	1 298.7	1 629.2	1 958.3	2 122.9	2 283.6	2 392.0	5.3	4.2	4.9	4.7
Afghanistan											
Bangladesh	13.6	20.5	25.3	36.5	39.3	42.0	46.4	6.4	5.9	7.9	10.5
Bhutan											
India	591.0	785.0	981.3	1 159.5	1 249.9	1 337.9	1 427.6	5.2	4.0	4.8	6.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	180.2	253.1	310.6	410.6	451.4	482.8	505.0	5.6	5.0	6.3	4.6
Maldives											
Nepal	0.9	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	13.3	5.7	1.1	4.1
Pakistan	59.1	80.1	97.8	118.9	127.6	139.7	133.8	5.2	4.0	4.0	-4.2
Sri Lanka	3.7	5.5	10.6	13.4	11.9	13.0	12.2	11.0	9.3	1.8	-6.0
Turkey	126.9	152.7	200.6	216.4	239.7	265.0	263.5	4.7	3.5	3.5	-0.6
North and Central Asia	2 727.4	1 926.4	1 826.4	1 878.9	1 966.2	1 973.9	2 005.9	-3.9	-0.2	1.2	1.6
Armenia	20.5	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.3	-16.4	1.9	5.6	9.8
Azerbaijan	63.2	31.5	29.4	32.0	30.2	27.3	29.3	-7.4	0.2	0.0	7.2
Georgia	28.7	7.1	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.7	-17.2	-4.9	0.9	-13.6
Kazakhstan	236.4	167.0	123.3	165.2	185.8	190.5	201.6	-6.3	-0.1	6.3	5.9
Kyrgyzstan	22.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.8	6.1	5.9	-14.9	1.3	3.6	-3.1
Russian Federation	2 178.8	1 574.5	1 505.5	1 516.2	1 579.8	1 578.5	1 593.8	-3.6	-0.4	0.7	1.0
Tajikistan	10.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.0	-14.9	-0.3	4.3	-4.4
Turkmenistan	46.6	34.4	36.2	41.4	41.8	45.8	47.3	-2.5	1.9	3.4	3.3
Uzbekistan	119.8	101.6	117.6	108.4	112.3	112.3	114.9	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	2.3
Pacific	282.1	310.4	368.6	422.3	427.5	419.7	430.8	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.7
American Samoa											
Australia	260.1	285.5	338.8	388.8	393.6	387.2	397.5	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.7
Cook Islands											
Fiji											
French Polynesia											
Guam											
Kiribati											
Marshall Islands											
Micronesia (F.S.)											
Nauru											
New Caledonia											
New Zealand	22.0	24.9	29.8	33.5	33.9	32.5	33.3	3.1	3.0	1.4	2.5
Niue											
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau											
Papua New Guinea											
Samoa											
Solomon Islands											
Tonga											
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu											
Asia and the Pacific	8 010.5	8 699.0	9 295.8	12 052.0	12 868.8	13 553.1	14 151.5	1.5	3.3	5.4	4.4
LLDC	533.4	356.6	328.4	371.1	395.4	404.4	422.1	-4.7	0.4	3.2	4.4
LDC	18.4	30.4	38.9	56.6	58.5	62.0	66.1	7.8	6.4	6.8	6.6
ASEAN	361.0	549.9	711.1	911.6	935.4	994.0	1 039.1	7.0	5.2	4.9	4.5
ECO	865.6	827.3	922.1	1 100.1	1 196.2	1 272.6	1 304.4	0.6	2.9	4.4	2.5
SAARC	668.2	892.9	1 118.1	1 331.4	1 431.8	1 535.8	1 623.4	5.3	4.1	4.8	5.7
Central Asia	548.6	351.9	320.9	362.7	386.4	395.4	412.0	-5.2	0.3	3.2	4.2
Pacific island developing econ.											
Low income countries	165.8	112.1	114.4	138.3	141.4	133.6	144.4	-3.6	2.1	3.0	8.1
Lower middle income countries	3 369.3	4 434.0	4 840.1	7 219.1	7 880.1	8 458.5	9 055.6	3.7	5.0	8.1	7.1
Upper middle income countries	2 834.5	2 257.3	2 280.4	2 493.1	2 645.0	2 714.0	2 774.2	-2.2	1.0	2.5	2.2
High income countries	1 641.0	1 895.6	2 060.9	2 201.5	2 202.3	2 247.0	2 177.3	2.3	1.5	0.7	-3.1
Africa	545.6	598.2	686.4	823.5	841.3	873.2	889.9	2.3	3.2	3.3	1.9
Europe	5 084.2	4 453.8	4 345.0	4 520.3	4 548.2	4 494.0	4 409.3	-1.6	0.1	0.2	-1.9
Latin America and Carib.	869.5	1 019.1	1 209.1	1 340.1	1 384.1	1 441.4	1 476.5	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.4
North America	5 301.0	5 604.0	6 230.9	6 330.5	6 228.5	6 333.5	6 146.8	1.6	1.2	-0.2	-2.9
Other countries/areas	541.1	723.1	906.3	1 119.1	1 160.1	1 214.5	1 274.4	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.9
World	20 964.9	21 793.7	23 496.6	27 129.1	28 024.0	28 945.3	29 381.4	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.5

II.2 CO₂ intensities

	CO ₂ emissions											
	Tons per capita						Grams per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia	2.7	3.3	3.2	4.5	5.2	5.4	695	690	581	643	628	627
China	1.9	2.5	2.4	3.9	4.6	4.9	1 770	1 340	902	945	874	860
DPR Korea	5.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9						
Hong Kong, China	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.1	245	206	201	168	157	149
Japan	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.1	330	332	326	315	307	288
Macao, China												
Mongolia	5.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.3	2 577	2 361	1 810	1 442	1 415	1 314
Republic of Korea	5.3	8.0	9.2	9.9	10.3	10.5	470	505	478	427	404	404
South-East Asia	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	354	373	427	425	412	413
Brunei Darussalam	13.3	16.2	14.2	14.0	18.9	19.5	264	317	293	290	386	406
Cambodia		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		155	188	185	180	175
Indonesia	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	380	356	479	460	461	460
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	2.7	3.8	4.7	5.9	6.3	6.6	407	415	465	507	500	509
Myanmar	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2						
Philippines	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	266	356	348	288	255	247
Singapore	9.5	10.9	10.9	10.5	9.6	9.3	403	348	288	231	193	191
Thailand	1.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	350	416	459	481	459	456
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	289	316	359	458	449	463
South and South-West Asia	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	454	488	480	430	430	433
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	172	210	201	223	226	235
Bhutan												
India	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	557	578	544	459	441	448
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	3.3	4.2	4.8	5.9	6.8	7.0	530	630	634	638	657	672
Maldives												
Nepal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	65	100	138	116	115	113
Pakistan	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	326	353	367	349	366	345
Sri Lanka	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	108	123	185	192	162	144
Turkey	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.7	290	298	321	277	303	300
North and Central Asia	12.7	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.2	1 272	1 464	1 266	945	836	806
Armenia	5.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1 966	622	482	328	296	305
Azerbaijan	8.8	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.3	1 857	2 210	1 466	848	431	416
Georgia	5.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	973	848	395	271	282	238
Kazakhstan	14.3	10.5	8.2	10.9	12.3	12.9	2 040	2 347	1 533	1 254	1 199	1 229
Kyrgyzstan	5.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	2 026	788	603	567	614	549
Russian Federation	14.7	10.6	10.3	10.5	11.0	11.1	1 164	1 354	1 195	894	793	760
Tajikistan	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	671	395	351	245	284	252
Turkmenistan	12.7	8.2	8.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	3 392	4 017	3 462	1 830	1 625	1 520
Uzbekistan	5.8	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	2 918	3 050	2 922	2 070	1 825	1 714
Pacific	13.8	14.2	16.0	17.2	16.6	16.7	595	578	562	547	511	509
American Samoa												
Australia	15.2	15.8	17.7	19.1	18.3	18.5	636	619	594	583	543	537
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	6.5	6.8	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.8	338	329	345	320	299	311
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.5	726	687	606	598	578	576
LLDC	6.5	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	2 044	2 144	1 652	1 204	1 050	1 028
LDC	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	157	191	192	206	208	215
ASEAN	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	354	373	427	425	412	413
ECO	3.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	727	646	596	542	548	549
SAARC	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	488	511	491	426	414	418
Central Asia	8.2	5.1	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.4	2 017	2 301	1 755	1 245	1 073	1 050
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		225	215	222	227	230
Lower middle income countries	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	983	877	712	723	687	685
Upper middle income countries	9.5	7.2	7.1	7.5	8.1	8.2	971	960	840	694	652	643
High income countries	8.4	9.4	10.0	10.5	10.6	10.3	372	379	373	355	340	329
Africa	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	436	442	425	407	381	369
Europe	8.9	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.5	473	400	338	317	295	286
Latin America and Carib.	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	274	275	281	273	264	258
North America	18.9	19.0	19.9	19.2	18.9	18.2	608	569	512	462	441	428
Other countries/areas	5.5	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.1	8.2	537	585	590	611	605	614
World	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	585	545	490	475	459	453

II.3 Ozone-depleting substances

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

	Grams per capita						Grams per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia	166.9	115.8	76.2	25.1	20.3	14.8	40.3	25.3	14.0	3.7	2.6	1.8
China	52.1	91.0	71.6	23.8	19.1	13.1	47.8	49.6	27.0	5.9	3.8	2.4
DPR Korea		61.0	49.2	11.9	5.2	3.8						
Hong Kong, China												
Japan	982.2	290.0	47.6	8.4	8.1	8.3	37.5	10.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Macao, China												
Mongolia		3.3	4.7	1.7	1.0	1.0		1.8	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Republic of Korea		337.7	298.9	113.4	95.8	84.8		21.2	15.6	4.9	3.8	3.3
South-East Asia		58.0	32.1	14.4	5.8	5.0		19.2	10.1	3.8	1.4	1.2
Brunei Darussalam		232.4	146.2	114.6	27.5	19.8		4.5	3.0	2.4	0.6	
Cambodia		8.7	7.8	3.8	1.5	0.7		10.7	7.5	2.5	0.8	0.4
Indonesia		46.1	25.5	12.0	2.2	1.3		17.0	9.7	3.9	0.6	0.4
Lao PDR		9.0	8.5	3.7	1.3	0.6		8.1	6.3	2.2	0.7	0.3
Malaysia	230.3	190.4	104.0	39.9	24.6	20.8	34.9	20.9	10.2	3.5	2.0	1.6
Myanmar		1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0						
Philippines	56.4	53.5	39.6	14.4	3.7	4.4	23.4	22.4	15.2	4.9	1.2	1.4
Singapore	1 609.5	284.9	42.9	35.3	33.4	31.3	66.8	8.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Thailand	122.4	156.3	80.8	34.7	19.4	17.5	31.1	27.5	14.7	5.2	2.7	2.4
Timor-Leste		47.5	26.0		2.5				30.3		3.8	
Viet Nam		9.5	4.7	5.5	3.5	3.2		7.9	3.0	2.6	1.4	1.3
South and South-West Asia		17.0	19.5	5.3	3.1	2.8		8.9	9.0	2.0	1.0	0.9
Afghanistan		19.3	0.0	5.3	2.1	1.6				6.5	2.1	1.6
Bangladesh	1.9	2.5	6.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.6	3.0	6.5	1.7	1.0	1.1
Bhutan												
India		10.7	17.7	3.8	2.5	2.4		7.8	10.7	1.8	1.0	0.9
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	25.4	78.5	87.1	35.1	10.4	7.0	4.1	11.7	11.6	3.8	1.0	
Maldives	20.5	23.7	16.8	9.1	14.5	12.0		9.3	4.9	2.3	2.9	2.3
Nepal		1.4	4.1		0.0	0.0		1.7	4.5		0.0	0.0
Pakistan	13.0	21.8	18.0	3.8	2.2	2.1	8.0	12.2	9.7	1.8	0.9	0.9
Sri Lanka	12.6	30.3	13.4	8.2	3.8	0.5	6.3	12.3	4.4	2.3	1.0	0.1
Turkey	80.6	78.3	25.0	11.6	13.4	10.8	10.0	9.0	2.5	1.0	1.1	0.9
North and Central Asia	621.8	125.8	122.3	4.6	7.2	7.5	66.5	19.8	18.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Armenia		62.6	8.4	28.4	9.6	6.0		36.7	3.6	6.9	1.8	1.1
Azerbaijan			10.9	2.6	0.1	0.1			4.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Georgia		15.3	13.9	7.7	1.4	1.3		9.3	6.0	2.2	0.3	0.3
Kazakhstan	142.5		40.0	2.6	7.8	8.2	20.3		7.4	0.3	0.8	0.8
Kyrgyzstan		21.2	10.9	3.3	1.1	2.4		17.3	7.3	1.8	0.6	1.2
Russian Federation	880.8	159.0	175.4	5.4	9.7	10.2	69.7	20.3	20.4	0.5	0.7	0.7
Tajikistan		5.7	4.6	0.5	0.6	0.6		5.3	4.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Turkmenistan	39.6	13.5	5.2	5.7	1.7	2.1	10.6	6.6	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.3
Uzbekistan		13.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1		9.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pacific	330.8	124.7	20.9	7.4	3.8	2.5	17.4	6.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
American Samoa												
Australia	434.9	172.2	25.3	8.3	3.9	2.7	17.2	6.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cook Islands		136.6										
Fiji	57.4	80.8	3.1	7.3	5.4	5.7	17.0	22.4	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.4
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati		10.4			1.1	2.1		5.7			0.5	0.9
Marshall Islands	25.4	25.5	11.5		3.8	3.8						
Micronesia (F.S.)		12.1	9.3	4.6	4.5	1.8		4.1	3.2	1.5	1.5	0.6
Nauru		60.2	39.8									
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	351.8	87.9	5.0	10.2	6.5	4.1	18.7	4.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Niue		46.1										
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau		98.5	3 687.7	10.0	5.0	4.9						
Papua New Guinea		2.7	9.7	3.1	1.5	0.2		1.2	5.0	1.7	0.8	0.1
Samoa		26.2	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.6		9.5	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Solomon Islands	6.8	6.7	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0
Tonga		22.9	5.1					7.3	1.5			
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu		3.0			2.7	4.4		0.8			0.8	1.2
Asia and the Pacific		69.7	49.3	14.1	10.2	7.8	40.6	19.6	12.3	2.8	1.8	1.4
LLDC		36.9	8.4	2.8	1.8	1.7			4.9	1.2	0.6	0.5
LDC		4.3	4.6	2.0	1.1	1.1		3.6	6.3	2.3	1.0	1.0
ASEAN		58.0	32.1	14.4	5.8	5.0		19.2	10.1	3.8	1.4	1.2
ECO	35.4	48.8	29.8	10.5	5.6	4.5	8.9	10.5	6.9	2.0	0.9	0.8
SAARC		11.3	16.1	3.6	2.3	2.2		8.2	10.1	1.8	1.0	0.9
Central Asia			13.0	3.2	2.3	2.4			5.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
Pacific island developing econ.		14.2	17.8	3.6	2.2	1.3		5.3	3.7	1.6	0.9	0.4
Low income countries		9.4	8.4	2.7	1.4	1.3		4.2	6.3	2.2	1.0	0.9
Lower middle income countries		53.3	42.7	13.8	9.7	7.1		29.2	18.7	4.4	2.6	1.8
Upper middle income countries	476.5	127.9	112.1	15.4	11.5	10.1	49.5	16.3	13.3	1.4	0.9	0.8
High income countries	931.5	286.0	102.8	33.6	28.7	26.0	35.5	11.5	3.8	1.1	0.9	0.8
Africa		28.2	21.8	8.1	3.4	2.7			12.0	3.7	1.4	1.1
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.	175.2	93.7	60.2	26.3	13.2	11.7	25.7	12.3	7.3	3.0	1.4	1.2
North America	863.9	180.2	15.7	34.8	27.1	19.9	27.8	5.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
Other countries/areas		189.3	101.3		48.5	45.4		18.0	10.0	4.2	3.1	
World		73.6	44.4	16.3	11.2	9.0		12.9	7.0	2.2	1.4	1.1

II.4 Other pollutants

	N ₂ O emissions								SO ₂ emissions			
	Thousand tons				Kg per capita				Thousand tons			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
East and North-East Asia	1 208.4	1 429.7	1 455.9	1 670.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	25 630.7	31 036.2	27 319.5	39 785.7
China	1 014.6	1 227.8	1 265.1	1 507.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	20 527.7	25 863.9	22 886.4	36 361.2
DPR Korea	28.0	13.7	10.8	11.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	1 010.8	781.2	686.3	619.8
Hong Kong, China	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	313.3	290.0	216.3	287.3
Japan	115.8	120.3	101.8	96.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	2 524.5	2 296.9	1 794.6	1 488.1
Macao, China		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1	0.1	12.6	15.0	18.9	20.5
Mongolia	16.1	17.0	16.2	11.3	7.3	7.4	6.7	4.4	91.4	68.1	76.7	80.6
Republic of Korea	32.4	49.2	60.4	43.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1 150.3	1 721.1	1 640.3	928.2
South-East Asia	612.7	670.7	641.1	779.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	3 313.4	4 427.6	4 389.6	5 160.9
Brunei Darussalam	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.0	6.7	6.3	3.9	5.4	4.0	4.9	2.3	4.4
Cambodia	12.7	14.0	10.6	18.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	15.6	16.1	10.7	24.6
Indonesia	277.1	288.9	291.6	397.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	936.7	1 042.5	1 632.8	2 170.3
Lao PDR	14.4	15.3	10.6	20.3	3.4	3.2	2.0	3.5	18.5	18.8	12.0	27.3
Malaysia	42.9	46.4	42.0	48.7	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	364.7	386.5	318.5	390.0
Myanmar	131.2	142.6	97.0	99.8	3.3	3.4	2.2	2.2	182.6	187.5	85.7	85.3
Philippines	31.2	34.2	40.2	41.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	636.2	936.3	660.2	684.4
Singapore	1.3	4.5	19.3	3.4	0.4	1.3	4.9	0.8	315.1	379.5	387.9	242.4
Thailand	62.5	72.6	64.2	71.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	736.4	1 306.4	1 022.6	1 189.4
Timor-Leste	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Viet Nam	37.5	49.7	63.7	74.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	103.6	148.9	256.8	342.7
South and South-West Asia	802.4	931.7	1 008.5	1 064.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	7 118.6	8 867.8	10 813.5	11 523.5
Afghanistan	7.0	6.7	8.4	8.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	33.7	28.2	24.1	22.7
Bangladesh	48.5	58.8	62.9	69.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	47.3	62.5	64.3	88.2
Bhutan	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.2
India	515.2	604.5	651.5	686.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	4 034.7	5 082.6	6 366.0	7 413.1
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	60.9	69.1	77.7	85.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1 275.6	1 529.8	1 546.2	1 759.3
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.8
Nepal	11.6	12.7	13.6	14.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.9	8.6	10.2	8.4
Pakistan	59.3	68.5	79.5	86.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	409.4	679.5	914.3	618.8
Sri Lanka	5.6	6.3	6.6	6.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	21.5	27.2	90.3	107.9
Turkey	93.7	104.4	107.4	105.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1 289.2	1 446.7	1 794.5	1 501.2
North and Central Asia	656.9	386.3	408.3	374.6	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	21 976.1	12 051.7	10 511.1	9 919.5
Armenia	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	155.8	11.9	3.2	8.4
Azerbaijan	8.5	5.9	6.7	8.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	427.2	300.9	303.4	134.8
Georgia	8.9	5.5	6.4	6.5	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	260.7	76.3	9.7	5.2
Kazakhstan	105.6	65.3	50.9	56.8	6.4	4.1	3.4	3.7	3 386.8	2 321.2	2 274.2	2 772.6
Kyrgyzstan	11.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	114.4	13.9	20.3	21.4
Russian Federation	478.8	268.7	295.6	245.6	3.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	17 027.8	9 013.0	7 640.3	6 710.4
Tajikistan	4.4	4.4	3.5	4.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	43.6	4.1	3.7	6.3
Turkmenistan	7.1	7.7	9.3	13.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.9	85.3	16.4	11.9	14.4
Uzbekistan	29.5	22.5	29.4	32.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	474.6	294.0	244.3	246.1
Pacific	256.2	236.4	294.0	258.8	9.5	8.1	9.4	7.7	1 993.6	1 919.8	2 650.8	2 747.9
American Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	203.3	186.0	243.1	203.1	11.9	10.3	12.7	10.0	1 896.4	1 830.7	2 572.6	2 663.3
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	4.1	2.4	1.9	2.6
French Polynesia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	7.1	5.2	4.8	4.7
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Micronesia (F.S.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1				
New Caledonia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	17.9	20.0	20.3	17.6
New Zealand	33.8	36.1	37.0	41.7	9.9	9.8	9.6	10.1	37.5	35.1	26.5	28.3
Niue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Papua New Guinea	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	29.2	25.5	23.8	30.5
Samoa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solomon Islands	11.8	7.4	7.8	8.3	38.1	20.8	19.1	17.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Tonga	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4				
Vanuatu	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Asia and the Pacific	3 536.5	3 654.8	3 807.9	4 148.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	60 032.5	58 303.1	55 684.5	69 137.5
LLDC	218.7	164.5	156.0	178.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	4 837.9	3 087.4	2 985.9	3 344.1
LDC	238.5	259.3	212.9	241.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	306.3	325.3	211.8	261.4
ASEAN	612.3	670.1	640.6	778.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	3 313.4	4 427.5	4 389.5	5 160.8
ECO	387.5	359.4	377.8	407.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	7 539.8	6 634.8	7 136.9	7 097.4
SAARC	647.8	758.2	823.4	873.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	4 553.8	5 891.3	7 472.9	8 263.1
Central Asia	178.1	117.7	112.7	129.0	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	4 948.3	3 038.7	2 870.8	3 209.1
Pacific island developing econ.	19.1	14.3	13.9	14.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	59.7	54.0	51.7	56.3
Low income countries	281.1	280.5	230.3	259.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1 472.9	1 121.3	917.8	904.3
Lower middle income countries	2 073.8	2 413.1	2 531.0	2 943.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	28 505.4	35 582.9	34 203.2	49 277.5
Upper middle income countries	791.5	561.1	581.6	552.5	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	23 775.5	15 000.5	13 879.0	13 270.8
High income countries	390.2	400.0	465.0	391.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	6 278.7	6 598.4	6 684.4	5 684.9
Africa	1 596.3	1 488.4	1 416.8	1 501.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	7 524.0	6 636.9	6 429.2	6 958.2
Europe	1 666.6	1 427.1	1 235.1	1 237.4	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	30 458.6	21 907.4	14 546.4	11 276.1
Latin America and Carib.	1 085.2	1 132.5	1 188.9	1 437.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	9 388.1	9 639.3	9 483.8	9 502.4
North America	1 142.5	1 282.3	1 176.7	1 152.7	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.5	26 256.7	19 753.8	15 732.5	12 842.2
Other countries/areas	75.1	83.5	90.7	95.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	3 540.8	5 007.0	6 016.1	6 487.0
World	9 167.4	9 140.6	8 999.4	9 669.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	142 499.8	127 227.1	114 785.4	124 222.5

II.5 Other pollutants

	Concentration of PM ₁₀ in urban area					Biochemical oxygen demand emissions				
	Micrograms per m ³					Kg per day				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia	98.0	80.8	75.4	67.8	65.8					
China	114.0	92.3	84.6	75.2	73.0					
DPR Korea	164.8	97.9	93.0	72.8	68.2					
Hong Kong, China										
Japan	43.0	36.8	33.5	30.9	29.6		1 449 804	1 331 455	1 122 694	
Macao, China	65.1	52.4	55.4	49.4	48.4					
Mongolia	198.2	133.6	130.1	112.6	110.5					
Republic of Korea	51.0	51.0	46.9	36.7	34.7	366 912	353 077	309 138	316 969	319 604
South-East Asia	102.2	86.8	85.3	67.6	60.0					
Brunei Darussalam	32.1	55.9	66.0	58.9	54.0					
Cambodia	86.4	50.3	48.3	46.5	45.7		1 456			
Indonesia	136.7	114.0	119.2	94.8	82.9			747 563	764 028	
Lao PDR	91.2	52.3	53.6	49.9	48.8					
Malaysia	36.5	32.1	26.7	24.4	22.9			184 365	208 441	
Myanmar	106.5	89.9	76.8	63.8	57.7					
Philippines	55.2	58.4	47.8	26.2	22.8				97 900	
Singapore	106.3	52.6	43.7	40.5	40.9			32 200	34 458	35 301
Thailand	88.4	84.8	79.0	77.9	70.9			333 763		
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	122.5	78.2	70.0	60.8	55.3			260 430	470 233	500 482
South and South-West Asia	122.8	116.6	101.7	74.3	71.6					
Afghanistan	77.8	63.4	49.4	43.9	41.3					
Bangladesh	230.8	195.3	162.4	140.0	135.4		250 768			
Bhutan	47.9	44.8	35.8	27.2	26.2					
India	111.6	109.4	93.3	68.2	64.9					
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	86.3	89.2	80.3	53.6	50.6		125 629	140 591	160 776	
Maldives	28.2	28.9	33.7	34.3	31.6					
Nepal	66.5	57.1	49.0	36.4	34.5					
Pakistan	224.1	201.6	184.3	119.6	120.3					
Sri Lanka	94.4	88.0	99.2	92.1	82.1					266 109
Turkey	67.6	57.2	51.8	40.0	39.7		167 820	184 655		
North and Central Asia	62.4	39.1	37.1	25.6	23.9					
Armenia	453.1	122.0	90.4	67.3	59.5					
Azerbaijan	226.4	140.3	130.2	59.3	60.1		41 341	20 037	18 107	18 836
Georgia	207.8	138.9	65.4	50.4	46.5					
Kazakhstan	43.3	34.1	27.1	19.9	18.8			1 261		
Kyrgyzstan	75.2	33.1	28.4	23.9	22.2		16 369	14 109	11 513	11 832
Russian Federation	41.4	26.7	27.9	19.0	17.7			1 579 064	1 425 913	1 388 069
Tajikistan	103.4	68.5	51.1	51.2	50.0	29 128	24 441	15 183		
Turkmenistan	176.9	86.9	81.2	56.8	55.0					
Uzbekistan	84.6	85.3	81.1	61.4	54.6					
Pacific	22.8	21.4	20.1	16.3	15.9					
American Samoa										
Australia	22.8	20.8	19.0	15.7	15.4					
Cook Islands										
Fiji	36.7	38.3	33.6	23.3	21.6					
French Polynesia										
Guam										
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia	105.7	78.8	103.5	74.4	68.9					
New Zealand	15.7	17.3	17.6	14.5	14.4	46 678	49 887	59 554	64 193	62 484
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	34.0	35.6	32.7	23.7	21.4					
Samoa										
Solomon Islands	54.4	33.0	35.4	37.7	36.5					
Tonga								263		
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	31.4	33.7	27.5	19.7	17.7					
Asia and the Pacific	100.7	87.6	80.8	65.6	62.7					
LLDC	122.2	75.0	66.2	47.5	44.6					
LDC	172.2	143.0	119.0	101.3	96.9					
ASEAN	102.2	86.8	85.3	67.6	60.0					
ECO	121.1	108.9	100.5	68.4	67.3					
SAARC	133.0	126.1	109.4	80.2	77.3					
Central Asia	134.4	81.5	68.2	46.8	43.6					
Pacific island developing econ.	42.1	40.3	39.6	29.0	26.6					
Low income countries	165.6	128.9	110.5	94.0	89.8					
Lower middle income countries	118.8	103.1	93.4	74.9	71.4					
Upper middle income countries	56.4	45.9	44.3	31.6	30.3					
High income countries	43.7	38.7	35.3	30.6	29.3					
Africa	121.6	99.6	79.6	64.5	58.4					
Europe	39.4	31.4	27.5	23.0	22.1					
Latin America and Carib.	58.9	47.9	42.8	37.0	34.9					
North America	29.8	26.2	24.2	21.8	21.0					
Other countries/areas	136.7	147.6	122.0	98.0	91.9					
World	80.1	69.9	63.4	52.8	50.2					

II.6 Water availability

	Renewable water						Total fresh water withdrawal			Domestic water withdrawal		
	M ³ per capita per annum				Billion m ³ per annum		% of total renewable water per annum			M ³ per capita per annum		
	1992	1997	2002	2008	2008	2008	1992	1997	2002	1992	1997	2002
East and North-East Asia	2 528	2 409	2 326	2 257	3 452	3 410	18.1	18.7	21.5	40.0	24.5	63.0
China	2 417	2 294	2 209	2 138	2 840	2 813	17.6	18.5	21.8	29.8	20.3	52.5
DPR Korea	3 708	3 463	3 316	3 198	77	67			11.7			76.9
Hong Kong, China												
Japan	3 491	3 437	3 411	3 398	430	430	21.3		20.6	138.0		138.0
Macao, China												
Mongolia	15 454	14 836	14 153	13 046	35	35		1.2	1.3		36.2	36.6
Republic of Korea	1 594	1 541	1 501	1 460	70	65		34.0	36.5		137.3	142.6
South-East Asia	15 628	14 401	13 404	12 444	7 206	5 804			4.5	26.8		42.9
Brunei Darussalam	31 860	27 894	24 884	22 095	9	9	0.9	1.1				
Cambodia	46 650	40 584	37 064	34 443	476	121			0.9			4.7
Indonesia	14 897	13 840	12 957	12 079	2 838	2 838	2.6		2.9	24.8		30.2
Lao PDR	75 205	66 480	60 673	55 380	334	190			0.9			23.7
Malaysia	30 202	26 628	23 659	21 089	580	580	1.7		1.6	42.6	61.6	62.0
Myanmar	28 893	26 942	25 609	24 719	1 168	1 003			2.8			9.0
Philippines	7 408	6 614	5 941	5 312	479	479		5.8	6.0		58.9	72.5
Singapore	188	163	149	126	1	1						
Thailand	7 533	7 198	6 785	6 425	439	225			21.2	25.7		42.4
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	12 632	11 616	10 983	10 286	884	359	6.1		8.1	28.6		68.8
South and South-West Asia	3 149	2 839	2 599	2 370	4 093	2 180	29.1		26.2	28.5		47.8
Afghanistan	4 201	3 052	2 638	2 178	65	55			35.8			17.0
Bangladesh	10 987	9 896	9 019	8 324	1 211	105			6.6	15.4	32.8	
Bhutan	173 879	153 345	133 658	111 212	78	78			0.5			33.0
India	2 088	1 899	1 745	1 595	1 900	1 280	26.3		34.0	27.5		48.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2 409	2 219	2 046	1 902	138	129		60.4	65.2		96.8	92.2
Maldives	129	116	106	98	0	0						
Nepal	10 488	9 263	8 223	7 272	210	198			4.8		10.8	11.7
Pakistan	1 909	1 678	1 498	1 346	225	55	69.1		75.2	21.2		21.7
Sri Lanka	2 976	2 865	2 759	2 579	53	53	18.5		23.9	11.0		15.7
Turkey	3 813	3 514	3 264	3 012	214	227	14.8		19.7	92.8		94.7
North and Central Asia	22 298	22 153	22 236	22 103	4 838	4 594	5.2	4.8	4.5		91.9	90.4
Armenia	2 252	2 478	2 538	2 523	8	7	45.1	37.7	22.3		275.9	275.4
Azerbaijan	4 658	4 382	4 188	3 878	35	8	44.9	36.1	29.0		28.1	62.9
Georgia	11 846	12 860	13 690	14 413	63	58	5.5					77.4
Kazakhstan	6 670	7 078	7 355	7 001	110	75	33.4	29.5	30.7		37.7	39.6
Kyrgyzstan	5 156	4 870	4 614	4 435	23	49	53.4	43.7	43.7		63.5	64.0
Russian Federation	30 276	30 431	30 979	31 489	4 508	4 313	1.8	1.7	1.5		96.5	92.1
Tajikistan	2 895	2 688	2 542	2 388	16	66	75.2	74.3	74.8		69.3	70.0
Turkmenistan	6 368	5 701	5 374	5 026	25	1	100.1	96.2	99.7		80.5	91.3
Uzbekistan	2 345	2 122	1 994	1 880	50	16	124.0	115.2	115.7		108.7	109.6
Pacific	63 961	59 585	55 563	50 253	1 693	1 693			1.6			152.8
American Samoa												
Australia	28 067	26 558	25 097	22 869	492	492			4.9			179.6
Cook Islands												
Fiji	38 353	35 995	34 973	33 841	29	29			0.2			12.2
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	93 345	87 150	82 535	76 441	327	327			0.6			257.4
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	183 345	161 152	141 521	122 304	801	801			0.0			7.1
Samoa												
Solomon Islands	136 476	118 722	103 447	87 609	45	45						
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	6 311	5 875	5 534	5 206	21 282	17 681	11.3		11.3	33.6		56.5
LLDC	9 528	8 454	7 852	7 084	988	780			19.0		62.5	54.4
LDC	17 847	15 769	14 373	13 145	3 587	1 795			4.3			
ASEAN	15 628	14 401	13 404	12 444	7 206	5 804			4.5	26.8		42.9
ECO	2 943	2 643	2 419	2 202	900	682	50.3		52.6			56.8
SAARC	3 153	2 837	2 594	2 363	3 742	1 824	30.6		25.1	25.4		43.2
Central Asia	4 843	4 693	4 575	4 354	330	281	51.8	56.9	56.5		81.4	86.9
Pacific island developing econ.	160 686	142 382	126 549	110 621					0.0			7.7
Low income countries	15 628	13 952	12 790	11 774	3 625	1 899			5.1			
Lower middle income countries	4 057	3 762	3 532	3 312	10 718	9 098	15.6		17.0	27.9		49.0
Upper middle income countries	18 351	17 712	17 178	16 539	5 612	5 361	3.2	4.3	4.5		87.9	87.1
High income countries	6 937	6 755	6 625	6 470	1 328	1 323			10.6			145.7
Africa	8 856	7 361	6 550	5 701	5 557	3 931			3.8			25.3
Europe	5 455	5 383	5 355	5 261	3 056	2 234			10.6			85.0
Latin America and Carib.	40 512	37 305	34 678	32 216	18 525	13 570			1.4			99.7
North America	20 829	19 739	18 674	17 649	5 971	5 668	15.1		8.7	234.9	228.5	232.8
Other countries/areas	1 361	1 169	1 028	871	107	56	78.1		88.2			102.4
World	10 136	9 338	8 758	8 158	54 498	43 140			7.0	50.7		68.6

II.7 Water use

	Total water withdrawal			Water withdrawal								
	Billion m ³ per annum			Agriculture			Domestic			Industry		
							% of total water withdrawal					
	1992	1997	2002	1992	1997	2002	1992	1997	2002	1992	1997	2002
East and North-East Asia	591.4	549.5	677.5	80.1	76.9	64.1	8.8	5.7	13.8	11.1	17.3	22.1
China	500.0	525.4	554.1	83.0	77.6	64.6	7.0	4.8	12.2	10.0	17.6	23.2
DPR Korea			9.0			55.0			19.8			25.2
Hong Kong, China												
Japan	91.4		88.4	64.1		62.5	18.6		19.7	17.3		17.9
Macao, China												
Mongolia		0.4	0.4		53.0	52.3		19.9	20.5		27.1	27.3
Republic of Korea		23.7	25.5		62.9	62.0		26.2	26.0		10.9	12.0
South-East Asia			339.7			84.4			6.7			8.9
Brunei Darussalam	0.1	0.1										
Cambodia			4.1			98.0			1.5			0.5
Indonesia	74.3		82.8	93.1		91.3	6.4		8.0	0.5		0.7
Lao PDR			3.0			90.0			4.3			5.7
Malaysia	10.1		9.0	82.0		62.1	8.1		16.9	9.9		21.1
Myanmar			33.2			98.2			1.2			0.5
Philippines			78.9			83.1			7.4			9.5
Singapore												
Thailand			57.3			90.4			4.8			4.8
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	54.3		71.4	86.5		68.1	3.7		7.8	9.8		24.1
South and South-West Asia	697.0		995.2	92.2		88.6	5.0		6.9	3.1		4.5
Afghanistan			23.3			98.2			1.8			
Bangladesh												
Bhutan			0.4			94.1			4.7			1.2
India	500.0		645.9	92.0		86.5	5.0		8.1	3.0		5.5
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		83.0	93.3		91.6	92.2		7.2	6.6		1.2	1.2
Maldives												
Nepal			10.2			96.5			2.9			0.6
Pakistan	155.6		169.4	96.8		96.0	1.6		1.9	1.6		2.0
Sri Lanka	9.8		12.6	96.0		95.2	2.0		2.4	2.0		2.5
Turkey	31.6		40.1	72.5		73.8	16.5		15.5	11.1		10.7
North and Central Asia	230.0	222.8			66.5	68.6		8.5	8.8		25.0	22.6
Armenia		2.9	2.8		66.3	66.4		29.6	30.1		4.1	4.5
Azerbaijan		12.5	12.2		81.2	76.5		1.8	4.3		17.0	19.3
Georgia			1.6			65.9			22.4			13.0
Kazakhstan		33.7	35.0		81.4	81.8		1.7	1.7		16.9	16.5
Kyrgyzstan		10.1	10.1		94.1	93.8		3.0	3.2		2.9	3.1
Russian Federation		77.1	66.2		19.8	19.9		18.5	20.2		61.6	59.8
Tajikistan		11.9	12.0		92.3	91.6		3.5	3.7		4.2	4.7
Turkmenistan		23.8	24.7		97.9	97.5		1.5	1.7		0.6	0.8
Uzbekistan		58.1	58.3		93.7	93.2		4.4	4.7		1.9	2.1
Pacific			26.2			72.4			17.5			10.1
American Samoa												
Australia			23.9			75.3			14.7			10.0
Cook Islands												
Fiji			0.1			71.4			14.3			14.3
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand			2.1			42.2			48.3			9.5
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea			0.1			1.4			56.3			42.3
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	1 427.2		2 261.3	87.0		78.5	6.7		9.3	6.7		12.3
LLDC			192.3			90.8			3.6			5.7
LDC												
ASEAN			339.7			84.4			6.7			8.9
ECO			478.3			91.6			4.4			4.0
SAARC	665.4		861.8	93.2		88.9	4.4		6.6	2.7		4.5
Central Asia		152.9	156.6		90.0	89.2		3.5	4.0		6.5	6.9
Pacific island developing econ.			0.1			36.2			35.5			28.4
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries	1 294.0		1 760.7	89.0		80.3	5.5		8.4	5.8		11.2
Upper middle income countries		206.3	255.9		62.5	67.4		10.9	11.1		28.1	21.5
High income countries			139.9			64.3			20.4			15.3
Africa			216.1			85.3			9.9			4.2
Europe			297.4			31.8			15.5			52.7
Latin America and Carib.			267.1			68.4			19.9			11.2
North America	462.5	468.0	524.4	42.1	41.8	37.7	13.1	13.3	14.2	44.8	44.9	48.1
Other countries/areas			122.7			80.7			9.3			9.3
World			3 689.0			68.7			11.3			20.0

II.8 Energy supply and intensity

	Total primary energy supply (TPES)											
	Kg of oil equivalent per capita				% change per capita per annum		Kg of oil equivalent per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars				% change per 1,000 GDP per annum	
	1990	2000	2005	2008	90-08	00-08	1990	2000	2005	2008	90-08	00-08
East and North-East Asia	1 076	1 245	1 626	1 873	3.1	5.2	276	224	231	218	-1.3	-0.4
China	754	862	1 296	1 593	4.2	8.0	691	325	316	280	-4.9	-1.9
DPR Korea	1 649	864	903	840	-3.7	-0.4						
Hong Kong, China	1 510	1 974	1 860	2 041	1.7	0.4	65	67	52	50	-1.4	-3.7
Japan	3 594	4 128	4 119	3 918	0.5	-0.6	136	143	134	124	-0.5	-1.8
Macao, China												
Mongolia	1 558	980	1 019	1 181	-1.5	2.4	695	486	390	363	-3.5	-3.6
Republic of Korea	2 166	4 037	4 466	4 754	4.5	2.1	191	211	192	183	-0.2	-1.8
South-East Asia	561	753	862	911	2.7	2.4	233	229	218	203	-0.7	-1.5
Brunei Darussalam	6 990	7 503	6 993	9 434	1.7	2.9	139	155	145	197	2.0	3.0
Cambodia		320	358	378	0.4	2.1	432	309	237	199	-4.2	-5.3
Indonesia	564	728	789	846	2.3	1.9	281	278	254	237	-0.9	-2.0
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	1 208	2 019	2 378	2 645	4.5	3.4	183	198	206	205	0.6	0.4
Myanmar	271	278	345	332	1.1	2.2						
Philippines	446	530	464	455	0.1	-1.9	185	204	159	140	-1.5	-4.6
Singapore	3 798	4 610	5 602	3 881	0.1	-2.1	160	122	123	80	-3.8	-5.2
Thailand	736	1 144	1 458	1 570	4.3	4.0	187	208	218	213	0.7	0.3
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	363	471	616	691	3.7	4.9	407	299	287	267	-2.3	-1.4
South and South-West Asia	410	502	557	620	2.3	2.7	236	222	199	190	-1.2	-1.9
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	121	144	170	192	2.6	3.7	162	148	146	142	-0.7	-0.6
Bhutan												
India	365	436	471	521	2.0	2.3	301	255	212	195	-2.4	-3.3
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 245	1 821	2 359	2 795	4.6	5.5	201	243	256	269	1.6	1.3
Maldives												
Nepal	303	332	335	339	0.6	0.3	426	367	351	333	-1.4	-1.2
Pakistan	384	441	482	495	1.4	1.5	237	239	225	214	-0.6	-1.4
Sri Lanka	318	444	454	436	1.8	-0.2	160	145	129	105	-2.3	-3.9
Turkey	975	1 200	1 238	1 389	2.0	1.8	120	122	108	112	-0.4	-1.1
North and Central Asia	5 009	3 420	3 658	3 892	-1.4	1.6	502	517	400	342	-2.1	-5.0
Armenia	2 171	651	817	973	-4.4	5.1	740	284	199	174	-7.7	-6.0
Azerbaijan	3 583	1 410	1 555	1 495	-4.7	0.7	759	571	354	190	-7.4	-12.8
Georgia	2 217	604	634	680	-6.4	1.5	411	259	180	151	-5.4	-6.5
Kazakhstan	4 401	2 695	3 702	4 530	0.2	6.7	628	501	426	432	-2.1	-1.8
Kyrgyzstan	1 704	485	527	550	-6.1	1.6	676	325	299	265	-5.1	-2.5
Russian Federation	5 931	4 220	4 531	4 797	-1.2	1.6	470	491	384	328	-2.0	-4.9
Tajikistan	1 001	348	364	373	-5.3	0.9	327	347	243	207	-2.5	-6.3
Turkmenistan	5 352	3 223	3 480	3 825	-1.8	2.2	1 428	1 388	731	605	-4.7	-9.9
Uzbekistan	2 260	2 048	1 809	1 884	-1.0	-1.0	1 129	1 261	897	753	-2.2	-6.2
Pacific	4 827	5 421	5 535	5 701	0.9	0.6	209	190	176	174	-1.0	-1.1
American Samoa												
Australia	5 044	5 641	5 861	6 048	1.0	0.9	211	190	179	176	-1.0	-0.9
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	3 737	4 325	3 927	3 959	0.3	-1.1	195	193	155	158	-1.2	-2.5
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	1 037	1 031	1 214	1 345	1.5	3.4	306	251	237	221	-1.8	-1.5
LLDC	2 357	1 436	1 540	1 700	-1.8	2.1	744	674	494	426	-3.1	-5.6
LDC	188	204	236	249	1.6	2.5	219	191	180	170	-1.4	-1.5
ASEAN	561	753	862	911	2.7	2.4	233	229	218	203	-0.7	-1.5
ECO	1 226	1 129	1 278	1 431	0.9	3.0	287	246	228	228	-1.3	-0.9
SAARC	342	407	441	483	1.9	2.2	282	245	210	193	-2.1	-2.9
Central Asia	2 959	1 773	1 950	2 179	-1.7	2.6	725	691	492	420	-3.0	-6.0
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries	387	275	305	310	-1.2	1.5		202	187	175		-1.8
Lower middle income countries	594	677	881	1 027	3.1	5.3	443	295	276	251	-3.1	-2.0
Upper middle income countries	3 746	2 836	3 113	3 381	-0.6	2.2	384	336	287	265	-2.0	-2.9
High income countries	3 354	4 196	4 325	4 271	1.4	0.2	148	156	146	137	-0.4	-1.6
Africa	667	675	713	736	0.6	1.1	283	286	269	250	-0.7	-1.7
Europe	3 551	3 329	3 483	3 407	-0.2	0.3	189	150	143	131	-2.0	-1.7
Latin America and Carib.	1 056	1 159	1 226	1 316	1.2	1.6	146	140	140	133	-0.5	-0.6
North America	7 556	8 062	7 874	7 539	0.0	-0.8	244	208	189	178	-1.7	-1.9
Other countries/areas	2 080	2 806	3 112	3 257	2.5	1.9	196	228	243	243	1.2	0.8
World	1 654	1 635	1 759	1 824	0.5	1.4	245	209	200	189	-1.4	-1.2

II.9 Final energy consumption by sector

	Total final consumption			Industry			Transport			Residential		
	Million tons of oil equivalent						% of total final energy consumption					
	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	1 267.7	1 605.4	1 865.0	35.0	39.5	42.9	15.1	14.2	14.2	27.4	23.6	21.9
China	768.4	1 090.3	1 370.7	38.1	44.3	47.8	9.5	10.3	11.3	36.7	28.3	24.9
DPR Korea	17.1	18.5	17.5	66.9	68.4	67.9	3.3	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Hong Kong, China	9.2	7.5	8.1	19.6	19.9	26.6	40.7	22.8	17.6	12.5	16.8	16.0
Japan	345.1	346.9	318.8	28.9	28.0	27.2	25.5	24.3	24.5	14.1	14.5	14.9
Macao, China												
Mongolia	1.5	1.9	2.3	31.3	31.5	34.9	21.7	21.2	23.3	27.3	28.2	25.9
Republic of Korea	126.4	140.2	147.5	29.9	27.7	29.3	20.8	20.8	19.5	11.9	13.1	12.7
South-East Asia	277.9	334.0	368.1	25.2	26.8	30.0	22.3	22.4	21.3	38.8	34.8	32.8
Brunei Darussalam	0.6	0.7	1.6	12.3	13.0	55.8	47.6	48.1	23.7	11.7	7.9	9.3
Cambodia	3.7	4.3	4.6	0.8	1.2	1.8	7.8	9.7	8.3	91.1	86.2	86.3
Indonesia	119.6	131.5	145.4	25.4	26.0	31.6	17.8	17.8	17.8	43.4	42.0	38.7
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	28.9	37.2	43.2	37.7	40.4	42.5	36.3	35.9	33.1	10.7	10.1	10.0
Myanmar	11.1	14.2	14.0	7.9	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.2	7.9	80.5	69.1	71.4
Philippines	23.9	23.1	22.8	21.3	23.6	27.6	34.5	36.5	33.4	33.9	29.1	27.2
Singapore	7.5	12.5	13.4	13.9	9.7	9.5	26.7	16.9	18.1	7.1	5.3	5.0
Thailand	49.2	65.5	71.1	34.3	34.7	33.4	29.7	28.5	25.0	17.0	14.9	15.6
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	33.4	44.9	51.9	13.9	20.6	23.5	11.0	15.1	16.1	70.3	58.8	54.0
South and South-West Asia	552.2	647.5	744.4	25.9	26.6	26.2	14.2	14.4	15.2	43.2	41.4	38.9
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	15.3	18.9	21.9	12.3	14.3	20.0	6.5	8.2	10.5	61.0	58.4	53.4
Bhutan												
India	317.9	355.3	407.6	27.4	28.5	28.2	9.8	9.5	11.1	45.5	44.1	40.4
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	94.7	128.1	154.8	22.0	21.4	24.3	25.6	26.7	24.3	31.5	30.7	29.3
Maldives												
Nepal	8.0	9.1	9.7	4.7	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.0	3.2	89.5	89.8	89.3
Pakistan	51.1	62.7	67.9	22.1	27.3	26.0	16.1	14.2	16.0	52.3	48.8	48.7
Sri Lanka	7.4	8.1	8.2	23.1	25.0	25.9	22.7	25.5	24.0	44.8	41.8	43.0
Turkey	57.8	65.4	74.4	34.1	32.4	24.2	20.3	19.0	20.3	30.4	29.5	30.4
North and Central Asia	506.0	511.7	551.5	30.1	29.7	28.3	16.6	19.4	20.0	31.9	25.9	24.9
Armenia	1.1	1.7	2.2	36.3	40.0	43.4	18.9	14.7	14.4	14.6	9.8	7.7
Azerbaijan	6.8	8.1	7.8	29.3	19.6	17.5	10.9	22.5	22.8	35.1	41.3	43.2
Georgia	2.3	2.2	2.5	16.3	9.4	12.8	15.6	24.8	25.8	52.7	36.9	35.7
Kazakhstan	26.9	39.2	50.2	44.4	42.4	37.3	12.7	9.0	10.3	7.4	6.7	5.7
Kyrgyzstan	1.8	2.1	2.4	25.6	32.0	26.7	9.8	14.5	21.4	11.2	12.1	8.3
Russian Federation	418.7	412.4	435.5	30.7	29.9	28.7	17.8	21.5	22.3	33.5	26.8	26.2
Tajikistan	1.8	2.0	2.1	25.7	29.0	26.0	1.0	2.7	4.8	15.5	13.9	12.5
Turkmenistan	9.3	10.0	11.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	7.4	8.1	8.7	1.1	1.3	1.4
Uzbekistan	37.3	34.0	37.6	21.4	22.7	22.1	10.5	9.9	9.3	40.1	42.2	41.6
Pacific	82.4	87.5	89.1	32.7	33.9	34.2	36.2	36.8	36.3	12.6	12.6	12.6
American Samoa												
Australia	69.6	75.3	76.7	34.2	34.9	35.0	36.9	36.3	36.0	13.0	12.6	12.8
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	12.8	12.1	12.4	24.6	27.8	29.2	32.7	40.1	38.2	10.5	12.0	11.4
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	2 686.3	3 186.0	3 618.1	31.1	33.8	35.7	16.6	16.6	16.5	32.2	28.5	26.8
LLDC	94.6	108.0	125.6	25.7	26.9	25.5	10.3	10.0	10.5	29.3	27.6	25.4
LDC	38.1	46.4	50.3	8.3	9.9	12.6	7.0	7.6	8.2	75.6	70.4	68.4
ASEAN	277.9	334.0	368.1	25.2	26.8	30.0	22.3	22.4	21.3	38.8	34.8	32.8
ECO	287.6	351.6	408.4	26.0	26.5	25.2	18.5	18.6	18.5	32.7	31.4	30.2
SAARC	399.7	454.0	515.2	25.6	27.2	27.1	10.6	10.2	11.8	47.8	46.2	43.0
Central Asia	87.3	99.3	116.0	27.3	28.5	26.8	10.9	10.8	11.2	24.4	22.1	20.3
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries	58.8	69.0	72.3	26.4	26.8	26.9	5.8	6.3	7.1	49.9	48.2	48.3
Lower middle income countries	1 422.5	1 831.2	2 201.4	32.3	37.3	40.4	11.8	12.0	12.7	39.7	33.5	30.0
Upper middle income countries	633.9	690.5	765.9	30.6	29.7	28.6	19.7	22.3	22.3	30.8	25.9	25.1
High income countries	571.1	595.3	578.5	29.3	28.3	28.5	26.3	25.2	24.8	13.3	13.7	13.8
Africa	373.0	439.4	484.1	18.2	18.6	17.7	14.0	14.3	14.9	59.2	58.5	59.1
Europe	1 319.1	1 412.2	1 387.4	27.3	26.2	25.2	25.0	25.0	26.1	25.3	24.8	24.7
Latin America and Carib.	451.7	497.1	554.0	32.3	32.8	33.0	31.6	32.3	33.7	17.9	17.2	16.2
North America	1 735.9	1 772.9	1 744.5	22.3	19.3	20.1	36.9	38.3	37.7	17.0	17.1	17.2
Other countries/areas	215.3	261.9	305.5	32.8	28.4	27.8	28.8	28.6	28.4	12.2	12.5	12.1
World	7 048.2	7 875.8	8 428.4	26.5	26.8	27.8	27.5	27.5	27.3	25.9	24.6	24.0

II.10 Energy balances

	TPES balance											
	Total			Production			Imports			Exports		
				Million tons of oil equivalent								
	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008
East and North-East Asia	1 834.1	2 462.1	2 876.8	1 222.0	1 788.9	2 151.5	761.4	868.7	959.7	118.4	134.8	136.5
China	1 093.9	1 694.7	2 116.4	1 062.8	1 620.6	1 993.3	96.9	183.6	251.3	69.0	83.5	66.6
DPR Korea	19.8	21.4	20.3	18.8	22.0	20.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.2	1.8	1.7
Hong Kong, China	13.4	12.7	14.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.6	26.0	27.0	1.9	2.9	1.3
Japan	518.9	520.6	495.8	105.8	100.5	88.7	435.3	446.0	439.2	6.3	10.2	20.3
Macao, China												
Mongolia	2.4	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.8	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.6
Republic of Korea	185.7	210.1	226.9	32.6	42.9	44.7	206.0	211.3	240.1	40.9	35.7	45.0
South-East Asia	390.0	476.8	522.1	467.0	567.6	646.5	196.2	263.5	294.5	242.3	321.7	372.2
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	2.5	3.6	19.7	21.1	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.3	18.4	17.4
Cambodia	4.0	4.8	5.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	0.8	1.3	1.6			
Indonesia	155.4	179.4	198.7	240.5	282.6	347.0	24.0	38.3	34.6	108.5	139.7	181.9
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	47.3	62.1	72.7	76.1	91.5	93.1	16.2	24.0	28.9	43.1	51.1	46.5
Myanmar	12.5	16.0	15.7	15.4	23.3	23.1	1.4	1.3	0.6	4.4	8.5	7.9
Philippines	41.0	39.7	41.1	20.1	21.7	23.3	23.4	20.4	21.4	1.8	1.7	2.6
Singapore	18.1	23.9	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.6	110.2	134.0	41.7	63.4	78.1
Thailand	72.2	97.2	107.2	43.8	54.3	63.9	38.9	55.8	57.9	6.9	8.9	11.7
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	37.1	51.2	59.4	48.1	69.7	71.4	8.9	12.3	15.5	18.6	29.9	26.1
South and South-West Asia	753.5	904.2	1 051.0	708.4	845.1	924.7	183.9	253.4	324.8	137.5	181.9	186.8
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	18.6	23.9	27.9	15.2	19.3	23.4	3.5	4.6	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bhutan												
India	459.5	536.9	621.0	366.4	422.4	468.3	100.3	146.6	198.0	8.8	23.8	40.1
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	119.0	164.5	202.1	242.0	304.6	326.9	4.8	12.5	15.4	126.3	151.1	138.3
Maldives												
Nepal	8.1	9.1	9.8	7.1	8.2	8.7	1.0	1.0	1.2			
Pakistan	63.7	76.5	82.8	47.1	61.8	63.3	18.1	17.0	21.5	0.8	1.3	1.3
Sri Lanka	8.3	9.0	8.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Turkey	76.3	84.4	98.5	25.9	23.9	29.0	52.2	67.4	79.5	1.3	5.6	7.0
North and Central Asia	745.7	795.1	851.7	1 182.5	1 474.7	1 595.9	50.1	52.5	51.1	477.8	718.0	763.5
Armenia	2.0	2.5	3.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Azerbaijan	11.4	13.4	13.4	19.0	27.4	58.6	0.4	4.2	0.1	7.8	17.0	44.6
Georgia	2.9	2.8	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kazakhstan	40.3	56.2	70.9	80.0	121.7	148.2	8.2	16.4	11.7	48.1	81.4	89.1
Kyrgyzstan	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Russian Federation	619.3	651.7	686.8	978.0	1 203.2	1 253.9	32.9	23.2	28.9	382.4	562.5	565.5
Tajikistan	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkmenistan	14.5	16.5	18.8	46.0	61.1	68.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	31.5	44.7	49.9
Uzbekistan	50.7	47.0	50.5	54.9	56.4	62.0	2.9	1.9	1.9	7.1	11.4	13.5
Pacific	124.8	135.8	147.0	247.7	292.5	317.0	32.3	38.5	47.7	156.1	189.8	211.8
American Samoa												
Australia	108.1	119.6	130.1	233.6	280.1	302.1	26.4	31.1	40.1	153.5	187.3	207.1
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	16.7	16.2	16.9	14.2	12.4	14.9	5.9	7.4	7.6	2.6	2.5	4.7
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	3 848.0	4 774.0	5 448.7	3 827.6	4 968.7	5 635.5	1 223.9	1 476.5	1 677.7	1 132.0	1 546.2	1 670.8
LLDC	134.0	152.2	174.9	212.2	281.4	353.5	17.0	28.9	22.1	95.3	156.2	199.5
LDC	43.2	53.8	58.6	40.9	54.3	58.9	6.8	8.3	8.5	4.4	8.6	8.1
ASEAN	390.0	476.8	522.1	467.0	567.6	646.5	196.2	263.5	294.5	242.3	321.7	372.2
ECO	380.6	463.4	542.4	517.5	659.9	759.3	89.1	122.3	134.2	223.6	313.3	344.4
SAARC	558.2	655.3	750.5	440.5	516.6	568.8	126.9	173.5	229.9	9.8	25.2	41.5
Central Asia	126.4	143.3	164.9	204.5	271.5	342.0	17.2	29.3	22.1	95.4	155.5	198.0
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries	67.5	80.2	84.2	62.4	79.3	82.4	10.5	12.4	13.5	5.3	11.1	10.6
Lower middle income countries	2 003.6	2 756.0	3 314.0	1 938.3	2 660.0	3 171.9	320.9	484.6	611.7	253.4	346.0	395.4
Upper middle income countries	913.6	1 032.2	1 144.3	1 420.9	1 772.3	1 909.7	114.7	147.6	164.6	609.1	868.6	891.0
High income countries	863.3	905.6	906.1	405.9	457.1	471.6	777.8	832.0	888.0	264.3	320.4	373.8
Africa	502.3	592.6	655.4	887.0	1 076.4	1 160.9	80.2	96.8	106.1	454.8	567.3	593.0
Europe	1 927.4	2 040.2	2 013.7	1 287.2	1 243.0	1 196.2	1 394.3	1 611.7	1 652.6	667.8	710.8	710.8
Latin America and Carib.	595.3	673.6	748.9	842.5	947.2	961.3	176.8	190.2	220.6	400.9	437.9	400.8
North America	2 524.8	2 591.2	2 550.5	2 039.9	2 032.0	2 113.4	774.1	924.0	887.4	295.3	321.5	397.6
Other countries/areas	620.8	752.5	843.3	1 092.8	1 220.5	1 301.7	136.8	188.1	219.8	850.7	930.8	973.2
World	10 024.5	11 430.4	12 267.4	9 977.0	11 487.7	12 369.0	3 786.1	4 487.1	4 764.2	3 801.5	4 514.6	4 746.1

II.11 Electricity production and household consumption

	Gross electricity production						Household electricity consumption					
	Million kWh				% change per annum		KWh per capita				% change per annum	
	1990	2000	2005	2008	90-08	00-08	1990	2000	2005	2008	90-08	00-08
East and North-East Asia	1 628 728	2 758 645	4 053 620	5 050 697	6.5	7.9	194	325	421	526	5.7	6.2
China	621 204	1 356 240	2 499 564	3 456 910	10.0	12.4	42	132	216	331	12.2	12.2
DPR Korea	27 700	19 400	22 913	23 206	-1.0	2.3						
Hong Kong, China	28 938	31 331	38 451	37 994	1.5	2.4	913	1 320	1 461	1 488	2.8	1.5
Japan	842 044	1 058 548	1 099 790	1 082 014	1.4	0.3	1 506	2 051	2 240	2 273	2.3	1.3
Macao, China												
Mongolia	3 471	3 000	3 512	4 145	1.0	4.1	215	214	279	332	2.4	5.6
Republic of Korea	105 371	290 126	389 390	446 428	8.4	5.5	413	807	1 081	1 178	6.0	4.8
South-East Asia	156 018	369 488	502 794	581 349	7.6	5.8	87	180	231	265	6.4	4.9
Brunei Darussalam	1 172	2 543	3 264	3 423	6.1	3.8	1 325	1 599	1 085	3 138	4.9	8.8
Cambodia		451	880	1 461		15.8		17	29	54	11.7	15.4
Indonesia	33 336	92 639	127 369	149 437	8.7	6.2	47	143	181	214	8.8	5.1
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	23 012	69 244	84 826	97 392	8.3	4.4		484	621	705	1.3	4.8
Myanmar	2 478	5 118	6 015	6 622	5.6	3.3	16	29	32	39	5.0	3.8
Philippines	27 448	45 290	56 568	60 821	4.5	3.8	91	167	187	185	4.0	1.3
Singapore	15 714	31 665	38 213	41 717	5.6	3.5	793	1 461	1 582	1 414	3.3	-0.4
Thailand	44 177	95 977	132 197	147 427	6.9	5.5	142	308	384	422	6.2	4.0
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	8 681	26 561	53 462	73 049	12.6	13.5	34	141	234	303	12.9	10.0
South and South-West Asia	455 516	901 070	1 171 660	1 381 984	6.4	5.5	57	108	134	156	5.8	4.7
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	7 732	15 771	26 506	34 957	8.7	10.5	12	42	61	72	10.7	6.8
Bhutan												
India	289 438	562 196	699 126	830 126	6.0	5.0	37	72	88	105	6.0	4.8
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	59 102	121 393	178 294	214 531	7.4	7.4	316	478	634	732	4.8	5.5
Maldives												
Nepal	878	1 659	2 622	3 084	7.2	8.1	14	22	30	32	4.8	4.9
Pakistan	37 673	68 125	93 832	91 626	5.1	3.8	84	158	194	193	4.7	2.6
Sri Lanka	3 150	7 004	9 324	9 242	6.2	3.5	38	110	144	162	8.4	4.9
Turkey	57 543	124 922	161 956	198 418	7.1	6.0	167	375	454	558	6.9	5.1
North and Central Asia	1 321 630	1 048 110	1 151 329	1 251 257	-0.3	2.2	597	803	672	691	0.8	-1.9
Armenia	10 362	5 958	6 317	5 772	-3.2	-0.4	577	506	562	582	0.0	1.8
Azerbaijan	23 200	18 699	21 218	23 875	0.2	3.1		1 391	1 310	832	7.3	-6.2
Georgia	13 724	7 424	7 267	8 441	-2.7	1.6	532	561	661	651	1.1	1.9
Kazakhstan	87 379	51 324	67 916	80 326	-0.5	5.8		319	411	474	0.0	5.1
Kyrgyzstan	15 732	15 983	16 415	11 877	-1.5	-3.6	224	474	585	441	3.8	-0.9
Russian Federation	1 082 152	877 766	953 086	1 040 379	-0.2	2.1	721	959	757	818	0.7	-2.0
Tajikistan	18 146	14 247	17 090	16 147	-0.6	1.6	245	527	490	464	3.6	-1.6
Turkmenistan	14 610	9 845	12 820	15 040	0.2	5.4	278	272	330	373	1.7	4.0
Uzbekistan	56 325	46 864	49 200	49 400	-0.7	0.7	173	291	284	276	2.6	-0.7
Pacific	187 281	249 476	288 524	301 022	2.7	2.4	2 381	2 610	2 753	2 738	0.8	0.6
American Samoa												
Australia	155 019	210 230	245 571	257 247	2.9	2.6	2 254	2 545	2 715	2 705	1.0	0.8
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	32 262	39 246	42 953	43 775	1.7	1.4	3 021	2 938	2 944	2 906	-0.2	-0.1
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	3 749 173	5 326 789	7 167 927	8 566 309	4.7	6.1	167	259	303	356	4.3	4.0
LLDC	230 103	167 579	197 110	209 666	-0.5	2.8		350	362	322		-1.1
LDC	11 088	22 999	36 023	46 124	8.2	9.1	13	36	49	59	9.0	6.5
ASEAN	156 018	369 488	502 794	581 349	7.6	5.8	87	180	231	265	6.4	4.9
ECO	369 710	471 402	618 741	701 240	3.6	5.1	187	321	382	407	4.4	3.0
SAARC	338 871	654 755	831 410	969 035	6.0	5.0	39	78	96	110	6.0	4.5
Central Asia	239 478	170 344	198 243	210 878	-0.7	2.7		481	506	451		-0.8
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries	72 666	72 629	92 441	97 354	1.6	3.7	24	59	72	78	6.7	3.6
Lower middle income countries	1 163 599	2 327 123	3 750 558	4 901 436	8.3	9.8	49	120	170	228	8.9	8.4
Upper middle income countries	1 332 388	1 263 348	1 467 296	1 654 921	1.2	3.4	512	693	657	721	1.9	0.5
High income countries	1 180 520	1 663 689	1 857 632	1 912 598	2.7	1.8	1 328	1 799	1 999	2 040	2.4	1.6
Africa	317 925	443 878	564 823	623 811	3.8	4.3	117	142	180	196	2.9	4.1
Europe	3 195 248	3 505 191	3 807 732	3 900 554	1.1	1.3	1 211	1 435	1 555	1 586	1.5	1.3
Latin America and Carib.	623 403	994 960	1 179 364	1 328 214	4.3	3.7	293	404	433	479	2.8	2.2
North America	3 700 773	4 658 374	4 920 512	5 020 423	1.7	0.9	3 750	4 249	4 589	4 554	1.1	0.9
Other countries/areas	281 442	543 369	702 889	821 527	6.1	5.3	1 030	1 558	1 830	2 037	3.9	3.4
World	11 867 964	15 472 561	18 343 247	20 260 838	3.0	3.4	500	609	672	713	2.0	2.0

II.12 Protected areas

	Marine areas protected						Terrestrial areas protected					
	Km ²			% of territorial water			Km ²			% of surface area		
	1990	2005	2009	1990	2005	2009	1990	2005	2009	1990	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia	13 143	30 617	30 619	1.5	3.5	3.5	1 388 095	1 831 925	1 831 926	12.0	15.9	15.9
China	1 410	4 828	4 828	0.4	1.4	1.4	1 267 421	1 553 953	1 553 953	13.5	16.6	16.6
DPR Korea	59	59	59	0.1	0.1	0.1	3 925	3 956	3 957	3.9	4.0	4.0
Hong Kong, China							453	461	461	41.1	41.8	41.8
Japan	7 696	21 535	21 535	2.0	5.6	5.6	49 358	60 993	60 993	13.2	16.3	16.3
Macao, China												
Mongolia							64 274	209 631	209 631	4.1	13.4	13.4
Republic of Korea	3 978	4 195	4 197	5.0	5.3	5.3	2 664	2 931	2 931	2.2	2.4	2.4
South-East Asia	25 253	93 451	94 297	0.5	1.8	1.8	386 063	609 833	609 974	8.9	13.6	13.6
Brunei Darussalam	4	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2 120	2 555	2 555	35.6	42.9	42.9
Cambodia		141	141		0.9	0.9		43 765	43 765		24.0	24.0
Indonesia	15 979	64 315	64 325	0.5	1.9	1.9	190 622	269 034	269 034	10.0	14.1	14.1
Lao PDR							1 950	37 737	37 737	0.8	16.3	16.3
Malaysia	919	1 436	1 436	1.1	1.6	1.6	55 920	59 317	59 317	16.9	17.9	17.9
Myanmar	432	477	477	0.3	0.3	0.3	20 897	42 429	42 429	3.1	6.3	6.3
Philippines	3 057	18 922	18 922	0.2	1.5	1.5	26 051	32 417	32 417	8.7	10.9	10.9
Singapore		9	9		1.6	1.6	30	33	33	5.0	5.4	5.4
Thailand	4 392	4 769	4 769	4.0	4.3	4.3	73 742	101 436	101 436	14.2	19.6	19.6
Timor-Leste		171	1 007		1.1	6.7		767	908		5.1	6.0
Viet Nam	470	3 207	3 207	0.3	2.1	2.1	14 671	20 343	20 343	4.4	6.2	6.2
South and South-West Asia	6 742	7 981	7 981	1.5	1.7	1.7	382 106	444 817	444 817	5.0	5.9	5.9
Afghanistan							2 784	2 784	2 784	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bangladesh	156	324	324	0.4	0.8	0.8	2 155	2 300	2 300	1.5	1.6	1.6
Bhutan							5 689	11 320	11 320	14.2	28.3	28.3
India	3 050	3 299	3 299	1.5	1.7	1.7	158 072	168 995	168 995	5.0	5.3	5.3
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	995	1 513	1 513	1.3	1.9	1.9	85 250	115 216	115 216	5.2	7.1	7.1
Maldives												
Nepal							11 360	25 106	25 106	7.7	17.0	17.0
Pakistan	578	578	578	1.8	1.8	1.8	90 323	90 460	90 460	10.3	10.3	10.3
Sri Lanka	29	332	332	0.1	1.1	1.1	13 031	13 839	13 839	19.6	20.8	20.8
Turkey	1 934	1 935	1 935	2.4	2.4	2.4	13 442	14 797	14 797	1.7	1.9	1.9
North and Central Asia	41 523	119 770	119 770	3.1	9.1	9.1	1 496 165	1 646 555	1 646 555	7.1	7.8	7.8
Armenia							2 057	2 372	2 372	6.9	8.0	8.0
Azerbaijan							5 335	6 175	6 175	6.2	7.1	7.1
Georgia	10	28	28	0.2	0.4	0.4	1 933	2 555	2 555	2.8	3.7	3.7
Kazakhstan							64 819	67 956	67 956	2.4	2.5	2.5
Kyrgyzstan							12 710	13 881	13 880	6.4	6.9	6.9
Russian Federation	41 513	119 742	119 742	3.1	9.1	9.1	1 382 960	1 523 569	1 523 570	8.2	9.0	9.0
Tajikistan							2 754	5 884	5 884	1.9	4.1	4.1
Turkmenistan							14 613	14 614	14 614	3.0	3.0	3.0
Uzbekistan							8 984	9 549	9 549	2.1	2.3	2.3
Pacific	105 640	285 316	307 384	4.8	8.6	9.2	651 945	888 589	897 687	7.6	10.4	10.5
American Samoa	202	203	203	2.1	2.1	2.1	1	1	1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Australia	101 546	257 292	264 359	10.9	27.6	28.3	573 384	801 983	811 026	7.4	10.4	10.5
Cook Islands	1	13	13					2	2	0.1	0.8	0.8
Fiji	112	117	117	0.1	0.1	0.1	205	256	256	1.1	1.3	1.3
French Polynesia	28	148	148		0.1	0.1	8	13	13	0.2	0.4	0.4
Guam	26	35	35	0.6	0.8	0.8	143	148	148	25.5	26.4	26.4
Kiribati	215	617	15 618	0.3	0.8	20.2	52	173	227	5.0	16.8	22.0
Marshall Islands		692	692		0.6	0.6		9	9		3.1	3.1
Micronesia (F.S.)	39	56	56		0.1	0.1	22	33	33	2.7	4.0	4.0
Nauru												
New Caledonia	321	380	380	0.3	0.3	0.3	1 059	1 060	1 060	5.5	5.5	5.5
New Zealand	636	12 802	12 802	0.4	7.1	7.1	67 500	69 697	69 699	25.0	25.8	25.8
Niue		1	1					60	60		22.2	22.2
Northern Mariana Islands	5	16	16		0.1	0.1	4	6	6	0.8	1.1	1.1
Palau	14	156	156	0.5	5.3	5.3	1	10	10	0.3	2.0	2.0
Papua New Guinea	2 389	2 391	2 391	0.3	0.3	0.3	9 001	14 366	14 366	1.9	3.1	3.1
Samoa	53	55	55	0.5	0.5	0.5	69	99	99	2.4	3.4	3.4
Solomon Islands		264	264		0.1	0.1	16	27	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tonga	30	9 984	9 984		2.5	2.5	11	111	111	1.4	14.5	14.5
Tuvalu		36	36		0.2	0.2					0.4	0.4
Vanuatu	23	58	58		0.1	0.1	469	535	534	3.7	4.3	4.3
Asia and the Pacific	192 301	537 135	560 051	1.9	4.8	5.0	4 304 374	5 421 719	5 430 959	8.1	10.2	10.2
LLDC							197 329	407 009	407 008	2.9	6.0	6.0
LDC	879	2 143	17 980	0.3	0.3	2.7	45 501	167 042	167 236	2.4	7.8	7.8
ASEAN	25 253	93 280	93 290	0.5	1.8	1.8	386 063	609 066	609 066	8.9	13.6	13.6
ECO	3 507	4 026	4 026	1.9	2.1	2.1	301 014	341 316	341 315	3.7	4.2	4.2
SAARC	3 813	4 533	4 533	1.3	1.5	1.5	283 414	314 804	314 804	5.5	6.1	6.1
Central Asia	10	28	28	0.2	0.4	0.4	113 205	122 986	122 985	2.7	3.0	3.0
Pacific island developing econ.	3 458	15 222	30 223	0.3	0.7	1.4	11 061	16 909	16 962	2.0	3.0	3.0
Low income countries	647	1 265	1 265	0.3	0.2	0.2	58 611	177 869	177 869	2.5	7.1	7.1
Lower middle income countries	31 724	114 338	130 185	0.5	1.6	1.8	1 941 107	2 516 611	2 516 805	9.9	12.8	12.8
Upper middle income countries	45 689	125 102	125 102	2.7	7.4	7.4	1 607 933	1 787 297	1 787 298	7.2	7.9	7.9
High income countries	114 240	296 416	303 485	6.8	15.8	16.2	696 723	939 880	948 925	8.2	11.1	11.2
Africa	15 502	39 562	39 562	2.6	4.7	4.7	2 878 060	3 072 655	3 084 029	9.5	10.2	10.2
Europe	39 791	80 567	80 772	3.0	6.0	6.0	524 025	753 226	761 124	8.9	12.8	12.9
Latin America and Carib.	72 301	298 137	303 319	2.8	9.6	9.8	2 152 084	4 149 370	4 267 984	10.5	20.2	20.7
North America	290 179	360 955	360 955	7.2	9.1	9.1	2 841 585	3 047 957	3 047 986	10.8	11.9	11.9
Other countries/areas	771	6 234	6 234	0.5	2.1	2.1	160 152	659 908	659 909	5.9	18.9	18.9
World	610 845	1 322 590	1 350 893	3.2	6.4	6.5	12 860 280	17 104 835	17 251 991	9.2	12.3	12.4

II.13 Forest areas

	Forest area										
	Km ²				% of land area				% change per annum		
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010	90-00	00-05	05-10
East and North-East Asia	2 091 976	2 268 145	2 418 409	2 546 260	18.2	19.8	21.1	22.2	0.8	1.3	1.0
China	1 571 406	1 770 005	1 930 439	2 068 610	16.8	19.0	20.7	22.2	1.2	1.8	1.4
DPR Korea	82 010	69 330	62 990	56 660	68.1	57.6	52.3	47.1	-1.7	-1.9	-2.1
Hong Kong, China											
Japan	249 500	248 760	249 350	249 790	68.4	68.2	68.4	68.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macao, China											
Mongolia	125 360	117 170	113 080	108 980	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7
Republic of Korea	63 700	62 880	62 550	62 220	64.5	63.7	64.6	64.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
South-East Asia	2 472 603	2 230 453	2 194 963	2 140 640	56.8	51.4	50.6	49.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5
Brunei Darussalam	4 130	3 970	3 890	3 800	78.4	75.3	73.8	72.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5
Cambodia	129 440	115 460	107 310	100 940	73.3	65.4	60.8	57.2	-1.1	-1.5	-1.2
Indonesia	1 185 450	994 090	978 570	944 320	65.4	54.9	54.0	52.1	-1.7	-0.3	-0.7
Lao PDR	173 140	165 320	161 420	157 510	75.0	71.6	69.9	68.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Malaysia	223 760	215 910	208 900	204 560	68.1	65.7	63.6	62.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4
Myanmar	392 180	348 680	333 210	317 730	60.0	53.4	51.0	48.6	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9
Philippines	65 700	71 170	73 910	76 650	22.0	23.9	24.8	25.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Singapore	23	23	23	20	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	-2.8
Thailand	195 490	190 040	188 980	189 720	38.3	37.2	37.0	37.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.1
Timor-Leste	9 660	8 540	7 980	7 420	65.0	57.4	53.7	49.9	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4
Viet Nam	93 630	117 250	130 770	137 970	28.8	37.7	42.2	44.5	2.3	2.2	1.1
South and South-West Asia	1 002 679	1 006 689	1 029 959	1 040 680	14.0	14.0	14.4	14.5	0.0	0.5	0.2
Afghanistan	13 500	13 500	13 500	13 500	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	14 940	14 680	14 550	14 420	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Bhutan	30 350	31 410	31 950	32 490	64.6	78.4	83.2	84.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
India	639 390	653 900	677 090	684 340	21.5	22.0	22.8	23.0	0.2	0.7	0.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	110 750	110 750	110 750	110 750	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maldives	9	9	9	10	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.1
Nepal	48 170	39 000	36 360	36 360	33.7	27.2	25.4	25.4	-2.1	-1.4	0.0
Pakistan	25 270	21 160	19 020	16 870	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.2	-1.8	-2.1	-2.4
Sri Lanka	23 500	20 820	19 330	18 600	37.5	33.2	30.8	29.7	-1.2	-1.5	-0.8
Turkey	96 800	101 460	107 400	113 340	12.6	13.2	14.0	14.7	0.5	1.1	1.1
North and Central Asia	8 248 500	8 252 486	8 248 024	8 251 060	40.2	40.3	40.3	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	3 470	3 040	2 830	2 620	12.2	10.7	9.9	9.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5
Azerbaijan	9 360	9 360	9 360	9 360	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	27 790	27 678	27 551	27 420	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Kazakhstan	34 220	33 650	33 370	33 090	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Kyrgyzstan	8 360	8 583	8 693	9 540	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.0	0.3	0.3	1.9
Russian Federation	8 089 500	8 092 685	8 087 900	8 090 900	49.4	49.4	49.4	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	4 080	4 100	4 100	4 100	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	41 270	41 270	41 270	41 270	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	30 450	32 120	32 950	32 760	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.7	0.5	0.5	-0.1
Pacific	1 987 341	1 983 717	1 967 348	1 913 750	23.4	23.4	23.2	22.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
American Samoa	184	181	179	180	92.0	90.3	89.4	90.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.1
Australia	1 545 000	1 549 200	1 539 200	1 493 000	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.6
Cook Islands	149	155	155	160	62.1	64.6	64.6	66.7	0.4	0.0	0.6
Fiji	9 529	9 804	9 973	10 140	52.2	53.7	54.6	55.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
French Polynesia	550	1 050	1 300	1 550	15.0	28.7	35.5	42.3	6.7	4.4	3.6
Guam	259	259	259	260	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Kiribati	122	122	122	120	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Marshall Islands	126	126	126	130	70.0	70.2	70.2	72.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Micronesia (F.S.)	637	639	640	640	91.0	91.2	91.4	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru											
New Caledonia	8 390	8 390	8 390	8 390	45.9	45.9	45.9	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	77 200	82 660	83 110	82 690	29.3	31.4	31.6	31.4	0.7	0.1	-0.1
Niue	206	196	191	190	79.2	75.4	73.5	73.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1
Northern Mariana Islands	340	320	311	300	73.9	69.5	67.7	65.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7
Palau	380	396	403	400	82.6	86.1	87.6	87.0	0.4	0.4	-0.1
Papua New Guinea	315 230	301 330	294 370	287 260	69.6	66.5	65.0	63.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Samoa	1 300	1 710	1 710	1 710	45.9	60.4	60.4	60.4	2.8	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	23 240	22 680	22 410	22 130	83.0	81.0	80.1	79.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Tonga	90	90	90	90	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu	10	10	10	10	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	4 400	4 400	4 400	4 400	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	15 803 099	15 741 490	15 858 703	15 892 390	30.4	30.3	30.5	30.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
LLDC	521 730	498 523	488 883	481 580	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
LDC	840 461	765 521	734 941	708 750	40.2	36.7	35.3	34.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
ASEAN	2 462 943	2 221 913	2 186 983	2 133 220	56.7	51.3	50.6	49.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.5
ECO	374 060	375 953	380 413	384 580	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
SAARC	795 129	794 479	811 809	816 590	16.6	16.6	17.0	17.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Central Asia	159 000	159 801	160 124	160 160	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Pacific island developing econ.	365 141	351 857	345 038	338 060	67.5	65.1	63.8	62.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Low income countries	889 060	801 333	764 543	732 890	36.0	32.5	31.0	29.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8
Lower middle income countries	4 390 110	4 408 099	4 577 197	4 684 410	22.9	23.0	23.9	24.5	0.0	0.8	0.5
Upper middle income countries	8 574 483	8 574 196	8 568 234	8 572 720	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
High income countries	1 949 092	1 957 511	1 948 383	1 902 020	23.1	23.2	23.1	22.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.5
Africa	7 492 385	7 085 644	6 914 681	6 744 200	24.4	23.0	22.5	21.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
Europe	1 559 405	1 889 709	1 923 596	1 959 112	25.5	30.8	31.4	32.1	1.9	0.4	0.4
Latin America and Carib.	10 477 666	9 988 897	9 747 117	9 555 844	51.7	49.3	48.2	47.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4
North America	6 064 736	6 103 334	6 122 462	6 141 602	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other countries/areas	34 932	36 653	37 129	37 490	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
World	41 683 990	40 845 726	40 603 688	40 330 638	31.7	31.0	30.9	30.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1

II.14 Primary naturally regenerated and planted forests

	Forest primary											Naturally regenerated forest	Planted forest
	Km ²				% of forest area				% change per annum			Km ²	
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010	90-00	00-05	05-10		2010
East and North-East Asia	268 590	264 560	259 110	252 680	12.8	11.7	10.7	9.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	1 391 250	902 320
China	116 460	116 320	116 320	116 320	7.4	6.6	6.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 180 710	771 570
DPR Korea	11 290	9 540	8 670	7 800	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	-1.7	-1.9	-2.1	41 040	7 810
Hong Kong, China													
Japan	37 640	40 540	44 490	47 470	15.1	16.3	17.8	19.0	0.7	1.9	1.3	99 060	103 260
Macao, China													
Mongolia	60 430	55 390	53 460	51 520	48.2	47.3	47.3	47.3	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	56 010	1 450
Republic of Korea	42 770	42 770	36 170	29 570	67.1	68.0	57.8	47.5	0.0	-3.3	-3.9	14 430	18 230
South-East Asia	668 240	662 920	645 230	639 920	27.1	29.8	29.5	30.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	1 355 400	145 330
Brunei Darussalam	3 130	2 880	2 750	2 630	75.8	72.5	70.7	69.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	1 140	30
Cambodia	7 660	4 560	3 220	3 220	5.9	3.9	3.0	3.2	-5.1	-6.7	0.0	97 030	690
Indonesia	492 700	492 700	477 500	472 360	41.6	49.6	48.8	50.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	436 470	35 490
Lao PDR	14 900	14 900	14 900	14 900	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	140 370	2 240
Malaysia	38 200	38 200	38 200	38 200	17.1	17.7	18.3	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	148 290	18 070
Myanmar	31 920	31 920	31 920	31 920	8.1	9.2	9.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	275 930	9 880
Philippines	8 610	8 610	8 610	8 610	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	64 520	3 520
Singapore	20	20	20	20	87.0	87.0	87.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Thailand	67 260	67 260	67 260	67 260	34.4	35.4	35.6	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	82 610	39 860
Timor-Leste												6 990	430
Viet Nam	3 840	1 870	850	800	4.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	-6.9	-14.6	-1.2	102 050	35 120
South and South-West Asia	181 370	183 920	183 650	184 160	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	690 200	152 810
Afghanistan													
Bangladesh	4 360	4 360	4 360	4 360	29.2	29.7	30.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7 690	2 370
Bhutan	4 130	4 130	4 130	4 130	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	28 330	30
India	157 010	157 010	157 010	157 010	24.6	24.0	23.2	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	425 220	102 110
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100 310	8 440
Maldives													
Nepal	3 910	5 480	5 260	5 260	8.1	14.1	14.5	14.5	3.4	-0.8	0.0	30 670	430
Pakistan												13 470	3 400
Sri Lanka	2 570	1 970	1 670	1 670	10.9	9.5	8.6	9.0	-2.6	-3.3	0.0	15 080	1 850
Turkey	7 390	8 970	9 220	9 730	7.6	8.8	8.6	8.6	2.0	0.6	1.1	69 430	34 180
North and Central Asia	2 433 380	2 597 440	2 570 830	2 581 370	29.6	31.6	31.3	31.4	0.7	-0.2	0.1	5 480 610	189 100
Armenia	170	150	140	130	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	2 280	210
Azerbaijan	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5 160	200
Georgia	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20 590	1 840
Kazakhstan												24 080	9 010
Kyrgyzstan	2 370	2 400	2 410	2 690	28.3	28.0	27.7	28.2	0.1	0.1	2.2	6 280	570
Russian Federation	2 417 260	2 581 310	2 554 700	2 564 820	29.9	31.9	31.6	31.7	0.7	-0.2	0.1	5 356 180	169 910
Tajikistan	2 970	2 970	2 970	2 970	72.8	72.4	72.4	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	120	1 010
Turkmenistan	1 040	1 040	1 040	1 040	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40 230	
Uzbekistan	570	570	570	720	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	25 690	6 350
Pacific	334 170	315 800	378 120	354 920	16.8	15.9	19.3	18.6	-0.6	3.7	-1.3	1 512 580	40 990
American Samoa													
Australia			52 330	50 390			3.4	3.4			-0.8	1 423 590	19 030
Cook Islands												140	10
Fiji	4 900	4 450	4 480	4 490	51.4	45.4	44.9	44.3	-1.0	0.1	0.0	3 880	1 770
French Polynesia			400	400			30.8	25.8			0.0	1 050	100
Guam													
Kiribati												120	
Marshall Islands	80	80	80	80	63.5	63.3	63.3	61.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		40
Micronesia (F.S.)	400	440	460	480	62.8	68.9	71.9	75.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	20	140
Nauru													
New Caledonia	4 310	4 310	4 310	4 310	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3 980	100
New Zealand			21 440	21 440			25.8	25.9			0.0	43 130	18 120
Niue				60				31.6				130	
Northern Mariana Islands	100	90	90	80	29.4	28.2	28.9	26.7	-1.0	0.0	-2.3		220
Palau													
Papua New Guinea	313 290	295 340	283 440	262 100	99.4	98.0	96.3	91.2	-0.6	-0.8	-1.6	24 300	860
Samoa												1 390	320
Solomon Islands	11 050	11 050	11 050	11 050	47.5	48.7	49.3	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10 810	270
Tonga	40	40	40	40	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	40	10
Tuvalu													
Vanuatu													
Asia and the Pacific	3 885 750	4 024 640	4 036 940	4 013 050	27.6	28.7	25.6	25.4	0.4	0.1	-0.1	10 430 040	1 430 550
LLDC	94 490	91 030	88 880	87 360	19.9	20.2	20.1	20.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	359 220	21 500
LDC	77 930	76 400	74 840	74 840	9.6	10.4	10.6	11.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	599 330	16 660
ASEAN	668 240	662 920	645 230	639 920	27.1	29.8	29.5	30.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	1 348 410	144 900
ECO	20 340	21 950	22 210	23 150	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	284 770	63 160
SAARC	171 980	172 950	172 430	172 430	22.7	22.8	22.1	21.9	0.1	-0.1	0.0	520 460	110 190
Central Asia	16 120	16 130	16 130	16 550	12.9	12.8	12.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	124 430	19 190
Pacific island developing econ.	334 170	315 800	304 350	283 090	93.5	92.0	90.1	85.6	-0.6	-0.7	-1.4	45 860	3 840
Low income countries	90 430	87 180	84 760	84 170	10.3	11.1	11.3	11.7	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	609 940	25 270
Lower middle income countries	1 233 600	1 207 920	1 177 580	1 149 270	28.4	27.6	25.9	24.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	2 526 120	1 004 600
Upper middle income countries	2 473 750	2 638 930	2 612 600	2 623 240	29.0	30.9	30.6	30.7	0.6	-0.2	0.1	5 707 330	241 580
High income countries	87 970	90 610	162 000	156 310	27.0	27.9	8.3	8.2	0.3	12.3	-0.7	1 586 380	159 090
Africa	606 070	536 620	507 670	479 470	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	4 371 540	153 260
Europe	41 920	53 610	54 240	54 390	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.2	0.1	1 336 940	523 270
Latin America and Carib.	7 165 880	6 926 830	6 775 300	6 630 750	75.8	74.4	73.8	73.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	2 260 280	181 540
North America	2 354 280	2 383 260	2 395 230	2 407 250	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3 391 080	343 260
Other countries/areas	3 730	3 730	3 730	3 730	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	25 460	8 130
World	14 057 630	13 928 690	13 773 110	13 588 640	33.7	34.1	33.9	33.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	21 815 340	2 640 010

II.15 Threatened species

	Threatened species										
	Total			Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Fishes	Molluscs	Other inverts	Plants
	Number of species										
	2008	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
East and North-East Asia											
China	816	841	859	74	85	31	87	97	8	24	453
DPR Korea	43	48	52	9	22		1	12		2	6
Hong Kong, China	48	45	49	2	17	2	5	11	1	5	6
Japan	309	325	330	28	40	12	19	59	25	132	15
Macao, China	10	8	9		4			5			
Mongolia	36	35	36	11	21			1		3	
Republic of Korea	58	60	64	9	30		2	17		3	3
South-East Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	171	167	170	34	19	6	3	8		1	99
Cambodia	193	201	204	37	24	15	3	28		67	30
Indonesia	1 087	1 127	1 142	183	119	31	32	138	3	243	393
Lao PDR	115	130	132	45	22	12	5	23		3	22
Malaysia	1 141	1 166	1 180	70	45	24	47	60	31	211	692
Myanmar	227	236	249	45	41	24		33	1	63	42
Philippines	641	682	697	39	72	38	48	65	3	210	222
Singapore	267	271	277	11	17	5		25		162	57
Thailand	443	467	477	57	45	23	4	72	1	184	91
Timor-Leste	15	15	18	4	7	2		5			
Viet Nam	408	417	424	54	40	30	16	46		92	146
South and South-West Asia											
Afghanistan	32	32	34	11	13	1	1	5		1	2
Bangladesh	109	111	122	34	29	21	1	19		2	16
Bhutan	55	54	59	27	17	2	1	3		1	8
India	659	687	758	94	78	30	66	122	2	111	255
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	90	100	102	16	21	12	4	29		19	1
Maldives	55	59	59	2		3		15		39	
Nepal	81	83	93	31	33	8	3	8	1	2	7
Pakistan	99	105	109	23	26	10		33		15	2
Sri Lanka	534	546	552	30	14	11	53	41		120	283
Turkey	131	148	150	17	15	20	11	67		15	5
North and Central Asia											
Armenia	37	37	36	9	10	7		3		6	1
Azerbaijan	40	44	45	7	15	9		10		4	
Georgia	49	50	46	10	10	7	1	9		9	
Kazakhstan	73	72	73	16	21	1	1	14		4	16
Kyrgyzstan	40	39	40	6	12	2		3		3	14
Russian Federation	158	121	126	32	18	8		35	1	24	8
Tajikistan	42	42	40	8	9	2		5		2	14
Turkmenistan	45	46	45	9	15	2		11		5	3
Uzbekistan	52	51	50	10	15	2		7		1	15
Pacific											
American Samoa	77	77	79	1	8	4		8	5	52	1
Australia	788	804	853	55	52	43	47	100	175	314	67
Cook Islands	50	52	53	1	15	2		9		25	1
Fiji	190	190	192	6	13	6	1	11	3	87	65
French Polynesia	149	157	160	1	32	1		20	33	26	47
Guam	35	33	34	2	14	2		6	6		4
Kiribati	87	90	90	1	6	1		9	1	72	
Marshall Islands	85	84	84	2	4	2		9	1	66	
Micronesia (F.S.)	144	145	148	7	10	4		14	4	104	5
Nauru	73	74	74	1	2			9		62	
New Caledonia	355	365	415	9	15	13		24	11	86	257
New Zealand	143	150	153	9	70	13	4	21	5	10	21
Niue	41	41	43	2	8	3		7		23	
Northern Mariana Islands	85	84	85	5	15	1		8	4	47	5
Palau	126	126	128	4	4	2		12	5	97	4
Papua New Guinea	446	448	453	39	37	11	11	41	2	169	143
Samoa	73	76	78	2	7	3		11	1	52	2
Solomon Islands	211	218	220	20	20	6	2	15	2	139	16
Tonga	56	57	58	2	4	3		10	2	33	4
Tuvalu	83	84	85	2	1	2		9	1	70	
Vanuatu	118	120	121	8	7	3		14	1	78	10
Asia and the Pacific											
LLDC											
LDC											
ASEAN											
ECO											
SAARC											
Central Asia											
Pacific island developing econ.											
Low income countries											
Lower middle income countries											
Upper middle income countries											
High income countries											
Africa											
Europe											
Latin America and Carib.											
North America											
Other countries/areas											
World											

II.16 Natural disasters mortality affected population

	Natural disasters mortality						People affected by natural disasters					
	Number per annum			Per million population			Thousands per annum			Per 1,000 population		
	91-00	01-10	2010	91-00	01-10	2010	91-00	01-10	2010	91-00	01-10	2010
East and North-East Asia	3 591	10 826	7 239	2.5	7.1	4.7	118 987	130 043	144 992	84.0	85.7	93.5
China	2 820	10 512	7 130	2.3	7.9	5.3	117 738	129 592	144 825	96.8	99.0	108.0
DPR Korea	33	126	20	1.5	5.2	0.8	950	131	96	43.9	5.5	3.9
Hong Kong, China	12	31	1	1.9	4.5	0.1	1	2	15	0.1	0.3	2.1
Japan	613	89	76	5.0	0.7	0.6	123	102	15	1.0	0.8	0.1
Macao, China	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	12	12	0	4.9	4.5	0.0	163	163	0	68.9	63.5	0.0
Republic of Korea	103	58	12	2.3	1.2	0.2	12	54	42	0.3	1.2	0.9
South-East Asia	3 295	34 213	2 312	6.8	61.0	3.9	10 236	11 590	16 159	20.7	20.3	27.2
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	164	32	8	14.5	2.4	0.6	1 146	495	0	102.7	37.9	0.0
Indonesia	789	18 068	1 311	3.9	81.2	5.5	735	969	226	3.7	4.2	0.9
Lao PDR	83	4	0	18.0	0.6	0.0	233	94	0	48.9	16.3	0.0
Malaysia	94	25	0	4.4	1.0	0.0	7	40	0	0.3	1.5	0.0
Myanmar	19	13 899	113	0.4	294.1	2.4	55	310	405	1.3	6.6	8.4
Philippines	1 197	918	512	17.7	10.5	5.5	3 470	4 513	3 938	49.2	51.0	42.2
Singapore	0	3	0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Thailand	103	948	183	1.7	14.5	2.6	2 521	3 487	10 067	41.7	51.8	145.6
Timor-Leste	0	3	0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Viet Nam	847	313	185	11.2	3.7	2.1	2 069	1 681	1 523	27.0	20.0	17.3
South and South-West Asia	24 748	22 250	4 365	18.1	13.8	2.5	55 607	61 849	23 731	39.6	38.1	13.4
Afghanistan	1 116	777	351	54.9	28.9	11.2	305	336	45	14.3	11.5	1.4
Bangladesh	14 914	946	92	132.1	6.6	0.6	8 146	7 038	887	69.9	50.3	6.0
Bhutan	24	2	0	44.1	3.3	0.0	7	0	0	12.3	0.0	0.0
India	5 020	5 807	1 420	5.1	5.2	1.2	40 847	50 325	4 406	41.9	45.1	3.6
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	427	2 856	11	6.9	42.0	0.1	3 808	224	1	60.5	3.3	0.0
Maldives	0	10	0	0.0	35.6	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	4.7	0.0
Nepal	595	242	214	27.6	8.8	7.1	89	288	12	4.2	10.4	0.4
Pakistan	675	7 919	2 186	5.3	51.5	12.6	1 788	3 051	18 138	14.3	18.8	104.5
Sri Lanka	19	3 623	27	1.0	186.8	1.3	186	523	239	10.2	26.4	11.5
Turkey	1 959	68	64	31.9	1.0	0.9	431	62	4	7.1	0.9	0.0
North and Central Asia	647	5 801	55 986	3.0	26.5	254.1	1 049	749	171	4.8	3.4	0.8
Armenia	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	32	0	0	10.2	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	6	0	3	0.8	0.0	0.3	228	11	70	29.7	1.2	7.6
Georgia	2	1	0	0.3	0.2	0.0	70	3	0	14.4	0.6	0.0
Kazakhstan	13	10	44	0.8	0.6	2.7	64	10	24	4.2	0.7	1.5
Kyrgyzstan	25	17	0	5.6	3.3	0.0	15	203	8	3.3	39.1	1.6
Russian Federation	401	5 747	55 844	2.7	40.1	390.6	241	191	53	1.6	1.3	0.4
Tajikistan	191	26	95	33.6	3.9	13.8	334	330	15	55.6	49.7	2.3
Turkmenistan	1	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	7	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	65	0	0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Pacific	314	162	9	10.5	4.7	0.2	1 714	118	573	60.4	3.4	15.7
American Samoa	0	4	0	0.0	61.2	0.0	0	2	0	0.0	36.7	0.0
Australia	14	60	4	0.7	2.8	0.2	1 563	30	211	88.0	1.4	9.5
Cook Islands	2	0	0	105.7	0.0	0.0	0	0	2	4.6	24.4	108.1
Fiji	6	7	2	8.0	8.2	2.3	42	9	39	53.5	10.9	45.4
French Polynesia	1	0	1	5.7	0.4	3.7	0	0	3	0.2	1.3	12.6
Guam	0	1	0	0.7	3.1	0.0	0	1	0	0.9	6.5	0.0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	0	0	103.5	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	1	0	0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.4	1.1	0.0
Micronesia (F.S.)	2	5	0	17.7	44.3	0.0	3	1	0	30.0	6.7	0.0
Nauru	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0
New Zealand	0	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	31	300	0.1	7.2	68.7
Niue	0	0	0	49.7	56.5	0.0	0	0	0	14.8	11.3	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	271	61	0	53.7	9.7	0.0	76	31	0	15.6	4.8	0.0
Samoa	1	15	0	7.9	84.2	0.0	9	1	0	51.4	2.9	0.0
Solomon Islands	0	8	2	1.2	14.7	3.7	9	3	17	26.3	5.3	31.9
Tonga	0	1	0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0	2	0	3.7	17.0	0.0
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	15	0	0	84.6	2.0	0.0	2	8	0	11.9	38.5	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	32 595	73 252	69 911	9.3	18.4	16.7	187 593	204 350	185 625	52.8	51.4	44.4
LLDC	2 073	1 089	707	18.2	8.2	4.9	1 535	1 436	174	13.3	10.5	1.2
LDC	16 932	15 938	780	80.4	58.3	2.8	10 009	8 575	1 366	46.1	32.6	4.9
ASEAN	3 295	34 210	2 312	6.8	61.1	3.9	10 236	11 589	16 159	20.8	20.4	27.3
ECO	4 420	11 673	2 754	13.1	30.7	6.5	7 039	4 228	18 305	20.8	10.6	43.4
SAARC	22 362	19 325	4 290	18.0	13.1	2.6	51 368	61 563	23 727	40.2	41.3	14.6
Central Asia	246	54	142	3.6	0.7	1.8	808	557	117	11.5	7.4	1.5
Pacific island developing econ.	298	101	5	42.5	11.8	0.4	150	56	62	22.1	6.6	6.2
Low income countries	17 140	16 075	895	71.4	52.4	2.8	11 283	9 228	1 486	45.5	31.1	4.7
Lower middle income countries	11 803	48 216	12 954	4.2	15.5	3.9	169 789	194 351	183 361	60.9	62.0	55.5
Upper middle income countries	2 907	8 718	55 968	9.2	26.0	162.6	4 822	550	190	15.2	1.7	0.6
High income countries	743	242	94	3.7	1.1	0.4	1 700	219	586	8.5	1.0	2.7
Africa	7 797	5 874	3 484	10.5	6.4	3.4	10 993	14 919	8 524	15.0	16.3	8.3
Europe	328	8 114	421	0.6	13.9	0.7	1 091	539	757	1.9	0.9	1.3
Latin America and Carib.	7 464	24 650	228 109	15.0	42.9	386.6	3 283	5 805	10 728	6.6	10.3	18.2
North America	365	427	87	1.2	1.3	0.3	460	2 069	12	1.5	6.2	0.0
Other countries/areas	345	226	142	2.9	1.5	0.9	159	445	20	1.3	2.9	0.1
World	48 890	112 493	302 154	8.5	17.2	43.8	203 570	228 105	205 667	35.3	35.0	29.8

II.17 Natural disasters, economic damage

Economic damage from natural disasters

	Million 2005 US dollars per annum					% of GDP				
	91-95	96-00	01-05	06-10	2010	91-95	96-00	01-05	06-10	2010
East and North-East Asia	39 675	23 543	21 820	28 099	12 752	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
China	13 454	17 257	9 527	24 193	12 752	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
DPR Korea	7 489	1 787	7	53	0	62.1	15.5	0.1	0.4	0.0
Hong Kong, China	106	2	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	18 374	3 470	9 683	3 831	0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Macao, China	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	2	403	0	9	0	0.2	26.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
Republic of Korea	249	624	2 603	12	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
South-East Asia	1 299	3 289	1 962	3 032	423	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Brunei Darussalam	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	56	36	12	10	49	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6
Indonesia	90	2 475	1 062	1 110	0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
Lao PDR	67	0	0	15	0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Malaysia	0	69	107	165	0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Myanmar	17	0	103	742	0	0.5	0.0	1.0	4.5	0.0
Philippines	430	96	69	310	197	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	456	59	399	11	0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	183	554	211	670	176	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.3
South and South-West Asia	5 057	10 612	5 827	3 745	7 363	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4
Afghanistan	13	4	1	3	0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	608	944	525	505	0	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.0
Bhutan	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	2 456	2 023	3 443	1 232	0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 301	1 033	277	14	0	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Maldives	8	0	96	0	0	2.7	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0
Nepal	54	9	0	10	0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pakistan	248	59	1 109	1 826	7 363	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.5	5.9
Sri Lanka	75	1	299	1	0	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Turkey	294	6 540	77	154	0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
North and Central Asia	1 451	548	658	912	2 399	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Armenia	0	41	0	0	0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	5	38	14	0	0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Georgia	1	66	103	0	0	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	12	1	2	18	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	43	1	1	0	0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Russian Federation	1 219	361	509	734	2 377	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Tajikistan	118	34	29	159	1	5.0	2.4	1.4	5.6	0.0
Turkmenistan	52	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	0	8	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pacific	1 015	1 219	1 109	2 370	5 965	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	792	1 177	932	1 590	2 289	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	27	7	8	25	38	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.3
French Polynesia	0	0	0	2	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia (F.S.)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Caledonia	0	0	10	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	47	24	144	726	3 629	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.2
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	20	11	0	0	0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	127	0	0	26	0	49.7	0.0	0.1	5.7	0.0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	0	0	15	1	0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.6	0.0
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	2	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	48 498	39 212	31 377	38 158	28 902	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
LLDC	367	539	47	214	22	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
LDC	953	993	736	1 310	49	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.0
ASEAN	1 299	3 289	1 962	3 032	423	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
ECO	2 087	7 716	1 511	2 175	7 385	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
SAARC	3 462	3 040	5 473	3 576	7 363	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6
Central Asia	232	187	149	178	22	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Pacific island developing econ.	176	18	24	52	47	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2
Low income countries	8 466	2 814	677	1 497	50	6.1	3.5	0.7	1.1	0.0
Lower middle income countries	17 603	23 053	16 333	29 388	20 489	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
Upper middle income countries	2 859	8 048	995	1 111	2 437	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
High income countries	19 570	5 297	13 372	6 162	5 928	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Africa	704	555	1 872	346	25	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Europe	6 858	17 662	14 429	8 457	11 485	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Latin America and Carib.	3 397	6 268	6 489	9 808	36 484	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1
North America	28 573	12 690	51 907	17 591	7 752	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other countries/areas	308	435	17	874	0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
World	88 338	76 822	106 091	75 234	84 648	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

III.1 Real GDP

GDP in constant prices

	Billion 2005 US dollars							% change per annum				
	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	90-00	00-05	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	4 811	6 555	7 904	8 348	8 887	9 142	9 189	3.1	3.8	6.5	2.9	0.5
China	536	1 446	2 303	2 595	2 964	3 248	3 544	10.4	9.8	14.2	9.6	9.1
DPR Korea	15	12	13	13	13	13	13	-2.7	2.5	-1.2	3.1	-0.9
Hong Kong, China	99	145	178	190	202	207	201	3.9	4.1	6.4	2.4	-2.8
Japan	3 794	4 266	4 552	4 645	4 755	4 696	4 451	1.2	1.3	2.4	-1.2	-5.2
Macao, China	5	7	12	13	17	19	19	2.7	12.0	26.0	12.9	1.3
Mongolia	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0.0	6.5	10.2	8.9	-1.6
Republic of Korea	360	678	845	889	934	955	957	6.5	4.5	5.1	2.3	0.2
South-East Asia	431	709	904	960	1 023	1 067	1 077	5.1	5.0	6.6	4.3	1.0
Brunei Darussalam	7	9	10	10	10	10	10	2.2	2.1	0.2	-1.9	-0.5
Cambodia	2	4	6	7	8	8	8	6.8	9.3	10.2	6.7	-2.7
Indonesia	150	227	286	302	321	340	355	4.2	4.7	6.3	6.0	4.5
Lao PDR	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	6.3	6.3	18.2	7.8	7.5
Malaysia	55	109	138	146	155	162	159	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.6	-1.7
Myanmar	3	7	12	13	15	17	17	7.2	12.9	12.0	10.1	4.8
Philippines	59	79	99	104	111	116	117	3.0	4.5	7.1	3.8	0.9
Singapore	47	98	121	132	143	145	142	7.7	4.4	8.2	1.4	-2.0
Thailand	89	138	176	185	195	199	195	4.5	5.1	4.9	2.5	-2.3
Timor-Leste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	0.9	16.2	6.8	7.4
Viet Nam	18	37	53	57	62	66	69	7.6	7.5	8.5	6.2	5.3
South and South-West Asia	834	1 303	1 737	1 876	2 021	2 090	2 163	4.6	5.9	7.7	3.4	3.5
Afghanistan	4	3	7	8	9	9	11	-2.8	20.1	16.2	2.3	22.5
Bangladesh	28	44	58	61	65	69	74	4.7	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.0
Bhutan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	5.1	7.6	19.7	5.0	6.3
India	352	600	840	920	1 008	1 060	1 141	5.5	7.0	9.6	5.1	7.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	106	155	206	218	236	242	246	3.9	5.8	8.3	2.3	1.8
Maldives	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7.5	4.8	6.1	6.3	-3.9
Nepal	4	7	8	9	9	9	10	5.0	3.5	3.2	4.7	6.5
Pakistan	58	86	109	116	123	125	130	3.9	5.0	5.7	2.0	3.7
Sri Lanka	12	20	24	26	28	30	31	5.2	4.0	6.8	6.0	3.5
Turkey	270	387	483	516	540	544	518	3.7	4.6	4.7	0.7	-4.7
North and Central Asia	950	638	873	946	1 027	1 085	1 015	-3.9	6.5	8.5	5.7	-6.5
Armenia	4	3	5	6	6	7	6	-3.8	12.1	13.7	6.9	-14.2
Azerbaijan	12	7	13	18	22	25	27	-5.2	13.5	25.1	10.8	9.3
Georgia	12	5	6	7	8	8	8	-9.3	7.3	12.3	2.3	-3.9
Kazakhstan	50	35	57	63	69	71	72	-3.6	10.4	8.7	3.3	1.2
Kyrgyzstan	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	-4.0	3.8	8.5	8.4	2.3
Russian Federation	845	568	765	823	890	940	865	-3.9	6.1	8.1	5.6	-7.9
Tajikistan	4	1	2	2	3	3	3	-9.2	9.7	7.6	7.9	3.4
Turkmenistan	9	7	9	10	11	12	12	-2.4	5.1	11.6	10.5	4.1
Uzbekistan	11	10	14	15	16	18	19	-0.2	5.6	9.6	9.0	7.0
Pacific	540	758	897	927	961	969	988	3.5	3.4	3.6	0.8	2.0
American Samoa												
Australia	455	646	764	793	823	832	851	3.6	3.4	3.7	1.1	2.4
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.8	4.0	9.5	-1.2	0.3
Fiji	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2.2	2.5	-0.5	-0.1	-2.5
French Polynesia	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.1
Guam												
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	1.1	-0.5	3.4	-0.7
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	3.9	1.3	1.4	0.0
Micronesia (F.S.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	0.5	-0.1	-2.9	-1.0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9.0	-10.8	-10.8	95.6	-18.2
New Caledonia	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
New Zealand	70	93	113	114	117	116	115	2.9	3.9	2.9	-1.4	-0.4
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	1.3	2.1	-1.0	2.9
Papua New Guinea	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	4.6	2.2	7.2	6.7	4.5
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	5.3	6.4	-3.0	-1.8
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1.9	1.1	11.8	7.3	-2.2
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	1.9	-1.2	2.0	-0.4
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.6	1.1	6.7	6.3	5.6
Asia and the Pacific	7 566	9 963	12 316	13 057	13 919	14 353	14 432	2.8	4.3	6.6	3.1	0.5
LLDC	103	79	123	138	155	164	171	-2.6	9.2	11.6	6.0	4.3
LDC	44	69	97	105	113	121	128	4.6	7.0	8.3	6.3	6.4
ASEAN	431	709	904	960	1 023	1 066	1 077	5.1	5.0	6.6	4.2	1.0
ECO	525	693	902	968	1 031	1 051	1 041	2.8	5.4	6.5	1.9	-0.9
SAARC	459	761	1 048	1 141	1 244	1 305	1 398	5.2	6.6	9.0	4.9	7.2
Central Asia	104	70	109	123	137	146	150	-3.9	9.3	11.8	6.0	2.6
Pacific island developing econ.	15	19	20	21	21	22	22	2.5	1.6	2.8	2.6	1.4
Low income countries	65	82	112	119	128	136	144	2.4	6.4	7.2	6.1	5.7
Lower middle income countries	1 316	2 665	3 935	4 354	4 865	5 241	5 640	7.3	8.1	11.7	7.7	7.6
Upper middle income countries	1 340	1 264	1 665	1 788	1 915	1 986	1 891	-0.6	5.7	7.1	3.7	-4.8
High income countries	4 845	5 951	6 604	6 796	7 011	6 990	6 757	2.1	2.1	3.2	-0.3	-3.3
Africa	613	765	988	1 048	1 110	1 167	1 185	2.2	5.2	5.9	5.1	1.6
Europe	11 112	13 365	14 672	15 151	15 615	15 710	15 054	1.9	1.9	3.1	0.6	-4.2
Latin America and Carib.	1 790	2 447	2 784	2 931	3 091	3 208	3 141	3.2	2.6	5.4	3.8	-2.1
North America	8 724	12 173	13 720	14 089	14 391	14 452	14 074	3.4	2.4	2.1	0.4	-2.6
Other countries/areas	463	694	876	931	982	1 051	1 066	4.1	4.8	5.5	7.0	1.5
World	30 186	39 713	45 722	47 592	49 515	50 352	49 356	2.8	2.9	4.0	1.7	-2.0

III.2 Real GDP per capita

	GDP in constant prices												
	2005 US dollars per capita						2005 PPP dollars per capita		% change per capita per annum				
	1990	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	2005	2009	90-00	00-05	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	3 593	4 449	5 219	5 811	5 949	5 952	7 111	8 948	2.2	3.2	5.9	2.4	0.0
China	468	1 139	1 761	2 243	2 445	2 655	4 102	6 184	9.3	9.1	13.6	9.0	8.6
DPR Korea	754	503	549	531	545	537			-4.0	1.8	-1.7	2.6	-1.4
Hong Kong, China	17 063	21 403	26 105	29 448	29 911	28 829	35 695	39 343	2.3	4.1	5.8	1.6	-3.6
Japan	31 035	33 931	36 016	37 583	37 112	35 170	30 641	29 929	0.9	1.2	2.3	-1.3	-5.2
Macao, China	13 957	15 134	23 906	33 392	36 779	36 374	36 343	55 319	0.8	9.6	22.9	10.1	-1.1
Mongolia	771	699	905	1 051	1 127	1 091	2 615	3 150	-1.0	5.3	8.5	7.2	-3.2
Republic of Korea	8 383	14 749	17 959	19 663	20 016	19 959	23 313	25 910	5.8	4.0	4.6	1.8	-0.3
South-East Asia	967	1 354	1 615	1 784	1 839	1 836	4 131	4 671	3.4	3.6	5.3	3.1	-0.1
Brunei Darussalam	27 342	26 303	26 249	26 398	25 404	24 818	48 377		-0.4	0.0	-1.8	-3.8	-2.3
Cambodia	219	324	471	562	593	571	1 508	1 842	4.0	7.8	9.0	5.5	-3.8
Indonesia	814	1 063	1 258	1 380	1 447	1 497	3 102	3 693	2.7	3.4	5.2	4.9	3.5
Lao PDR	261	379	476	591	628	665	1 688	2 118	3.8	4.7	16.4	6.2	5.9
Malaysia	3 025	4 674	5 286	5 732	5 899	5 705	11 544	12 505	4.4	2.5	4.4	2.9	-3.3
Myanmar	83	145	258	322	352	366			5.7	12.2	11.3	9.4	4.1
Philippines	954	1 027	1 155	1 257	1 284	1 274	2 925	3 226	0.7	2.4	5.2	2.1	-0.8
Singapore	15 432	24 927	28 422	31 102	30 297	28 644	45 372	46 368	4.9	2.7	4.1	-2.6	-5.5
Thailand	1 558	2 177	2 644	2 870	2 920	2 836	6 675	7 160	3.4	4.0	4.1	1.8	-2.9
Timor-Leste	335	403	346	370	389	410	700	753	1.9	-3.0	13.8	4.9	5.4
Viet Nam	265	468	636	731	767	799	2 141	2 693	5.9	6.3	7.3	5.0	4.2
South and South-West Asia	667	855	1 051	1 187	1 210	1 234	2 763	3 329	2.5	4.2	6.2	2.0	2.0
Afghanistan	280	120	248	303	303	362	810	1 169	-8.2	15.7	13.3	-0.1	19.6
Bangladesh	265	341	410	454	477	501	1 165	1 419	2.6	3.7	5.2	5.1	4.9
Bhutan	608	979	1 221	1 488	1 533	1 603	3 421	4 537	4.9	4.5	17.3	3.0	4.5
India	403	569	737	859	890	945	2 208	2 863	3.5	5.3	8.1	3.6	6.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 924	2 378	2 948	3 306	3 341	3 363	9 228	10 462	2.1	4.4	7.0	1.1	0.6
Maldives	1 304	2 168	2 540	3 211	3 369	3 196	3 996	4 935	5.2	3.2	4.7	4.9	-5.1
Nepal	224	285	303	312	320	335	954	1 045	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.8	4.6
Pakistan	520	592	688	745	747	761	2 145	2 358	1.3	3.1	3.8	0.2	1.9
Sri Lanka	693	1 069	1 230	1 384	1 452	1 489	3 515	4 256	4.4	2.8	5.7	4.9	2.5
Turkey	4 982	6 076	7 088	7 721	7 669	7 216	11 465	11 672	2.0	3.1	3.3	-0.7	-5.9
North and Central Asia	4 419	2 926	4 019	4 707	4 959	4 622	9 147	10 643	-4.0	6.6	8.3	5.3	-6.8
Armenia	1 150	898	1 598	2 053	2 192	1 878	4 096	4 790	-2.4	12.2	13.6	6.8	-14.3
Azerbaijan	1 659	868	1 542	2 525	2 758	2 972	4 394	8 476	-6.3	12.2	23.4	9.2	7.8
Georgia	2 187	948	1 432	1 784	1 834	1 770	3 517	4 348	-8.0	8.6	13.0	2.8	-3.5
Kazakhstan	3 039	2 332	3 765	4 436	4 530	4 531	8 685	10 483	-2.6	10.1	7.5	2.1	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	698	412	488	536	574	580	1 762	2 093	-5.1	3.4	7.4	7.0	1.0
Russian Federation	5 702	3 871	5 315	6 208	6 563	6 049	11 796	13 496	-3.8	6.5	8.2	5.7	-7.8
Tajikistan	721	236	358	402	428	437	1 499	1 835	-10.8	8.7	6.3	6.5	2.0
Turkmenistan	2 347	1 503	1 827	2 220	2 424	2 493	4 762	6 748	-4.4	4.0	10.3	9.2	2.9
Uzbekistan	520	423	530	611	658	696	2 018	2 672	-2.0	4.6	8.4	7.7	5.8
Pacific	20 197	24 594	27 014	27 930	27 650	27 711	24 213	25 043	2.0	1.9	1.8	-1.0	0.2
American Samoa													
Australia	26 613	33 729	37 458	38 952	38 651	38 865	32 684	34 216	2.4	2.1	1.9	-0.8	0.6
Cook Islands	6 495	8 498	9 484	10 221	10 023	9 985			2.7	2.2	8.4	-1.9	-0.4
Fiji	2 943	3 277	3 655	3 648	3 607	3 481	4 323	4 095	1.1	2.2	-1.4	-1.1	-3.5
French Polynesia	13 708	14 201	14 563	14 657	14 835	14 962			0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9
Guam													
Kiribati	962	1 190	1 148	1 141	1 162	1 137	2 342	2 209	2.2	-0.7	-2.0	1.8	-2.2
Marshall Islands	2 231	2 205	2 678	2 713	2 732	2 706			-0.1	4.0	0.8	0.7	-1.0
Micronesia (F.S.)	2 014	2 183	2 196	2 172	2 104	2 077	2 972	2 805	0.8	0.1	-0.3	-3.1	-1.3
Nauru	13 107	4 632	2 600	1 841	3 591	2 930			-9.9	-10.9	-10.9	95.1	-18.4
New Caledonia	30 406	28 656	26 987	26 381	26 095	25 839			-0.6	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0
New Zealand	20 665	24 159	27 297	27 681	27 007	26 610	25 304	24 667	1.6	2.5	1.8	-2.4	-1.5
Niue													
Northern Mariana Islands													
Palau	7 415	7 067	7 267	7 562	7 446	7 617			-0.5	0.6	1.6	-1.5	2.3
Papua New Guinea	671	813	798	834	869	887	1 866	2 081	1.9	-0.4	4.6	4.2	2.1
Samoa	1 624	1 909	2 416	2 582	2 498	2 445	3 831	3 922	1.6	4.8	6.1	-3.3	-2.1
Solomon Islands	1 056	961	881	996	1 041	991	2 073	2 308	-0.9	-1.7	8.7	4.4	-4.8
Tonga	1 959	2 401	2 565	2 516	2 551	2 525	4 137	4 073	2.1	1.3	-1.8	1.4	-1.0
Tuvalu	1 401	2 059	2 366	2 421	2 463	2 507			3.9	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Vanuatu	1 849	2 084	1 925	2 091	2 168	2 233	3 617	4 134	1.2	-1.6	4.0	3.7	3.0
Asia and the Pacific	2 309	2 643	3 096	3 430	3 502	3 488	5 136	6 190	1.4	3.2	5.5	2.1	-0.4
LLDC	1 032	650	929	1 126	1 175	1 206	2 578	3 377	-4.5	7.4	9.9	4.3	2.6
LDC	229	286	368	418	439	461	1 144	1 401	2.3	5.2	6.9	5.0	5.1
ASEAN	968	1 356	1 617	1 787	1 841	1 839	4 138	4 679	3.4	3.6	5.3	3.1	-0.1
ECO	1 802	1 926	2 313	2 563	2 570	2 508	5 256	5 815	0.7	3.7	4.8	0.3	-2.4
SAARC	402	545	692	797	824	870	2 075	2 631	3.1	4.9	7.4	3.4	5.7
Central Asia	1 567	981	1 482	1 836	1 926	1 954	3 964	5 309	-4.6	8.6	10.7	4.9	1.5
Pacific island developing econ.	2 335	2 387	2 327	2 330	2 341	2 325			0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.5	-0.7
Low income countries	293	299	377	421	441	461	1 154	1 412	0.2	4.8	5.9	4.9	4.4
Lower middle income countries	514	899	1 254	1 518	1 619	1 725	3 186	4 364	5.7	6.9	10.6	6.6	6.5
Upper middle income countries	4 468	3 914	5 008	5 685	5 853	5 533	10 818	12 086	-1.3	5.1	6.4	3.0	-5.5
High income countries	24 780	28 799	31 392	33 036	32 788	31 558	29 599	30 112	1.5	1.7	2.7	-0.8	-3.8
Africa	943	944	1 086	1 165	1 196	1 188	2 368	2 669	0.0	2.8	3.5	2.7	-0.7
Europe	19 007	23 049	25 007	26 454	26 537	25 359	24 297	24 852	1.9	1.6	2.7	0.3	-4.4
Latin America and Carib.	4 049	4 702	5 009	5 429	5 572	5 394	8 796	9 562	1.5	1.3	4.2	2.6	-3.2
North America	31 028	38 857	41 674	42 908	42 703	41 215	41 664	40 975	2.3	1.4	1.2	-0.5	-3.5
Other countries/areas	5 922	6 621	7 214	7 569	7 831	7 701	11 682	11 208	1.1	1.7	2.0	3.5	-1.7
World	5 680	6 462	6 998	7 400	7 439	7 208	8 820	9 497	1.3	1.6	2.8	0.5	-3.1

III.3 Nominal GDP and GNI

	GDP in current prices						GNI in current prices					
	Billion US dollars			US dollars per capita			Billion US dollars			US dollars per capita		
	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia	6 581	7 904	11 134	4 466	5 219	7 212	6 630	7 954	11 179	4 500	5 266	7 350
China	1 193	2 303	4 984	940	1 761	3 734	1 184	2 268	5 029	933	1 734	3 767
DPR Korea	11	13	12	463	549	497	11	13	12	463	548	497
Hong Kong, China	169	178	211	24 932	26 105	30 133	170	178	217	25 098	26 136	31 073
Japan	4 667	4 552	5 069	37 126	36 016	40 055	4 727	4 660	5 228	37 600	36 867	41 314
Macao, China	6	12	21	14 129	23 906	39 888	6	11	20	14 351	22 294	37 484
Mongolia	1	2	4	452	905	1 553	1	2	4	450	885	1 463
Republic of Korea	533	845	833	11 598	17 959	17 357	531	844	837	11 539	17 942	17 448
South-East Asia	600	904	1 473	1 146	1 615	2 510	582	854	1 415	1 109	1 531	2 412
Brunei Darussalam	6	10	11	18 351	26 249	26 914	6	10	11	18 350	26 248	26 914
Cambodia	4	6	11	295	471	772	4	6	9	291	461	673
Indonesia	165	286	540	773	1 258	2 276	150	252	478	704	1 109	2 015
Lao PDR	2	3	6	311	476	914	2	3	6	313	449	949
Malaysia	94	138	191	4 006	5 286	6 847	86	132	189	3 681	5 039	6 760
Myanmar	7	12	19	162	258	399	7	12	19	162	258	399
Philippines	76	99	161	982	1 155	1 752	81	107	185	1 044	1 250	2 017
Singapore	93	121	177	23 656	28 422	35 816	94	117	179	23 863	27 355	36 228
Thailand	123	176	264	1 943	2 644	3 841	121	168	252	1 913	2 516	3 667
Timor-Leste	0	0	1	381	346	611	0	1	2	389	688	1 998
Viet Nam	31	53	93	396	636	1 072	31	51	85	390	618	980
South and South-West Asia	982	1 737	2 583	645	1 051	1 474	980	1 732	2 587	635	1 036	1 468
Afghanistan	4	7	13	155	248	420	4	7	13	155	247	420
Bangladesh	45	58	89	351	410	606	49	63	97	377	451	663
Bhutan	0	1	1	769	1 221	1 742	0	1	1	733	1 185	1 826
India	468	840	1 287	444	737	1 066	455	831	1 303	432	729	1 079
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	104	206	361	1 592	2 948	4 934	101	189	329	1 551	2 703	4 493
Maldives	1	1	1	2 285	2 540	4 100	1	1	1	2 175	2 459	4 531
Nepal	6	8	13	235	303	434	6	8	13	226	299	436
Pakistan	71	109	160	493	688	940	73	112	166	505	705	976
Sri Lanka	17	24	43	892	1 230	2 068	16	24	41	854	1 215	2 008
Turkey	267	483	615	4 189	7 088	8 555	263	477	607	4 127	7 002	8 448
North and Central Asia	309	873	1 462	1 416	4 019	6 658	300	848	1 406	1 369	3 892	6 451
Armenia	2	5	9	621	1 598	2 769	2	5	9	639	1 642	2 893
Azerbaijan	5	13	43	650	1 542	4 745	5	12	40	615	1 351	4 440
Georgia	3	6	11	644	1 432	2 457	3	6	11	669	1 446	2 420
Kazakhstan	18	57	109	1 223	3 765	6 891	17	51	103	1 139	3 390	6 528
Kyrgyzstan	1	2	5	277	488	869	1	2	4	260	470	837
Russian Federation	260	765	1 231	1 770	5 315	8 603	253	745	1 192	1 724	5 179	8 335
Tajikistan	1	2	5	139	358	734	1	2	5	134	346	724
Turkmenistan	4	9	17	982	1 827	3 485	3	8	19	606	1 588	3 863
Uzbekistan	14	14	33	555	530	1 215	14	14	33	547	550	1 199
Pacific	477	897	1 159	15 330	26 772	32 215	462	861	1 103	15 135	23 916	29 454
American Samoa												
Australia	411	764	1 014	21 446	37 458	46 290	405	671	901	21 157	32 885	41 122
Cook Islands	0	0	0	4 531	9 484	9 581	0	0	0	4 531	9 484	9 581
Fiji	2	3	3	2 122	3 655	3 591	2	3	3	2 116	3 708	3 319
French Polynesia	2	4	5	10 290	14 563	16 943	3	4	5	14 508	15 967	20 054
Guam												
Kiribati	0	0	0	795	1 148	1 336	0	0	0	1 310	1 782	1 775
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	2 067	2 678	3 196	0	0	0	2 565	3 275	3 435
Micronesia (F.S.)	0	0	0	2 080	2 196	2 436	0	0	0	2 285	2 372	2 601
Nauru	0	0	0	2 701	2 600	5 312	0	0	0	2 867	2 721	5 321
New Caledonia	3	6	9	16 095	26 987	37 599	3	6	9	12 655	26 987	37 599
New Zealand	53	113	117	13 797	27 297	27 029	48	103	121	12 474	24 944	28 093
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau	0	0	0	6 252	7 267	10 008	0	0	0	6 539	7 521	6 232
Papua New Guinea	3	5	8	651	798	1 179	3	5	8	614	743	1 169
Samoa	0	0	1	1 308	2 416	2 869	0	0	0	1 391	2 154	2 636
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	827	881	1 363	0	0	0	1 065	884	916
Tonga	0	0	0	1 926	2 565	3 273	0	0	0	1 951	2 592	3 075
Tuvalu	0	0	0	1 302	2 366	2 783	0	0	0	1 302	2 366	2 783
Vanuatu	0	0	1	1 517	1 925	2 756	0	0	1	1 447	1 802	2 676
Asia and the Pacific	8 949	12 316	17 811	2 374	3 096	4 304	8 954	12 250	17 690	2 372	3 063	4 302
LLDC	58	123	257	478	929	1 816	57	117	241	447	866	1 767
LDC	70	97	155	288	368	559	71	99	165	301	389	590
ASEAN	600	904	1 472	1 147	1 617	2 514	581	854	1 412	1 111	1 533	2 413
ECO	489	902	1 361	1 360	2 313	3 278	489	895	1 341	1 336	2 240	3 179
SAARC	612	1 048	1 608	438	692	1 000	607	1 047	1 620	432	691	1 019
Central Asia	49	109	231	686	1 482	3 023	47	103	215	639	1 374	2 931
Pacific island developing econ.	13	20	28	1 576	2 249	2 879	13	20	28	1 668	2 340	2 995
Low income countries	81	112	172	294	377	554	82	114	182	305	395	575
Lower middle income countries	2 174	3 935	7 620	733	1 254	2 330	2 148	3 840	7 467	721	1 229	2 333
Upper middle income countries	749	1 665	2 553	2 320	5 007	7 468	736	1 629	2 482	2 250	4 838	7 208
High income countries	5 945	6 604	7 465	28 738	31 356	34 828	5 988	6 667	7 558	29 004	31 386	35 163
Africa	596	988	1 425	735	1 084	1 426	576	952	1 377	705	1 023	1 425
Europe	9 000	14 672	17 568	15 516	25 000	29 587	8 980	14 715	17 514	15 506	25 115	29 506
Latin America and Carib.	2 193	2 784	4 134	4 206	4 998	7 084	2 113	2 677	3 998	3 966	4 825	6 886
North America	10 628	13 720	15 463	33 925	41 673	45 282	10 781	13 876	15 486	34 415	42 149	44 914
Other countries/areas	552	876	1 288	4 354	6 076	7 970	550	881	1 303	5 244	7 346	9 673
World	32 244	45 722	58 069	5 266	7 027	8 517	32 254	45 714	57 862	5 213	6 908	8 455

III.4 Domestic investment

Gross domestic investment rate

	% of GDP							% change in % of GDP per annum						
	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	90-95	95-00	00-05	2006	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	33.1	27.6	29.7	30.7	31.4	33.5	31.6	-1.6	-1.9	1.5	3.3	2.2	6.7	-5.4
China	34.9	35.3	42.7	42.6	42.3	45.4	45.6	2.9	-2.6	3.9	-0.3	-0.6	7.2	0.3
DPR Korea														
Hong Kong, China	27.0	27.5	20.6	21.7	20.9	20.4	22.6	4.7	-4.2	-5.6	5.6	-3.6	-2.7	10.8
Japan	32.7	25.4	23.6	23.8	23.7	23.7	20.7	-2.8	-2.1	-1.5	1.0	-0.4	0.1	-13.0
Macao, China	25.4	11.6	27.6	35.5	36.7	29.9	18.5	3.0	-17.0	18.9	28.7	3.4	-18.5	-37.9
Mongolia	33.0	29.0	37.0	35.1	40.2	52.2	48.0	-5.1	2.7	5.0	-5.1	14.6	29.6	-7.9
Republic of Korea	38.1	30.6	29.7	29.6	29.4	31.2	25.9	-0.6	-3.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7	6.1	-17.0
South-East Asia	31.4	24.8	24.0	23.7	23.9	26.0	25.0	1.5	-6.0	-0.7	-1.2	0.8	8.9	-4.1
Brunei Darussalam	18.7	13.1	11.4	10.4	13.0	13.7	12.4	14.4	-18.7	-2.7	-8.2	24.4	5.3	-9.5
Cambodia	8.3	17.5	18.5	20.6	20.8	19.5	16.0	10.0	5.5	1.0	11.3	1.1	-6.2	-18.2
Indonesia	27.9	22.2	25.1	25.4	24.9	27.8	31.0	0.8	-5.2	2.4	1.3	-1.8	11.6	11.3
Lao PDR	11.3	28.3	34.5	30.7	38.3	37.1	31.1	0.0	20.1	4.1	-11.0	24.8	-3.1	-16.3
Malaysia	31.8	26.9	20.0	20.5	21.7	19.1	14.0	6.2	-9.0	-5.7	2.3	6.0	-11.8	-26.7
Myanmar	13.4	12.4	13.2	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.1	1.3	-2.7	1.2	3.7	7.5	5.0	-2.0
Philippines	24.2	21.2	14.6	14.5	15.4	15.2	14.6	-1.4	-1.2	-7.2	-0.5	6.0	-0.9	-3.9
Singapore	36.4	33.3	19.9	20.3	20.7	30.1	27.6	-1.3	-0.5	-9.8	2.0	2.1	45.5	-8.5
Thailand	41.3	22.8	31.4	28.3	26.4	28.9	21.9	0.4	-11.5	6.6	-10.1	-6.6	9.3	-24.3
Timor-Leste	21.0	41.3	20.7	20.7	28.1	23.2	24.0	0.0	14.5	-12.9	0.0	35.7	-17.6	3.5
Viet Nam	14.4	29.6	35.6	36.8	43.1	39.9	38.4	13.6	1.8	3.7	3.5	17.2	-7.5	-3.7
South and South-West Asia	26.0	24.0	29.0	30.5	31.4	31.0	28.3	0.3	-1.9	3.8	5.5	2.7	-1.0	-8.8
Afghanistan	13.4	14.3	31.3	32.8	30.6	27.6	24.6	0.7	0.7	16.9	5.0	-6.8	-9.7	-11.1
Bangladesh	18.3	23.0	24.5	24.7	24.5	24.2	24.2	0.9	3.8	1.3	0.5	-0.8	-1.0	-0.1
Bhutan	36.3	48.2	50.8	47.3	36.6	40.5	37.9	6.0	-0.2	1.1	-6.9	-22.7	10.7	-6.4
India	27.8	24.9	35.4	37.2	38.7	36.9	35.0	1.0	-3.2	7.3	4.9	4.0	-4.6	-5.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	34.2	33.4	30.2	29.4	30.7	34.5	32.2	-2.6	2.2	-2.0	-2.5	4.3	12.3	-6.7
Maldives	31.5	26.3	61.1	59.7	54.3	58.4	57.5	-0.1	-3.4	18.3	-2.2	-9.1	7.5	-1.5
Nepal	17.1	22.5	26.5	26.8	28.0	32.0	31.9	6.4	-0.7	3.3	1.5	4.4	14.2	-0.3
Pakistan	20.4	17.2	19.1	22.1	22.5	22.0	19.7	-0.4	-2.9	2.1	16.0	1.7	-2.4	-10.4
Sri Lanka	20.6	25.6	26.1	27.4	27.3	27.1	25.3	4.3	0.1	0.4	4.7	-0.2	-0.8	-6.8
Turkey	22.3	20.8	20.0	22.1	21.1	21.8	14.9	0.9	-2.3	-0.8	10.3	-4.5	3.4	-31.5
North and Central Asia	31.0	19.0	21.1	22.3	24.8	25.3	19.5	-4.0	-5.5	2.1	5.8	11.1	1.7	-22.9
Armenia	47.2	18.6	30.5	35.9	37.8	40.9	33.8	-17.1	0.2	10.3	17.9	5.2	8.2	-17.4
Azerbaijan	26.5	20.7	41.5	29.9	21.5	18.7	18.3	-2.2	-2.8	15.0	-28.1	-27.9	-13.2	-2.2
Georgia	30.6	26.6	33.5	30.9	32.1	26.0	12.1	-4.8	2.0	4.7	-7.9	3.9	-19.0	-53.3
Kazakhstan	46.7	18.1	31.0	33.9	35.5	27.5	29.6	-13.0	-4.9	11.3	9.5	4.8	-22.6	7.8
Kyrgyzstan	24.1	20.0	16.4	24.2	26.6	28.9	19.0	-5.3	1.8	-3.9	47.4	10.1	8.7	-34.3
Russian Federation	30.1	18.7	20.1	21.4	24.2	25.4	18.8	-3.3	-6.0	1.4	6.5	13.1	5.1	-26.1
Tajikistan	12.3	9.4	11.6	16.0	24.6	26.5	25.0	18.4	-20.0	4.4	37.1	54.3	7.6	-5.6
Turkmenistan	40.1	34.7	4.3	3.7	3.4	6.5	4.5	-3.5	0.7	-34.2	-14.9	-6.8	89.3	-30.2
Uzbekistan	32.2	19.6	23.0	18.5	21.8	21.1	20.5	-5.5	-4.2	3.3	-19.6	17.9	-3.2	-3.0
Pacific	23.3	22.9	27.4	27.5	28.8	27.7	27.4	0.4	-0.7	3.6	0.5	4.7	-3.9	-1.1
American Samoa														
Australia	23.7	23.2	27.9	28.2	29.6	28.3	28.3	0.3	-0.7	3.8	1.1	4.8	-4.1	-0.1
Cook Islands	17.1	12.4	13.2	13.7	14.5	14.1	14.1	-5.7	-0.6	1.4	3.6	6.0	-3.0	0.1
Fiji	19.5	18.1	16.9	16.2	13.7	17.4	17.1	-5.8	4.7	-1.4	-4.4	-15.4	27.5	-1.9
French Polynesia	25.6	21.8	25.3	25.2	25.6	25.4	25.5	-3.5	0.4	3.0	-0.6	1.8	-0.8	0.3
Guam														
Kiribati	93.1	48.3	87.7	86.0	83.8	83.6	83.3	-10.2	-2.3	12.7	-2.0	-2.5	-0.3	-0.3
Marshall Islands	88.4	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	-8.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia (F.S.)	34.1	33.0	33.7	33.4	32.9	33.7	33.6	-0.9	0.2	0.4	-0.6	-1.5	2.2	0.0
Nauru	93.1	50.7	81.9	80.3	78.2	78.0	77.8	-8.3	-3.5	10.1	-2.0	-2.5	-0.3	-0.3
New Caledonia	23.3	22.9	29.8	33.9	39.2	44.0	39.0	-1.3	1.0	5.4	13.5	15.7	12.2	-11.3
New Zealand	19.8	21.3	24.7	23.2	23.8	22.2	18.2	3.0	-1.5	3.0	-6.2	2.4	-6.7	-17.9
Niue														
Northern Mariana Islands														
Palau	38.3	29.0	16.5	25.7	21.1	21.5	21.8	-12.7	8.4	-10.7	55.5	-17.6	1.8	1.4
Papua New Guinea	24.0	21.9	17.5	15.7	18.6	18.5	18.5	-1.8	0.0	-4.4	-10.2	18.5	-0.7	0.0
Samoa	22.9	14.2	10.4	9.8	9.1	8.7	9.2	-3.1	-6.3	-6.0	-5.9	-6.6	-5.3	6.2
Solomon Islands	20.1	19.6	13.8	14.6	13.3	13.9	13.9	-1.0	0.5	-6.9	6.1	-9.2	4.7	0.3
Tonga	18.1	18.7	18.4	17.6	19.7	26.3	26.1	1.6	-1.0	-0.3	-4.8	12.2	33.4	-0.8
Tuvalu	53.0	52.0	8.1	0.9	15.6	12.9	8.2	1.7	-2.0	-31.0	-89.1	1 650.6	-17.1	-36.8
Vanuatu	31.4	25.0	19.7	24.9	23.5	32.7	27.1	-5.9	1.5	-4.7	26.6	-5.6	39.0	-17.3
Asia and the Pacific	27.6	26.5	28.4	29.2	29.9	31.2	29.4	1.5	-2.3	1.4	2.7	2.5	4.3	-5.8
LLDC	35.8	20.8	28.7	29.1	29.5	25.7	25.0	-8.4	-2.1	6.6	1.4	1.3	-12.9	-2.7
LDC	17.1	21.2	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.5	22.9	1.2	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.2	-1.4	-2.5
ASEAN	31.4	24.8	24.0	23.7	23.9	26.0	25.0	1.5	-6.0	-0.7	-1.2	0.8	8.9	-4.1
ECO	27.0	22.9	23.2	24.7	24.7	25.3	21.5	-2.0	-1.3	0.3	6.6	-0.1	2.4	-14.9
SAARC	26.0	23.8	32.8	34.6	36.0	34.5	32.6	0.7	-2.4	6.7	5.3	4.2	-4.2	-5.7
Central Asia	37.7	20.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	24.5	23.4	-8.7	-2.8	6.6	1.2	1.1	-16.2	-4.4
Pacific island developing econ.	24.9	22.2	23.3	24.2	26.2	28.4	26.2	-3.0	0.8	1.0	3.6	8.3	8.6	-7.8
Low income countries	12.9	18.0	19.9	20.4	21.0	21.2	21.1	5.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.1	-0.8
Lower middle income countries	31.1	30.0	37.6	37.9	38.2	40.3	40.2	2.1	-2.8	4.7	0.7	0.8	5.6	-0.1
Upper middle income countries	29.4	22.5	21.8	23.0	24.4	25.2	19.8	-1.5	-3.8	-0.6	5.5	6.0	3.0	-21.2
High income countries	32.1	25.9	24.7	25.0	25.3	25.4	22.8	-2.0	-2.2	-0.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	-10.1
Africa	20.0	17.6	19.0	20.0	21.7	22.4	22.5	-1.0	-1.5	1.6	5.3	8.2	3.4	0.4
Europe	23.2	21.3	20.3	21.2	22.0	21.6	18.4	-2.5	0.9	-1.0	4.4	3.8	-2.1	-14.6
Latin America and Carib.	20.2	21.1	20.3	21.4	21.9	23.1	19.6	-0.1	0.9	-0.8	5.3	2.8	5.3	-15.4
North America	18.0	20.6	20.1	20.4	19.5	18.2	14.3	0.2	2.5	-0.5	1.5	-4.4	-6.5	-21.5
Other countries/areas	17.6	19.6	20.2	20.4	25.3	25.8	26.8	5.5	-3.2	0.6	0.9	24.0	2.2	4.0
World	23.6	22.4	22.4	23.1	23.6	23.7	21.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.6	-10.8

III.5 Economic sectors

	Agriculture					Industry					Services				
	% of value added														
	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	5.4	4.3	4.7	5.6	5.7	38.5	34.0	34.8	36.7	37.1	56.1	61.7	60.5	57.7	57.2
China	26.0	15.1	12.1	11.0	11.0	39.7	46.0	47.4	48.5	48.0	34.3	38.9	40.5	40.5	41.1
DPR Korea	27.4	30.4	25.0	21.6	20.9	54.6	37.1	42.8	46.3	46.9	18.0	32.4	32.2	32.2	32.1
Hong Kong, China	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	24.4	13.4	9.3	8.1	8.2	75.4	86.5	90.6	91.9	91.8
Japan	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	38.4	31.1	29.1	27.3	28.2	59.1	67.2	69.4	71.3	70.4
Macao, China						23.8	14.8	14.4	15.1	17.0	76.2	85.2	85.6	84.9	83.0
Mongolia	16.0	31.9	23.9	23.2	22.9	28.2	19.8	33.3	32.3	31.8	55.8	48.2	42.8	44.5	45.4
Republic of Korea	8.7	4.6	3.3	2.7	2.6	40.5	39.5	39.0	37.8	36.7	50.8	55.9	57.7	59.6	60.7
South-East Asia	16.4	11.8	11.2	12.5	12.8	36.6	40.7	42.0	41.8	40.9	47.0	47.5	46.8	45.8	46.3
Brunei Darussalam	2.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	53.6	63.7	71.6	74.1	72.9	44.1	35.3	27.5	25.2	26.5
Cambodia	56.5	37.8	32.4	34.6	32.7	11.3	23.0	26.4	23.9	26.1	32.2	39.1	41.2	41.5	41.2
Indonesia	17.6	15.6	13.1	14.5	15.3	39.0	45.9	46.5	48.1	47.6	43.5	38.5	40.3	37.4	37.1
Lao PDR	61.2	44.4	36.5	31.5	31.6	14.5	16.1	24.5	27.1	25.4	24.3	39.5	39.0	41.4	43.0
Malaysia	14.7	8.3	8.2	10.1	9.4	39.9	46.8	48.7	47.6	43.6	45.3	44.9	43.1	42.3	47.0
Myanmar	57.3	57.2	46.7	47.7	48.0	10.5	9.7	17.5	16.7	16.5	32.2	33.1	35.8	35.6	35.6
Philippines	21.9	15.8	14.3	14.9	14.8	34.5	32.3	31.9	31.6	30.2	43.6	52.0	53.8	53.5	55.0
Singapore	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.4	33.7	30.9	25.4	25.8	65.4	66.3	69.1	74.5	74.1
Thailand	14.4	9.0	10.3	11.6	11.6	35.9	42.0	44.0	44.2	43.3	49.7	49.0	45.8	44.2	45.1
Timor-Leste	29.5	25.8	31.8	30.8	30.5	25.4	18.5	15.2	14.0	13.6	45.1	55.8	53.0	55.2	56.0
Viet Nam	38.7	24.5	21.0	22.1	20.7	22.7	36.7	41.0	39.7	40.2	38.6	38.7	38.0	38.2	39.1
South and South-West Asia	23.5	19.2	15.6	14.1	14.5	30.4	28.2	30.2	30.2	29.6	46.1	52.6	54.1	55.7	55.9
Afghanistan	35.7	57.0	40.9	32.9	37.3	23.7	23.2	26.2	27.3	26.9	40.6	19.8	32.9	39.9	35.8
Bangladesh	31.5	25.5	20.1	19.0	18.6	21.4	25.3	27.2	28.5	28.6	47.2	49.2	52.6	52.5	52.8
Bhutan	39.0	27.4	23.3	19.5	20.6	28.0	36.0	36.6	42.6	41.8	33.0	36.6	40.1	37.8	37.6
India	30.0	23.2	18.7	17.1	17.1	27.6	26.4	28.3	28.5	28.2	42.4	50.4	53.0	54.4	54.6
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	17.8	13.4	9.0	9.8	9.4	28.0	36.2	44.5	43.0	43.6	54.1	50.5	46.5	47.2	47.0
Maldives	14.3	8.4	9.7	5.7	4.9	12.3	14.5	17.3	17.7	16.8	73.4	77.1	73.0	76.6	78.4
Nepal	48.4	37.7	35.2	32.6	32.6	12.3	17.3	17.1	16.0	15.8	39.3	45.0	47.7	51.4	51.6
Pakistan	25.2	25.9	21.5	20.2	20.8	25.3	23.3	27.1	26.8	24.3	49.4	50.7	51.4	53.0	54.9
Sri Lanka	25.6	17.6	13.5	15.2	13.8	29.2	29.9	32.2	30.6	31.7	45.2	52.5	54.3	54.1	54.5
Turkey	13.4	10.8	10.6	8.5	9.1	38.9	30.0	28.0	27.2	25.1	47.6	59.2	61.3	64.3	65.7
North and Central Asia	19.1	8.9	6.4	5.1	5.8	48.3	39.0	38.4	37.3	34.2	32.7	52.1	55.2	57.6	60.0
Armenia	17.3	25.1	20.6	18.1	18.2	53.7	38.3	44.7	42.8	34.5	29.0	36.5	34.6	39.1	47.3
Azerbaijan	29.7	17.0	9.8	5.9	7.1	32.9	45.1	63.2	69.2	61.0	37.4	37.9	27.0	25.0	31.9
Georgia	31.5	21.7	16.5	9.3	9.5	36.2	22.1	26.5	21.6	21.0	32.3	56.1	57.0	69.2	69.5
Kazakhstan	33.1	8.6	6.6	5.4	6.3	33.2	40.1	39.2	41.2	38.1	33.7	51.3	54.2	53.3	55.6
Kyrgyzstan	33.6	36.6	31.3	26.2	23.9	38.1	31.3	22.0	22.8	22.3	28.3	32.1	46.7	51.1	53.8
Russian Federation	17.4	6.7	5.4	4.4	4.7	50.0	39.8	38.2	35.9	32.9	32.6	53.5	56.4	59.7	62.4
Tajikistan	30.1	27.3	28.1	28.2	28.0	37.0	43.3	42.2	35.3	38.8	32.9	29.4	29.7	36.6	33.1
Turkmenistan	32.2	22.9	18.8	12.3	16.3	29.6	41.8	37.6	53.7	42.7	38.2	35.2	43.6	34.0	41.0
Uzbekistan	33.0	34.6	28.1	26.2	25.6	36.5	22.6	28.8	30.4	31.0	30.5	42.9	43.1	43.4	43.4
Pacific	4.2	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	29.5	25.7	27.3	26.9	27.0	66.4	69.5	69.2	70.0	69.9
American Samoa															
Australia	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.6	2.4	30.1	25.9	27.8	27.1	27.3	66.5	70.2	69.3	70.3	70.2
Cook Islands	11.3	13.0	12.4	7.4	8.8	8.2	8.1	8.3	10.0	9.5	80.5	78.9	79.3	82.5	81.7
Fiji	19.1	16.3	14.1	13.8	13.4	20.0	19.2	19.2	18.6	19.8	60.9	64.5	66.8	67.6	66.8
French Polynesia	4.4	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	15.0	14.5	13.2	13.0	12.9	80.5	81.5	84.2	84.5	84.6
Guam															
Kiribati	28.0	22.0	24.2	26.0	27.1	14.0	11.6	6.7	8.7	9.6	58.0	66.4	69.2	65.3	63.3
Marshall Islands	13.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.9	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.2	73.2	70.8	70.9	70.8	70.7
Micronesia (F.S.)	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9
Nauru	6.6	5.7	7.8	5.3	4.1	16.2	26.9	-6.5	38.1	51.1	77.2	67.5	98.7	56.7	44.8
New Caledonia	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	25.2	26.0	26.6	28.2	28.7	72.8	71.6	71.7	70.0	69.4
New Zealand	6.7	8.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	26.8	24.4	25.0	24.5	24.3	66.6	66.9	69.8	70.1	70.2
Niue															
Northern Mariana Islands															
Palau	25.9	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	15.5	15.3	19.2	24.1	20.3	58.6	80.8	77.6	72.7	76.4
Papua New Guinea	29.7	35.2	34.0	32.7	34.5	31.2	40.7	44.3	46.4	42.1	39.0	24.1	21.7	20.9	23.4
Samoa	20.5	16.7	12.3	11.5	11.7	28.8	26.8	30.5	28.2	26.0	50.6	56.6	57.2	60.3	62.3
Solomon Islands	45.5	38.5	34.5	35.3	35.6	7.9	10.0	8.1	7.7	7.5	46.6	51.4	57.4	57.0	56.9
Tonga	34.7	22.2	21.5	18.8	19.1	13.6	20.7	18.7	18.2	17.9	51.7	57.0	59.9	63.0	63.0
Tuvalu	25.6	17.3	17.3	17.6	17.5	14.5	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.6	59.8	69.7	69.2	68.8	68.9
Vanuatu	22.5	24.3	22.9	20.7	21.3	9.5	11.9	8.2	9.7	8.9	67.9	63.8	68.8	69.5	69.8
Asia and the Pacific	9.5	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.4	37.9	33.6	34.5	35.6	35.5	52.6	59.9	58.9	57.2	57.1
LLDC	33.2	25.3	16.3	11.8	14.2	32.7	32.2	37.8	43.6	38.9	34.1	42.5	46.0	44.7	46.8
LDC	37.7	32.5	27.5	26.6	26.5	18.9	22.3	24.7	25.2	25.3	43.3	45.2	47.8	48.2	48.2
ASEAN	16.4	11.8	11.2	12.4	12.8	36.6	40.7	42.1	41.8	40.9	47.0	47.5	46.8	45.8	46.3
ECO	19.0	14.7	11.9	10.2	11.1	34.0	30.8	33.4	34.4	32.9	47.0	54.5	54.7	55.4	56.0
SAARC	29.7	23.9	19.2	17.6	17.8	26.7	25.9	28.1	28.3	27.9	43.6	50.2	52.6	54.0	54.4
Central Asia	32.0														

III.6 Economic sector trends

	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	% change in % of value added per annum											
	90-95	95-00	00-05	2009	90-95	95-00	00-05	2009	90-95	95-00	00-05	2009
East and North-East Asia	1.4	2.7	2.5	11.0	2.4	3.1	4.3	1.7	4.4	2.6	3.3	-1.3
China	4.2	3.5	3.9	15.8	16.5	9.8	10.5	8.3	12.3	9.6	10.2	9.4
DPR Korea	-3.6	1.2	4.5	-1.0	-7.7	-3.3	2.7	-1.4	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.1
Hong Kong, China	-6.8	-9.4	-0.4	1.0	-4.3	0.3	-3.0	-2.0	7.8	2.8	5.3	-2.3
Japan	-4.4	1.2	-1.5	-5.6	-0.7	0.4	0.5	-4.8	3.2	1.4	1.7	-5.6
Macao, China					-5.5	-1.8	9.7	18.0	5.0	-0.6	10.4	2.2
Mongolia	-0.5	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-3.8	2.6	8.0	-1.9	-2.5	3.8	8.1	-2.5
Republic of Korea	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.6	7.4	5.3	5.8	-0.7	8.0	4.5	3.9	1.0
South-East Asia	2.2	2.3	3.6	2.3	9.4	3.1	4.5	-0.5	7.7	2.6	5.6	2.2
Brunei Darussalam	1.6	6.5	7.0	-2.6	3.3	1.1	1.1	4.4	2.7	2.4	3.3	-6.1
Cambodia	4.4	2.9	5.1	-0.5	11.2	16.5	13.9	-0.5	5.8	6.9	10.1	-4.1
Indonesia	3.1	1.4	3.2	4.1	10.1	1.4	3.9	3.6	7.8	-0.6	6.3	5.9
Lao PDR	4.1	5.2	3.2	2.8	12.0	9.6	12.0	13.5	6.6	6.3	6.2	8.0
Malaysia	-0.2	1.7	3.2	0.4	10.6	5.9	4.0	-6.2	10.8	5.7	5.5	2.3
Myanmar	4.6	7.3	10.6	9.4	9.2	11.5	19.5	-1.1	6.0	9.1	13.9	3.5
Philippines	1.5	2.2	3.7	0.0	2.1	4.0	2.8	-1.1	2.5	4.6	5.9	2.4
Singapore	-4.6	-2.5	-0.1	-1.0	9.1	6.6	2.7	-1.0	9.1	7.5	5.2	-2.2
Thailand	0.9	2.3	2.3	-0.6	11.4	0.5	6.3	-4.2	8.0	-0.8	4.4	-0.2
Timor-Leste	6.6	-0.2	5.3	5.9	11.8	-6.5	-3.0	4.7	11.0	-2.8	-0.2	9.0
Viet Nam	4.3	4.4	3.8	1.8	12.6	10.9	10.2	5.1	9.0	5.7	6.9	6.6
South and South-West Asia	2.2	2.6	2.7	1.3	4.8	4.6	6.7	1.9	5.0	5.7	6.8	3.8
Afghanistan	10.4	-6.2	10.2	46.2	-17.0	13.2	20.5	25.4	-13.5	-8.4	33.5	11.3
Bangladesh	1.4	4.9	2.5	4.6	7.6	6.4	7.4	5.9	4.5	4.8	5.6	6.2
Bhutan	0.4	1.8	2.6	16.5	8.4	8.0	8.2	1.7	3.3	10.2	9.4	7.9
India	2.3	2.5	2.7	-1.0	5.9	5.1	7.5	6.8	7.0	8.1	8.6	6.8
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4.4	1.9	5.0	1.2	3.3	4.5	7.7	2.6	5.3	3.6	5.3	1.9
Maldives	1.3	2.6	7.5	-17.6	7.9	10.5	8.3	-7.9	7.5	8.5	3.4	-0.9
Nepal	1.5	3.3	4.0	3.2	10.0	6.5	2.5	-0.2	7.4	5.6	3.2	7.2
Pakistan	4.1	4.8	2.2	4.7	4.9	3.3	7.7	-3.7	5.2	3.8	5.4	3.6
Sri Lanka	2.6	1.9	0.7	2.6	7.5	6.9	3.4	3.5	5.8	5.3	5.1	1.9
Turkey	0.6	2.2	1.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.5	-8.6	2.9	4.1	5.2	-1.4
North and Central Asia	-8.5	0.6	4.4	2.6	-11.5	0.4	10.6	-10.6	-4.5	2.0	6.2	-4.3
Armenia	1.7	2.0	8.9	-0.1	-18.9	5.2	15.3	-28.9	-5.4	1.7	11.5	-0.2
Azerbaijan	-15.6	4.0	7.1	3.5	-16.6	2.6	16.6	3.8	-16.0	5.5	7.8	8.3
Georgia	-16.8	-4.3	4.0	-5.7	-34.5	17.0	10.9	-4.5	-19.6	11.3	8.3	-4.6
Kazakhstan	-11.1	-2.3	5.7	13.2	-11.3	4.3	12.0	0.1	-9.5	1.8	10.9	-0.4
Kyrgyzstan	-6.3	8.1	2.6	7.3	-24.2	12.2	0.2	-4.1	-12.1	3.9	6.6	2.8
Russian Federation	-7.8	0.5	4.6	0.3	-11.3	0.1	10.5	-12.4	-3.6	1.7	5.8	-5.1
Tajikistan	-11.9	1.1	10.0	3.9	-17.6	1.2	8.9	14.8	-18.3	-2.7	9.8	-5.4
Turkmenistan	-20.6	12.1	0.7	38.0	5.9	-3.6	2.6	-17.0	-22.3	20.7	9.4	25.7
Uzbekistan	-0.9	-1.3	1.9	4.9	-10.2	-4.2	11.5	9.4	-12.2	19.7	6.3	7.6
Pacific	2.1	4.4	1.3	0.2	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.2	3.6	2.0
American Samoa												
Australia	1.5	5.5	1.6	-0.4	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.1	4.1	4.5	3.6	2.6
Cook Islands	-0.3	11.4	5.1	10.4	1.2	7.8	5.0	-5.2	4.2	0.8	3.5	-0.3
Fiji	1.8	-1.3	0.0	-9.3	2.9	2.7	2.2	-2.6	3.1	1.5	2.7	-1.8
French Polynesia	-0.2	2.3	-5.8	0.9	-1.1	5.0	0.3	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.2
Guam												
Kiribati	3.5	-3.1	0.8	1.4	-1.0	12.8	-7.1	-1.1	7.5	7.4	4.1	-2.0
Marshall Islands	6.7	-10.6	3.4	0.1	8.4	1.7	3.4	0.1	4.3	-2.9	3.4	-0.1
Micronesia (F.S.)	4.2	-0.6	0.3	-0.9	4.2	-0.6	0.3	-0.9	4.2	-0.6	0.3	-0.9
Nauru	-8.4	-12.6	-5.9	1.5	-14.8	7.4	-33.7	-51.0	-8.4	-12.5	-5.6	2.7
New Caledonia	0.6	4.5	-6.2	2.8	0.3	2.3	0.8	2.7	3.8	-2.0	0.4	0.0
New Zealand	2.3	2.2	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.2	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.1	4.0	-2.0
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau	-24.4	-6.0	-2.9	4.8	-7.8	12.2	6.1	-11.4	9.6	0.9	0.5	10.3
Papua New Guinea	9.1	3.2	1.5	2.3	12.7	0.4	1.5	3.3	4.5	-3.8	3.3	7.0
Samoa	1.7	-2.7	-3.2	0.7	0.8	2.6	8.0	-8.5	0.8	8.1	6.3	1.1
Solomon Islands	6.4	-5.4	4.4	-2.2	16.9	34.0	-29.0	-2.5	6.5	-0.6	0.6	-2.1
Tonga	1.0	0.4	0.4	-1.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	-0.6
Tuvalu	-0.6	0.2	2.3	1.0	4.3	6.9	4.3	2.3	4.2	8.4	3.4	2.2
Vanuatu	6.7	3.0	1.9	9.0	1.4	6.0	-6.4	-0.3	3.1	1.0	2.4	7.4
Asia and the Pacific	0.9	2.6	2.8	6.0	1.8	3.0	4.9	0.7	3.9	3.0	4.0	-0.3
LLDC	-5.4	0.7	4.6	13.6	-10.5	2.6	11.5	-0.3	-9.8	4.7	9.7	3.8
LDC	3.2	3.5	5.1	9.0	6.2	7.5	8.8	5.9	4.0	4.9	6.9	5.6
ASEAN	2.2	2.3	3.6	2.3	9.4	3.1	4.5	-0.5	7.7	2.6	5.6	2.2
ECO	0.5	2.4	2.7	5.4	1.2	3.8	6.7	-2.9	1.9	4.0	5.7	0.4
SAARC	2.5	2.8	2.7	0.8	5.8	5.1	7.4	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.9	6.4
Central Asia	-10.2	0.7	4.0	9.7	-12.4	2.4	11.6	-1.6	-11.8	5.3	9.7	2.6
Pacific island developing econ.	5.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	5.3	2.4	0.7	2.0	3.2	-0.2	1.9	1.3
Low income countries	1.8	3.4	5.1	8.0	-1.6	4.3	7.3	4.9	2.8	4.2	6.4	5.2
Lower middle income countries	3.0	3.0	3.3	8.6	11.6	7.0	8.9	6.7	8.7	7.0	8.7	7.7
Upper middle income countries	-2.8	1.5	3.3	2.0	-5.1	2.6	7.9	-7.5	-0.5	3.0	5.7	-2.4
High income countries	-2.2	1.9	-0.5	-2.7	0.4	1.2	1.5	-3.1	3.8	2.1	2.3	-3.7
Africa	0.1	4.1	5.7	4.4	0.2	3.0	5.1	-0.5	1.6	3.6	5.0	2.3
Europe	-1.6	1.5	0.2	0.9	-0.6	2.1	1.3	-10.6	1.2	3.1	2.1	-2.1
Latin America and Carib.	2.5	2.3	3.1	-4.0	3.0	3.3	2.0	-2.6	3.0	3.3	3.0	-0.1
North America	1.1	5.1	3.8	-9.2	2.1	3.7	0.4	-0.7	2.1	4.3	2.9	-2.9
Other countries/areas	3.5	3.8	2.3	7.6	3.9	3.3	4.2	-3.7	3.9	4.8	5.0	7.2
World	-0.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.3	3.0	2.4	-3.1	1.8	3.5	3.0	-1.6

III.7 Fiscal balance

	Government revenue				Government expenditure				Fiscal balance			
	% of GDP				% of GDP				% of GDP			
	1995	2005	2008	2009	1995	2005	2008	2009	1995	2005	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	12.5	14.6	16.9		16.5	18.4	18.1		-3.9	-3.9	-1.3	
China	10.3	17.1	19.5	20.1		18.3	19.9	22.3		-1.2	-0.4	-2.2
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	16.1	17.9	18.9	18.9	16.4	16.9	18.6	17.8	-0.3	1.0	0.2	1.1
Japan	12.2	11.8	13.0		16.6	18.0	15.5		-4.4	-6.2	-2.6	
Macao, China												
Mongolia	24.7	30.0	35.8	32.5	23.3	24.8	39.6	37.2	-1.5	2.6	-4.9	-5.4
Republic of Korea	17.8	22.1	24.4	24.0	15.3	21.4	22.7	24.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	-1.7
South-East Asia	20.8	19.4	20.7	17.4	17.0	19.3	20.5	21.4	3.5	0.0	0.2	-4.0
Brunei Darussalam	36.5	53.2	55.7		66.0	32.1	27.8		15.1	21.1	27.9	
Cambodia	7.6	10.6	12.5		14.8	13.2	15.0		-7.2	-0.7	-0.1	
Indonesia	17.7	17.8	19.8	15.5	14.7	18.4	19.9	17.8	3.0	-0.5	-0.1	-2.3
Lao PDR	11.1	11.7	13.9	14.8	26.7	18.4	18.8	20.8	-12.9	-4.5	-2.2	-3.3
Malaysia	22.9	20.3	21.6	23.3	22.1	23.9	26.4	30.3	0.8	-3.6	-4.8	-7.0
Myanmar	6.5				9.8				-3.2			
Philippines	18.9	15.0	16.2	14.6	18.2	17.7	17.0	18.4	0.6	-2.7	-0.9	-3.9
Singapore	34.8	21.2	24.0		15.6	14.7	16.4		14.0	6.5	7.6	
Thailand	18.2	18.6	18.2	16.6	15.4	18.5	18.8	20.7	2.6	0.1	-0.6	-4.1
Timor-Leste		53.0	91.7	101.4		31.3	97.0	102.4		21.7	-5.3	-0.9
Viet Nam	21.9	28.0	27.6	23.2	23.8	27.3	29.2	29.7	-1.3	-1.1	-1.9	-7.7
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan		6.7	7.6			16.0	21.1			-4.3	-4.0	
Bangladesh	9.8	10.6	11.1	11.3	14.4	15.0	17.1	15.3	-2.2	-3.7	-5.3	-3.3
Bhutan	19.1	17.3	22.9	22.7	37.2	36.0	36.4	33.7	0.1	-6.7	0.7	1.8
India	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.7	14.1	13.6	16.2	16.3	-4.2	-4.0	-5.9	-6.6
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)												
Maldives	25.8	39.5	44.6	50.6	36.6	60.2	61.8	60.3	-6.4	-10.9	-12.6	-6.7
Nepal	10.4	11.7	12.9	14.0	16.6	15.1	17.2	19.6	-4.5	-0.8	-2.1	-1.9
Pakistan	17.3	13.5	14.6	14.5	23.0	16.8	22.5	19.8	-5.6	-3.3	-7.3	-5.1
Sri Lanka	20.6	15.5	14.9	14.6	29.6	23.8	22.1	24.0	-8.8	-7.0	-7.0	-9.8
Turkey												
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	14.4	16.2	21.6	21.1	24.0	18.0	22.7	26.1	-6.0	-1.9	-0.7	-4.7
Azerbaijan	11.8	16.3	26.8	29.9	20.1	16.8	26.4	30.4	-5.2	-0.7	0.0	-0.7
Georgia		27.1	31.1	29.2		26.6	36.4	38.2		-0.3	-2.6	-7.2
Kazakhstan	19.6	27.6	18.5	14.9	25.7	25.6	21.1	23.3	-4.0	0.6	-2.1	-3.1
Kyrgyzstan	16.7	19.8	24.4	23.1	27.8	20.4	24.3	29.8	-11.5	0.2	0.8	-1.5
Russian Federation												
Tajikistan	10.0	19.2	19.5	18.7	17.4	19.4	26.7	26.6	-7.4	0.2	-7.6	-7.1
Turkmenistan	20.5				20.1				0.4	0.8	18.7	
Uzbekistan	29.7	21.8			32.6	22.8			-2.9	-1.0		
Pacific	24.2	27.5	26.9	23.8	26.4	25.8	25.2	26.2	-2.0	1.7	1.7	-2.3
American Samoa												
Australia	22.0	26.1	25.7	23.8	24.8	24.9	23.9	26.1	-2.9	1.3	1.8	-2.3
Cook Islands	39.8	29.1	31.0	30.9	48.3	33.1	33.1	40.2	-2.8	2.1	3.8	-2.5
Fiji	25.5	23.9	25.3		26.0	27.3	25.1		-0.3	-3.3	0.5	
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati	79.5	67.0			86.7	120.3			15.9	7.5		
Marshall Islands	29.6	25.6	25.7		93.1	65.1	66.7		-27.2	-3.4	3.8	
Micronesia (F.S.)	26.8	21.7	21.9		78.3	61.7	60.8		-0.5	-5.1	-1.7	
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	38.3	36.7	36.5		35.7	31.7	35.2		3.1	5.0	1.3	
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau		27.3	21.9	21.1	68.5	52.6	51.1	52.9		0.5	-6.4	-11.9
Papua New Guinea	24.0	26.8	28.1	26.5	28.3	35.2	34.9	30.7	-0.5	0.1	-2.2	-0.1
Samoa	29.3	24.0	26.2	26.7	39.6	32.6	32.8	37.7	-7.0	0.3	-1.9	-4.1
Solomon Islands	27.7	26.7	33.3	32.7	32.3	34.6	42.0	37.4	-4.6	-0.9	-3.7	0.1
Tonga	26.1	23.3	24.8	23.8	26.9	21.6	22.6	28.6	1.0	3.1	3.6	1.3
Tuvalu		54.4	47.5		53.2	76.8	121.6			-7.6	6.9	
Vanuatu	24.2	18.0	20.2		29.3	17.9	24.4		-2.7	2.8	2.1	
Asia and the Pacific	13.8	15.7	17.5		17.2	18.8	18.9		-3.2	-3.0	-1.4	
LLDC	20.4	22.0	20.0	19.2	26.0	22.3	22.7	25.3	-4.2	-0.3	-0.5	-2.6
LDC	9.8	11.2	12.3	13.1	15.0	16.1	18.6	17.6	-3.2	-3.2	-4.2	-3.1
ASEAN	20.8	19.4	20.6	17.4	17.0	19.3	20.5	21.3	3.5	0.0	0.2	-4.0
ECO												
SAARC	11.3	10.3	10.9	10.5	15.9	14.4	17.0	16.9	-4.4	-3.9	-5.9	-6.3
Central Asia	21.7	24.4	21.4	19.9	26.9	23.5	23.5	26.2	-4.0	0.1	-0.2	-2.9
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries	9.6	11.0	12.1	12.6	14.9	15.4	18.0	17.2	-3.5	-3.1	-4.1	-3.2
Lower middle income countries	13.0	15.7	17.7	17.7		17.5	19.4	20.9		-1.8	-1.6	-3.2
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries	13.9	15.6	17.1		17.2	19.4	18.1		-3.5	-3.8	-1.0	
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												

III.8 Inflation and interest rates

	Inflation rate						Central bank discount rate					
	% per annum						% per annum					
	1990	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	1990	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	3.6	-0.4	0.6	1.7	3.2	-0.7						
China	3.1	0.3	1.8	4.8	5.9	-0.7	7.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.8
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	10.3	-3.8	0.9	2.0	4.3	0.6		8.0	5.8	5.8	0.5	0.5
Japan	3.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	1.4	-1.4	6.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3
Macao, China	8.0	-1.6	4.4	5.6	8.6	1.2						
Mongolia		11.6	12.7	9.0	25.1	6.3		8.6	4.8	9.9	14.8	10.8
Republic of Korea	8.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	4.7	2.8	7.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	1.8	1.3
South-East Asia	7.4	2.4	6.8	4.9	9.7	3.4						
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		-0.8	6.3	7.7	25.0	-0.7						
Indonesia	7.8	3.7	10.5	6.3	10.1	6.4	18.8	14.5	12.8	8.0	9.3	6.5
Lao PDR	35.6	25.1	7.2	4.5	7.6	0.0		35.2	20.0	12.7	7.7	
Malaysia	2.6	1.5	3.0	2.0	5.4	0.6	7.2		3.0	3.5	3.3	2.0
Myanmar	17.6	-0.1	9.4	35.0	26.8	1.5		10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Philippines	12.7	4.0	7.6	2.8	9.3	3.2	14.0	13.8	5.7	4.3	6.0	3.5
Singapore	3.5	1.4	0.4	2.1	6.5	0.6	4.3	2.6	2.1	2.3	0.8	0.3
Thailand	5.9	1.6	4.5	2.2	5.5	-0.8	12.0	3.0	5.5	3.8	3.3	1.8
Timor-Leste			1.1	10.3	9.1	0.7						
Viet Nam		-1.7	8.3	8.3	23.1	7.1		6.0	5.0	6.5	10.3	8.0
South and South-West Asia	23.4	19.7	7.5	8.4	12.0	9.8						
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	6.1	2.2	7.0	9.1	8.9	5.4	9.8	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Bhutan	10.0	4.0	5.3	5.2	8.3	4.4						
India	9.0	4.0	4.2	6.4	8.4	10.9	10.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	7.6	14.5	13.4	17.2	25.5	13.5						
Maldives	3.6	-1.2	1.3	6.8	12.0	4.5			18.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Nepal	8.2	2.5	6.8	6.1	10.9	11.6	11.0	7.5	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5
Pakistan	9.1	4.4	9.1	7.6	20.3	13.6	10.0	13.0	9.0	10.0	15.0	12.5
Sri Lanka	21.5	6.2	11.6	15.8	22.5	3.5	15.0	25.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Turkey	60.3	54.9	10.1	8.8	10.4	6.3	45.0	60.0	23.0	25.0	25.0	15.0
North and Central Asia	19.1	12.1	9.2	14.4	10.9							
Armenia		-0.8	0.6	4.4	8.9	3.4						
Azerbaijan		1.8	9.7	16.6	20.8	1.4		10.0	9.0	13.0	8.0	2.0
Georgia		4.0	8.3	9.2	10.0	1.7						
Kazakhstan		13.2	7.6	10.8	17.2	7.3		14.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	7.0
Kyrgyzstan		18.7	4.4	10.2	24.5	6.9			6.2	8.3	15.1	9.1
Russian Federation		20.8	12.7	9.0	14.1	11.7		25.0	12.0	10.0	13.0	8.8
Tajikistan								20.6	9.0	15.0	13.5	8.0
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific	7.1	4.4	2.7	2.4	4.4	1.9						
American Samoa												
Australia	7.3	4.5	2.7	2.3	4.4	1.8	15.2	5.9	5.5	6.4	6.7	3.3
Cook Islands												
Fiji	8.2	1.1	2.4	4.8	7.7	3.7	8.0	8.0	2.8	9.3	6.3	3.0
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	6.1	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.9	1.9	13.3	6.5	7.3	8.3	5.0	2.5
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	7.0	15.6	1.8	0.9	10.8	6.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	7.4	7.0	6.9
Samoa	15.2	1.0	1.8	5.6	11.5	6.3						
Solomon Islands	8.7	7.9	7.3	7.7	17.3	7.1						
Tonga	9.7	6.3	8.3	5.9	10.4	1.4						
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu	4.8	2.5	1.2	4.0	4.8	4.3		7.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0
Asia and the Pacific	7.4	3.2	3.1	4.0	6.6	2.6						
LLDC			7.2	10.2	16.7	6.0						
LDC	8.5	2.4	7.2	12.4	13.4	4.7						
ASEAN	7.4	2.4	6.8	4.9	9.7	3.4						
ECO	39.8	37.4	10.3	10.3	15.5	9.0						
SAARC	9.0	3.9	5.3	6.9	10.2	10.7						
Central Asia			7.2	10.9	16.7	5.2						
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries		2.7	7.2	12.5	14.0	4.8						
Lower middle income countries	7.0	2.0	4.2	5.4	8.0	3.4						
Upper middle income countries		33.2	10.9	9.4	13.9	9.3						
High income countries	4.0	-0.1	0.5	0.9	2.4	-0.3						
Africa	17.6	12.6	9.4	105.2	12.4	8.2						
Europe	11.7	3.1	2.3	2.7	3.8	0.5						
Latin America and Carib.	1 586.9	7.5	6.0	5.2	8.1	6.7						
North America	5.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.7	-0.3						
Other countries/areas	10.1	0.3	2.7	3.9	9.5	3.3						
World	103.3	3.7	3.2	5.7	5.1	1.5						

III.9 Exchange rates

	Average exchange rate										
	National currency per US dollar							% change per annum			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	90-00	95-05	00-10	2010
East and North-East Asia											
China	4.78	8.35	8.28	8.19	6.95	6.83	6.77	73.1	-1.9	-18.2	-0.9
DPR Korea											
Hong Kong, China	7.79	7.74	7.79	7.78	7.79	7.75	7.77	0.0	0.5	-0.3	0.2
Japan	144.79	94.06	107.77	110.22	103.36	93.57	87.78	-25.6	17.2	-18.5	-6.2
Macao, China	8.02	7.97	8.03	8.01	8.02	7.98	8.00	0.1	0.5	-0.3	0.2
Mongolia		448.61	1 076.67	1 205.25	1 165.80	1 437.80	1 357.06		168.7	26.0	-5.6
Republic of Korea	707.76	771.27	1 130.96	1 024.12	1 102.05	1 276.93	1 156.06	59.8	32.8	2.2	-9.5
South-East Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	1.81	1.42	1.72	1.66	1.42	1.45	1.36	-4.9	17.4	-20.9	-6.3
Cambodia	426.25	2 450.83	3 840.75	4 092.50	4 054.17	4 139.33	4 184.92	801.1	67.0	9.0	1.1
Indonesia	1 842.81	2 248.61	8 421.78	9 704.74	9 698.96	10 389.90	9 090.43	357.0	331.6	7.9	-12.5
Lao PDR	707.75	804.69	7 887.64	10 655.20	8 744.22	8 516.05	8 258.77	1 014.5	1 224.1	4.7	-3.0
Malaysia	2.70	2.50	3.80	3.79	3.34	3.52	3.22	40.5	51.2	-15.2	-8.6
Myanmar	6.28	5.61	6.43	5.76	5.39	5.52	5.59	2.4	2.7	-13.0	1.3
Philippines	24.31	25.71	44.19	55.09	44.32	47.68	45.11	81.8	114.2	2.1	-5.4
Singapore	1.81	1.42	1.72	1.66	1.41	1.45	1.36	-4.9	17.4	-20.9	-6.3
Thailand	25.59	24.92	40.11	40.22	33.31	34.29	31.69	56.8	61.4	-21.0	-7.6
Timor-Leste											
Viet Nam	6 482.80	11 038.30	14 167.70	15 858.90	16 302.30	17 065.10	18 549.10	118.5	43.7	30.9	8.7
South and South-West Asia											
Afghanistan	448.19	36.57	47.36	49.49	50.25	50.23	46.45	-89.4	35.4	-1.9	-7.5
Bangladesh	34.57	40.28	52.14	64.33	68.60	69.04	69.65	50.8	59.7	33.6	0.9
Bhutan	17.51	32.43	44.94	44.10	43.51	48.41	45.73	156.7	36.0	1.7	-5.5
India	17.50	32.43	44.94	44.10	43.51	48.41	45.73	156.8	36.0	1.7	-5.5
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	68.13	1 748.75	1 765.26	8 963.96	9 428.53	9 864.30	10 254.20	2 491.1	412.6	480.9	4.0
Maldives	9.55	11.77	11.77	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	23.2	8.8	8.8	0.0
Nepal	29.37	51.89	71.09	71.37	69.76	77.55	73.15	142.1	37.5	2.9	-5.7
Pakistan	21.71	31.64	53.65	59.51	70.41	81.71	85.19	147.1	88.1	58.8	4.3
Sri Lanka	40.06	51.25	77.01	100.50	108.33	114.95	113.07	92.2	96.1	46.8	-1.6
Turkey	0.00	0.05	0.63	1.34	1.30	1.55	1.50	23 867.2	2 830.7	140.4	-3.0
North and Central Asia											
Armenia		405.91	539.53	457.69	305.97	363.28	373.66		12.8	-30.7	2.9
Azerbaijan		0.88	0.89	0.95	0.82	0.80	0.80		7.1	-10.3	-0.1
Georgia ¹		1.263	1.98	1.81	1.49	1.67	1.78		43.5	-9.8	6.7
Kazakhstan		60.95	142.13	132.88	120.30	147.50	147.36		118.0	3.7	-0.1
Kyrgyzstan		10.82	47.70	41.01	36.57	42.90	45.96		279.0	-3.6	7.1
Russian Federation		4.56	28.13	28.28	24.85	31.74	30.37		520.4	8.0	-4.3
Tajikistan		0.12	2.08	3.12	3.43	4.14	4.38		2 436.7	110.9	5.7
Turkmenistan		110.92	5 200.00								
Uzbekistan		29.78	236.61								
Pacific											
American Samoa											
Australia	1.28	1.35	1.72	1.31	1.19	1.28	1.09	34.6	-2.9	-36.8	-15.0
Cook Islands											
Fiji	1.48	1.41	2.13	1.69	1.59	1.96	1.92	43.7	20.2	-9.9	-2.0
French Polynesia											
Guam											
Kiribati	1.28	1.35	1.72	1.31	1.19	1.28	1.09	34.6	-2.9	-36.8	-15.0
Marshall Islands											
Micronesia (F.S.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru											
New Caledonia											
New Zealand	1.68	1.52	2.20	1.42	1.42	1.60	1.39	31.3	-6.8	-37.0	-13.3
Niue											
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau											
Papua New Guinea	0.96	1.28	2.78	3.10	2.70	2.76	2.72	191.3	142.4	-2.3	-1.3
Samoa	2.31	2.47	3.29	2.71	2.64	2.73	2.48	42.3	9.6	-24.4	-9.0
Solomon Islands	2.53	3.41	5.09	7.53	7.75	8.06	8.06	101.2	121.1	58.5	0.1
Tonga	1.28	1.27	1.76	1.94	1.94	2.03	1.91	37.4	52.9	8.4	-6.3
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu	117.06	112.11	137.64	109.25	101.33	106.74	96.91	17.6	-2.6	-29.6	-9.2
Asia and the Pacific											
LLDC											
LDC											
ASEAN											
ECO											
SAARC											
Central Asia											
Pacific island developing econ.											
Low income countries											
Lower middle income countries											
Upper middle income countries											
High income countries											
Africa											
Europe											
Latin America and Carib.											
North America											
Other countries/areas											
World											

¹ Data for exchange rate 1995 and change over period 1995-2005 refer to 1996 and 1996-2005 respectively

III.10 Employment and labour productivity

	Total employment									Labour productivity growth rate			
	Thousands					% change per annum				% change per annum			
	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	95-00	00-05	05-08	2009	95-00	00-05	05-08	2009
East and North-East Asia													
China	665 056	704 364	747 629	758 277	762 832	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	3.4	10.6	10.5	8.4
DPR Korea	10 319	10 537	11 147	11 489	11 609	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.0				
Hong Kong, China	2 985	3 210	3 384	3 589	3 516	1.5	1.1	2.0	-2.0	0.7	3.3	3.3	-1.7
Japan	64 733	64 272	63 519	63 948	62 256	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-2.6	1.4	1.7	0.9	-3.8
Macao, China	176	207	257	316	314	3.2	4.4	7.1	-0.8				
Mongolia	847	936	1 134	1 218	1 185	2.0	3.9	2.4	-2.7				
Republic of Korea	20 780	21 401	22 778	23 409	23 598	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	4.4	2.9	3.1	0.5
South-East Asia	212 197	236 721	256 778	273 419	277 905	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.4	3.5	3.4	-0.4
Brunei Darussalam	125	148	170	183	188	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7				
Cambodia	4 844	5 755	6 857	7 398	7 671	3.5	3.6	2.5	3.7	5.9	1.5	6.9	-3.3
Indonesia	79 867	91 059	95 130	103 432	106 403	2.7	0.9	2.8	2.9	-1.6	3.8	2.8	2.6
Lao PDR	2 145	2 427	2 742	2 959	3 049	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0				
Malaysia	7 902	9 434	10 581	11 316	11 533	3.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	0.8	3.1	3.6	-3.9
Myanmar	22 039	24 281	25 200	25 915	26 112	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.8				
Philippines	25 731	28 298	32 900	35 106	35 950	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.0	3.7	-1.7
Singapore	1 693	1 957	2 119	2 389	2 412	2.9	1.6	4.0	0.9	2.1	1.7	-1.6	-2.9
Thailand	32 271	33 481	36 828	38 041	38 229	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.1	2.6	2.5	-4.0
Timor-Leste	332	269	361	409	425	-4.1	6.0	4.2	3.8				
Viet Nam	34 297	37 487	42 201	44 964	45 910	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	4.2	4.8	4.7	2.5
South and South-West Asia	498 944	555 432	633 181	682 304	696 809	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.3	4.1	2.4
Afghanistan	5 281	5 956	7 069	8 105	8 220	2.4	3.5	4.6	1.4				
Bangladesh	54 177	60 699	68 704	73 689	75 503	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.9	1.9	4.1	3.5
Bhutan	148	179	250	279	294	3.8	7.0	3.6	5.7				
India	345 297	378 685	417 536	446 613	454 003	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.3	4.4	5.9	5.4
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	16 844	20 855	24 209	25 320	26 657	4.4	3.0	1.5	5.3	-0.4	1.8	4.1	1.5
Maldives	62	80	112	123	132	5.2	6.9	3.1	7.0				
Nepal	8 485	9 953	11 484	12 664	13 052	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.1				
Pakistan	34 725	41 390	49 795	56 553	58 680	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.8	1.1	2.2	0.8	-2.2
Sri Lanka	6 274	7 173	7 495	7 823	7 818	2.7	0.9	1.4	-0.1	1.7	1.8	5.3	3.8
Turkey	20 606	21 631	22 100	22 943	22 045	1.0	0.4	1.2	-3.9	3.2	4.1	2.3	-5.4
North and Central Asia	88 338	90 123	97 495	102 641	101 834	0.4	1.6	1.7	-0.8	1.5	4.9	5.6	-5.6
Armenia	1 040	969	1 056	1 146	1 135	-1.4	1.7	2.7	-1.0	8.2	16.0	10.5	-15.4
Azerbaijan	2 863	3 324	3 650	3 918	3 961	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.1	6.5	12.6	20.7	8.8
Georgia	2 078	2 102	1 998	1 900	1 877	0.2	-1.0	-1.6	-1.2	5.3	8.5	10.9	2.2
Kazakhstan	6 916	6 614	7 341	7 831	7 865	-0.9	2.1	2.2	0.4	3.6	6.9	4.8	-5.7
Kyrgyzstan	1 694	1 933	2 129	2 359	2 363	2.7	2.0	3.4	0.2	4.0	0.5	4.5	2.5
Russian Federation	65 505	64 832	69 160	71 096	69 284	-0.2	1.3	0.9	-2.5	2.2	5.4	6.2	-5.9
Tajikistan	1 609	1 774	2 202	2 459	2 563	2.0	4.4	3.7	4.2	-0.2	5.6	6.4	8.5
Turkmenistan	1 363	1 629	1 951	2 102	2 175	3.6	3.7	2.5	3.5				
Uzbekistan	6 793	8 141	9 735	10 829	11 131	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.8				
Pacific	12 247	13 447	15 108	16 065	16 059	1.9	2.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.2
American Samoa													
Australia	8 284	9 020	10 028	10 661	10 608	1.7	2.1	2.0	-0.5	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
Cook Islands													
Fiji	275	295	313	324	327	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.8				
French Polynesia													
Guam													
Kiribati													
Marshall Islands													
Micronesia (F.S.)													
Nauru													
New Caledonia													
New Zealand	1 711	1 821	2 092	2 195	2 185	1.3	2.8	1.6	-0.4	0.8	0.7	-0.8	0.6
Niue													
Northern Mariana Islands													
Palau													
Papua New Guinea	1 910	2 227	2 572	2 778	2 875	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.5				
Samoa													
Solomon Islands	67	84	101	108	114	4.5	3.7	2.4	5.5				
Tonga													
Tuvalu													
Vanuatu													
Asia and the Pacific	1 576 475	1 700 493	1 852 234	1 936 443	1 958 255	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	2.4	3.9	5.3	1.4
LLDC	39 183	43 834	50 744	55 868	56 993	2.3	3.0	3.2	2.0				
LDC	97 582	109 682	122 880	131 650	134 572	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2				
ASEAN	211 870	236 457	256 425	273 018	277 490	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.4	3.5	3.4	-0.4
ECO	98 164	112 735	129 412	142 228	145 363	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.0	2.6	2.1	-2.0
SAARC	461 494	512 947	587 252	633 964	647 625	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	3.3	3.8	4.9	4.8
Central Asia	23 887	26 095	29 833	32 411	33 056	1.8	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.8	6.8	7.0	1.1
Pacific island developing econ.													
Low income countries	110 660	123 399	137 634	147 146	150 256	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1				
Lower middle income countries	1 238 091	1 338 469	1 448 683	1 511 591	1 531 054	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3				
Upper middle income countries	119 829	126 187	135 328	141 682	141 393	1.0	1.4	1.5	-0.2	1.8	4.2	4.4	-4.4
High income countries	100 487	102 035	104 347	106 640	105 638	0.3	0.4	0.7	-0.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	-2.3
Africa	240 087	276 868	323 223	355 575	364 535	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.5	0.6	1.5	2.6	-0.2
Europe	239 624	246 106	254 413	265 965	261 144	0.5	0.7	1.5	-1.8	2.3	1.4	1.0	-2.6
Latin America and Carib.	183 589	206 298	233 692	251 845	253 187	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.5	-2.4
North America	144 729	158 861	164 287	169 203	163 420	1.9	0.7	1.0	-3.4	2.3	1.8	0.8	1.1
Other countries/areas	33 389	38 449	44 678	49 229	50 146	2.9	3.0	3.3	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.7	-1.2
World	2 417 894	2 627 075	2 872 528	3 028 259	3 050 687	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.7	1.9	1.7	2.5	-1.4

III.11 Labour force

	Employment to population ratio											
	Total				Female				Male			
	% of population aged 15 and above				% of female aged 15 and above				% of male aged 15 and above			
	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia												
China	75.8	74.8	71.3	71.0	70.5	69.4	65.7	65.4	80.9	80.0	76.7	76.4
DPR Korea	64.9	61.9	62.0	62.0	53.5	51.5	52.2	52.4	77.2	73.1	72.3	72.0
Hong Kong, China	59.6	57.9	58.8	56.9	45.9	47.5	50.9	50.0	73.6	69.3	67.8	64.8
Japan	61.5	59.4	58.0	56.5	48.4	47.0	46.7	45.7	75.3	72.5	70.2	68.0
Macao, China	57.9	60.4	69.4	66.9	47.1	52.8	63.6	61.8	69.9	69.0	76.0	72.7
Mongolia	61.1	60.1	62.8	60.0	55.6	55.8	58.4	55.9	66.7	64.5	67.3	64.3
Republic of Korea	60.4	58.2	58.8	58.7	47.7	47.1	48.6	48.6	73.4	69.7	69.5	69.1
South-East Asia	67.5	67.1	66.0	65.9	55.3	55.2	54.6	54.5	80.0	79.4	77.7	77.6
Brunei Darussalam	63.3	64.3	64.3	64.4	47.7	52.4	56.9	56.8	77.2	75.4	71.2	71.6
Cambodia	79.3	77.6	77.1	77.7	75.7	73.4	71.9	71.9	83.5	82.5	82.8	83.9
Indonesia	62.3	63.7	62.6	63.4	46.4	47.3	47.0	47.6	78.3	80.2	78.6	79.5
Lao PDR	79.1	78.9	77.2	77.2	78.4	78.2	76.9	76.8	79.9	79.6	77.5	77.7
Malaysia	60.1	60.9	59.8	59.6	41.2	42.9	42.3	42.6	78.6	78.5	76.9	76.1
Myanmar	75.7	74.5	71.7	71.3	66.4	64.7	61.6	61.0	85.4	84.8	82.5	82.4
Philippines	60.7	58.5	59.1	59.1	44.5	43.7	45.2	45.5	77.0	73.4	73.0	72.7
Singapore	62.6	62.3	62.5	60.8	48.4	49.8	51.8	50.1	76.8	74.7	73.1	71.5
Thailand	73.8	71.7	72.3	72.0	65.5	64.6	65.2	64.8	82.5	79.3	79.9	79.7
Timor-Leste	67.2	65.2	67.9	68.0	54.7	53.2	56.0	56.1	79.1	76.8	79.4	79.6
Viet Nam	75.0	71.6	70.3	70.2	71.7	68.0	66.4	66.2	78.6	75.5	74.3	74.4
South and South-West Asia	57.5	56.4	57.6	57.6	34.0	33.0	36.1	36.4	79.6	78.6	78.2	77.8
Afghanistan	54.8	54.7	55.5	54.2	28.5	28.2	29.6	28.9	79.0	79.2	79.4	77.6
Bangladesh	70.6	68.3	67.8	67.9	56.7	53.0	55.6	56.1	84.2	83.2	79.7	79.5
Bhutan	51.8	53.4	59.0	60.8	34.9	35.9	49.6	51.7	67.9	70.4	67.2	68.6
India	57.2	55.9	55.4	55.1	33.1	31.6	31.5	31.2	79.7	78.6	77.9	77.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	45.2	45.8	45.7	47.3	21.3	23.7	26.1	26.8	68.4	67.3	64.7	67.2
Maldives	46.3	49.1	56.8	59.1	22.7	30.6	43.8	45.2	68.8	67.1	69.7	72.7
Nepal	67.6	69.0	70.0	70.1	55.0	58.8	62.0	62.0	80.8	79.7	78.5	78.6
Pakistan	46.9	47.6	51.0	51.5	10.8	13.5	19.3	19.8	80.2	79.3	80.7	81.3
Sri Lanka	48.7	52.1	51.5	51.0	28.6	32.2	31.7	31.2	68.9	72.4	72.3	71.9
Turkey	50.5	46.9	42.7	40.3	28.9	25.0	22.2	20.6	72.0	68.7	63.1	60.0
North and Central Asia	54.7	53.8	58.4	57.9	48.1	48.2	52.6	51.9	62.3	60.3	65.2	64.8
Armenia	45.8	42.5	46.9	46.2	37.1	35.3	39.4	38.9	55.8	51.1	56.1	55.1
Azerbaijan	55.7	59.4	59.5	59.2	49.9	54.0	57.5	56.6	62.1	65.5	61.7	62.1
Georgia	54.1	56.8	53.2	53.0	48.1	49.0	46.5	46.1	60.9	65.7	61.1	61.1
Kazakhstan	61.8	61.1	66.1	65.9	54.5	54.9	61.0	60.5	70.0	68.2	72.0	72.2
Kyrgyzstan	59.1	60.0	62.0	61.0	51.3	51.5	51.0	49.8	67.4	69.0	73.7	73.0
Russian Federation	56.1	54.0	59.0	57.7	49.6	48.4	53.7	53.0	63.9	60.8	65.2	63.5
Tajikistan	49.4	49.9	57.6	58.4	39.1	39.8	48.5	49.7	60.0	60.1	67.2	67.8
Turkmenistan	53.8	56.8	59.6	60.4	48.2	51.5	54.4	55.5	59.7	62.4	65.2	65.6
Uzbekistan	49.7	52.5	57.0	57.3	44.7	47.6	51.5	51.8	55.0	57.5	62.6	62.9
Pacific	59.7	60.8	63.7	62.7	51.4	53.3	57.4	56.9	68.1	68.4	70.2	68.7
American Samoa												
Australia	58.2	59.3	62.6	61.5	49.3	51.3	55.7	55.2	67.4	67.7	69.7	68.0
Cook Islands												
Fiji	55.7	55.7	56.3	56.0	34.7	36.2	36.5	36.3	76.3	75.0	75.8	75.4
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	60.3	60.9	65.4	64.4	51.6	53.4	59.0	58.0	69.3	68.9	72.1	71.0
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	69.2	70.4	70.5	70.9	67.6	68.8	68.9	69.3	70.7	72.0	72.0	72.5
Samoa												
Solomon Islands	33.0	34.8	35.0	35.8	21.8	22.6	22.5	22.9	43.6	46.4	46.9	48.1
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	65.6	64.5	63.7	63.5	52.2	51.0	50.8	50.7	78.7	77.6	76.4	76.0
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN	67.5	67.1	66.0	65.9	55.3	55.2	54.6	54.5	80.0	79.4	77.7	77.6
ECO	49.0	48.8	50.1	50.1	24.6	25.2	27.9	28.2	72.7	71.8	71.8	71.5
SAARC	58.5	57.5	59.0	59.0	34.9	33.9	37.3	37.6	80.5	79.6	79.6	79.2
Central Asia	53.4	54.9	58.9	59.1	46.7	48.6	53.1	53.3	60.6	61.7	65.2	65.5
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries	53.3	51.7	52.9	52.4	40.8	39.7	41.2	40.8	67.0	64.8	65.7	65.1
High income countries	60.9	59.2	58.9	58.0	48.3	47.6	48.5	48.0	74.1	71.4	70.0	68.6
Africa	58.8	58.7	60.8	60.7	45.1	45.9	48.4	48.5	72.8	72.0	73.4	73.2
Europe	51.0	51.5	53.5	52.4	42.0	43.3	46.4	45.8	60.9	60.4	61.3	59.5
Latin America and Carib.	57.8	58.1	61.3	60.6	40.6	42.3	47.4	47.1	75.8	74.7	75.9	74.8
North America	61.8	63.4	61.4	58.6	54.5	56.5	55.6	53.9	69.4	70.6	67.4	63.6
Other countries/areas	47.0	46.6	47.0	46.6	23.1	23.1	24.1	23.9	68.3	67.6	67.6	67.0
World	61.9	61.5	61.6	61.2	48.9	48.6	49.5	49.2	75.0	74.3	73.8	73.1

III.12 Employment by sector

	Agriculture employment				Industry employment				Services employment			
	% of total employment				% of total employment				% of total employment			
	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia												
China	52.2	50.0	39.6		23.0	22.5	27.2		24.8	27.5	33.2	
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	27.0	20.3	13.5	12.4	72.4	79.4	86.3	87.4
Japan	5.7	5.1	4.2		33.6	31.2	27.3		60.4	63.1	67.3	
Macao, China	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	32.1	28.2	19.8	16.0	67.6	71.5	80.1	84.0
Mongolia	46.1	48.6	36.2		17.9	14.1	18.3		35.9	37.2	45.4	
Republic of Korea	12.4	10.6	7.2		33.3	28.1	25.0		54.2	61.2	67.8	
South-East Asia	52.1	49.5	44.4	44.0	16.2	16.5	17.9	17.9	31.7	34.0	37.7	38.1
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		73.7				8.4				17.7		
Indonesia	44.0	45.3	40.3	39.7	18.4	17.4	18.8	18.8	37.6	37.3	40.8	41.5
Lao PDR	85.4				3.5				11.1			
Malaysia	20.0	18.4	14.0	13.5	32.3	32.2	28.7	27.0	47.7	49.5	57.3	59.5
Myanmar												
Philippines	44.1	37.1	35.3	35.2	15.6	16.2	14.8	14.6	40.3	46.7	49.9	50.3
Singapore	0.2		1.2	1.1	31.0	34.0	22.5	21.8	67.9		76.2	77.1
Thailand	52.0	48.8	42.5	41.5	19.8	19.0	19.6	19.5	28.3	32.2	37.9	38.9
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam		65.3				12.4				22.3		
South and South-West Asia	58.2	56.7	51.4	51.2	16.1	16.8	19.6	19.6	25.7	26.5	29.0	29.2
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh		62.1				10.3				23.5		
Bhutan												
India		59.8				16.1				24.1		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)			21.2				32.2				46.5	
Maldives	22.2	13.7			23.9	19.0			50.4	50.2		
Nepal												
Pakistan	46.8	48.4	44.7		18.5	18.0	20.1		34.6	33.5	35.2	
Sri Lanka	37.3		32.6	32.6	23.4		26.2	25.1	33.6		38.8	39.6
Turkey	43.4	36.0	23.7	22.9	22.3	24.0	26.8	25.3	34.3	40.0	49.5	51.7
North and Central Asia	20.9	22.5	18.0	18.8	27.3	24.9	25.7	25.0	51.9	52.6	56.3	56.2
Armenia			44.2				16.8				39.0	
Azerbaijan	30.8	41.0	38.4		17.8	10.9	12.7		35.8	48.1	48.9	
Georgia		52.1				9.8				37.9		
Kazakhstan			30.2	29.4			18.9	18.9			50.9	51.7
Kyrgyzstan	47.2	53.1	34.0		16.7	10.5	20.6		36.1	36.5	45.3	
Russian Federation	15.7	14.5	8.6	9.7	34.0	28.4	28.9	27.9	50.0	57.1	62.4	62.3
Tajikistan					16.1							
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan	41.2				19.1				34.9			
Pacific	17.2	17.9	17.1	17.3	20.1	18.8	18.5	18.0	62.7	63.3	64.4	64.7
American Samoa												
Australia	5.0	5.0	3.3	3.3	22.8	21.7	21.6	21.1	72.2	73.3	75.1	75.5
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati		2.8				7.4				89.8		
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia		4.8	2.7			32.0	22.4			63.2	43.0	
New Zealand	9.7	8.7	6.9	6.6	25.1	23.2	21.6	20.9	65.2	67.6	70.9	72.5
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands	1.2	1.5			15.5	47.2			83.7	45.8		
Palau												
Papua New Guinea		72.3				3.6				22.7		
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	49.3	47.9	41.3	41.0	20.9	20.5	23.1	23.2	29.8	31.5	35.5	35.8
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN	52.1	49.5	44.4	43.9	16.2	16.5	17.9	17.9	31.7	34.0	37.7	38.2
ECO	41.8	40.7	36.3	35.7	20.9	21.0	22.8	22.6	37.3	38.3	40.9	41.8
SAARC	60.2	58.9	53.5	53.5	15.2	16.0	18.9	18.9	24.5	25.1	27.6	27.6
Central Asia	41.8	42.1	38.1	37.6	16.7	16.3	18.7	18.8	41.5	41.6	43.2	43.5
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries	22.1	21.8	16.2	16.1	28.4	27.2	28.0	27.4	49.5	51.0	55.8	56.5
High income countries	6.9	6.1	4.7	4.6	32.3	29.3	25.7	25.2	60.8	64.6	69.6	70.2
Africa	57.6	56.4	53.2	53.3	10.5	10.9	12.7	12.8	32.0	32.7	34.0	33.9
Europe	11.9	10.6	7.5	7.5	30.1	28.6	26.7	25.6	57.9	60.8	65.8	67.0
Latin America and Carib.	23.1	20.2	16.4	16.3	21.4	21.7	22.8	22.1	55.4	58.1	60.8	61.6
North America	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	24.2	23.3	20.1	18.8	72.8	74.1	78.2	79.6
Other countries/areas	17.2	16.6	14.5	14.5	28.6	25.8	25.0	24.5	54.2	57.6	60.5	61.0
World	41.2	39.9	35.0	35.0	20.6	20.8	22.1	21.8	37.6	39.5	42.9	43.2

III.13 Employment by status

	Employees				Employers				Other self-employed			
	% of total employment				% of total employment				% of total employment			
	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia												
China												
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	89.2	89.5	88.8	88.9	5.4	4.9	3.8	3.7	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.4
Japan	81.5	83.1	86.5	86.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	15.3	13.8	10.5	10.1
Macao, China		88.2	92.5			3.4	2.8			8.4	4.6	
Mongolia		41.2				1.3				57.0		
Republic of Korea	62.6	63.1	68.7	70.0		6.9	6.5	6.5	37.4	30.0	24.8	23.5
South-East Asia	30.2	32.2	35.5	36.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3				
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		15.2				0.2				84.5		
Indonesia		32.8	32.6	33.4		2.3	2.9	2.9		64.9	64.4	63.7
Lao PDR	9.7				0.2				90.1			
Malaysia	72.6	74.3	74.6	74.9	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.7	24.9	22.8	21.9	21.5
Myanmar												
Philippines		50.7	52.4			4.8	4.2			44.5	43.5	
Singapore	88.5	89.6	84.9	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.1	85.2	6.6	4.6	10.0	9.8
Thailand	35.7	39.6	43.2	44.6	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.8	61.4	57.1	54.2	52.5
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam		18.4				0.2				80.1		
South and South-West Asia	17.1	18.7	22.5	22.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5				
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh		12.6				0.2				68.9		
Bhutan												
India												
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)			53.2				4.9				42.0	
Maldives	36.6	23.8			4.8	3.4			53.9	57.3		
Nepal												
Pakistan	34.1	35.6	36.0		1.0	0.8	0.9		64.9	63.6	63.1	
Sri Lanka	59.8	56.2	56.4	57.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.6	37.7	41.4	40.6	39.8
Turkey	41.5	48.6	61.0	60.0		5.1	5.9	5.7	58.5	46.3	33.1	34.3
North and Central Asia	82.5	77.4	80.8	81.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4				
Armenia		52.8	61.1				1.2			47.2	37.8	
Azerbaijan			42.4				3.0				54.7	
Georgia		37.2	35.7			1.5	1.0			60.5	63.2	
Kazakhstan			66.2	66.3			1.5				32.3	0.0
Kyrgyzstan												
Russian Federation	93.2	89.9	92.7		0.4	0.9	1.5		6.4	9.2	5.8	
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific	72.8	72.8	74.0	73.8	4.3	3.6	2.7	2.6				
American Samoa												
Australia	84.6	85.9	88.2	88.4	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	11.0	10.4	9.0	9.0
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	78.8	79.2	82.8	83.6	8.2	7.0	5.0	4.9	12.8	13.5	12.1	10.9
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	32.1	35.2	39.6	40.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7				
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN	30.2	32.2	35.5	36.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3				
ECO	36.2	40.8	46.5	46.1	4.0	2.5	2.4	2.4				
SAARC	15.5	16.4	19.9	20.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2				
Central Asia	42.0	43.6	54.8	55.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2				
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries	72.5	71.6	76.0	75.8	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.9				
High income countries	78.2	79.5	83.0	83.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5				
Africa	23.4	24.6	28.4	27.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9				
Europe	80.6	81.1	82.9	83.2	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.1				
Latin America and Carib.	59.0	59.9	63.4	63.1	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.6				
North America	88.3	89.3	89.7	89.5	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.0				
Other countries/areas	69.5	71.5	71.7	71.7	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.0				
World	42.0	44.1	47.4	47.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5				

III.14 Unemployment rate

	Unemployment rate											
	Total				Female				Male			
	% of labour force				% of female labour force				% of male labour force			
	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia												
China	2.9	3.1										
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	3.2	4.9	3.6	5.2	2.9	4.0	3.0	4.3	3.4	5.6	4.0	6.0
Japan	3.2	4.8	4.0	5.0	3.3	4.5	3.8	4.7	3.1	5.0	4.1	5.3
Macao, China	3.6	6.7	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.6	2.8	2.8	4.1	8.6	3.2	4.3
Mongolia												
Republic of Korea	2.1	4.4	3.2	3.6	1.7	3.6	2.6	3.0	2.3	5.0	3.6	4.1
South-East Asia	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.2	3.9	5.0	5.2	5.2
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		2.5				2.8				2.2		
Indonesia		6.1	8.4	7.9		6.7	9.7	8.5		5.7	7.6	7.5
Lao PDR	2.6				2.6				2.6			
Malaysia	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.7		2.8	2.9	3.2	
Myanmar												
Philippines	8.4	11.2	7.3	7.5	9.4	11.5	7.1	7.4	7.7	11.0	7.5	7.5
Singapore	2.7	6.0	4.0	5.9	2.8	6.6	4.4	6.5	2.6	5.6	3.6	5.4
Thailand		2.4	1.2	1.2		2.3	1.0	1.1		2.4	1.3	1.2
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam		2.3	2.4			2.1				2.4		
South and South-West Asia	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.8	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.6
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh		3.3				3.3				3.2		
Bhutan												
India	2.2	4.3			1.7	4.1			2.4	4.4		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)			10.5				16.8				9.1	
Maldives	0.8	2.0			1.3	2.7			0.6	1.6		
Nepal												
Pakistan	5.0	7.2	5.0		14.0	15.8	8.7		3.7	5.5	4.0	
Sri Lanka	12.2	7.7	5.2	7.6	18.7	11.4	8.0	8.1	9.0	5.9	3.6	7.2
Turkey	7.6	6.5	11.0	14.0	7.3	6.3	11.6	14.3	7.8	6.6	10.7	13.9
North and Central Asia	10.4	11.0	7.7	9.0	10.4	11.1	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.9	7.8	9.1
Armenia			28.6									
Azerbaijan			6.1				4.9				7.1	
Georgia		10.8	16.5			10.5	16.1			11.1	16.8	
Kazakhstan	11.0	12.8	6.6	6.6			7.9	7.5			5.3	5.6
Kyrgyzstan		7.5	8.2				9.4				7.3	
Russian Federation	9.5	10.6	6.3	8.2	9.2	10.4	6.0	7.9	9.7	10.7	6.5	8.4
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific	7.3	5.7	3.9	5.1	7.1	5.6	4.3	5.1	7.5	5.8	3.7	5.2
American Samoa		5.1				6.0				4.9		
Australia	8.5	6.3	4.2	5.6	8.1	6.1	4.6	5.4	8.8	6.5	4.0	5.7
Cook Islands												
Fiji	5.4											
French Polynesia												
Guam		15.3										
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	6.5	6.2	4.2	6.1	6.5	6.0	4.2	6.1	6.4	6.3	4.1	6.1
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands		3.8				3.3				4.4		
Palau												
Papua New Guinea						1.3				4.3		
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.1
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.2	3.9	5.0	5.2	5.2
ECO	8.2	8.6	8.0	8.7	12.1	12.4	11.0	11.5	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.6
SAARC	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.1
Central Asia	12.7	12.0	10.6	10.7	13.4	12.7	10.9	11.1	12.1	11.3	10.3	10.4
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries	9.1	9.5	7.6	9.1	9.6	10.4	8.0	9.4	8.8	8.8	7.4	8.9
High income countries	3.5	4.9	3.8	4.8	3.4	4.5	3.6	4.4	3.5	5.2	4.0	5.1
Africa	9.6	9.9	8.2	8.3	10.7	10.9	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.2	7.5	7.7
Europe	10.4	9.6	7.2	9.2	11.6	10.8	7.7	9.1	9.5	8.7	6.8	9.2
Latin America and Carib.	8.2	8.5	6.6	7.7	10.2	10.6	8.5	9.5	7.1	7.2	5.3	6.5
North America	6.1	4.4	5.9	9.3	6.0	4.5	5.5	8.0	6.1	4.3	6.3	10.3
Other countries/areas	7.9	8.4	8.6	9.3	9.8	10.8	12.0	12.8	7.3	7.6	7.5	8.0
World	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.1	5.5	6.2

III.15 Youth unemployment rate

	Youth unemployment											
	Total				Female				Male			
	% of labour force aged 15-24				% of female labour force aged 15-24				% of male labour force aged 15-24			
	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia												
China												
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	6.9	11.2	8.5	12.6	5.9	10.4	6.9	10.3	7.7	11.9	10.4	15.1
Japan	6.1	9.2	7.2	9.1	6.1	7.9	6.5	8.0	6.1	10.4	7.9	10.1
Macao, China		9.9	6.1	7.5		6.7	4.2	5.4		14.2	7.6	9.8
Mongolia												
Republic of Korea	6.3	10.8	9.3	9.8	5.3	9.0	8.0	8.5	7.8	13.5	11.5	11.9
South-East Asia	10.4	13.0	14.3	14.0	10.8	12.6	15.0	14.2	10.1	13.2	13.8	13.9
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia												
Indonesia		19.9	23.3	22.2		20.1	25.5	23.0		19.7	21.8	21.6
Lao PDR	5.0				3.9				6.4			
Malaysia		8.3	10.9			8.3	11.8			8.3	10.3	
Myanmar												
Philippines	16.1	21.2	17.5	17.4	19.1	23.6	19.6	19.3	14.4	19.8	16.2	16.2
Singapore	5.0	8.8	9.2	12.9	5.5	11.2	12.2	16.6	4.5	6.5	6.4	9.8
Thailand		6.6	4.8	4.3		6.0	4.7	5.1		7.0	4.8	3.7
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam		4.8				4.6				5.0		
South and South-West Asia	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.8	10.1	10.5	9.9	10.5
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh		10.7				10.3				11.0		
Bhutan												
India		10.1				10.2				10.1		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)			23.0				33.9				20.2	
Maldives	1.9	4.4			2.9	5.1			1.4	4.0		
Nepal												
Pakistan	8.9	13.3	7.7		18.1	29.2	10.5		7.6	11.1	7.0	
Sri Lanka	35.2	23.6	18.5	21.3		30.8	25.3	27.9		19.9	14.2	17.1
Turkey	15.6	13.1	20.5	25.3	13.1	11.9	21.2	25.0	16.9	13.7	20.1	25.4
North and Central Asia	20.6	20.6	16.1	18.5	21.6	21.9	17.0	19.2	19.8	19.6	15.4	18.0
Armenia												
Azerbaijan			14.4				9.8				18.7	
Georgia		21.1	35.5			20.5	40.7			21.6	32.4	
Kazakhstan			7.4	6.7			8.2				6.8	
Kyrgyzstan												
Russian Federation	18.7	20.5	14.0	18.3	20.0	22.2	15.0	19.1	17.7	19.2	13.2	17.7
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific	13.2	11.1	8.5	10.9	13.1	10.7	8.5	10.5	13.4	11.4	8.5	11.2
American Samoa												
Australia	15.4	12.1	8.9	11.6	14.8	11.3	8.6	10.4	15.9	12.8	9.1	12.6
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	12.3	13.6	11.4	16.6	12.2	12.4	10.9	17.2	12.3	14.6	11.8	16.0
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea		5.3										
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	9.8	10.9	10.5	10.9	9.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.2	11.3	10.7	11.2
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN	10.4	13.0	14.3	14.0	10.9	12.6	15.0	14.2	10.1	13.2	13.8	13.9
ECO	15.5	16.2	14.3	15.2	20.2	22.1	18.9	19.7	13.7	14.0	12.3	13.2
SAARC	9.6	10.2	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.6	10.2	10.4	9.5	10.0	9.3	9.7
Central Asia	23.3	20.7	18.8	19.0	23.9	21.4	19.5	19.6	22.8	20.1	18.2	18.5
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries	18.0	18.1	16.9	19.4	19.2	20.3	18.9	21.0	17.2	16.6	15.5	18.3
High income countries	7.5	10.1	8.2	10.1	7.1	8.8	7.4	9.0	7.9	11.4	8.9	11.2
Africa	16.6	16.5	13.7	13.8	17.8	17.4	14.5	14.6	15.8	15.9	13.1	13.2
Europe	21.1	19.3	15.8	20.1	22.2	20.0	15.9	19.0	20.1	18.8	15.8	21.0
Latin America and Carib.	14.9	15.7	13.8	15.7	18.6	19.5	17.6	19.6	12.6	13.3	11.2	13.1
North America	12.6	9.9	13.0	17.6	12.0	9.4	11.3	14.8	13.1	10.4	14.5	20.1
Other countries/areas	20.7	22.0	24.0	25.3	21.9	24.9	31.4	33.3	20.2	21.0	21.3	22.5
World	12.1	12.8	11.9	12.8	12.2	12.9	12.2	12.9	12.1	12.7	11.7	12.7

III.16 Merchandise trade

	Exports of merchandise						Imports of merchandise					
	Billion US dollars						Billion US dollars					
	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
East and North-East Asia	501.3	1 107.2	1 938.3	3 011.0	2 480.1	3 221.8	448.7	984.1	1 745.6	2 736.4	2 243.2	2 968.6
China	62.1	249.2	762.0	1 430.7	1 201.6	1 577.8	53.3	225.1	660.0	1 132.6	1 005.9	1 395.1
DPR Korea	1.9	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.9	1.7	2.7	3.6	3.1	4.3
Hong Kong, China	82.4	202.7	292.1	370.2	329.4	401.0	84.7	214.0	300.2	393.0	352.2	442.0
Japan	287.6	479.2	594.9	781.4	580.7	769.8	235.4	379.5	515.9	762.5	552.0	692.6
Macao, China	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.6	4.5	5.9	4.8	6.1
Mongolia	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.9	2.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.6	2.1	3.3
Republic of Korea	65.0	172.3	284.4	422.0	363.5	466.4	69.8	160.5	261.2	435.3	323.1	425.2
South-East Asia	144.1	432.0	656.0	989.9	814.1	1 052.1	162.3	380.7	603.0	939.0	723.4	950.3
Brunei Darussalam	2.2	3.9	6.2	10.3	7.2	9.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.6	2.5	3.4
Cambodia	0.1	1.4	3.1	4.7	4.3	5.0	0.2	1.9	3.9	6.5	5.9	7.5
Indonesia	25.7	65.4	87.0	139.6	119.6	158.2	21.8	43.6	75.5	127.0	90.0	131.7
Lao PDR	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.8
Malaysia	29.5	98.2	141.0	199.5	157.4	198.8	29.3	82.0	114.6	156.9	123.8	164.7
Myanmar	0.3	1.6	3.8	6.9	6.7	8.6	0.3	2.4	1.9	4.3	4.3	4.7
Philippines	8.1	39.8	41.3	49.1	38.4	51.4	13.0	37.0	49.5	60.4	45.9	58.3
Singapore	52.7	137.8	229.6	338.2	269.8	351.9	60.8	134.5	200.0	319.8	245.8	310.8
Thailand	23.1	69.1	110.9	177.8	152.4	195.3	33.0	61.9	118.2	179.2	133.7	182.4
Timor-Leste			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
Viet Nam	2.4	14.5	32.4	62.7	57.1	72.2	2.8	15.6	36.8	80.7	69.9	84.8
South and South-West Asia	60.0	120.9	262.7	487.0	387.7	482.3	81.7	150.2	353.7	669.1	521.5	661.6
Afghanistan	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	2.5	3.0	3.3	4.2
Bangladesh	1.7	6.4	9.3	15.4	15.1	19.2	3.6	8.9	13.9	23.9	21.8	27.8
Bhutan	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
India	18.0	42.4	99.6	194.8	164.9	216.2	23.6	51.5	142.9	321.0	257.2	322.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	19.3	28.7	56.3	113.7	78.8	100.9	20.3	13.9	40.0	57.4	50.5	62.7
Maldives	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1
Nepal	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.3	3.6	4.4	5.5
Pakistan	5.6	9.0	16.1	20.3	17.5	21.5	7.4	10.9	25.4	42.3	31.7	37.8
Sri Lanka	1.9	5.4	6.3	8.5	7.3	8.5	2.7	7.2	8.8	14.0	10.2	13.6
Turkey	13.0	27.8	73.5	132.0	102.1	113.9	22.3	54.5	116.8	202.0	140.9	185.5
North and Central Asia	123.4	292.4	601.2	388.7	509.9	58.2	160.5	370.3	255.8	313.9	313.9	313.9
Armenia	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.8	4.4	4.4	3.3	3.8
Azerbaijan	1.7	7.6	30.6	21.1	27.5	27.5	1.2	4.3	7.6	6.5	6.8	6.8
Georgia	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.5	6.3	4.4	5.1	5.1
Kazakhstan	8.8	27.8	71.2	43.2	59.2	59.2	5.0	17.4	37.9	28.4	29.8	29.8
Kyrgyzstan	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.1	4.1	3.0	3.2	3.2
Russian Federation	105.6	243.8	471.6	303.4	400.0	400.0	44.7	125.4	291.9	191.8	248.4	248.4
Tajikistan	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.9
Turkmenistan	2.5	4.9	11.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.8	2.9	5.6	6.8	5.6	5.6
Uzbekistan	2.8	4.7	10.3	10.7	11.9	11.9	2.7	3.7	9.3	9.0	8.4	8.4
Pacific	52.0	82.4	134.5	227.4	186.4	252.2	56.5	91.6	161.6	249.4	203.2	245.5
American Samoa	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Australia	39.8	63.9	106.1	187.3	154.3	212.4	42.0	71.5	125.3	200.3	165.5	201.6
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Fiji	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.5
French Polynesia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.7
Guam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0						
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Micronesia (F.S.)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nauru												
New Caledonia	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.2	2.6	3.3
New Zealand	9.4	13.3	21.7	30.6	24.9	31.4	9.5	13.9	26.2	34.4	25.6	30.6
Niue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Papua New Guinea	1.2	2.1	3.3	5.7	4.4	5.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	3.6	3.2	3.1
Samoa	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tonga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Asia and the Pacific	816.4	1 865.8	3 283.9	5 316.4	4 257.1	5 518.3	815.5	1 664.7	3 024.3	4 964.2	3 947.2	5 140.0
LLDC		19.4	50.9	133.7	88.8	114.6		16.9	39.8	84.3	71.5	75.9
LDC		2.8	11.1	18.7	30.8	29.3		6.4	17.4	27.3	45.9	54.7
ASEAN	144.1	432.0	656.0	989.9	814.1	1 052.1	162.3	380.7	602.9	938.8	723.1	949.9
ECO	38.1	82.8	192.9	393.6	282.4	344.0	51.0	92.4	215.4	372.4	282.8	346.8
SAARC	27.8	64.4	133.0	241.3	206.7	267.5	39.1	81.8	196.8	409.7	330.1	413.4
Central Asia		17.8	48.6	129.6	85.3	109.9		13.5	35.0	78.4	64.0	65.6
Pacific island developing econ.	2.8	5.2	6.7	9.5	7.1	8.4	5.0	6.2	10.1	14.8	12.1	13.2
Low income countries	4.5	12.8	21.0	34.9	32.9	41.6	8.9	19.5	30.7	53.9	50.1	62.1
Lower middle income countries	148.9	503.7	1 172.1	2 117.6	1 784.7	2 330.6	160.3	461.7	1 132.9	1 993.3	1 676.1	2 259.0
Upper middle income countries		271.8	551.1	1 020.1	707.2	901.5		202.7	420.8	756.6	544.1	700.0
High income countries	541.4	1 077.5	1 539.7	2 143.8	1 732.2	2 244.4	507.0	980.7	1 439.8	2 160.1	1 676.6	2 118.4
Africa	106.0	148.6	311.4	558.6	389.6	500.2	99.6	129.7	256.5	479.2	406.6	462.7
Europe	1 656.3	2 627.4	4 373.0	6 435.1	4 980.8	5 588.8	1 706.7	2 670.6	4 413.5	6 667.9	5 005.8	5 640.9
Latin America and Carib.	146.8	364.1	573.7	894.8	688.7	873.3	129.5	386.9	528.3	913.4	684.6	887.0
North America	521.8	1 058.9	1 262.0	1 744.4	1 373.2	1 665.7	641.4	1 505.2	2 056.8	2 590.7	1 937.2	2 371.6
Other countries/areas	187.3	391.6	684.9	1 167.0	832.2	1 091.4	138.3	297.9	484.3	793.0	639.9	769.4
World	3 434.6	6 456.4	10 488.9	16 116.4	12 521.6	15 237.6	3 531.0	6 655.0	10 763.7	16 408.3	12 621.2	15 271.5

III.17 Merchandise trade as share of GDP

	Exports of merchandise						Imports of merchandise					
	% of GDP						% of GDP					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	13.1	13.3	16.8	24.5	28.7	22.3	11.7	12.0	15.0	22.1	26.1	20.1
China	15.4	19.7	20.9	33.1	32.4	24.1	13.2	17.4	18.9	28.7	25.6	20.2
DPR Korea	12.6	19.8	6.7	10.3	15.4	16.6	19.9	28.5	15.9	20.9	26.8	25.7
Hong Kong, China	107.2	120.6	119.8	164.3	171.9	156.4	110.2	135.9	126.6	168.8	182.5	167.3
Japan	9.4	8.4	10.3	13.1	16.0	11.5	7.7	6.4	8.1	11.3	15.6	10.9
Macao, China	52.6	28.8	41.6	21.5	9.2	4.5	47.6	29.4	43.0	39.2	27.2	22.4
Mongolia	45.8	33.5	49.2	46.2	49.2	45.2	64.0	29.4	56.5	51.4	70.0	50.6
Republic of Korea	24.0	23.5	32.3	33.7	45.3	43.7	25.8	25.4	30.1	30.9	46.7	38.8
South-East Asia	40.6	47.4	72.0	72.6	66.0	55.3	45.7	52.4	63.5	66.7	62.6	49.1
Brunei Darussalam	62.9	50.7	65.0	65.6	71.5	68.3	28.4	44.2	18.4	15.6	17.9	23.3
Cambodia	6.1	25.8	37.9	49.1	41.9	39.8	11.7	35.9	52.9	62.4	57.9	54.4
Indonesia	20.4	20.5	39.6	30.4	27.3	22.1	17.4	18.3	26.4	26.4	24.9	16.7
Lao PDR	9.1	18.3	20.0	20.2	20.7	18.0	21.4	34.7	32.4	32.2	26.6	25.3
Malaysia	64.4	80.1	104.7	102.2	90.1	82.3	64.0	84.2	87.4	83.1	70.9	64.7
Myanmar	6.3	11.1	22.6	32.0	38.7	35.3	5.2	17.4	33.0	16.2	23.9	22.7
Philippines	18.3	23.6	52.4	41.7	29.3	23.9	29.4	38.2	48.8	50.1	36.1	28.6
Singapore	142.9	140.9	148.6	189.4	179.6	152.3	164.7	148.3	145.1	165.0	169.9	138.8
Thailand	27.0	33.6	56.3	62.9	65.3	57.8	38.7	42.1	50.5	67.0	65.8	50.7
Timor-Leste				2.3	2.3	1.3				31.2	47.2	43.9
Viet Nam	37.1	26.3	46.5	61.3	69.2	61.3	42.5	39.3	50.2	69.5	89.0	75.1
South and South-West Asia	8.4	10.3	12.3	15.1	18.2	15.0	11.5	13.1	15.3	20.4	25.0	20.2
Afghanistan	6.5	5.1	3.9	5.6	5.0	3.1	25.9	12.0	33.3	36.1	28.0	26.0
Bangladesh	5.9	9.2	14.1	16.1	19.3	16.9	12.9	17.7	19.5	24.1	30.0	24.5
Bhutan	25.1	35.0	23.5	32.1	41.9	39.9	29.1	38.0	39.9	48.0	43.6	42.6
India	5.5	8.3	9.1	11.9	15.2	12.8	7.2	9.4	11.0	17.0	25.1	20.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	21.2	16.6	27.6	27.4	30.8	21.8	22.3	12.6	13.4	19.5	15.5	14.0
Maldives	39.4	21.3	17.4	21.6	27.8	13.2	69.8	67.2	62.3	99.3	116.8	75.7
Nepal	5.4	7.6	14.0	10.5	8.0	6.4	17.8	29.4	27.5	27.6	30.5	34.3
Pakistan	11.7	11.2	12.7	14.7	13.9	10.9	15.5	16.1	15.2	23.2	29.0	19.8
Sri Lanka	23.3	28.4	32.5	26.0	20.8	17.2	32.8	39.7	42.9	36.2	34.3	23.9
Turkey	6.4	9.5	10.4	15.2	18.1	16.6	11.0	15.7	20.4	24.2	27.7	22.9
North and Central Asia	21.1	40.0	33.5	31.2	26.6	26.6	16.2	18.8	18.4	19.2	17.5	17.5
Armenia	21.1	15.4	19.9	9.1	8.3		52.4	46.1	36.8	38.0	38.9	
Azerbaijan	20.6	33.1	57.7	62.6	49.0		21.7	22.2	32.8	15.5	15.1	
Georgia	5.6	10.6	13.5	11.7	10.6		14.5	23.2	38.8	49.2	40.6	
Kazakhstan	25.6	48.2	48.8	53.3	39.6		18.5	27.6	30.4	28.4	26.0	
Kyrgyzstan	27.4	36.9	27.3	31.5	31.5		35.0	40.4	44.8	79.2	66.4	
Russian Federation	20.3	40.6	31.9	28.3	24.7		15.3	17.2	16.4	17.5	15.6	
Tajikistan	60.9	91.2	39.3	45.3	20.3		65.8	78.4	57.5	105.3	51.6	
Turkmenistan	85.9	56.7	57.0	76.9	34.6		62.4	40.4	34.0	36.0	39.2	
Uzbekistan	25.5	20.5	34.5	40.1	32.6		20.4	19.6	26.7	36.1	27.4	
Pacific	13.4	15.1	17.0	14.9	18.7	16.0	14.5	17.0	18.9	17.8	20.5	17.4
American Samoa												
Australia	12.1	13.5	15.5	13.9	17.8	15.2	12.7	15.5	17.4	16.4	19.1	16.3
Cook Islands	8.3	4.9	11.2	2.8	2.0	1.4	87.9	51.9	62.8	44.0	74.0	96.4
Fiji	36.8	30.8	34.0	23.3	25.8	20.5	55.8	44.4	48.2	53.5	63.4	47.0
French Polynesia	4.8	6.7	9.0	5.8	5.8	3.7	40.0	34.9	39.7	46.4	46.8	38.2
Guam												
Kiribati	7.0	12.9	5.4	4.1	11.1	15.3	65.2	61.2	59.9	70.1	51.6	52.0
Marshall Islands		19.1	8.5	18.2	12.0	11.7		61.8	50.8	67.5	60.2	49.8
Micronesia (F.S.)		9.4	9.7	7.7	10.8	10.0		40.8	47.9	54.2	61.2	57.5
Nauru	134.0	67.0	106.9	11.4	264.8	46.1	32.5	66.7	95.9	95.1	211.8	189.9
New Caledonia	17.8	15.6	17.7	17.5	14.3	11.1	34.9	26.4	27.1	28.4	35.6	27.7
New Zealand	21.1	22.0	24.9	19.3	23.5	21.3	21.4	22.5	26.1	23.2	26.5	21.9
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau		14.7	9.6	9.3	5.3	2.9		54.6	103.2	72.7	64.1	63.8
Papua New Guinea	35.8	54.8	59.9	67.3	71.3	55.6	36.3	30.0	32.9	35.5	44.4	40.5
Samoa	8.0	4.5	28.1	20.0	13.2	8.8	72.3	47.4	45.9	54.8	52.7	44.1
Solomon Islands	33.6	46.1	20.4	25.0	31.3	22.9	43.7	42.2	27.2	44.7	49.0	37.8
Tonga	9.4	6.9	4.8	3.9	2.8	2.3	52.9	38.0	37.1	46.6	49.4	42.7
Tuvalu	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	52.4	48.5	40.8	56.3	93.2	51.3
Vanuatu	10.6	9.8	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.9	53.7	33.4	31.0	36.7	50.6	45.6
Asia and the Pacific	13.5	16.0	20.8	26.7	29.9	23.9	13.4	15.5	18.6	24.5	27.9	22.2
LLDC		25.8	33.2	41.2	48.2	34.5		24.7	28.9	32.2	30.4	27.8
LDC	6.5	10.7	16.0	19.2	21.8	18.8	14.5	20.5	25.1	28.1	32.4	28.2
ASEAN	40.6	47.4	72.0	72.6	66.0	55.3	45.7	52.4	63.5	66.7	62.6	49.1
ECO	11.0	13.3	16.9	21.4	26.4	20.8	14.8	15.7	18.9	23.9	25.0	20.8
SAARC	6.6	9.3	10.5	12.7	15.3	12.9	9.3	12.0	13.4	18.8	26.1	20.5
Central Asia		27.8	36.3	44.6	50.6	36.9		23.9	27.6	32.2	30.6	27.7
Pacific island developing econ.	23.5	28.9	29.5	27.7	30.6	23.5	40.8	33.6	36.4	39.8	45.7	37.9
Low income countries	7.8	12.5	15.9	18.8	22.0	19.1	15.3	21.7	24.2	27.4	33.9	29.1
Lower middle income countries	14.1	18.9	23.2	29.8	30.2	23.4	15.2	19.7	21.2	28.8	28.4	22.0
Upper middle income countries		23.6	36.2	33.1	32.1	27.7		22.6	27.0	25.2	23.8	21.3
High income countries	14.1	14.3	18.1	23.3	28.8	23.2	13.2	13.4	16.5	21.8	29.0	22.4
Africa	21.5	21.0	24.9	31.5	37.1	27.4	19.8	23.3	21.8	26.0	31.8	28.5
Europe	21.8	24.0	29.2	29.9	32.8	28.4	22.4	23.2	29.7	30.1	33.9	28.5
Latin America and Carib.	13.1	12.5	17.1	21.3	20.6	17.1	11.2	13.5	18.2	19.6	21.0	17.0
North America	8.2	9.8	10.0	9.2	11.0	8.9	10.1	11.8	14.2	15.0	16.3	12.5
Other countries/areas	42.1	34.8	43.9	55.8	62.7	49.0	29.3	31.8	28.7	34.6	38.0	36.3
World	15.4	17.1	19.8	22.7	26.2	21.4	15.8	17.3	20.4	23.4	26.7	21.6

III.18 Growth of trade and current account balance

	Imports of merchandise				Exports of merchandise				Current account balance				
	% change per annum				% change per annum				% of GDP				
	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
East and North-East Asia	12.3	4.2	12.1	11.2	12.3	4.4	11.9	10.7					
China	19.9	11.3	24.0	16.1	19.1	10.9	25.0	15.7	3.1	0.2	1.7	7.1	5.2
DPR Korea	-14.0	4.1	10.0	9.6	-12.4	-5.9	13.6	17.5					
Hong Kong, China	18.3	1.8	7.0	8.0	16.1	3.1	7.6	6.5	6.2	-6.3	4.1	11.4	6.6
Japan	7.4	2.5	6.3	6.1	9.0	1.6	4.4	5.3	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.6
Macao, China	5.8	5.2	11.5	6.0	3.3	4.9	-0.5	-18.9					
Mongolia	-14.8	8.2	14.0	22.6	-6.5	2.5	14.7	22.2		1.8	-5.0	1.3	-15.2
Republic of Korea	14.1	3.5	10.2	10.2	14.0	6.6	10.5	10.4	-0.5	-1.5	2.8	2.2	2.8
South-East Asia	17.0	1.4	9.6	9.5	17.4	6.1	8.7	9.9					
Brunei Darussalam	15.9	-11.9	6.1	17.6	1.7	10.2	9.9	7.9	71.9	33.7	50.0	52.7	42.8
Cambodia	48.6	10.3	15.2	13.8	58.3	10.2	17.4	10.2	-3.9	-5.0	-2.8	-3.8	-4.3
Indonesia	13.2	1.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	7.6	5.9	12.7	-2.5	-3.0	4.8	0.1	0.9
Lao PDR	26.1	-1.9	10.5	14.7	31.5	1.2	10.9	22.9	-8.5	-6.6	-11.2	-18.1	-10.2
Malaysia	21.6	1.1	6.9	7.5	20.2	5.9	7.5	7.1	-2.1	-9.6	9.0	15.0	11.8
Myanmar	37.9	12.2	-4.3	19.3	21.5	13.9	18.3	17.6	-21.9	-3.7	-0.8	3.7	-2.0
Philippines	16.8	5.5	6.0	3.3	16.6	17.8	0.7	4.5	-6.1	-2.6	-2.9	2.0	4.5
Singapore	15.4	1.6	8.3	9.2	17.5	3.1	10.8	8.9	8.0	16.4	10.9	21.1	22.2
Thailand	16.5	-2.6	13.8	9.1	19.6	4.1	9.9	12.0	-8.3	-7.9	7.6	-4.3	4.6
Timor-Leste				27.7				-9.2			-6.7	78.8	227.1
Viet Nam	24.3	13.9	18.6	18.2	17.8	21.6	17.5	17.3	-4.0	-1.2	3.5	-1.1	-3.8
South and South-West Asia	6.1	6.4	18.7	13.3	7.6	6.9	16.8	12.9					
Afghanistan	-16.2	24.9	16.0	11.2	-6.7	-3.7	22.8	0.8				-2.7	2.0
Bangladesh	13.1	5.8	9.4	14.9	15.9	12.8	7.8	15.6	-3.1	-2.3	-1.4	0.0	1.4
Bhutan	6.7	9.4	17.1	14.5	8.0	0.0	20.2	15.9	-9.2	3.2	-9.0	-28.7	-5.2
India	8.0	8.2	22.6	17.7	11.3	6.7	18.6	16.8	-2.4	-1.5	-1.0	-1.3	-3.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	-7.3	0.0	23.6	9.4	-1.0	9.4	14.4	12.4	-3.2	3.7	13.0	8.8	6.0
Maldives	14.2	7.7	13.9	8.3	1.7	5.0	8.3	3.3	12.5	-3.9	-6.5	-27.6	-26.9
Nepal	14.7	3.4	7.7	19.2	11.1	18.4	1.4	1.9	-7.6	-2.1	6.4	2.0	-2.7
Pakistan	9.2	-1.2	18.5	8.3	7.4	2.4	12.2	6.0	-2.8	-2.9	-0.3	-1.4	-2.3
Sri Lanka	14.6	6.2	4.2	8.9	14.7	7.4	3.2	6.1	-4.5	-5.8	-6.3	-2.5	-3.5
Turkey	9.9	8.8	16.5	9.7	10.8	5.1	21.5	9.2	-1.3	-2.4	-3.7	-4.6	-6.5
North and Central Asia	-4.2	22.5	14.4		5.6	18.8	11.8						
Armenia		5.5	15.4	16.0		1.6	27.1	0.8		-17.0	-14.6	-1.1	-13.7
Azerbaijan		11.9	30.0	9.3		22.4	34.4	29.2		-13.2	-3.5	1.3	27.7
Georgia		12.6	28.6	15.4		16.4	21.8	12.8		-18.3	-7.9	-11.1	-9.8
Kazakhstan		5.8	28.1	11.4		10.9	25.9	16.3		-1.3	3.0	-1.8	2.5
Kyrgyzstan		1.2	14.7	24.0		4.3	5.9	17.3		-15.7	-4.3	2.8	-7.4
Russian Federation		-6.0	22.9	14.6		5.4	18.2	10.4		2.2	18.0	11.1	4.9
Tajikistan		-3.6	14.5	16.9		0.9	3.0	5.6		-17.9	-1.6	-1.7	2.2
Turkmenistan		5.5	10.5	13.7		5.9	14.6	3.9		0.0	8.2	5.1	-11.4
Uzbekistan		-0.4	6.3	18.0		-3.9	11.0	20.1		-0.2	1.8	7.7	6.7
Pacific	7.6	2.4	12.0	8.7	6.7	2.8	10.3	13.4					
American Samoa	2.9	4.0	0.5	1.1	-2.6	4.9	1.6	5.1					
Australia	7.9	3.1	11.9	10.0	6.0	3.8	10.7	14.9	-4.8	-4.8	-3.8	-5.7	-2.6
Cook Islands	-1.2	0.9	9.8	27.2	-1.3	14.7	-10.4	-0.9					
Fiji	3.4	-1.4	14.1	-1.2	4.5	-1.1	3.7	0.5	-9.7	2.9	-3.9	-9.9	-7.1
French Polynesia	1.6	-0.7	12.2	0.2	11.7	2.7	-0.4	-4.2					
Guam					0.7	-2.7	-6.9	-2.8					
Kiribati	5.6	2.5	13.1	6.2	21.0	-13.6	3.8	28.3	2.7	7.6	-0.8	-41.7	-23.1
Marshall Islands		-6.0	11.4	5.0		-16.9	22.7	-4.6					
Micronesia (F.S.)		3.6	4.1	3.5		1.0	-3.1	7.9					
Nauru													
New Caledonia	1.6	-0.7	13.9	13.3	4.7	1.3	12.6	3.1					
New Zealand	8.0	-0.1	13.5	3.2	7.8	-0.6	10.4	7.6	-3.2	-5.0	-4.6	-7.9	-2.2
Niue	-1.8	-12.1	38.0	-12.9	47.6	-13.8	4.5	-36.8					
Northern Mariana Islands						19.1	-7.8	-57.1					
Palau		18.9	-3.2	2.7		-3.8	3.1	-14.9					
Papua New Guinea	4.0	-4.5	8.5	12.3	17.7	-4.6	9.3	9.7	-2.9	18.3	8.5	6.1	-23.7
Samoa	3.2	2.2	17.6	5.4	0.0	48.5	6.0	-7.3	8.4	4.7	-1.9	-9.6	-8.0
Solomon Islands	11.1	-9.8	15.0	10.1	19.1	-16.3	8.4	16.5	-12.1	-19.3	-7.6	-7.0	-25.6
Tonga	4.4	-1.9	11.5	7.7	4.9	-8.5	2.1	-4.3	-11.1	-8.6	-6.0	-5.2	-9.4
Tuvalu	2.7	-2.6	20.9	4.4	1.8	-42.8	44.5	36.6					
Vanuatu	-0.2	-1.7	11.4	16.5	8.1	-1.5	7.7	9.7	2.7	-2.2	1.8	-8.7	-5.9
Asia and the Pacific	11.8	3.2	12.7	11.2	12.5	4.9	12.0	10.9					
LLDC		4.7	18.7	13.8		6.7	21.3	17.6					
LDC		7.2	9.4	14.9		17.7	11.4	14.5					
ASEAN	17.0	1.4	9.6	9.5	17.4	6.1	8.7	9.9					
ECO	7.0	5.3	18.5	10.0	9.7	6.5	18.4	12.3					
SAARC	9.0	6.3	19.2	16.0	10.9	6.7	15.6	15.0					
Central Asia		4.2	21.0	13.3		6.8	22.3	17.7					
Pacific island developing econ.	4.2	0.0	10.3	5.6	12.8	0.3	5.2	4.5					
Low income countries	10.2	6.3	9.5	15.1	13.0	8.9	10.5	14.6					
Lower middle income countries	16.2	6.3	19.7	14.8	16.9	9.1	18.4	14.7					
Upper middle income countries		0.9	15.7	10.7		6.1	15.2	10.3					
High income countries	11.5	2.3	8.0	8.0	11.5	2.9	7.4	7.8					
Africa	4.9	0.5	14.6	12.5	1.1	5.8	15.9	9.9					
Europe	5.7	3.5	10.6	5.0	7.1	2.4	10.7	5.0					
Latin America and Carib.	14.2	9.0	6.4	10.9	9.3	9.7	9.5	8.8					
North America	8.0	9.9	6.4	2.9	8.3	6.4	3.6	5.7					
Other countries/areas	10.3	5.7	10.2	9.7	5.7	9.7	11.8	9.8					
World	8.1	5.0	10.1	7.2	8.5	4.6	10.2	7.8					

III.19 Trade in services

	Export of services					Import of services				
	Million US dollars				% change per annum	Million US dollars				% change per annum
	2000	2008	2009	2010		2000	2008	2009	2010	
East and North-East Asia	174 045	492 380	432 215	525 816	12.1	199 797	471 864	432 660	496 973	10.6
China	30 146	146 446	128 599	170 200	18.2	35 858	158 004	158 107	192 200	18.2
DPR Korea										
Hong Kong, China	40 362	92 048	86 306	108 000	11.2	24 588	46 918	44 379	51 225	8.6
Japan	69 430	146 440	125 918	137 555	6.1	105 230	167 443	146 965	155 235	4.9
Macao, China	3 280	17 521	18 513	28 004	27.3	812	3 467	3 139	4 583	24.1
Mongolia	74	497	412	487	3.6	158	598	545	753	10.0
Republic of Korea	30 753	89 428	72 466	81 570	11.0	33 152	95 433	79 525	92 978	9.5
South-East Asia	68 376	196 629	183 723	216 304	12.8	87 137	210 202	189 597	226 250	10.4
Brunei Darussalam	198	867	915			768	1 181	1 215		
Cambodia	423	1 613	1 592	1 676	9.5	321	935	939	1 100	11.7
Indonesia	5 061	14 731	13 238	16 548	5.7	15 381	27 994	27 625	32 624	8.4
Lao PDR	134	359	368			13	80	114		
Malaysia	13 812	30 283	28 727	32 478	10.8	16 603	30 060	27 257	32 040	8.1
Myanmar	459					310				
Philippines	3 377	9 717	10 248	12 377	22.3	5 175	8 348	8 477	10 597	12.8
Singapore	28 427	99 002	93 245	111 736	15.0	29 985	87 202	79 117	96 067	11.8
Thailand	13 785	33 056	29 677	33 985	11.2	15 329	46 033	37 541	45 429	11.1
Timor-Leste		44	47				488	552		
Viet Nam	2 702	6 956	5 666	7 503	12.1	3 252	7 881	6 759	8 392	13.7
South and South-West Asia	39 985	152 733	136 903	146 943	10.7	34 254	138 600	125 911	145 716	12.9
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh	283	899	935	1 159	19.6	1 523	3 496	3 203	3 887	14.1
Bhutan	20	51	55			46	90	70		
India	16 031	103 829	90 193	109 514	16.0	18 898	87 760	80 274	116 906	20.1
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 429	7 863	7 470			2 161	17 240	17 380		
Maldives	345	688	654	763	19.2	108	344	280	299	7.3
Nepal	410	494	548			193	840	771		
Pakistan	1 284	2 531	2 548	2 757	6.2	2 109	9 286	5 902	6 414	-2.3
Sri Lanka	915	1 981	1 874			1 592	2 975	2 487		
Turkey	19 267	34 396	32 626	32 750	4.4	7 624	16 569	15 544	18 210	12.1
North and Central Asia	11 608	59 968	50 382	53 469	12.7	19 381	92 331	75 730	87 183	11.8
Armenia	130	636	580	669	10.7	177	952	839	940	12.7
Azerbaijan	234	1 454	1 670	1 941	25.5	475	3 826	3 297	3 774	7.5
Georgia	206	1 157	1 225	1 487	18.1	216	1 156	910	990	11.1
Kazakhstan	905	3 981	3 813	3 815	13.8	1 831	10 915	9 881	10 237	6.8
Kyrgyzstan	57	884	850	666	23.3	144	987	858	949	27.1
Russian Federation	9 565	50 527	41 068	43 702	12.1	16 230	73 616	59 241	69 879	13.1
Tajikistan	63	134	142			57	453	289		
Turkmenistan										
Uzbekistan	447	1 196	1 036	1 187	12.5	251	427	415	414	-0.6
Pacific	25 187	56 931	51 284	57 048	6.5	24 228	62 120	52 999	62 014	8.3
American Samoa										
Australia	19 413	44 513	40 911	47 715	9.5	18 555	47 613	40 700	49 842	10.8
Cook Islands										
Fiji	406	960	688			323	593	446		
French Polynesia	321	1 093	920				766	712		
Guam										
Kiribati	6	13				23	37			
Marshall Islands	3	3								
Micronesia (F.S.)	13	20								
Nauru										
New Caledonia	212	434	362				1 389	1 101		
New Zealand	4 352	9 132	7 760	8 877	0.7	4 404	9 585	7 825	8 964	1.9
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	243	318	162	331	2.8	772	1 817	1 915	3 016	19.0
Samoa	41	134	149				62	64		
Solomon Islands	45	54	68	91	20.0	70	113	95	153	22.1
Tonga	14	34	29	35	3.4	18	44	39	38	2.2
Tuvalu	0	2								
Vanuatu	118	223	234			62	101	101		
Asia and the Pacific	319 202	958 641	854 506	999 579	11.7	364 798	975 117	876 897	1 018 136	10.8
LLDC	2 475	9 686	9 473	8 766	12.2	3 345	19 167	17 078	17 066	6.4
LDC	2 285	4 573	4 650			2 670	6 585	6 188		
ASEAN	68 376	196 585	183 676	216 304	12.8	87 137	209 714	189 045	226 250	10.4
ECO	23 687	52 439	50 154	43 116	3.1	14 652	59 703	53 566	39 997	0.6
SAARC	19 289	110 474	96 806	114 193	15.0	24 469	104 791	92 987	127 506	16.7
Central Asia	2 044	9 441	9 315	9 766	15.9	3 152	18 715	16 488	17 303	7.5
Pacific island developing econ.	1 422	3 286	2 613				4 922	4 474		
Low income countries	1 873	4 437	4 503			2 632	6 903	6 268		
Lower middle income countries	74 963	324 260	286 627	357 843	15.5	99 425	354 397	332 904	419 012	15.7
Upper middle income countries	45 618	129 464	116 061	114 687	7.7	45 247	152 819	133 046	134 140	8.1
High income countries	196 748	500 480	447 315	523 457	10.4	217 494	460 997	404 679	458 894	8.0
Africa	31 381	84 389	76 743			38 283	142 107	125 439		
Europe	702 234	1 950 504	1 670 536	1 703 060	5.9	659 619	1 654 479	1 438 454	1 457 532	5.1
Latin America and Carib.	62 527	126 955	114 464	114 478	5.1	71 461	145 429	131 239	154 860	10.9
North America	313 296	578 379	534 729	581 272	7.4	246 764	453 987	412 855	447 297	5.9
Other countries/areas	52 282	135 180	124 559			69 164	201 059	175 176		
World	1 480 922	3 834 048	3 375 537	3 542 528	7.2	1 450 089	3 572 178	3 160 060	3 191 693	6.2

III.20 Trade in services, by sector

	Exports by service								Imports by service							
	Transport		Travel		Financial		Computer and IT		Transport		Travel		Financial		Computer and IT	
	% of total services exports								% of total services imports							
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
East and North-East Asia	31.9	19.3	20.2	17.8	4.6	1.7	1.1	1.7	29.7	25.5	30.6	19.4	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.7
China	12.1	18.2	53.3	30.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	5.0	28.9	29.3	36.4	27.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	2.0
DPR Korea																
Hong Kong, China	31.6		14.6		10.8		0.1		25.3		50.6		3.3		0.5	
Japan	37.0	24.6	4.9	8.0	4.1	3.8	2.3	0.7	30.0	27.2	27.3	16.9	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.5
Macao, China		1.8	91.8	96.6		0.4			25.0	7.0	32.4	15.8		1.0		0.4
Mongolia	40.8	32.7	48.5	56.8		0.4		0.3	54.0	36.4	32.6	37.6		0.9		0.7
Republic of Korea	43.4	39.0	21.7	13.3	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.3	32.9	29.2	21.2	18.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5
South-East Asia		24.2	36.8	29.1		5.3		2.6	36.1	37.6	16.7	18.4		1.6		1.6
Brunei Darussalam		49.4		27.8						31.0		33.3		0.5		
Cambodia	16.7	11.8	70.9	72.9		0.0		0.0	50.5	53.0	9.9	10.1	0.0	0.5		0.1
Indonesia		17.7	95.4	45.9		1.3		0.9	25.7	43.2	20.4	18.5		1.4		2.3
Lao PDR	11.2		64.8						11.4		18.8					
Malaysia	20.1	15.3	35.9	54.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	5.1	35.2	33.7	12.4	23.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	4.4
Myanmar	16.5		35.4						81.9		8.1					
Philippines	13.7	10.5	63.8	21.2	2.4	0.6	2.3	15.9	39.1	41.1	31.3	30.3	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.0
Singapore	41.1	30.5	18.0	10.0	6.4	10.0	0.9	1.7	41.9	31.1	16.4	18.9	2.0	2.6	0.8	1.4
Thailand	23.6	18.9	53.8	52.7					43.8	45.2	17.9	11.0				
Timor-Leste		0.7		25.5						3.6		6.9				0.1
Viet Nam		35.8		52.9		3.0				61.9		15.9		2.2		
South and South-West Asia	17.0	15.2	29.6	26.2	1.7	3.0		36.4	30.4	28.3	22.2	18.9	7.9	6.1		3.0
Afghanistan																
Bangladesh	11.2	7.7	5.9	3.5	1.5	2.2	0.4	1.8	62.5	78.1	17.8	7.3	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.2
Bhutan	18.2	14.9	41.3	72.5	1.1	1.5			18.0	6.1	67.9	52.2	0.7	0.7		0.5
India	12.6	12.1	21.5	12.3	2.1	3.8		51.5	24.4	20.2	19.2	17.3	13.5	7.2		4.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	39.4		33.3		0.5		0.4		18.0		41.8		1.0		1.4	
Maldives	5.8	5.5	92.0	92.2					48.8	49.9	42.1	34.2				
Nepal	12.1	5.9	31.2	56.8					32.4	27.2	36.7	55.3				
Pakistan	60.9		5.9		0.7		1.6		67.4		11.1		2.0			
Sri Lanka	42.6	45.7	26.4	18.5				12.9	60.0	61.4	15.0	16.3				
Turkey	14.5	22.8	37.4	64.0	1.8	1.4		0.0	27.2	38.7	18.9	24.5	7.4	4.9		0.2
North and Central Asia	37.1	30.4	33.9	21.7	1.0	2.1	0.5	2.6	16.1	16.7	49.2	29.6	0.3	2.3	2.5	2.1
Armenia	46.7	18.4	27.6	56.7	1.0	0.9	1.4	7.3	60.2	44.6	20.6	38.0	0.6	1.1		0.6
Azerbaijan	46.0	23.9	24.2	11.1		0.5		0.6	29.7	37.8	27.2	20.0		0.0		0.5
Georgia	50.7	47.6	45.2	36.0		1.0		0.5	41.2	50.4	51.1	18.6		1.7		0.8
Kazakhstan	43.8	50.7	33.8	22.6	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	17.8	18.5	22.0	11.2	0.7	2.9	0.6	1.2
Kyrgyzstan	26.9		24.7		1.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	47.0		10.5		2.8	0.2	0.6	0.9
Russian Federation	37.2	29.8	35.8	22.4	1.0	2.5	0.6	3.1	14.4	15.4	54.5	33.8	0.2	2.4	2.9	2.3
Tajikistan	86.2		1.5		0.5		1.0		69.1		3.0		1.7		1.6	
Turkmenistan																
Uzbekistan																
Pacific	22.3		47.0		2.1		2.2		32.9		32.6		1.5		2.4	
American Samoa																
Australia	21.7		46.7		2.6		2.5		33.2		33.8		1.8		2.7	
Cook Islands																
Fiji	29.8	33.4	44.0	59.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	47.2	55.1	25.2	21.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	2.4
French Polynesia	13.5	18.6	58.1	40.4	0.3	0.4		0.0	36.0	34.2	42.8	22.8	0.1	4.7	0.1	0.0
Guam																
Kiribati	11.7		7.5						66.8		19.5					
Marshall Islands	44.5		35.5						75.0		12.2		0.4			
Micronesia (F.S.)	20.6		70.6						57.1		11.4					
Nauru																
New Caledonia	9.0	23.1	51.0	27.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2	28.3	28.3	47.2	15.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.2
New Zealand	27.7		51.5		0.6		1.8		31.8		32.3		0.7		2.2	
Niue																
Northern Mariana Islands																
Palau																
Papua New Guinea	4.9		3.0						21.1		6.5					
Samoa	2.5		69.4						48.4		6.9					
Solomon Islands	2.5	20.8	8.6	62.2		7.5			50.7	35.1	13.7	31.1		2.8		0.7
Tonga	6.3		51.8		0.9				50.3		13.4		1.2		0.1	
Tuvalu	3.2		36.5						49.7		26.9					
Vanuatu		13.0		74.6		5.1		0.0		67.1		10.9		3.0		1.4
Asia and the Pacific	28.2	20.5	27.7	22.1	3.5	2.8	0.9	7.5	30.8	27.9	27.7	20.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8
LLDC		28.5		20.3						20.8		15.6				
LDC	11.6	8.3	38.5	44.4					57.3	56.7	18.1	15.5	1.1			
ASEAN		24.2	36.8	29.1		5.3		2.6	36.1	37.7	16.7	18.4		1.6		1.6
ECO	20.6		34.3		1.5				28.3		24.7		4.0			
SAARC	17.1	12.6	21.5	13.1	1.8	3.6		49.0	35.3	25.4	18.3	17.3	10.0	6.4		3.7
Central Asia		32.8		19.0		0.8		0.7		22.1		12.9		2.1		1.0
Pacific island developing econ.	16.9		42.0						32.1		22.7					
Low income countries	15.3		31.3						59.3		16.4					
Lower middle income countries	14.4	16.7	46.4	28.2	0.7	1.5		19.4	31.1	32.4	25.4	22.5	2.2	1.8		2.1
Upper middle income countries	22.8	24.6	36.5	43.0	1.3	1.5		2.5	24.5	23.8	31.0	28.0	1.9	2.5		2.4
High income countries	35.0	22.3	18.3	12.0	5.2	4.1	1.2	0.7	31.7	25.0	28.1	15.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5
Africa	21.5	21.5	43.5	47.5					31.4	30.2	18.5	15.0				
Europe	23.3	20.3	29.6	21.7	8.2	8.6	3.0	6.3	24.0	20.3	30.6	25.0	3.8	4.5	2.1	3.7
Latin America and Carib.	17.0	19.8	50.4	38.0					30.2	30.1	24.7		3.1			
North America	16.5	12.7	33.5	24.2	7.1	10.4	2.9	3.2	26.8	19.0	30.4	23.1	4.7	4.5	2.7	4.3
Other countries/areas		17.0		32.7					24.6	19.6		28.2				
World	22.5	19.0	31.1	23.7	6.2	7.0	2.3	5.6	26.8	22.6	28.7	23.2	3.2	3.4	1.9	3.0

III.21 Intraregional trade

	Exports of merchandise to ASEAN					Imports of merchandise from ASEAN				
	% of exports of merchandise					% of imports of merchandise				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
ASEAN	19.7	24.9	22.9	25.2	24.5	15.4	17.1	22.3	24.5	24.1
Brunei Darussalam										
Cambodia			5.6					39.1		
Indonesia	10.0	14.3	17.5	18.5	21.1	8.6	10.4	20.2	30.0	28.7
Lao PDR										
Malaysia	29.3	27.7	26.5	26.0	25.7	19.3	17.5	24.3	25.5	25.2
Myanmar										
Philippines		13.6	15.7	17.3	15.2		11.8	15.9	18.8	25.4
Singapore	22.4	30.3	27.4	31.3	30.3	17.2	22.3	24.7	26.1	24.0
Thailand	11.9	21.7	19.4	21.8	21.3	13.1	13.3	17.8	19.5	20.0
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam			18.1	17.7	15.3			28.5	25.4	23.5

	Exports of merchandise to ASEAN+3					Imports of merchandise from ASEAN+3				
	% of exports of merchandise					% of imports of merchandise				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
ASEAN+3	38.5	39.1	37.6	36.1	34.5	32.1	39.1	42.5	46.5	45.2
Brunei Darussalam										
Cambodia			8.2					56.6		
China		30.7	28.2	22.9	21.5		37.2	41.8	46.6	42.4
Indonesia	61.1	51.6	52.1	55.6	53.9	40.4	42.8	48.6	57.1	58.2
Japan	19.8	29.6	27.0	34.0	40.9	22.8	30.3	35.6	39.8	40.3
Lao PDR										
Malaysia	51.8	45.8	46.0	45.4	51.5	47.9	51.4	54.0	56.5	56.2
Myanmar										
Philippines		33.1	35.3	48.1	43.7		41.3	44.9	47.1	53.7
Republic of Korea	29.4	35.3	34.3	39.9	41.1	36.0	37.1	39.1	43.3	42.6
Singapore	34.9	43.2	42.4	48.9	49.2	43.7	51.0	50.8	50.2	47.9
Thailand	32.0	42.8	40.0	45.8	44.0	49.9	50.3	51.5	54.2	55.5
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam			48.9	43.1	39.5			63.3	62.3	64.9

	Exports of merchandise to APTA					Imports of merchandise from APTA				
	% of exports of merchandise					% of imports of merchandise				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
APTA	3.4	7.0	8.0	11.0	19.0	3.3	7.4	11.4	18.8	11.7
Bangladesh	1.6	3.4	1.1	3.2		18.0	28.6	25.8	31.4	
China		5.6	5.7	6.2	7.5		8.1	14.1	21.5	20.2
India	3.5	7.0	6.0	12.3	10.2	1.6	4.8	4.6	10.8	14.8
Lao PDR										
Republic of Korea	3.5	8.9	12.1	23.7	26.4	2.6	6.1	8.6	15.6	18.1
Sri Lanka	2.1			10.2	6.2	14.3			27.5	29.2

	Exports of merchandise to SAFTA					Imports of merchandise from SAFTA				
	% of exports of merchandise					% of imports of merchandise				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
SAFTA	3.4	4.9	4.4	6.3	5.7	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.7
Afghanistan					66.2					12.4
Bangladesh	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.9		9.5	15.5	9.6	12.3	
Bhutan				92.9	97.0				76.6	79.7
India	3.2	5.5	4.1	5.4	4.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6
Maldives		22.6	18.1	13.0			17.5	23.0	17.4	
Nepal			45.2		71.0			37.8		57.2
Pakistan	4.0	3.4	4.5	11.2	12.5	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.0	4.2
Sri Lanka	3.8			10.5	6.2	7.0			19.1	20.4

III.22 Inward foreign investment

	FDI inward stock				FDI inflows							
	Million US dollars		% of GDP		Million US dollars				% of GDP			
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2000	2007	2008	2009	2000	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	1 506 778	1 713 362	14.4	15.4	120 035	165 772	204 491	163 974	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5
China	378 083	473 083	8.6	9.5	40 715	83 521	108 312	95 000	3.4	2.4	2.5	1.9
DPR Korea	1 435	1 437	10.8	11.9	3	67	44	2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0
Hong Kong, China	816 184	912 166	379.0	433.2	61 938	54 341	59 621	48 449	36.6	26.2	27.7	23.0
Japan	203 372	200 141	4.2	3.9	8 323	22 550	24 426	11 939	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2
Macao, China	11 078	13 381	51.2	63.2	-1	2 305	2 998	2 303	0.0	12.3	13.9	10.9
Mongolia	1 946	2 383	37.7	56.6	54	360	683	437	4.9	9.2	13.2	10.4
Republic of Korea	94 680	110 770	10.2	13.3	9 004	2 628	8 409	5 844	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.7
South-East Asia	653 169	689 980	43.5	46.8	23 656	73 971	47 289	36 806	3.9	5.7	3.2	2.5
Brunei Darussalam	10 361	10 672	72.0	101.2	549	260	239	311	9.2	2.1	1.7	2.9
Cambodia	4 637	5 169	41.2	47.9	149	867	815	533	4.1	10.0	7.3	4.9
Indonesia	67 964	72 841	13.3	13.5	-4 495	6 928	9 318	4 877	-2.7	1.6	1.8	0.9
Lao PDR	1 408	1 564	26.6	28.0	34	324	228	157	2.1	7.7	4.3	2.8
Malaysia	73 262	74 643	33.1	39.0	3 788	8 538	7 318	1 381	4.0	4.6	3.3	0.7
Myanmar	5 546	5 869	30.9	30.9	208	258	283	323	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
Philippines	21 611	23 559	12.9	14.7	2 240	2 916	1 544	1 948	3.0	2.0	0.9	1.2
Singapore	326 790	343 599	173.6	194.0	16 484	35 778	10 912	16 809	17.8	20.9	5.8	9.5
Thailand	93 046	99 000	34.2	37.5	3 410	11 355	8 544	5 949	2.8	4.6	3.1	2.3
Timor-Leste	220	238	38.6	35.4	0	9	38	18	0.0	1.9	6.6	2.7
Viet Nam	48 325	52 825	53.3	56.7	1 289	6 739	8 050	4 500	4.1	9.5	8.9	4.8
South and South-West Asia	241 795	295 399	9.0	11.4	5 835	55 891	67 801	49 016	0.6	2.3	2.5	1.9
Afghanistan	1 365	1 550	12.6	12.1	0	243	300	185	0.0	2.4	2.8	1.4
Bangladesh	4 816	5 139	6.1	5.8	579	666	1 086	716	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.8
Bhutan	131	167	10.5	13.4	0	73	30	36	0.0	6.1	2.4	2.9
India	123 294	163 959	9.6	12.7	3 588	25 001	40 418	34 613	0.8	2.1	3.2	2.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	20 967	23 984	5.7	6.6	194	1 670	1 615	3 016	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8
Maldives	221	231	18.6	18.1	13	15	12	10	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.8
Nepal	127	166	1.1	1.3	0	6	1	39	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Pakistan	16 473	17 789	11.3	11.1	309	5 590	5 438	2 387	0.4	3.9	3.7	1.5
Sri Lanka	4 283	4 687	10.5	11.0	173	603	752	404	1.0	1.9	1.8	0.9
Turkey	70 118	77 729	9.6	12.6	980	22 023	18 148	7 611	0.4	3.4	2.5	1.2
North and Central Asia	301 752	356 693	15.7	24.4	4 591	65 909	96 119	55 619	1.5	4.4	5.0	3.8
Armenia	3 521	3 628	30.2	42.5	104	661	1 132	838	5.5	7.2	9.7	9.8
Azerbaijan	8 557	9 044	17.5	21.0	130	-4 749	14	473	2.5	-14.4	0.0	1.1
Georgia	6 782	7 547	53.0	70.2	131	1 750	1 564	764	4.3	17.2	12.2	7.1
Kazakhstan	59 646	72 333	44.7	66.3	1 284	11 096	15 775	12 649	7.0	10.6	11.8	11.6
Kyrgyzstan	1 015	1 075	19.8	23.5	-2	208	265	60	-0.2	5.5	5.2	1.3
Russian Federation	213 734	252 456	12.8	20.5	2 714	55 073	75 461	38 722	1.0	4.2	4.5	3.1
Tajikistan	862	870	27.8	17.5	24	360	376	8	2.7	12.8	12.1	0.2
Turkmenistan	4 748	6 103	30.6	35.2	131	804	820	1 355	3.0	6.2	5.3	7.8
Uzbekistan	2 888	3 638	11.2	11.0	75	705	711	750	0.5	3.2	2.8	2.3
Pacific	367 496	406 933	30.4	35.1	17 175	50 220	53 614	24 782	3.6	4.4	4.4	2.1
American Samoa												
Australia	305 519	328 090	29.1	32.4	15 612	45 477	46 722	22 572	3.8	4.6	4.4	2.2
Cook Islands	39	41	19.2	21.0	-28	0	1	1	-34.4	-0.2	0.6	0.7
Fiji	1 926	2 163	53.9	70.7	3	337	313	238	0.2	9.9	8.8	7.8
French Polynesia	306	340	6.5	7.5	2	58	14	34	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.8
Guam												
Kiribati	141	143	104.2	109.6	18	-8	2	2	26.4	-6.5	1.4	1.7
Marshall Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	125	12	6	8	116.1	7.8	3.3	4.7
Micronesia (F.S.)	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	17	6	8	0.0	6.7	2.3	2.9
Nauru	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	1	1	0	0.1	2.9	1.3	0.6
New Caledonia	3 230	4 184	35.5	45.1	-41	657	1 457	955	-1.2	7.3	16.0	10.3
New Zealand	51 979	66 634	40.0	57.0	1 347	3 441	4 993	348	2.5	2.6	3.8	0.3
Niue	7	7			0	0	0	0				
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau	124	126	66.5	62.1	15	3	2	2	12.4	1.8	0.9	1.0
Papua New Guinea	2 312	3 071	28.9	38.8	98	96	-30	396	2.8	1.5	-0.4	5.0
Samoa	80	81	14.6	15.5	-2	1	13	1	-0.7	0.2	2.4	0.3
Solomon Islands	700	873	104.2	122.2	1	67	76	173	0.4	12.3	11.2	24.2
Tonga	84	99	24.7	29.1	5	28	6	15	2.5	9.1	1.7	4.3
Tuvalu	32	34	111.3	123.7	-1	0	2	2	-7.5	0.5	5.8	8.2
Vanuatu	1 019	1 046	164.5	162.3	20	34	33	27	7.2	6.2	5.3	4.2
Asia and the Pacific	3 070 990	3 462 368	17.3	19.4	171 292	411 763	469 315	330 197	1.9	2.7	2.6	1.9
LLDC	86 212	102 520	31.0	39.8	1 833	10 091	20 335	16 986	3.1	4.6	7.3	6.6
LDC	20 441	22 270	14.4	14.3	1 019	2 554	2 918	2 222	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.4
ASEAN	652 949	689 742	43.5	46.8	23 656	73 963	47 251	36 787	3.9	5.7	3.2	2.5
ECO	186 639	214 113	12.5	15.7	3 123	37 950	43 463	28 494	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.1
SAARC	150 709	193 687	9.6	12.0	4 661	32 198	48 038	38 390	0.8	2.2	3.1	2.4
Central Asia	88 018	104 237	34.3	45.1	1 876	10 836	20 658	16 896	3.8	5.4	8.1	7.3
Pacific island developing econ.	9 999	12 209	35.0	43.5	217	1 302	1 899	1 863	1.7	5.0	6.7	6.6
Low income countries	21 911	23 712	13.8	13.7	995	3 065	3 474	2 194	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.3
Lower middle income countries	777 201	936 152	11.1	12.3	48 000	147 210	187 402	154 346	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.0
Upper middle income countries	448 334	512 479	14.1	20.1	9 107	93 992	118 647	64 093	1.2	3.6	3.7	2.5
High income countries	1 823 497	1 989 977	24.5	26.7	113 217	167 495	159 790	109 563	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.5
Africa	413 134	514 759	27.4	36.1	9 829	63 092	72 179	58 565	1.6	4.9	4.8	4.1
Europe	7 332 770	8 151 661	37.3	46.4	637 734	1 011 255	573 513	386 921	7.1	5.6	2.9	2.2
Latin America and Carib.	1 260 426	1 472 744	28.4	35.6	97 627	163 612	183 195	116 555	4.5	4.3	4.1	2.8
North America	2 997 053	3 648 577	18.9	23.6	380 869	375 387	380 196	148 753	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.0
Other countries/areas	416 808	493 299	28.6	38.3	15 327	74 864	92 476	73 199	2.8	6.4	6.3	5.7
World	15 491 182	17 743 408	25.3	30.6	1 312 678	2 099 973	1 770 873	1 114 189	4.1	3.8	2.9	1.9

III.23 Outward foreign investment

	FDI outward stock				FDI outflow							
	Million US dollars		% of GDP		Million US dollars				% of GDP			
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2000	2007	2008	2009	2000	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	1 689 242	1 921 449	16.1	17.3	96 851	172 764	249 599	185 646	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.7
China	147 949	229 600	3.4	4.6	916	22 469	52 150	48 000	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.0
DPR Korea	0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong, China	762 038	834 089	353.9	396.1	59 374	61 081	50 581	52 269	35.1	29.5	23.5	24.8
Japan	680 331	740 930	13.9	14.6	31 557	73 548	128 019	74 699	0.7	1.7	2.6	1.5
Macao, China	1 015	1 211	4.7	5.7	0	46	-93	196	0.0	0.2	-0.4	0.9
Mongolia	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	-90	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.1
Republic of Korea	97 910	115 620	10.5	13.9	4 999	15 620	18 943	10 572	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.3
South-East Asia	321 207	342 367	21.4	23.2	8 237	50 178	15 387	21 284	1.4	3.9	1.0	1.4
Brunei Darussalam	732	732	5.1	6.9	20	38	34	30	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Cambodia	308	307	2.7	2.8	16	5	24	-1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
Indonesia	27 233	30 183	5.3	5.6	150	4 675	5 900	2 949	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.5
Lao PDR	20	20	0.4	0.4	4	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	67 580	75 618	30.5	39.5	2 026	11 280	14 988	8 038	2.2	6.1	6.8	4.2
Myanmar	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	5 736	6 095	3.4	3.8	125	3 536	259	359	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.2
Singapore	207 130	213 110	110.0	120.3	5 915	27 645	-8 478	5 979	6.4	16.1	-4.5	3.4
Thailand	12 467	16 303	4.6	6.2	-20	2 850	2 560	3 818	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.4
Timor-Leste	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	150	100	112	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
South and South-West Asia	80 832	96 833	3.0	3.7	1 419	19 812	21 531	16 825	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
Afghanistan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	81	91	0.1	0.1	2	21	9	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhutan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	62 451	77 207	4.9	6.0	514	17 233	18 499	14 897	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 853	2 209	0.5	0.6	22	302	380	356	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maldives	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	2 387	2 201	1.6	1.4	11	98	49	-14	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	314	334	0.8	0.8	2	55	62	20	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Turkey	13 745	14 790	1.9	2.4	868	2 104	2 532	1 551	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
North and Central Asia	211 279	262 008	11.0	17.9	3 188	49 415	57 698	49 551	1.0	3.3	3.0	3.4
Armenia	24	77	0.2	0.9	-1	-3	10	53	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Azerbaijan	5 232	6 114	10.7	14.2	1	286	556	326	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.8
Georgia	123	122	1.0	1.1	3	75	41	-1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0
Kazakhstan	3 045	6 786	2.3	6.2	4	3 142	1 001	3 119	0.0	3.0	0.7	2.9
Kyrgyzstan	18	15	0.4	0.3	5	0	0	-3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Russian Federation	202 837	248 894	12.2	20.2	3 177	45 916	56 091	46 057	1.2	3.5	3.4	3.7
Tajikistan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pacific	254 147	359 584	21.0	31.0	4 842	20 563	32 704	18 105	1.0	1.8	2.7	1.6
American Samoa												
Australia	239 916	343 632	22.8	33.9	4 221	16 822	32 819	18 426	1.0	1.7	3.1	1.8
Cook Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiji	26	31	0.7	1.0	2	-6	-8	5	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
French Polynesia	99	117	2.1	2.6	0	14	30	18	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4
Guam												
Kiribati	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia (F.S.)	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Caledonia	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	7	87	41	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4
New Zealand	13 397	15 076	10.3	12.9	610	3 703	-239	-406	1.1	2.8	-0.2	-0.3
Niue	0	0			5	4	2	0				
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0	-1	0	0	0	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	276	280	3.4	3.5	1	8	0	4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Samoa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Solomon Islands	375	389	55.9	54.5	0	10	12	14	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Tonga	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	2	2	2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tuvalu	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	58	59	9.4	9.1	0	1	-1	0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	2 556 708	2 982 241	14.4	16.7	114 538	312 733	376 919	291 411	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.6
LLDC	8 340	13 012	3.0	5.1	12	3 424	1 567	3 405	0.0	1.6	0.6	1.3
LDC	843	866	0.6	0.6	22	36	45	29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASEAN	321 207	342 367	21.4	23.3	8 237	50 178	15 387	21 284	1.4	3.9	1.0	1.4
ECO	26 280	32 115	1.8	2.4	910	5 931	4 517	5 334	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
SAARC	65 234	79 833	4.1	5.0	529	17 407	18 619	14 918	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.9
Central Asia	8 442	13 113	3.3	5.7	11	3 500	1 608	3 494	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.5
Pacific island developing econ.	835	876	2.9	3.1	11	38	124	85	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Low income countries	803	822	0.5	0.5	32	35	46	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower middle income countries	259 020	362 460	3.7	4.8	1 703	51 148	79 631	70 110	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
Upper middle income countries	294 318	354 443	9.3	13.9	6 099	63 022	75 539	59 452	0.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
High income countries	2 002 567	2 264 516	26.9	30.3	106 698	198 523	221 702	161 825	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.2
Africa	84 467	102 165	5.6	7.2	1 519	10 622	9 934	4 962	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.3
Europe	8 971 940	9 983 102	45.6	56.8	781 162	1 368 473	991 129	436 093	8.7	7.5	5.0	2.5
Latin America and Carib.	589 322	643 281	13.3	15.6	49 723	55 975	82 008	47 402	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.1
North America	3 629 619	4 871 964	22.9	31.5	187 318	453 594	411 985	287 190	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.9
Other countries/areas	374 739	399 364	25.7	31.0	12 266	66 150	56 825	33 936	2.2	5.7	3.9	2.6
World	16 206 795	18 982 118	26.5	32.7	1 146 526	2 267 547	1 928 799	1 100 993	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.9

III.24 Official development assistance

	ODA received											
	Million US dollars					% change per annum		% of GDP				
	1995	2000	2007	2008	2009	2008	2009	1995	2000	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	3 764	2 002	1 825	1 953	357							
China	3 471	1 712	1 487	1 489	201	0.1	-86.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
DPR Korea	13	73	99	218	14	119.2	-93.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.1
Hong Kong, China	18							0.0				
Japan												
Macao, China	-4							-0.1				
Mongolia	209	217	239	246	143	3.3	-42.1	14.8	19.9	6.1	4.8	3.4
Republic of Korea	57							0.0				
South-East Asia	5 012	5 659	5 488	5 425	2 502	-1.1	-53.9					
Brunei Darussalam	4							0.1				
Cambodia	551	396	675	743	193	10.1	-74.1	16.6	10.8	7.8	6.6	1.8
Indonesia	1 301	1 651	896	1 225	399	36.8	-67.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Lao PDR	307	281	396	496	123	25.1	-75.2	18.1	17.0	9.4	9.4	2.2
Malaysia	108	45	200	158	18	-20.9	-88.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Myanmar	150	106	198	534	52	169.8	-90.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.3
Philippines	902	572	647	61	100	-90.6	64.6	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1
Singapore	17							0.0				
Thailand	837	697	-312	-621	42	98.8	-106.7	0.5	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Timor-Leste	0	231	278	278	28	-0.3	-90.0	0.0	73.1	61.4	48.8	4.1
Viet Nam	835	1 681	2 511	2 552	1 548	1.6	-39.4	4.0	5.4	3.5	2.8	1.7
South and South-West Asia	5 655	4 570	11 350	14 283	4 310	25.8	-69.8					
Afghanistan	213	136	3 965	4 865	1 010	22.7	-79.2	6.6	3.8	39.2	45.1	7.9
Bangladesh	1 282	1 172	1 515	2 061	381	36.1	-81.5	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.6	0.4
Bhutan	71	53	90	87	57	-3.7	-33.6	24.2	12.1	7.5	7.0	4.6
India	1 729	1 373	1 384	2 108	1 006	52.3	-52.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	187	130	102	98	59	-3.9	-39.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maldives	58	19	37	54	3	45.2	-94.7	14.5	3.1	3.3	4.6	0.2
Nepal	429	386	609	716	268	17.7	-62.6	9.5	6.7	5.6	6.1	2.1
Pakistan	821	700	2 244	1 539	1 247	-31.4	-19.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.8
Sri Lanka	554	275	613	730	227	19.2	-68.9	4.1	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.5
Turkey	313	327	792	2 024	50	155.6	-97.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
North and Central Asia	1 071	1 268	1 855	2 614	786							
Armenia	218	216	350	303	176	-13.5	-42.0	16.9	11.3	3.8	2.6	2.1
Azerbaijan	119	139	225	235	92	4.4	-60.8	3.9	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.2
Georgia	209	169	380	888	248	133.5	-72.0	7.7	5.5	3.7	6.9	2.3
Kazakhstan	65	189	204	333	39	62.9	-88.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	285	215	275	360	58	31.1	-84.0	19.1	15.7	7.2	7.0	1.3
Russian Federation												
Tajikistan	65	124	222	291	81	30.9	-72.1	5.3	14.4	7.9	9.4	1.6
Turkmenistan	28	31	28	18	4	-36.3	-78.2	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
Uzbekistan	84	186	170	187	89	10.3	-52.7	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.3
Pacific	1 797	696	1 024	1 020	149							
American Samoa												
Australia												
Cook Islands	13	4	9	6	3	-39.6	-48.8	14.0	5.3	4.6	2.8	1.5
Fiji	44	29	51	45	4	-10.9	-90.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.1
French Polynesia	451							15.7				
Guam												
Kiribati	15	18	27	27	6	-0.2	-79.5	26.6	26.8	21.2	19.8	4.2
Marshall Islands	39	57	52	53	0	2.1	-99.6	32.2	53.1	33.4	32.1	0.1
Micronesia (F.S.)	77	102	115	94	0	-18.1	-99.8	35.2	45.6	46.1	37.1	0.1
Nauru	3	4	26	31	1	22.2	-96.2	6.5	14.7	110.6	75.2	2.2
New Caledonia	451							12.4				
New Zealand												
Niue	8	3	15	18	6	22.1	-69.2					
Northern Mariana Islands	-1											
Palau	142	39	22	43	0	92.2	-99.7	149.4	32.6	13.1	22.9	0.1
Papua New Guinea	370	275	324	304	65	-6.2	-78.8	7.6	7.9	5.1	3.8	0.8
Samoa	43	27	37	39	13	5.3	-68.2	21.6	11.7	6.9	7.2	2.4
Solomon Islands	48	68	246	224	27	-8.8	-88.0	13.1	20.2	45.4	33.4	3.8
Tonga	39	19	31	26	9	-16.7	-66.3	19.2	10.0	10.0	7.6	2.6
Tuvalu	8	4	12	17	1	41.6	-91.5	66.7	32.9	44.0	58.7	5.2
Vanuatu	46	46	57	92	15	61.7	-83.6	16.0	16.3	10.4	14.8	2.3
Asia and the Pacific	17 976	14 733	23 431	27 819	8 476							
LLDC	2 090	2 172	6 772	8 136	2 138	20.1	-73.7					
LDC	3 219	2 942	8 141	10 232	2 176	25.7	-78.7					
ASEAN	5 012	5 428	5 209	5 147	2 474	-1.2	-51.9					
ECO	2 177	2 176	8 227	9 950	2 729	20.9	-72.6					
SAARC	5 155	4 114	10 456	12 161	4 201	16.3	-65.5					
Central Asia	1 071	1 268	1 855	2 614	786	40.9	-69.9					
Pacific island developing econ.	1 797	696	1 024	1 020	149							
Low income countries	3 342	2 955	8 198	10 507	2 206	28.2	-79.0					
Lower middle income countries	11 963	10 330	11 696	11 796	5 626	0.9	-52.3					
Upper middle income countries	977	898	1 597	2 936	263							
High income countries	993											
Africa	21 781	15 381	39 129	44 005	15 240	12.5	-65.4					
Europe	1 909	3 389	3 394	4 547	983							
Latin America and Carib.	6 386	4 838	6 954	9 262	1 962	25.3	-78.6					
North America	-2											
Other countries/areas	2 695	2 240	14 295	19 874	729							
World	58 975	49 527	107 120	128 581	33 195							

III.25 Workers' remittances

Workers remittances received

	Million US dollars						% of GDP					
	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	641	632	5 790	11 089	14 211	14 324						
China	350	556	5 495	10 680	13 557	13 693	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China												
Japan		1	1	1	2	1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Macao, China			53	60	63	65			0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mongolia		12	178	174	218	192		1.1	7.7	4.4	4.2	4.5
Republic of Korea	291	63	64	174	372	373	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-East Asia	1 174	6 528	16 211	19 442	21 347	21 909						
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia	10	100	160	184	187	140	0.3	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.3
Indonesia	651	1 190	5 296	6 004	6 618	6 618	0.3	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
Lao PDR					6	10					0.1	0.2
Malaysia												
Myanmar	81	77	87				1.0	1.1	0.7			
Philippines	432	5 161	10 668	13 255	14 536	15 141	0.6	6.8	10.8	9.2	8.7	9.4
Singapore												
Thailand												
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam												
South and South-West Asia	13 227	21 585	34 384	54 674	72 062	74 932						
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	1 202	1 958	4 302	6 553	8 925	10 510	3.2	4.3	7.5	9.6	11.2	11.8
Bhutan				2	2	3				0.1	0.2	0.2
India	6 139	12 738	21 859	36 770	49 180	48 596	1.7	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.8
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)												
Maldives												
Nepal	57	111	1 126	1 647	2 581	2 858	1.3	1.9	13.6	15.0	21.9	22.4
Pakistan	1 712	1 075	4 277	5 992	7 025	8 701	2.4	1.5	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4
Sri Lanka	790	1 142	1 968	2 502	2 918	3 330	5.9	6.8	8.1	7.7	7.2	7.8
Turkey	3 327	4 560	851	1 209	1 431	934	1.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
North and Central Asia	14	227	2 098	4 906	6 528	5 141						
Armenia	12	9	58	94	124	86	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Azerbaijan		57	490	1 192	1 416	1 182		1.1	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.7
Georgia		95	94	245	305	317		3.1	1.5	2.4	2.4	3.0
Kazakhstan		64	56	132	120	56		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	1	2	313	705	1 224	983	0.1	0.2	12.7	18.6	23.8	21.5
Russian Federation			621	852	802	775			0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tajikistan			465	1 685	2 537	1 742			20.1	59.8	81.7	35.0
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific	45	36	224	332	292	250						
American Samoa												
Australia												
Cook Islands												
Fiji		26	134	115	73	104		1.5	4.5	3.4	2.0	3.4
French Polynesia			11	14	11	16			0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia			5	3	6	6			0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
New Zealand												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea			6	5	5	2			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Samoa	39			96	108	122	19.6			17.6	19.9	23.3
Solomon Islands			3	0	0	0			0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga			65	97	89				25.2	31.3	26.3	
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu	6	11	0	1			2.2	3.9	0.0	0.2		
Asia and the Pacific	15 101	29 009	58 708	90 444	114 441	116 556						
LLDC	70	256	2 686	5 632	8 229	7 111						
LDC	1 395	2 257	5 679	8 483	11 811	13 644						
ASEAN	1 174	6 528	16 211	19 442	21 347	21 909						
ECO	5 040	5 758	6 452	10 916	13 753	13 598						
SAARC	9 900	17 025	33 533	53 465	70 631	73 998						
Central Asia	14	227	1 476	4 054	5 726	4 366						
Pacific island developing econ.	45	36	224	332	292	250						
Low income countries	1 351	2 249	6 457	10 775	15 461	16 244						
Lower middle income countries	10 132	21 990	49 964	75 916	94 685	96 801						
Upper middle income countries	3 327	4 707	2 152	3 500	3 842	3 051						
High income countries	291	63	135	253	453	461						
Africa	7 622	8 703	29 096	39 743	44 701	35 874						
Europe	11 798	12 064	21 514	38 893	40 810	33 473						
Latin America and Carib.	11 846	18 168	47 025	59 785	60 327	52 446						
North America												
Other countries/areas	2 417	3 360	9 142	10 913	12 296	10 754						
World	48 785	71 304	165 486	239 778	272 575	249 104						

III.26 Debt

	Debt service ¹				Net external debt ²									
	% of exports of goods services and income from abroad				Million US dollars					% of GDP				
	1990	2000	2005	2008	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia					1 625 883	4 549 591	7 571 821	9 241 258	10 193 242	44	71	98	90	94
China	10.6	5.1	1.0	0.6	55 301	145 711	283 986	378 245	428 442	14	12	12	9	9
DPR Korea														
Hong Kong, China														
Japan					1 536 219	4 323 240	7 050 130	8 625 804	9 464 935	50	93	155	177	187
Macao, China														
Mongolia		6.0	2.5			896	1 327	1 833	2 212		82	58	35	53
Republic of Korea					34 363	79 744	236 378	235 376	297 654	13	15	28	25	36
South-East Asia	16.7	6.5	5.0	2.8	175 450	347 182	326 751	374 296	392 335	56	69	42	29	31
Brunei Darussalam														
Cambodia		1.4	0.7	0.6	1 845	2 628	3 515	4 215	4 364	131	72	56	37	40
Indonesia	25.6	11.1	8.4	5.6	69 872	143 358	134 353	146 247	157 517	56	87	47	29	29
Lao PDR	8.5	7.8	7.8		1 766	2 501	2 844	4 955	5 539	204	151	104	94	99
Malaysia	10.6	2.8	3.6	1.0	15 328	41 874	51 981	66 181	66 390	34	45	38	30	35
Myanmar	18.2	3.4	2.2		4 695	5 975	7 012	8 002	8 186	91	82	59	45	43
Philippines	25.6	10.2	12.5	10.0	30 580	58 304	61 658	64 875	62 911	69	77	62	39	39
Singapore														
Thailand	11.4	5.8	2.5	1.1	28 094	79 720	46 354	54 858	58 755	33	65	26	20	22
Timor-Leste														
Viet Nam		7.2	2.3	1.7	23 270	12 823	19 035	24 964	28 674	360	41	36	28	31
South and South-West Asia	21.1	15.3	13.0	6.3	184 632	285 239	374 205	596 363	604 790	26	29	22	22	23
Afghanistan			3.8	0.6				2 089	2 328				19	18
Bangladesh	34.8	10.7	7.2	5.7	12 285	15 535	18 381	22 886	23 820	44	34	32	29	27
Bhutan					84	204	649	692	762	30	46	81	56	61
India	29.1	15.8	9.7	4.9	85 661	100 243	120 224	224 713	237 692	26	21	14	18	18
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1.3	9.1			9 020	7 717	21 879	13 967	13 435	10	7	11	4	4
Maldives	4.0	4.0	6.8	5.5	78	206	392	716	780	39	33	52	60	61
Nepal	14.7	7.3	8.1	8.3	1 627	2 867	3 180	3 685	3 683	43	50	38	31	29
Pakistan	22.9	20.6	9.9	8.3	20 589	32 732	33 269	48 471	53 710	43	46	30	33	34
Sri Lanka	14.8	10.8	4.4	10.5	5 863	9 089	11 373	15 611	17 208	71	54	47	38	40
Turkey	29.9	18.6	19.7	8.2	49 424	116 646	164 857	263 532	251 372	24	44	34	36	41
North and Central Asia	7.5	10.1	4.2		186 321	287 613	530 232	515 343		60	33	28	35	
Armenia		7.9	3.2	1.9		916	1 842	3 406	4 935		48	38	29	58
Azerbaijan		5.2	1.4	0.7		1 328	2 043	4 315	4 865		25	15	9	11
Georgia														
Kazakhstan		8.6	4.0	0.2		12 433	43 478	107 278	109 873		68	76	80	101
Kyrgyzstan		9.0	6.3	2.8		1 827	2 027	2 466	2 900		133	82	48	63
Russian Federation		7.4	11.1	5.0		159 993	229 911	402 453	381 339		62	30	24	31
Tajikistan			4.8	6.6		1 034	1 062	2 313	2 514		120	46	74	51
Turkmenistan						2 518	1 058	638	576		57	12	4	3
Uzbekistan						4 633	4 282	3 983	4 109		34	31	15	12
Pacific					23 422	66 528	72 973	89 327	117 919	7	14	8	7	10
American Samoa														
Australia					20 225	46 472	45 883	58 185	82 057	6	11	6	6	8
Cook Islands														
Fiji	9.0	2.4	0.9	1.2	308	173	186	380	432	23	10	6	11	14
French Polynesia														
Guam														
Kiribati														
Marshall Islands														
Micronesia (F.S.)														
Nauru														
New Caledonia														
New Zealand						17 158	24 528	28 758	33 250		32	22	22	28
Niue														
Northern Mariana Islands														
Palau														
Papua New Guinea	18.4	8.0	5.9		2 594	2 292	1 880	1 418	1 555	79	66	39	18	20
Samoa	10.6		4.6		92	138	168	206	235	82	60	38	38	45
Solomon Islands	11.3	2.8	4.8		120	155	166	166	156	58	46	40	25	22
Tonga	3.5		7.7		44	65	80	89	105	38	35	31	26	31
Tuvalu														
Vanuatu	1.6	0.9	0.9		38	74	82	126	130	21	27	20	20	20
Asia and the Pacific	16.6	7.8	5.3	2.6	2 009 389	5 434 861	8 633 362	10 831 474	11 823 630	39	63	72	63	68
LLDC		7.9	3.7	0.7		31 158	63 792	137 653	144 297		57	55	50	56
LDC	26.1	7.5	5.0	4.7	22 630	30 283	36 389	47 737	49 984	56	46	41	34	32
ASEAN	16.7	6.5	5.0	2.8	175 450	347 182	326 751	374 296	392 335	56	69	42	29	31
ECO	17.1	14.8	14.6	5.4	79 034	180 868	273 956	449 052	445 682	23	37	31	30	33
SAARC	27.0	15.4	9.4	5.4	126 188	160 876	187 469	318 864	339 983	30	26	18	20	21
Central Asia		8.4	3.7	0.6		26 327	57 702	127 778	134 004		54	53	50	58
Pacific island developing econ.	14.0	5.9	4.3	1.2										
Low income countries	28.5	7.7	5.1	4.6		32 523	38 188	50 776	53 491		49	41	35	33
Lower middle income countries					322 161	595 561	723 921	974 469	1 064 538	31	27	18	14	14
Upper middle income countries	13.6	7.4	9.5	3.9		340 164	514 334	858 106	827 706		45	31	27	32
High income countries					1 590 807	4 466 614	7 356 919	8 948 123	9 877 895	43	79	117	128	140
Africa	26.8	11.0	8.3	3.0	270 399	297 802	296 062	264 854	271 608	78	54	32	19	20
Europe														
Latin America and Carib.	20.6	21.8	14.7	6.7	441 198	751 080	740 598	890 515	912 980	41	36	28	21	23
North America														
Other countries/areas														
World														

¹ Asia and the Pacific figures of Debt service (% of exports of goods services and income from abroad) are for the region's developing countries only. ² Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand data for net external debt are sourced from OECD.

IV.1 Mobile and fixed line phones

	Fixed telephone mainlines				Mobile cellular subscriptions						
	Per 100 population			% change per annum	Per 100 population			% change per annum	% of total subscribers		
	2000	2005	2009		2000	2005	2009		2000	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia	16.1	28.9	25.2	-2.9	12.5	35.5	60.1	14.6	43.7	55.1	70.5
China	11.4	26.8	23.5	-2.7	6.7	30.1	56.0	17.4	37.1	52.9	70.4
DPR Korea	2.2	4.2	4.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.3		0.0	0.0	5.5
Hong Kong, China	57.9	55.7	61.2	3.1	80.3	125.5	180.3	10.2	58.1	69.3	74.7
Japan	49.3	45.9	34.2	-7.0	53.1	76.3	91.9	4.8	51.9	62.4	72.9
Macao, China	40.9	36.2	32.1	-0.6	32.7	110.7	195.3	18.1	44.4	75.3	85.9
Mongolia	4.9	6.1	7.0	4.9	6.4	21.9	82.9	41.7	56.8	78.1	92.3
Republic of Korea	56.2	50.8	54.1	2.1	58.3	81.5	101.5	6.1	50.9	61.6	65.2
South-East Asia	4.8	8.3	12.4	11.8	4.2	26.5	79.0	32.9	47.0	76.1	86.4
Brunei Darussalam	24.6	23.1	20.5	-1.0	29.0	64.1	105.4	15.4	54.1	73.5	83.7
Cambodia	0.2	0.2	0.4	13.2	1.0	8.0	44.8	55.9	80.9	97.0	99.1
Indonesia	3.1	5.9	14.3	25.9	1.7	20.6	67.1	35.7	35.5	77.6	82.4
Lao PDR	0.8	1.6	2.2	9.8	0.2	11.4	52.9	48.9	23.7	87.9	96.1
Malaysia	19.8	16.7	17.3	2.5	21.9	74.9	107.9	11.4	52.5	81.7	86.2
Myanmar	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	40.5	4.7	20.3	47.6
Philippines	4.0	3.9	7.4	19.1	8.3	40.7	100.6	27.6	67.8	91.2	93.1
Singapore	49.7	43.2	38.9	1.1	70.1	102.8	139.1	11.9	58.5	70.4	78.1
Thailand	8.9	10.5	10.5	0.6	4.8	46.7	96.0	20.6	35.3	81.6	90.2
Timor-Leste		0.2	0.2	1.1		3.3	30.0	77.7		93.5	99.3
Viet Nam	3.2	19.1	20.1	2.4	1.0	11.5	113.0	78.9	23.7	37.7	84.9
South and South-West Asia	4.3	5.9	5.1	-2.3	1.4	10.2	46.8	48.4	25.0	63.4	90.2
Afghanistan	0.1	0.4	0.4	6.6	0.0	4.3	39.2	77.8	0.0	92.3	98.9
Bangladesh	0.4	0.8	1.0	9.2	0.2	6.4	35.7	55.4	36.2	89.4	97.2
Bhutan	2.5	5.0	3.7	-5.5	0.0	5.5	47.5	75.2	0.0	52.2	92.8
India	3.1	4.4	3.1	-7.3	0.3	7.9	43.5	55.4	9.9	64.2	93.4
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	14.5	29.2	35.3	6.1	1.5	12.2	71.9	57.6	9.2	29.5	67.1
Maldives	8.9	10.9	15.7	11.0	2.8	69.0	146.9	22.5	23.8	86.3	90.3
Nepal	1.1	1.8	2.8	13.8	0.0	0.8	19.0	122.8	3.7	31.9	87.3
Pakistan	2.1	3.3	2.1	-9.4	0.2	8.1	55.3	64.9	9.1	71.0	96.4
Sri Lanka	4.1	6.3	16.6	28.9	2.3	16.9	68.2	43.1	35.9	73.0	80.4
Turkey	28.9	27.9	23.0	-3.4	25.4	64.0	87.4	9.5	46.7	69.7	79.2
North and Central Asia	17.6	22.1	25.1	3.5	1.9	60.2	131.1	21.8	9.8	73.2	84.0
Armenia	17.3	19.4	20.4	1.5	0.6	10.4	84.9	69.4	3.2	34.9	80.6
Azerbaijan	9.9	12.7	15.5	6.4	5.2	26.1	85.6	36.4	34.4	67.2	84.7
Georgia	10.7	12.7	14.2	2.1	4.1	26.2	64.9	24.7	27.7	67.3	82.1
Kazakhstan	12.3	17.8	24.3	9.2	1.3	35.6	106.5	33.0	9.7	66.6	81.4
Kyrgyzstan	7.6	8.7	9.5	3.1	0.2	10.7	85.1	69.6	2.3	55.2	90.0
Russian Federation	21.9	27.9	31.7	3.1	2.2	83.4	161.1	17.7	9.2	75.0	83.6
Tajikistan	3.5	4.3	4.3	0.9	0.0	4.1	72.2	107.4	0.5	48.6	94.4
Turkmenistan	8.1	8.4	9.6	4.7	0.2	2.2	30.1	94.4	2.0	20.9	75.8
Uzbekistan	6.7	6.9	6.8	0.9	0.2	2.8	60.5	118.5	3.1	28.6	89.8
Pacific	39.6	36.8	31.8	-1.9	33.1	67.7	87.0	8.4	45.6	64.8	73.3
American Samoa	17.9	16.5	15.5	0.0	3.5	3.5			16.3	17.5	
Australia	52.4	49.6	41.2	-2.8	44.7	90.3	110.6	7.1	46.0	64.5	72.9
Cook Islands	32.0	34.0	34.2	1.1	3.4	20.6	34.7	15.0	9.5	37.7	50.4
Fiji	10.6	13.7	16.1	5.0	6.8	24.9	75.1	32.9	38.9	64.6	82.4
French Polynesia	22.6	21.0	20.3	0.4	16.8	47.1	77.8	14.8	42.6	69.2	79.3
Guam	48.0	38.9	36.9	0.0	17.5	58.1			26.8	59.9	
Kiribati	4.0	4.6	4.1	-1.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	13.6	8.1	12.5	20.0
Marshall Islands	7.7	8.5	8.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	5.6	43.9	9.1	13.7	40.5
Micronesia (F.S.)	9.0	11.3	7.9	-8.5	0.0	12.9	34.3	28.1	0.0	53.2	81.4
Nauru	17.9	17.8	18.6	1.4	12.0	14.8			40.0	45.5	
New Caledonia	24.1	23.9	27.3	5.1	23.5	58.1	84.9	11.8	49.5	70.8	75.7
New Zealand	47.5	41.8	43.3	2.0	40.0	85.4	108.7	7.4	45.7	67.1	71.5
Niue	52.6	59.3	72.8	2.4	21.1	35.6			28.6	37.5	
Northern Mariana Islands	30.7	34.6	40.8	1.9	4.4	30.4			12.5	46.8	
Palau		40.2	34.9	-2.9		30.6	64.9	21.3		43.3	65.0
Papua New Guinea	1.2	1.0	0.9	-1.5	0.2	1.2	13.4	86.1	11.7	54.1	93.8
Samoa	4.8	10.8	17.5	13.1	1.4	13.3	82.8	58.4	22.7	55.2	82.6
Solomon Islands	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.6	0.3	1.3	5.7	49.5	13.5	44.8	78.5
Tonga	9.9	13.6	29.9	22.6	0.2	29.6	51.2	15.4	2.0	68.6	63.1
Tuvalu	7.4	9.3	17.3	17.2	0.0	13.4	20.4	11.4	0.0	59.1	54.1
Vanuatu	3.6	3.3	3.1	0.7	0.2	6.0	54.1	77.7	5.7	64.5	94.6
Asia and the Pacific	10.0	16.1	14.9	-1.0	6.4	25.4	61.1	25.8	39.1	61.1	80.4
LLDC	5.1	6.2	7.3	6.0	0.7	9.2	55.0	58.8	12.4	60.0	88.3
LDC	0.5	0.9	1.2	8.7	0.2	4.8	29.3	59.5	27.7	84.1	96.1
ASEAN	4.8	8.4	12.5	11.8	4.2	26.6	79.1	32.9	47.0	76.1	86.4
ECO	10.1	13.2	13.1	1.4	5.0	19.3	65.9	38.0	33.3	59.5	83.4
SAARC	2.7	3.9	2.9	-5.5	0.3	7.7	43.8	56.7	11.1	66.7	93.8
Central Asia	8.8	10.7	12.6	5.1	1.3	14.6	75.0	52.0	12.5	57.7	85.6
Pacific island developing econ.	5.2	5.2	5.5	3.2	2.4	8.4	24.5	33.2	31.5	61.6	81.7
Low income countries	0.8	1.4	1.7	6.6	0.2	4.4	28.7	61.7	17.0	76.5	94.5
Lower middle income countries	6.8	14.4	13.1	-1.3	3.5	19.9	55.8	30.7	34.0	58.1	81.0
Upper middle income countries	20.8	26.4	28.7	2.8	8.1	60.0	117.4	19.1	28.0	69.5	80.4
High income countries	51.3	47.4	40.5	-3.4	54.3	81.1	100.4	5.9	51.4	63.1	71.3
Africa	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.4	1.9	15.2	44.3	33.6	44.3	83.3	93.3
Europe	46.1	45.4	42.6	-1.3	46.6	90.8	122.0	8.0	50.7	66.7	74.1
Latin America and Carib.	14.7	17.8	18.2	1.7	12.3	43.4	89.1	21.1	45.5	70.9	83.0
North America	68.1	58.7	46.5	-4.8	37.7	69.9	90.7	7.7	35.6	54.3	66.1
Other countries/areas	19.9	21.2	20.4	1.9	21.8	46.1	94.0	23.0	52.3	68.5	82.2
World	16.0	19.4	17.6	-1.2	12.1	34.1	68.6	20.5	43.1	63.8	79.6

IV.2 Internet

	Internet users						Fixed broadband internet subscribers					
	Per 100 population					% change per annum	Per 100 population					% change per annum
	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009		2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	
East and North-East Asia	5.6	15.6	22.9	28.8	34.5	22.5	0.4	4.9	7.3	8.5	10.0	19.9
China	1.8	8.6	16.1	22.8	29.1	36.6	0.0	2.9	5.0	6.2	7.8	29.2
DPR Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Hong Kong, China	27.3	57.5	65.5	67.2	69.7	5.6	6.6	24.4	27.6	28.3	29.3	5.4
Japan	30.2	67.5	74.8	75.8	78.4	3.8	0.7	18.4	22.4	23.8	25.1	8.0
Macao, China	13.9	35.3	48.0	50.0	50.9	12.3	0.9	14.1	21.9	23.4	23.7	16.7
Mongolia	1.2	10.5	12.2	12.4	12.9	6.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.4	112.5
Republic of Korea	45.1	74.3	79.6	81.7	82.1	3.0	8.4	25.9	31.0	32.4	34.1	7.6
South-East Asia	2.4	8.7	11.8	13.7	15.1	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.8	57.9
Brunei Darussalam	9.2	37.2	45.6	68.4	80.4	23.6	0.0	2.2	3.1	4.4	5.1	25.4
Cambodia	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	134.0
Indonesia	0.9	3.5	5.6	7.7	8.4	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	99.1
Lao PDR	0.1	0.9	1.7	3.7	4.9	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	130.0
Malaysia	21.3	47.8	54.7	54.8	54.9	5.3	0.0	1.9	3.7	4.8	6.0	36.4
Myanmar	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	194.3
Philippines	2.0	5.4	6.0	6.2	9.0	15.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.9	93.4
Singapore	36.9	61.0	63.1	64.2	65.4	5.6	1.8	15.4	19.5	21.5	23.7	15.6
Thailand	3.6	14.9	19.8	23.6	25.4	15.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	75.4
Timor-Leste		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Viet Nam	0.3	12.9	21.0	24.2	26.9	21.6	0.0	0.3	1.5	2.4	3.7	97.8
South and South-West Asia	0.6	3.4	5.5	6.1	6.9	21.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	50.0
Afghanistan		1.1	1.7	1.7	3.3	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.5
Bangladesh	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bhutan	0.4	3.8	5.8	6.4	7.0	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	
India	0.5	2.4	3.9	4.3	5.1	22.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	54.8
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1.0	8.2	9.6	10.4	11.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	388.9
Maldives	2.2	6.8	16.1	23.0	27.7	44.0	0.0	1.1	3.4	5.1	5.7	52.4
Nepal	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Pakistan	0.1	6.6	10.6	11.0	12.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	113.4
Sri Lanka	0.6	1.8	3.8	5.7	8.6	50.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	68.6
Turkey	3.9	16.1	29.9	35.8	37.9	25.4	0.0	2.3	6.8	8.1	8.9	41.6
North and Central Asia	1.5	11.4	18.7	21.2	26.3	23.5	0.0	0.7	2.4	4.7	6.3	71.3
Armenia	1.3	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	31.6
Azerbaijan	0.1	7.9	14.2	16.7	26.7	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	159.7
Georgia	0.5	6.1	8.2	23.3	29.7	47.9	0.0	0.1	1.1	2.2	3.4	181.2
Kazakhstan	0.7	3.0	4.0	10.9	33.5	85.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.2	3.6	272.4
Kyrgyzstan	1.0	10.9	14.6	16.3	41.6	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	60.6
Russian Federation	2.0	15.2	24.4	26.5	28.6	17.0	0.0	1.1	3.4	6.5	9.0	68.8
Tajikistan	0.0	0.3	7.3	9.0	10.3	144.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Turkmenistan	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Uzbekistan	0.5	3.4	7.6	9.2	17.3	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	80.8
Pacific	35.2	47.3	51.7	53.0	55.1	5.7	0.0	7.1	16.6	17.4	17.4	27.6
American Samoa							0.0	0.0				
Australia	46.8	63.0	68.6	70.2	72.2	5.3	0.0	9.9	22.9	23.9	23.7	26.7
Cook Islands	15.7	25.8	25.2	25.0	29.8	4.7	0.0	0.5	4.5	6.0	7.4	96.8
Fiji	1.5	8.5	10.9	12.2	13.4	13.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	31.6
French Polynesia	6.3	21.6	28.7	34.0	44.8	21.5	0.0	4.3	9.0	10.5	11.2	28.5
Guam	16.1	38.6	46.2	48.4	50.6	8.5	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	13.6
Kiribati	1.8	4.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Marshall Islands	1.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Micronesia (F.S.)	3.7	11.9	13.6	14.5	15.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Nauru		3.0										
New Caledonia	14.2	32.9	35.6	35.0	34.4	2.8	0.0	4.2	8.5	10.5	13.4	36.3
New Zealand	47.5	62.4	69.1	71.2	78.7	7.2	0.1	7.8	20.2	21.4	22.7	32.2
Niue	26.3	47.4	62.6	64.3	72.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Northern Mariana Islands							0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Palau		27.1	26.8	26.7			0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	18.9
Papua New Guinea	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Samoa	0.6	3.3	4.7	5.0	4.9	10.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	18.9
Solomon Islands	0.5	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	25.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	49.5
Tonga	2.5	5.0	7.2	8.2	8.1	13.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	13.6
Tuvalu	5.3	25.8	41.0	42.9	43.9	14.5	0.0	2.1	3.1	3.1	4.1	18.9
Vanuatu	2.2	5.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	49.5
Asia and the Pacific	3.2	9.6	14.0	16.9	19.8	21.1	0.1	2.1	3.4	4.1	4.8	24.5
LLDC	0.3	2.8	4.9	6.4	12.6	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	155.6
LDC	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	123.3
ASEAN	2.4	8.7	11.8	13.7	15.1	16.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.8	57.9
ECO	1.0	7.7	12.7	14.5	17.4	24.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	48.5
SAARC	0.4	2.6	4.2	4.6	5.3	22.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	56.4
Central Asia	0.5	4.2	7.7	11.1	22.1	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.2	161.4
Pacific island developing econ.	1.8	4.8	5.6	5.9	6.3	9.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	31.6
Low income countries	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.8	36.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	137.9
Lower middle income countries	1.2	5.9	10.3	13.5	16.8	31.3	0.0	1.3	2.3	2.9	3.7	32.2
Upper middle income countries	3.4	15.7	23.6	26.3	29.1	17.5	0.0	1.1	3.3	5.1	6.5	56.5
High income countries	35.3	67.8	74.3	75.7	77.8	4.0	2.5	19.1	24.3	25.7	26.9	9.4
Africa	0.6	3.7	5.8	8.4	11.7	36.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	49.2
Europe	18.2	46.1	54.7	58.7	62.1	8.1	0.3	10.7	18.0	20.4	22.1	20.2
Latin America and Carib.	3.9	17.0	24.8	28.1	32.8	19.3	0.0	1.5	3.5	4.8	5.9	42.0
North America	44.6	69.6	76.2	75.7	79.8	4.4	2.7	17.7	23.7	25.7	26.8	12.0
Other countries/areas	7.6	16.8	25.0	27.7	30.3	19.2	0.2	4.2	5.2	5.8	6.2	13.6
World	6.5	15.9	20.8	23.5	26.7	15.2	0.3	3.4	5.3	6.1	6.9	21.0

IV.3 Movement of goods and people

	Railway freight				Railway passenger kilometre				Port container traffic	
	Million ton-km				Million passenger-km				Million TEU	
	1995	2005	2008	2009	1995	2005	2007	2008	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia	1 326 005	1 966 620	2 554 663	2 563 142	632 546	854 798	975 086	1 062 124	164.25	176.12
China	1 287 420	1 934 612	2 511 804	2 523 917	354 261	583 320	689 618	772 834	103.82	115.06
DPR Korea										
Hong Kong, China									24.00	24.49
Japan	24 747	21 900	23 032	22 100	248 993	239 246	252 579	255 865	19.03	18.79
Macao, China										
Mongolia			8 261	7 852		1 228	1 293	1 400		
Republic of Korea	13 838	10 108	11 566	9 273	29 292	31 004	31 596	32 025	17.41	17.77
South-East Asia	10 591	12 933	12 811		32 157	40 514		29 308	63.63	67.89
Brunei Darussalam										
Cambodia	6	92			39	45				
Indonesia	4 170	4 698	4 390		15 520	25 535		14 344	6.31	6.79
Lao PDR										
Malaysia	1 416	1 178	1 350	1 384	1 270	1 181	2 193	2 268	14.83	15.74
Myanmar										
Philippines	6				220				4.34	4.47
Singapore									27.94	29.92
Thailand	3 242	4 037	3 161		12 975	9 195		8 037	6.20	6.59
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	1 751	2 928	3 910	3 807	2 133	4 558	4 659	4 659	4.01	4.39
South and South-West Asia	296 778	441 294	560 496	587 856	364 846	623 954	742 651	824 060	20.07	20.54
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh	689	896	870		3 333	4 340	4 164	5 609	0.98	1.07
Bhutan										
India	270 489	407 398	521 371	551 448	326 197	575 702	694 764	769 956	7.38	6.62
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	11 870	19 127	21 829	20 540	7 294	11 149	12 549	13 900	1.72	2.00
Maldives										
Nepal										
Pakistan	5 077	4 796	6 187	6 187	18 904	23 045	25 621	24 731	1.94	1.94
Sri Lanka	137	138	135		3 321	4 682		4 767	3.38	3.69
Turkey	8 516	8 939	10 104	9 681	5 797	5 036	5 553	5 097	4.68	5.22
North and Central Asia	1 237 003	2 006 914	2 665 272	2 113 428	195 941	181 278	192 776	196 045		
Armenia	403	654			165	30		27		
Azerbaijan	2 409		10 021	7 592	791	789	1 109	1 047		
Georgia	1 246	6 127	6 928	5 417	371	720	809	774		
Kazakhstan		171 855	214 907	197 302		12 129	13 613	14 450		
Kyrgyzstan			849	745			60	60		
Russian Federation	1 214 000	1 801 601	2 400 000	1 865 305	192 117	164 262	173 411	175 800	2.96	3.30
Tajikistan	2 115		1 282			50		53		
Turkmenistan		8 670	10 973	11 547		1 286	1 435	1 570		
Uzbekistan	16 830	18 007	21 594	24 238	2 497	2 012	2 339	2 264		
Pacific	29 806								8.60	8.44
American Samoa										
Australia	26 604	46 164	61 089	62 083		1 290	1 309	1 526	6.29	6.14
Cook Islands										
Fiji										
French Polynesia										
Guam										
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia										
New Zealand	3 202				366				2.31	2.30
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea										
Samoa										
Solomon Islands										
Tonga										
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu										
Asia and the Pacific	2 900 183	4 473 925	5 854 331	5 331 700	1 225 856	1 701 834	1 918 674	2 113 063	259.52	276.30
LLDC										
LDC										
ASEAN	10 591	12 933	12 811		32 157	40 514		29 308	63.63	67.89
ECO	46 817	231 394	296 464	279 114	35 283	55 496	62 279	63 172	8.34	9.16
SAARC	276 392	413 228	528 563	557 635	351 755	607 769	724 549	805 063	13.67	13.32
Central Asia		205 313	265 272	248 123		17 016	19 365	20 245		
Pacific island developing econ.										
Low income countries										
Lower middle income countries	1 590 771	2 392 065	3 098 714	3 134 413	736 564	1 231 313	1 420 538	1 605 363	137.38	149.54
Upper middle income countries	1 238 211	2 002 700	2 658 211	2 101 804	207 269	194 546	208 428	212 562	24.19	26.26
High income countries	68 391	78 172	95 687	93 456	278 651	271 540	285 484	289 416	96.97	99.42
Africa					48 885					
Europe	626 337	670 827	694 315	537 415	439 401	436 671	463 046	478 793	85.96	85.90
Latin America and Carib.	178 738	291 937	371 659						30.83	33.27
North America	2 051 293	3 056 174	3 146 384	2 689 461		11 659	11 917	12 991	47.56	45.07
Other countries/areas			7 527	6 417						
World	5 883 105	8 630 573	10 208 511	8 730 965	1 718 383	2 210 958	2 460 783	2 673 262	453.79	473.82

IV.4 Railway and road infrastructure

	Railway density				Roads density				Paved roads			
	Km of railway per 1,000 km ² land area				Km of road per 1,000 km ² land area				% of roads			
	1990	2000	2007	2008	1990	2000	2006	2007	1990	2000	2006	2007
East and North-East Asia	6.9	7.4	7.8	7.6	198	239	421	432			39.7	44.0
China	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.5	110	150	371	384			44.1	49.6
DPR Korea					231	259	212		5.7	6.4	2.8	
Hong Kong, China									100.0		100.0	100.0
Japan	55.6	55.3	55.0	55.0	3 057	3 200	3 284	3 284	69.2	76.6	79.3	79.3
Macao, China									100.0	100.0		
Mongolia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	27	32			10.2	3.5		
Republic of Korea	31.3	31.6	35.1	34.9	574	881	1 053	1 053	71.5	74.5	88.6	77.6
South-East Asia				4.2	173	234			36.8			
Brunei Darussalam					192	218			31.4	34.7		
Cambodia	3.4	3.4			203				7.5			
Indonesia				1.9	159	196			45.1	57.1		
Lao PDR					61	94	129		24.0		13.4	
Malaysia	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	164	202			70.0	76.2		
Myanmar	5.1				38	43			10.9	11.4		
Philippines	1.6	1.6		1.6	538	676						
Singapore					4 176	4 584	4 700	4 744	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	7.6	8.0		8.7	141		352		55.3	98.5		
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	8.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	295	693		516	23.5			47.6
South and South-West Asia	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.4	415	623	639	639		46.7		
Afghanistan					32	32	65		13.3	13.3	29.3	
Bangladesh	21.1	21.3	21.9	21.8	1 444	1 594				9.5		
Bhutan					50				77.1			
India	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.3	673	1 115	1 115	1 115		47.5		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	3.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	80		106				72.8	
Maldives												
Nepal					48	92			37.5			
Pakistan	11.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	219	311	338		54.0	56.0	65.4	
Sri Lanka	23.2			23.3	1 483							
Turkey	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	477		555					
North and Central Asia	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	62	41	62		72.1		82.3	
Armenia	29.7	29.6		29.7	270		263	264	99.2		89.0	89.8
Azerbaijan		25.6		25.4	630	332						
Georgia	22.8	22.5	21.8	21.8	311	293	293		93.8		38.6	
Kazakhstan	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	59		34	34	55.1		91.4	90.3
Kyrgyzstan			2.2	2.2	98	96		177	90.0	91.1		
Russian Federation	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	54	32	57		74.2		80.9	
Tajikistan				4.4	213	198			71.6			
Turkmenistan			6.5	6.8	45	51			73.5	81.2		
Uzbekistan		8.6	9.4	9.9	170	192			79.0	87.3		
Pacific	1.3				110	110		111	33.9			
American Samoa												
Australia	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	105	106		106	35.0			
Cook Islands												
Fiji					167	188			44.5	49.2		
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati						827						
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)						343			15.9	17.5		
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	15.3				352	350	355	356	57.0	62.8	65.6	65.4
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea					41	43			3.2	3.5		
Samoa												
Solomon Islands					43	50			2.1	2.4		
Tonga						944				27.0		
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu						88			21.6	23.9		
Asia and the Pacific	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	158	192	246	248				
LLDC					67	60			44.1			
LDC	7.0				143	163				17.6		
ASEAN				4.2	173	234			36.8			
ECO	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	133		156				72.7	
SAARC	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.2	519	816	834	834		43.6		
Central Asia		6.2	6.5	6.6	93	76			63.6			
Pacific island developing econ.					51	54			5.3	5.7		
Low income countries	6.0				149	165				25.7		
Lower middle income countries	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.4	214	320	434	439				
Upper middle income countries	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	75		81				79.8	
High income countries	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	247	257	263	263	37.6	41.5	41.9	41.8
Africa		3.6			58	73			24.9			
Europe		47.1	45.7	45.9	971	1 062				82.9		
Latin America and Carib.	4.4		6.1	6.1	141	154			18.0	16.8		
North America	12.4	10.3	15.5	15.6	387	407			46.6			
Other countries/areas			2.3	2.8	89	102			42.5	38.8		
World	8.3	8.1	9.1	9.1	199	225						

IV.5 Asian highway

	Primary		Class I		Class II		Class III		Below Class III		Total	
	Km		Km		Km		Km		Km		Km	
	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008	2004	2008
East and North-East Asia	5 717	16 436	386	2 831	3 433	7 824	2 353	3 572	4 944	3 110	33 553	34 508
China	4 140	14 859	189	2 076	2 749	6 280	2 008	3 460	1 443	32	25 929	26 707
DPR Korea	0	0	0	492	0	15	0	0	0	220	1 320	1 462
Hong Kong, China												
Japan	1 111	1 111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 111	1 111
Macao, China												
Mongolia	0	0	0	8	440	1 343	345	112	3 501	2 858	4 286	4 321
Republic of Korea	466	466	197	255	244	186	0	0	0	0	907	907
South-East Asia	1 323	1 397	3 237	4 475	6 043	11 278	10 170	4 590	2 630	1 852	23 594	23 776
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	398	453	743	883	199	2	1 340	1 338
Indonesia	335	409	18	592	1 600	3 219	1 965	0	0	0	3 952	4 254
Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	0	244	2 375	1 967	0	107	2 378	2 318
Malaysia	795	795	67	148	733	636	0	0	0	0	1 595	1 579
Myanmar	0	0	147	173	144	35	983	1 585	1 729	1 216	3 003	3 009
Philippines	0	0	17	161	27	2 818	2 872	0	451	388	3 517	3 517
Singapore	11	11	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
Thailand	182	182	2 572	3 049	1 226	1 723	1 128	155	0	2	5 112	5 111
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	0	0	408	344	1 915	2 150	104	0	251	137	2 678	2 631
South and South-West Asia	2 322	2 865	2 842	11 912	12 361	13 736	17 869	9 787	6 060	3 230	41 454	41 690
Afghanistan	0	0	0	10	621	2 519	77	0	3 549	1 718	4 247	4 247
Bangladesh	0	0	20	92	441	1 648	476	0	868	25	1 805	1 765
Bhutan	0	0	0	6	6	42	0	42	161	75	167	165
India	0	90	484	4 069	0	1 675	10 869	5 699	105	117	11 458	11 810
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	752	1 160	1 067	3 788	9 334	6 186	0	0	0	0	11 153	11 134
Maldives												
Nepal	0	0	0	5	311	352	1 003	949	12	8	1 326	1 314
Pakistan	358	358	1 116	1 436	160	523	2 569	1 886	1 174	1 174	5 377	5 377
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	49	269	355	190	133	191	113	650	650
Turkey	1 212	1 257	155	2 457	1 219	436	2 685	1 078	0	0	5 271	5 228
North and Central Asia	0	0	1 706	4 770	12 796	23 653	19 311	10 199	8 629	3 378	42 670	42 102
Armenia	0	0	142	147	377	766	479	13	0	40	998	966
Azerbaijan	0	0	82	280	1 012	1 184	348	0	0	0	1 670	1 464
Georgia	0	0	8	52	788	1 049	358	0	0	0	1 154	1 101
Kazakhstan	0	0	72	557	767	5 431	10 004	6 393	2 346	475	13 189	12 958
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	109	464	940	511	337	720	309	1 695	1 695
Russian Federation	0	0	1 147	2 340	8 334	12 211	3 210	666	4 178	1 624	16 869	16 841
Tajikistan	0	0	0	30	289	971	603	0	1 033	906	1 925	1 907
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	60	0	0	2 180	2 120	24	24	2 204	2 204
Uzbekistan	0	0	255	1 195	765	1 101	1 618	670	328	0	2 966	2 966
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Australia												
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	9 362	20 698	8 171	23 988	34 633	56 491	49 703	28 148	22 263	11 570	141 271	142 076
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												

IV.6 Passenger cars; Road traffic deaths

	Passenger cars			Road traffic deaths	
	Per 1,000 population			Number	Per 100,000 population
	2002	2003	2007	2007	2007
East and North-East Asia	51	53	55	234 095	15.3
China	8	10	22	220 783	16.7
DPR Korea					
Hong Kong, China		52	54		
Japan	428	433	325	6 639	5.2
Macao, China	118	125	143		
Mongolia	26	28	42	507	19.3
Republic of Korea	205	215	248	6 166	13.0
South-East Asia			41	102 573	17.9
Brunei Darussalam	330	395	649	54	14.3
Cambodia				1 749	12.8
Indonesia			42	37 438	16.1
Lao PDR			2	1 075	18.1
Malaysia	211	225		6 282	23.2
Myanmar		4	6	11 422	24.3
Philippines	10		11	17 557	19.8
Singapore	97	97	113	214	4.7
Thailand	52	54		12 492	18.4
Timor-Leste				186	17.5
Viet Nam			13	14 104	16.6
South and South-West Asia	10	10		311 126	18.3
Afghanistan			15	10 593	36.3
Bangladesh			1	20 038	13.9
Bhutan	12		30	95	13.8
India	7	8		196 445	16.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	24		13	25 491	35.7
Maldives		5	10	56	18.4
Nepal	3		3	4 245	15.0
Pakistan	7		9	41 494	25.2
Sri Lanka	13		18	2 603	12.8
Turkey	66	66	88	10 066	14.4
North and Central Asia	132	136	176	48 674	22.3
Armenia			96	417	13.6
Azerbaijan	43	49		1 099	12.5
Georgia	55	56	95	737	16.7
Kazakhstan	72	77	141	4 714	30.5
Kyrgyzstan	38	37	44	1 214	23.6
Russian Federation	156	161	206	35 972	25.1
Tajikistan			29	951	14.4
Turkmenistan			81	926	19.1
Uzbekistan				2 644	10.0
Pacific		416	433	3 191	9.2
American Samoa					
Australia		524	545	1 616	7.7
Cook Islands				6	30.2
Fiji	85	90	113	59	7.1
French Polynesia					
Guam					
Kiribati			99	7	7.4
Marshall Islands				1	1.9
Micronesia (F.S.)			16	16	14.5
Nauru				1	9.8
New Caledonia					
New Zealand	613	574	615	423	10.0
Niue					
Northern Mariana Islands					
Palau				3	14.9
Papua New Guinea			6	901	14.1
Samoa				24	13.2
Solomon Islands				84	16.9
Tonga				7	6.8
Tuvalu				1	10.2
Vanuatu				42	18.9
Asia and the Pacific	39	40	43	699 659	17.2
LLDC			40	28 480	20.8
LDC			4	49 617	18.3
ASEAN			41	102 387	17.9
ECO	27		33	99 192	24.6
SAARC	7	8		275 569	17.7
Central Asia				12 702	17.0
Pacific island developing econ.			20	1 152	12.3
Low income countries			5	51 371	16.9
Lower middle income countries	12	13		549 483	17.1
Upper middle income countries	108	109	135	83 686	24.8
High income countries	371	376	322	15 112	7.1
Africa			27	294 484	30.9
Europe	398	401	429	58 770	10.0
Latin America and Carib.		106	124	96 721	17.0
North America		476	443	45 531	13.6
Other countries/areas				38 861	25.4
World	102	103	107	1 234 026	18.5

IV.7 Energy consumption for transport by transport type

	Aviation			Road			Rail			Total		
	Thousand tons of oil equivalent											
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008
East and North-East Asia	11 905	21 251	30 483	98 424	151 315	211 533	14 750	16 976	14 584	126 869	191 872	264 134
China	863	5 551	12 200	21 008	46 628	113 032	12 489	14 588	12 223	36 998	73 066	154 905
DPR Korea				1 560	563	405				1 560	563	405
Hong Kong, China	1 897	2 803	4 774	1 479	3 745	1 422				1 481	3 745	1 422
Japan	6 931	10 213	9 393	63 381	77 910	69 084	1 751	1 828	1 832	71 753	87 936	78 029
Macao, China												
Mongolia	4	19	34	383	259	414	138	69	123	522	328	538
Republic of Korea	2 209	2 666	4 081	10 613	22 210	27 175	372	491	406	14 555	26 234	28 834
South-East Asia	5 772	12 800	17 140	30 121	57 732	74 174				32 553	61 945	78 223
Brunei Darussalam	38	69	95	188	274	380				188	274	380
Cambodia		19	31		286	382					286	385
Indonesia	625	1 143	2 230	9 639	18 880	23 529				210 712	21 267	25 827
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	654	1 576	2 113	4 845	10 489	14 116		4	15	4 845	10 499	14 306
Myanmar	30	66	64	421	1 105	1 082				421	1 109	1 114
Philippines	539	903	1 193	3 870	6 930	6 866	2	6	10	4 588	8 242	7 608
Singapore	1 900	6 017	7 226	1 342	1 968	2 393	16	25	36	1 358	1 993	2 429
Thailand	1 884	2 790	3 705	8 558	14 452	17 640	105	99	97	9 030	14 611	17 799
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	100	217	484	1 259	3 348	7 786	19	21	44	1 412	3 663	8 374
South and South-West Asia	3 406	5 791	9 318	48 557	73 662	106 144	4 932	2 902	3 933	54 787	78 425	113 344
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	92	127	219	394	740	1 800	52	109	212	544	996	2 299
Bhutan												
India	1 786	2 396	4 746	21 667	28 500	40 829	4 308	2 209	3 241	26 560	31 267	45 324
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	501	910	1 088	13 030	24 220	37 530				13 030	24 220	37 551
Maldives												
Nepal	17	57	72	110	269	308	0	1	1	111	270	308
Pakistan	470	769	804	4 213	7 937	10 548	286	292	286	4 499	8 229	10 834
Sri Lanka	61	272	300	729	1 478	1 732	27	22	26	819	1 685	1 960
Turkey	480	1 261	2 088	8 413	10 518	13 397	259	270	167	9 224	11 758	15 067
North and Central Asia	20 182	9 824	13 401	63 463	41 213	55 337	7 222	5 588	6 504	129 375	83 988	110 236
Armenia	199	63	58	1 016	197	307		6	8	1 049	207	318
Azerbaijan	239	120	500	1 103	666	1 635		33	82	1 337	737	1 780
Georgia	202	15	41	1 168	310	582	127	49	30	1 335	358	635
Kazakhstan	1 205	292	443	4 130	2 745	4 336	1 014	409	506	5 453	3 429	5 185
Kyrgyzstan	88	39	405	1 040	168	498		4	5	1 053	177	506
Russian Federation	18 155	8 988	11 741	52 020	34 380	45 203	6 081	4 957	5 774	115 872	74 475	97 238
Tajikistan	15	3	4	252	15	101		3	2	269	18	103
Turkmenistan				841	675	964		13	19	930	688	983
Uzbekistan	78	303	210	1 892	2 058	1 710		114	79	2 076	3 899	3 489
Pacific	3 224	5 161	6 356	21 316	26 051	27 664	719	758	869	24 071	29 840	32 356
American Samoa												
Australia	2 495	4 269	5 182	18 710	22 330	23 376	714	750	861	21 111	25 657	27 611
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	729	893	1 174	2 607	3 721	4 288	5	8	8	2 961	4 183	4 745
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	44 489	54 828	76 698	261 880	349 973	474 852	27 766	26 379	26 092	367 656	446 070	598 293
LLDC	1 846	896	1 725	10 768	7 051	10 273		652	824	12 800	9 752	13 209
LDC	138	269	387	926	2 401	3 571				1 076	2 662	4 107
ASEAN	5 772	12 800	17 140	30 121	57 732	74 174				32 553	61 945	78 223
ECO	3 077	3 697	5 541	34 914	49 002	70 719		1 138	1 145	37 872	53 155	75 498
SAARC	2 426	3 621	6 142	27 113	38 924	55 217	4 673	2 632	3 766	32 533	42 447	60 726
Central Asia	2 027	835	1 660	11 442	6 833	10 133		631	730	13 503	9 513	12 998
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries	242	311	795	3 778	3 147	4 575				3 958	3 420	5 120
Lower middle income countries	6 814	14 441	26 005	76 243	131 650	225 940	17 501	17 487	16 187	100 530	167 511	278 594
Upper middle income countries	21 233	13 147	17 972	83 541	83 018	116 218	7 354	5 673	6 543	149 761	125 118	171 127
High income countries	16 200	26 929	31 925	98 318	132 158	128 119	2 858	3 102	3 143	113 406	150 021	143 451
Africa	4 783	7 363	9 521	34 364	48 001	66 537				36 525	52 144	71 912
Europe	33 407	48 092	56 835	266 132	299 411	328 793	10 154	9 433	9 584	294 076	329 595	362 589
Latin America and Carib.	7 898	12 230	13 672	95 135	131 252	173 261	1 519	1 321	1 680	103 110	142 847	186 804
North America	81 045	92 838	82 489	424 366	529 978	562 511	12 826	12 205	12 795	530 687	640 379	658 175
Other countries/areas	10 662	12 282	14 580	43 997	59 958	85 118				45 372	62 051	86 822
World	182 284	227 634	253 794	1 125 873	1 418 573	1 691 073	53 130	50 147	51 062	1 576 344	1 940 040	2 299 371

IV.8 CO₂ emissions from transport by transport type

	Aviation			Road			Rail			Total		
	Million tons of CO ₂											
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008
East and North-East Asia	35	63	90	290	445	618	47.0	47.6	34.0	380	566	770
China	3	16	36	61	136	330	44.8	45.7	32.3	117	218	453
DPR Korea				5	2	1				5	2	1
Hong Kong, China	6	8	14	4	11	4				5	11	4
Japan	21	30	28	187	229	203	0.9	0.7	0.7	210	256	226
Macao, China												
Mongolia	0	0	0	1	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.4	2	1	2
Republic of Korea	6	8	12	32	65	79	0.9	1.0	0.7	43	78	84
South-East Asia	17	38	51	90	172	217				97	185	230
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	1	1	1				1	1	1
Cambodia		0	0		1	1					1	1
Indonesia	2	3	7	29	56	69				32	63	76
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	2	5	6	14	31	41				14	31	42
Myanmar	0	0	0	1	3	3				1	3	3
Philippines	2	3	4	12	21	20	0.0			14	25	23
Singapore	6	18	22	4	6	7				4	6	7
Thailand	6	8	11	26	43	51	0.3	0.3	0.3	27	44	51
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	0	1	1	4	10	23	0.1			4	11	25
South and South-West Asia	10	17	28	146	220	313	16.0	6.6	8.9	166	233	332
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	0	0	1	1	2	5	0.2	0.3	0.7	2	3	7
Bhutan												
India	5	7	14	66	86	121	14.1	4.6	6.9	82	92	132
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1	3	3	39	72	110				39	72	110
Maldives												
Nepal	0	0	0	0	1	1				0	1	1
Pakistan	1	2	2	13	24	31	0.9	0.9	0.9	14	25	32
Sri Lanka	0	1	1	2	4	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	5	6
Turkey	1	4	6	25	31	40	0.7	0.6	0.5	28	35	45
North and Central Asia	60	29	40	185	120	161	20.2	7.7	7.7	332	213	279
Armenia	1	0	0	3	1	1				3	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	0	1	3	2	5			0.2	3	2	5
Georgia	1	0	0	3	1	2	0.1	0.0		4	1	2
Kazakhstan	4	1	1	12	8	13	1.4	0.9	1.3	14	9	14
Kyrgyzstan	1	0	1	3	0	1				3	0	1
Russian Federation	54	27	35	152	101	132	18.7	6.5	6.0	296	188	243
Tajikistan	0	0	0	1	0	0				1	0	0
Turkmenistan				2	2	3				2	2	3
Uzbekistan	0	1	1	5	6	5		0.3	0.2	6	10	9
Pacific	10	15	19	62	76	81				70	86	94
American Samoa												
Australia	7	13	15	55	65	68	1.7	1.8	2.0	61	74	80
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	2	3	3	8	11	13				9	12	14
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	132	163	227	773	1 033	1 390	85.3	63.9	52.8	1 046	1 283	1 704
LLDC	6	3	5	31	20	30				34	26	36
LDC	0	1	1	3	7	10				3	8	12
ASEAN	17	38	51	90	172	217				97	185	230
ECO	9	11	16	103	145	207		2.8	3.0	110	156	220
SAARC	7	11	18	82	117	163	15.2	5.9	8.5	100	126	177
Central Asia	6	3	5	33	20	29			1.6	36	26	36
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries	1	1	2	11	9	13				12	10	15
Lower middle income countries	20	43	77	227	391	662	60.8	52.1	41.0	308	498	813
Upper middle income countries	63	39	53	246	244	340	20.8	8.0	7.9	395	337	460
High income countries	48	80	95	289	389	374	3.5	3.5	3.3	332	439	417
Africa	14	22	28	102	142	197				107	153	212
Europe	99	142	168	785	887	953	17.6	12.5	12.3	853	958	1 032
Latin America and Carib.	23	36	41	263	369	474	3.9	3.1	4.0	287	402	513
North America	239	275	244	1 233	1 535	1 583	38.3	36.3	37.3	1 544	1 857	1 854
Other countries/areas	32	36	43	130	177	252				135	183	257
World	539	675	752	3 287	4 143	4 848	146.7	117.3	107.7	4 584	5 659	6 605

IV.9 International travellers

	Inbound tourism – Arrivals						Outbound tourism – Departures				
	Thousands						Thousands				
	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia *	41 313	58 349	85 939	100 939	98 045	111 571					
China	20 034	31 229	46 809	53 049	50 875	55 665	4 520	10 473	31 026	45 844	47 656
DPR Korea											
Hong Kong, China		8 814	14 773	17 320	16 926	20 085			72 300	81 911	81 958
Japan	3 345	4 757	6 728	8 351	6 790	8 611	15 298	17 819	17 404	15 987	15 446
Macao, China	4 202	5 197	9 014	10 610	10 402	11 926	46	144	295	229	206
Mongolia	108	137	339	446	433	456					
Republic of Korea	3 753	5 322	6 023	6 891	7 818	8 798	3 819	5 508	10 080	11 996	9 494
South-East Asia	28 400	36 076	48 543	61 759	62 085	69 618					
Brunei Darussalam			126	226	157						
Cambodia			1 333	2 001	2 046	2 399	31	41	568	786	340
Indonesia	4 324	5 064	5 002	6 234	6 324	7 003	1 782	2 205	4 106	5 486	5 053
Lao PDR	60	191	672	1 295	1 239						
Malaysia	7 469	10 222	16 431	22 052	23 646	24 577	20 642	30 532			
Myanmar	117	208	232	193	243	311					
Philippines	1 760	1 992	2 623	3 139	3 017	3 520	1 615	1 670	2 144		
Singapore	6 070	6 062	7 079	7 778	7 488	9 161	2 867	4 444	5 159	6 828	6 961
Thailand	6 952	9 579	11 567	14 584	14 150	15 842	1 820	1 909	3 047	3 908	4 535
Timor-Leste				19	27						
Viet Nam	1 351	2 140	3 478	4 236	3 747	5 050					
South and South-West Asia *	4 233	6 085	8 147	10 256	9 888	11 070					
Afghanistan											
Bangladesh	156	199	208	467	267		830	1 128	1 767	875	2 254
Bhutan	5	8	14	28	23	27					
India	2 124	2 649	3 919	5 283	5 168	5 584	3 056	4 416	7 185	10 868	11 067
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	489	1 342	1 889	2 034			1 000	2 286			
Maldives	315	467	395	683	656	792	32	42	77	123	
Nepal	363	464	375	500	510		100	155	373	561	589
Pakistan	378	557	798	823	855	914					
Sri Lanka	403	400	549	438	448	654	504	524	727	966	963
Turkey	7 083	9 586	20 273	24 994	25 506	27 000	3 981	5 284	8 246	9 870	10 493
North and Central Asia											
Armenia	12	45	319	558	575	684		111	269	516	526
Azerbaijan			861	1 409	1 430	1 495		1 326	1 830	2 162	
Georgia	85	387	560	1 290	1 500	2 033	228	315	857	1 872	1 980
Kazakhstan		1 471	3 143	3 447	3 118	3 393		1 247	3 004	5 243	
Kyrgyzstan	36	59	319	2 435	2 147		42	47	201	1 521	
Russian Federation							21 329	18 371	28 416	36 538	
Tajikistan		4						6			
Turkmenistan	218	3	12				21	78	33		
Uzbekistan	92	302	242	1 069	1 215			217	572	1 150	
Pacific *	8 083	9 632	10 982	11 103	10 917	11 580					
American Samoa	34	44	24				40	41	35		
Australia	3 726	4 931	5 499	5 586	5 584	5 885	2 519	3 498	4 756	5 808	6 285
Cook Islands	48	73	88	95	101	102	6	9	13	13	12
Fiji	318	294	545	585	542	632	68	83	109	124	125
French Polynesia	172	252	208	196	160	154	63				
Guam	1 362	1 287	1 228	1 142	1 053	1 196					
Kiribati	3	5	5	4	4	5					
Marshall Islands	6	5	9	6	5						
Micronesia (F.S.)		21	19	26							
Nauru											
New Caledonia	86	110	101	104	99	99	59	69	96	112	119
New Zealand	1 409	1 789	2 383	2 459	2 458	2 525	920	1 283	1 872	1 965	1 917
Niue	2	2	3	5	5	6		1	2	2	2
Northern Mariana Islands	669	517	498	388	345	375					
Palau	53	58	86	83	84						
Papua New Guinea	42	58	69	120	124	147	51	52			
Samoa	68	88	102	122	129	129			52	53	44
Solomon Islands	11	5	9	16	19						
Tonga	29	35	42	49	51	45					
Tuvalu	1	1	1	2	2	2		3	2		
Vanuatu	44	58	62	91	101	97	11	12	14	19	
Asia and the Pacific *	82 029	110 143	153 611	184 057	180 936	203 838					
LLDC											
LDC											
ASEAN											
ECO											
SAARC											
Central Asia											
Pacific island developing econ.											
Low income countries											
Lower middle income countries											
Upper middle income countries											
High income countries											
Africa *	18 859	26 462	35 368	44 379	46 021	49 376					
Europe *	304 085	385 638	439 447	485 193	461 509	476 550					
Middle East *	13 704	24 090	36 271	55 237	52 886	60 332					
Americas *	109 011	128 193	133 322	147 953	140 722	149 765					
Other countries/areas											
World	527 689	674 527	798 019	916 818	882 074	939 860					

* Aggregates calculated by UNWTO. Please refer to technical notes page 277 for further details;

IV.10 Tourism expenditure

	Inbound tourism expenditure						Outbound tourism expenditure					
	Million US dollars			% of GDP			Million US dollars			% of GDP		
	1995	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	1995	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009
East and North-East Asia *	31 340	64 967	101 166	122 383	0.8	0.9	66 345	87 392	108 730	128 941	1.1	1.0
China	8 730	29 296	39 675	45 814	1.3	0.8	3 688	21 759	43 700	54 900	0.9	0.9
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	7 760	10 294	16 450	22 951	5.8	7.8	10 497	13 305	15 669	17 534	7.5	7.4
Japan	3 224	6 630	10 305	13 199	0.1	0.2	36 764	27 309	25 146	27 866	0.6	0.5
Macao, China	3 102	7 618	17 637		66.2	83.2		552	901		4.8	4.3
Mongolia	21	177	235	244	7.7	5.6	20	126	210	259	5.5	5.0
Republic of Korea	5 150	5 806	9 819	9 765	0.7	1.2	6 341	15 406	15 040	17 669	1.8	1.8
South-East Asia	27 403	34 982	53 546	67 965	3.9	3.6	14 828	23 869	35 408	41 793	2.6	2.4
Brunei Darussalam		191	254		2.0	2.4		374	477		3.9	4.5
Cambodia	53	840	1 185	1 260	13.3	11.0	8	97	104	198	1.5	1.0
Indonesia	5 229	4 522	5 598	6 980	1.6	1.0	2 172	3 584	5 316	6 428	1.3	1.0
Lao PDR	25	147	268		5.4	4.8	30	16	83		0.6	1.5
Malaysia	3 969	8 847	15 772	17 819	6.4	8.2	2 314	3 711	6 493	7 873	2.7	3.4
Myanmar	151	68			0.6		18	31			0.3	
Philippines	1 136	2 265	2 330	2 783	2.3	1.5	422	1 279	2 444	3 389	1.3	1.5
Singapore	7 611	6 211	9 364	14 124	5.1	5.3	4 663	10 072	14 964	16 733	8.3	8.4
Thailand	8 043	9 576	15 663	19 760	5.4	5.9	4 275	3 803	4 339	4 936	2.2	1.6
Timor-Leste			18			2.7			40			5.9
Viet Nam		2 300	3 050	4 450	4.3	3.3		900	1 100	1 470	1.7	1.2
South and South-West Asia *	3 404	9 407	14 855	18 885	0.5	0.6	2 308	11 954	20 465	23 394	0.7	0.8
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	25	70	70	81	0.1	0.1	234	136	249	261	0.2	0.3
Bhutan	5	19	32	35	2.3	2.6			39			3.1
India	2 581	7 493	11 136	14 160	0.9	0.9	996	6 187	9 310	10 628	0.7	0.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	67	791	2 012		0.4	0.6	241	3 723	9 108		1.8	2.5
Maldives	211	287	608	714	38.2	47.6	31	70	97		9.3	7.6
Nepal	177	132	371	388	1.6	2.9	136	163	433	403	2.0	3.4
Pakistan	110	182	269	363	0.2	0.2	446	1 280	685	925	1.2	0.4
Sri Lanka	226	429	350	576	1.8	0.8	186	314	411	453	1.3	1.0
Turkey	4 957	18 152	21 250	20 807	3.8	3.5	911	2 872	4 147	4 826	0.6	0.7
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	1	220	334	403	4.5	3.9	3	236	326	392	4.8	3.8
Azerbaijan	70	78	353	621	0.6	0.8	146	164	380	745	1.2	0.9
Georgia	6	241	476	659	3.8	4.4	23	169	181	199	2.6	1.7
Kazakhstan	122	701	963	1 005	1.2	0.9	283	753	1 113	1 221	1.3	1.0
Kyrgyzstan	5	73	459	284	3.0	10.0	7	58	267	271	2.4	5.8
Russian Federation												
Tajikistan		2	2	4	0.1	0.0		4	6	18	0.2	0.1
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan		28	99		0.2	0.3						
Pacific *	13 818	25 876	33 533	39 426	2.9	2.9	6 897	14 708	20 855	26 493	1.6	1.8
American Samoa												
Australia	8 125	16 848	25 384	30 103	2.2	2.5	5 167	11 255	17 575	22 535	1.5	1.7
Cook Islands	28	91			49.5							
Fiji	291	486	422		16.2	13.8	64	106	94		3.5	3.1
French Polynesia	326	522	438		14.1	9.7		303	164		8.2	3.6
Guam												
Kiribati	2	3	3		2.9	2.1		9	11		8.8	8.3
Marshall Islands								0			0.3	
Micronesia (F.S.)								6			2.3	
Nauru												
New Caledonia	108	149	141		2.4	1.5		122	170		2.0	1.8
New Zealand	2 318	5 203	4 586	4 855	4.6	3.9	1 259	2 676	2 536	3 013	2.4	2.2
Niue	2	1	2									
Northern Mariana Islands	655											
Palau		97			67.2			2			1.1	
Papua New Guinea	25	4	1		0.1	0.0	58	56	29		1.1	0.4
Samoa	35	79	116		18.1	22.2	3	9	11		2.1	2.0
Solomon Islands	16	3	4	3	0.8	0.6	14	5	32		1.1	4.4
Tonga	10	15	16		5.7	4.6		4	7		1.5	2.1
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu	45	85			20.9		5	11			2.7	
Asia and the Pacific *	75 965	135 233	203 101	248 659	1.1	1.1	90 378	137 923	185 458	220 621	1.1	1.0
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries												
Africa *	8 496	21 989	28 780	31 677	2.2	2.0	6 018	10 299	17 292	20 329	1.0	1.2
Europe *	209 671	349 763	410 932	406 255	2.4	2.3	205 807	347 364	397 119	399 379	2.4	2.3
Middle East *	10 260	26 599	42 022	50 293			12 241	29 849	50 491	53 316		
Americas *	98 485	145 629	166 186	182 168			72 901	114 439	134 346	148 276		
Other countries/areas **							15 532	39 337	66 315	77 132		
World	402 877	679 211	851 020	919 053	1.5	1.5	402 877	679 211	851 020	919 053	1.5	1.5

* Aggregates calculated by UNWTO. Please refer technical notes page 277 for further details; ** Value represent the difference between tourism expenditures and receipts which theoretically should be equal to 0.

Technical notes

Demographic trends

Population

Population (thousands; % change per annum)

De facto mid-year population, covering all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (thousands); weighted averages using population as weight (% change per annum). Missing data are not imputed.

Crude birth/death rate (per 1,000 population)

Birth: The number of births during a given period divided by the total number of person-years lived by the population during that period (person-years for a calendar year is approximated as the mid-year population). **Death:** The number of deaths occurring during a period divided by the person-years for that period. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Fertility rate (live births per woman)

The average number of live births per woman. This represents the number of live births a woman will have by the end of her reproductive period assuming the current prevailing age-specific fertility rates continue throughout her childbearing life. **Indicator calculations:** Number of births divided by the number of women. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using women aged 15-49 as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

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

The average number of births a 15-19 year old woman will experience. **Indicator calculations:** The number of live births to women aged 15-19 divided by the number of women in the same age group. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using women aged 15-19 as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Population/Child sex ratio (males/boys per 100 females/girls)

Population: The ratio of the number of males to females expressed per 100. **Child:** The ratio of boys aged 0-14 years to girls aged 0-14 years, expressed per 100. **Indicator calculations:** Male/boy population divided by the female/girl population. **Aggregate**

calculations: Sum of individual country values for the male/boy population divided by the sum of individual country values of the female/girl population. Missing data are not imputed.

Life expectancy at birth, females/males (years)

The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life. Missing data are not imputed.

Child/elderly population (% of population)

Children: Children aged 0-14. **Elderly:** People aged 65 or older. **Indicator calculations:** The percentage of the child/elderly population in the total population. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values for the children/elderly population divided by sum of the individual country values of the population. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of population data: WPP2010. *Estimated demographic trends are projections based on censuses, administrative data and surveys provided by countries through an annual questionnaire. Population data from all sources are evaluated by the UN for completeness, accuracy and consistency.* **Data obtained:** 03-07 May 2011.

Urbanization

Urban defined

There is no common definition in the region of what is "urban". Definitions of urban areas may be based on administrative criteria, population size and/or density, economic functions or availability of certain infrastructure and services or other criteria. Because many countries define "urban" according to administrative criteria, urbanization levels and urban population growth rates may be underreported. Additionally, most growth occurs in the urban periphery, which may be beyond the boundary of "urban" and therefore may not be reflected in official statistics. Cross-country comparability of statistics related to urbanization is therefore limited.

Urban population (% of population; % change per annum)

Population living in areas classified as urban according to the administrative criteria used by each country or area. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using population (% of population) and urban population (% change per annum) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

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Urban slum population (% of urban population)

Urban slum households, reported as a share of the urban population. A slum household is a group of individuals living under the same roof who lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following: security of tenure, structural quality and durability of dwelling, access to safe water, access to sanitation facilities, and sufficient living area. Urban slum households are located within an area classified as urban according to administrative criteria used by each country or area. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using urban population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Population density (population per km²)

Number of people per km² of surface area. Total surface area comprises total land, inland and tidal water areas. **Indicator calculations:** Population divided by surface area (from FAO, AQUASTAT database, on 07 January 2011). **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values of population divided by the sum of individual country surface areas. Missing data are not imputed.

Population living in urban agglomerations (thousands)

An agglomeration is defined as a city or town proper, together with the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside of, but adjacent to, the city boundaries. Data are presented for agglomerations of 750,000 or more inhabitants. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of population and urbanization rate data: WPP2010. Estimated demographic trends are projections based on censuses, administrative data and surveys provided by countries through an annual questionnaire. Population data from all sources are evaluated by the United Nations for completeness, accuracy and consistency. **Data obtained on:** 03 May 2011.

Source of slum population data: United Nations MDG Indicators Database. **Data obtained on:** 20 January 2011.

Source of population of urban agglomerations data: World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision (database accessible at <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.htm>). Wherever possible, data are classified according to the concept of urban agglomeration, using the metropolitan area or city proper. The United Nations makes some adjustments in conformance with the urban

agglomeration concept. **Data obtained on:** 11 February 2011.

International migration**Foreign population (thousands, % of population)**

The estimated number of international immigrants, male and female, in the middle of the indicated year; generally represents the number of persons born in a country other than where they live. When data on the place of birth are unavailable, the number of non-citizens is used as a proxy for the number of international immigrants. The foreign population includes refugees, some of whom may not be foreign-born. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (thousands) and as weighted averages using population as weight (% of total population). Missing data are not imputed.

Net migration rate (per 1,000 population)

International immigrants minus emigrants divided by the average population of the receiving country over a period. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of foreign population data: United Nations, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2008). Most estimates are based on data from population censuses held during the decennial rounds of censuses. Population census data are supplemented with data from population registers and nationally representative surveys. **Data obtained on:** 25 August 2009.

Source of migration rate data: WPP2010. Estimated demographic trends are projections based on censuses, administrative data and surveys provided by countries through an annual questionnaire. Population data from all sources are evaluated by the UN for completeness, accuracy and consistency. **Data obtained on:** 03 May 2011.

Health**Child health****Live birth defined**

A live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other

evidence of life – such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles – whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. Each product of such a birth is considered a live birth.

Infant/under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)

The infant/under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of 1 (infant mortality) or 5 (under-five mortality). These calculations are, strictly speaking, not rates (i.e., the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. A life table is a statistical representation of the probability of a person surviving for each additional year of life; i.e., the probability of surviving one more year, then based on survival of one additional year, the probability of an additional one year. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods; weighted averages using live births (from WPP2010) as weight.

Infant/under-five mortality (thousand deaths)

The number of infant/under-five deaths is only estimated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. **Aggregate calculations:** Data in thousands are estimated as the number of infants/children under 5 for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the infant/under-five mortality rate.

Children under 5 underweight (% of children under 5; thousands)

The percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose weight for age is less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population. The international reference population, often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics as a reference for the United States and later adopted by WHO. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods; weighted averages using children 0-59 months (WPP2010) as weight. Data in thousands are estimated from the total number of children under 5 for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the aggregate percentage of underweight children.

Children under 1 immunized against measles; total, poorest and richest quintiles (% of children under 1)

Children under 1 year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine. Note that it is generally recommended for children to be immunized against measles at the age of 9 months. Poorest and richest quintiles of the population are based on income data. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods (poorest and richest quintile are not aggregated); weighted averages using children aged 1 year (WPP2010) as weight.

Children under 1 not immunized against measles (thousands)

Children under 1 year of age who have not received at least one dose of a measles vaccine (only estimated for economic, regional and subregional groupings). **Aggregate calculations:** Data in thousands are estimated as the number of children under 1 for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the percentage of children not immunized against the measles (1 minus the percentage of children immunized against measles).

DPT3 immunization rate for 1-year olds (% of 1-year olds)

The percentage of 1-year olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using children aged 1 year (WPP2010) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of child health data (except underweight children): WHO Global Health Observatory (WHO/GHO) Database, World Health Statistics. Data are collected from countries by WHO/UNICEF. *Infant and under-5 mortality:* Based on country-level data from vital registration systems, national censuses, household surveys conducted by global programmes, and multi-purpose surveys conducted without international sponsorship. To search national data sources that might be overlooked, UNICEF conducts an annual exercise called the Country Reports on Indicators for the Goals (CRING). UNICEF uses country-level microdata in estimating rate. *Measles data:* Data are collected from countries through the ministry of health with the WHO/UNICEF Joint Reporting Form. Three types of data are collected: administrative, survey and official national estimates. *DPT3:* Data have been reported to WHO/

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UNICEF by national authorities. Missing country values are estimated using linear interpolation (for middle gaps) and carrying the previous year's data forward (for end gaps). Data obtained on: 20 June 2011.

Source of data on underweight children: MDG Indicators Database. UNICEF is the primary data custodian. Country-level data are generally obtained from national household surveys, including demographic and health surveys, multiple indicator cluster surveys and national nutrition surveys. **Data obtained on:** 12 January 2011.

Maternal and reproductive health

Maternal mortality (deaths per 100,000 live births, deaths)

Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days after termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and location (domestic or abroad) of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management; but not from accidental or incidental causes. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods, sum of individual country values (deaths) and weighted averages using the number of live births (WPP2010) as weight (per 100,000 live births).

Births attended by skilled health personnel; total, poorest and richest quintiles, rural and urban (% of live births)

Births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) are 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 post-partum period; conducting deliveries on their own; and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they have received a short training course, are not included. Poorest and richest quintiles of the population are based on income data. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods (poorest and richest quintile; and rural and urban disaggregation are not aggregated); weighted averages using the number of live births (WPP2010) as weight.

Births not attended by skilled health personnel (thousands)

Births not attended by skilled health personnel is only calculated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. **Aggregate calculations:** Data in thousands are estimated as the number of births for

each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the percentage of births not attended by skilled health personnel (1 minus the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel).

Contraceptive prevalence rate, 15-49 year old females (% of 15-49 year old females)

The contraceptive prevalence rate is the proportion of women currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, a method of contraception among women of reproductive age (usually aged 15-49). In some countries the denominator is married women only, as (reported) sexual activity outside of marriage is considered rare.

Antenatal care coverage; at least four visits, at least one visit (% of women with a live birth)

At least four visits: Women aged 15-49 with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times with any provider (whether skilled or unskilled). **At least one visit:** Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy. A skilled health worker/attendant is an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor or nurse – who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate post-natal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Both trained and untrained traditional birth attendants are excluded. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods; weighted averages using the number of live births (WPP2010) as weight.

Women lacking antenatal care coverage, at least one visit (thousands)

Women lacking antenatal care coverage is only calculated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. **Aggregate calculations:** Data in thousands are estimated as the number of women with live births for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the percentage of women lacking antenatal care (1 minus the percentage of women with antenatal care coverage).

Source of maternal mortality and antenatal care data: MDG Indicators Database. Based on data from WHO, UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. Sources and methods used to determine maternal mortality vary by country. Primary sources of data include vital registration systems, household surveys (direct and indirect

methods), reproductive-age mortality studies, disease surveillance or sample registration systems, special studies on maternal mortality, and national population censuses. Despite being based on established demographic techniques and empirical data from other countries, the country-specific point estimates obtained through the statistical model do not necessarily represent the true levels of maternal mortality. **Data obtained on:** 07 July 2011.

Source of other maternal health data: WHO/GHO. Microdata are from nationally representative surveys including the demographic and health surveys, the fertility and family surveys, reproductive health surveys with assistance from the Centers for Disease Control in the United States, the multiple-indicator cluster surveys and national family planning, or health, or household, or socio-economic surveys. Survey data from sources other than the national statistical system are included when other data are not available. The data are taken from published survey reports or, in exceptional cases, other published analytic reports. UNICEF/WHO base their estimates on the available data sources and internal verification procedures. **Data obtained from** 20 to 24 June 2011.

HIV and AIDS

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) defined

HIV is a virus that weakens the immune system, ultimately leading to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). HIV destroys the body's ability to fight off infection and disease, which can ultimately lead to death.

Population living with HIV; total, adults, and female adults (number)

Estimated number of people living with HIV. Estimates include all those infected with HIV, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS. Adults is defined as 15 and above and children as 0-14. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

HIV prevalence rate, 15-49 year olds (% of 15-49 year olds)

Individuals aged 15-49 living with HIV. HIV prevalence includes all those infected with HIV, whether or not symptoms of AIDS have developed. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using population aged 15-49 (WPP2010) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

HIV prevalence rate in the capital city for most-at-risk groups (% of most-at-risk group)

The data are based on the capital city of each country. Most-at-risk groups include: **female sex workers**, **injecting drug users**, and **men who have sex with men**. HIV prevalence includes all those infected with HIV whether or not symptoms of AIDS have developed. Percentages are based on the percent of each at-risk group that has HIV.

Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, 15-24 year old females/males (% of 15-24 year old females/males)

Women and men aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS. "Comprehensive correct knowledge" is defined as correctly identifying the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and knowing that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 year old females/males (% of 15-24 year old females/males)

The percent of respondents among 14-24-year olds who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months.

Condom use in most-at-risk groups (% of most-at-risk group)

Female sex workers: Female sex workers who report having used a condom with their most recent client, of sex workers who report having sex with any client in the last 12 months. **Injecting drug users:** Injecting drug users surveyed who used a condom the last time they had sex, of those who have had sex in the last 12 months. **Men who have sex with men:** Men reporting the use of a condom the last time they had anal sex with a male partner.

Population with advanced HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) (% of population with advanced HIV)

Population (adults and children) with advanced HIV infection currently receiving ART according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/ Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS standards).

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Population receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART); females, males and total (number)

Population (adults and children) currently receiving ART according to nationally approved treatment protocols (or WHO/Joint UN Programme on HIV and AIDS standards). **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of the individual country values (number). Missing data are not imputed.

AIDS deaths (number)

Deaths (adults and children) due to AIDS. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of adults living with HIV, HIV in most-at-risk groups, antiretroviral therapy and condom use in most-at-risk groups: UNAIDS, Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2010, *UNAIDS/10.11E/JC1958E* (Geneva, 2010), Annex 1, pp. 178ff. (available from www.unaids.org/documents/20101123_GlobalReport_em.pdf). The estimates have been produced and compiled by UNAIDS/WHO and have been shared with national AIDS programmes for review and comments but are not necessarily the official estimates used by governments. Country-level data are submitted biennially to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS), processed by UNAIDS/WHO and reported under the 25 UNGASS indicators. **Population receiving antiretroviral therapy and condom use in most-at-risk groups:** UNAIDS Global Report cited above, Annex 2, pp. 208ff. Data obtained on: 01 March 2011.

Source of HIV prevalence, advanced HIV with access to antiretroviral therapy, and AIDS deaths: WHO/GHO. **HIV prevalence and AIDS deaths** have been collected from national AIDS programmes and produced and compiled by UNAIDS/WHO. Data are shared with national AIDS programmes for review and comments but are not necessarily the official estimates used by the national Government. **Advanced HIV with access to antiretroviral therapy:** WHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF are responsible for reporting data on this indicator at the international level. They have been compiling country-specific data since 2003, which are collected through two international monitoring and reporting processes: (1) Health-sector response to HIV/AIDS (WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF); (2) Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, UNGASS on HIV/AIDS, 25-27 June 2001 (available from http://data.unaids.org/publications/irc-pub03/aidsdeclaration_en.pdf). **Data obtained on:** 11 March 2011.

Source of comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS and condom use at last high-risk sex: MDG Indicators Database. Data are based on information collected by UNICEF through household surveys, such as Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), reproductive and health surveys, and behavioural surveillance surveys. Nationally representative population-based surveys, such as DHS and MICS, are conducted by national statistical offices or other Government offices under the supervision of national or international agencies. Data obtained on: 28 July 2010.

Malaria and tuberculosis**Malaria cases (per 100,000 population, thousands)**

New cases of malaria reported in a given time period. **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are calculated using population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of the individual country values (thousands); and weighted averages using the population as weight (per 100,000 population). Missing data are not imputed.

Malaria deaths (number)

Deaths caused by malaria in a given time period. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of the individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Tuberculosis prevalence/incidence rate (per 100,000 population)

Prevalence: Cases of tuberculosis (TB), all forms, in a population at a given point in time (sometimes referred to as "point prevalence") expressed per 100,000 population. Includes cases of TB in people with HIV. **Incidence:** New TB cases arising in one year per 100,000 population. Includes cases of TB in people with HIV. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods; weighted averages using population (WPP2010) as weight.

Population living with tuberculosis; new cases of tuberculosis (thousands)

Population living with tuberculosis and new cases of tuberculosis are only calculated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. Population living with tuberculosis is based on TB prevalence rate and new cases of tuberculosis is based on incidence rate. **Aggregate calculations:** Data in thousands are estimated as population for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the tuberculosis prevalence/incidence rate.

Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS (% of new tuberculosis cases)

New and relapsed TB cases detected in a given year under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy “DOTS”. The meaning of “case detection” used here refers to TB that is diagnosed in a patient and reported within the national surveillance system, thence to WHO. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using the number of TB cases per year (WHO/GHO) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of malaria data: WHO World Malaria Programme, World Malaria Report 2010, annexes 7B, p. 185-193 and 7D, p. 203-204; available from www.who.int/malaria/world_malaria_report_2010/en/index.html. The principal data sources are national malaria control programmes (NMCPs) in endemic countries. Standardized data collection forms are sent to each government. Survey data (DHS, MICS and Malaria Indicator Surveys) have been used to complement data submitted by NMCPs. **Data obtained on:** 01 March 2011.

Source of TB data: WHO/GHO. **Prevalence/incidence:** Annual standardized data collection forms are distributed to national tuberculosis control programmes (NTPs) or relevant public health authorities. NTPs that respond to WHO are also asked to update information on earlier years. As a result, case notification and treatment outcome data of a given year may differ from those published previously. Completed forms are collected and reviewed by WHO country offices, regional offices and headquarters. **Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS)** is the name given to the WHO-recommended tuberculosis control strategy. Under DOTS, TB cases are detected and cured with a standard TB control framework. Numbers of new smear-positive cases detected under DOTS programmes are collected as part of routine surveillance recording/reporting (essential DOTS components). Annual case notifications are collected via an annual form distributed to national TB control programmes by WHO regional and country offices. The TB case notifications reported by countries follow WHO recommendations on case definitions; hence, the data are internationally comparable and no adjustments are needed. **Data obtained on:** 05 April 2011.

Other health risks

Years of life lost (YLL); communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases and injuries (% of YLL)

YLL is an estimate of the average number years a person would have lived had he or she not died prematurely; i.e., a measure of premature mortality. YLL per person represents the difference between the standard life expectancy of a person and his or her age at death; if the age exceeds the life expectancy, YLL equals zero. The standard life expectancy value is consistent across countries and generated using a standard life table. A life table is the statistical representation of the probability that a person will survive for an additional year; and based on that probability, the probability of surviving for another year; and so on.

Suicide rate, female and male (per 100,000 population)

The total number of suicides in a given year divided by the respective mid-year population, expressed per 100,000 population. Suicide is defined as the act of deliberately killing oneself.

Smoking prevalence rate; females/males (% of females/males)

Tobacco smoking includes cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products). Current smoking includes both daily and non-daily or occasional smoking. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using population aged 15 and above (WPP2010) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Adolescent tobacco use; females/males (% of population aged 13-15)

Adolescents aged 13-15 who report use of tobacco, including smoking, oral tobacco and snuff, on more than one occasion in the 30 days preceding the survey. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using population aged 13-15 (WPP2010) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

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Alcohol consumption; adults, adults who consume alcohol, females who consume alcohol, and males who consume alcohol (litres per annum)

Total adult alcohol per capita consumption (APC) is defined as the sum of recorded and unrecorded amounts of alcohol consumed per adult (aged 15 years and above) over one calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics (production, import, export and sales or taxation data), while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol that is not taxed and is outside the normal system of governmental control. Under circumstances in which the number of tourists per year is at least the number of inhabitants, the tourist consumption is also taken into account and is deducted from the country's recorded APC. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using population aged 15 and above (WPP2010) as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Distribution of years of life lost: WHO/GHO. WHO uses a standardized questionnaire for data collection. Cause-of-death distributions are estimated from death registration data, together with data from population-based epidemiological studies, disease registers and notifications systems for selected specific causes of death. Causes of death for populations without useable death-registration data are estimated using cause-of-death models together with data from population-based epidemiological studies, disease registers and notification systems for 21 specific causes of death. **Data obtained on:** 20 June 2011.

Source of suicide data: World Health Organization, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. Online report accessed on 1 March 2011. Member Governments report to WHO the causes of death including suicide. Country data are supplemented by data provided by the WHO Regional Office for Western Pacific. **Data obtained on:** 01 March 2011.

Source of tobacco data: WHO/GHO. Smoking and tobacco-use prevalence data were sourced from survey data provided by countries. WHO has developed a regression method that enables inter-country comparisons to be made using data available for a region in generating estimates, if data are partly missing or incomplete for a particular country. **Data obtained on:** 24 February 2011.

Source of alcohol consumption data: WHO/GHO, Global Information System on Alcohol and Health. Data were collected through the Global Survey on Alcohol and

Health, which was conducted in 2008 in collaboration with all six WHO regional offices. The survey data collection tool was forwarded to every WHO member Government in each region for completion by focal points and national counterparts that were officially nominated by the respective ministry of health. Data were adjusted by WHO for consistency. **Data obtained on:** 24 March 2011.

Financial and human resources for health

Total health expenditure (% of GDP, per capita PPP dollars)

Total expenditure on health (THE) is the sum of general government and private expenditure on health. Expressed as a percentage of GDP and in per capita PPP dollars. Per capita estimates use the mid-year population as the denominator. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages (% of GDP) using current GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

General government health expenditure (% of government expenditure, per capita PPP dollars)

The sum of outlays for health maintenance, restoration or enhancement paid for in cash or supplied in kind by governmental entities, such as the ministry of health, other ministries, parastatal organizations or social security agencies (without double-counting governmental transfers to social security and extrabudgetary funds). Such expenditure includes transfer payments to households to offset medical care costs and extrabudgetary funds to finance health services and goods. The revenue base of such entities may comprise multiple sources, including external funds. General government expenditure corresponds to the consolidated outlays of all levels of government: territorial authorities (central/federal government, provincial/regional/State/district authorities, municipal/local government), social security institutions and extrabudgetary funds, including capital outlays. Per capita estimates use the mid-year population as the denominator.

Private health expenditure (% of total health expenditure)

The sum of outlays for health by private entities, such as commercial or mutual health insurance providers, non-profit institutions serving households, resident corporations and quasi-corporations not controlled by governmental authorities with health services delivery

or financing, and direct household out-of-pocket payments.

Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of private health expenditure)

The direct outlay of households, including gratuities and payments in kind, made to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances and other goods and services, whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or to the enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. Such expenditure includes household payments to public services, non-profit institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as non-reimbursable cost sharing, deductibles, co-payments and fee-for-service. It excludes payments made by companies that deliver medical and paramedical benefits, whether required by law or not, to their employees, and payments for overseas treatment. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using current GDP in United States dollars as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Physicians/nursing and midwifery personnel (per 10,000 population)

Physicians: Physicians include generalists and specialists. **Nursing and midwifery personnel:** Nursing and midwifery personnel include professional nurses, professional midwives, auxiliary nurses, auxiliary midwives, enrolled nurses, enrolled midwives and other personnel, such as dental nurses and primary care nurses.

Hospital beds (per 10,000 population)

In-patient hospital beds include hospital and maternity beds and exclude cots and delivery beds.

Source of resources for health data: WHO/GHO. **Expenditure data:** WHO collects national health accounts and other data from countries. National sources collected by WHO include national health accounts (NHA) reports, national accounts (NA) reports, general government (GG) accounts, public expenditure reviews (PER), government expenditure by purpose reports (Classification of the Functions of Government, COFOG), institutional reports of public entities involved in healthcare provision or financing, notably social security and other health insurance compulsory agencies and ministry of finance (MoF) reports. The most comprehensive and consistent data on health financing is generated from national health accounts. If NHA data are not available, WHO estimates based on technical contacts in-country and publicly available documents and reports that are adjusted to the NHA framework.

WHO sends estimates to the respective ministry of health every year for validation. **Medical personnel/hospital bed data:** WHO collects data from countries. Data collected includes population censuses, labour force and employment surveys, health facility assessments and routine administrative information systems reports (on public expenditure, staffing and payroll as well as professional training, registration and licensure). Most of the data from administrative sources are derived from published national health sector reviews and/or official country reports to WHO offices. **Data obtained** 23-24 June 2011.

Education

Participation in education

Net enrolment in primary/secondary education (% of primary/secondary school-aged children)

Enrolment of the official age group for primary or secondary education expressed as a percentage of primary or secondary school-aged population. **Aggregate calculations:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Gross enrolment in tertiary education (% of tertiary school aged population (within 5 years of secondary school age))

Total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to tertiary education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is that of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving. **Aggregate calculations:** UIS.

Expected duration of education, primary to tertiary, female and male (years)

The number of years a four-year-old girl or boy can be expected to spend in education from primary to tertiary level, including years spent in repetition. Data are disaggregated by sex. **Aggregate calculations:** UIS.

Gender parity index; net primary enrolment, net secondary enrolment and gross tertiary enrolment (female-to-male ratio)

The ratio of female-to-male enrolment ratios for each level of education. **Aggregate calculations:** UIS.

Source of participation in education data: UIS Data Centre. Values are from school registers, school surveys or censuses for data on net enrolment by age and data on enrolment by level of education; population

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censuses or estimates of school-age population normally obtained from the central statistical office. UIS collects education statistics in aggregate form from official administrative sources at national level. Collected information encompasses data on educational programmes, access, participation, progression, completion, internal efficiency and human and financial resources. Data obtained from 25 April to 01 June 2011.

Staying in school and learning to read

Education survival rate, last grade of primary (% of grade 1 students)

Percentage of a cohort of pupils (or students) who are enrolled in the first grade of primary education in a given school year and are expected to complete primary school.

Adult literacy rate (% of population aged 15 and above)

The percentage of people aged 15 years and above who can both read and write with comprehension a short, simple statement about their everyday life. Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy or the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. **Aggregate calculations:** UIS.

Gender parity index, adult literacy rate (female-to-male ratio)

Literate women divided by literate men (includes women and men aged 15 years and above). **Aggregate calculations:** UIS.

Illiterate adults, total and female (thousands)

Adult illiteracy is defined as the percentage of people aged 15 years and above who cannot both read and write with comprehension a short, simple statement about their everyday life. **Aggregate calculations:** UIS.

Source of staying in school and learning to read data: UIS Data Centre. Values mainly obtained from population censuses and household and/or labour force surveys. UIS collects education statistics in aggregate form from official administrative sources at the national level. Collected information encompasses data on educational programmes, access, participation, progression, completion, internal efficiency and human and financial resources. **Data obtained on:** 25 April 2011.

Financial and human resources for education

Public expenditure on education (% of GDP, % of total government expenditure)

Total public expenditure (current and capital) on education. Expressed as a percentage of GDP or as a percentage of total government expenditure. GDP are based on national accounts reports from UNESCO Bureau of Statistics. GDP levels may, in this case, not be comparable with GDP published elsewhere in this *Yearbook*.

Public expenditure per pupil; primary, secondary and tertiary education (% of GDP per capita)

Total public expenditure per pupil at each level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. GDP are based on national accounts reports from the UNESCO Bureau of Statistics. GDP levels may, in this case, not be comparable with GDP published elsewhere in this *Yearbook*.

Pupil-to-teacher ratio; primary and secondary education (pupils per teacher)

Average number of pupils (students) per teacher in primary OR secondary education in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and teachers. **Aggregate calculations:** UIS.

Source of resources for education data: UIS Data Centre. **Pupil-to-teacher ratio:** Values mainly obtained from school registers, teacher records, school census or surveys for data on enrolment and teaching staff. UIS collects education statistics in aggregate form from official administrative sources at national level. Collected information encompasses data on educational programmes, access, participation, progression, completion, internal efficiency and human and financial resources. **Public expenditure percentage:** Values are from annual financial reports by central or federal governments, state or provincial or regional administrations. Data on GDP are normally available from national accounts reports from the bureau of statistics. For percentage of total government expenditure, values come from annual financial reports prepared by the ministry of finance; national accounts reports by the central statistical office and financial reports from the various government departments engaged in education activities, especially the ministry of education. UIS collects education statistics in aggregate form from official

administrative sources at the national level. Collected information encompasses data on educational programmes, access, participation, progression, completion, internal efficiency and human and financial resources. **Expenditure per pupil data:** UIS, *Global Education Digest 2004* (Montreal, 2004), the second in an annual series of UIS global statistical reports that publishes key education indicators from early childhood to higher education. **Data obtained on:** 01 June 2011 (pupil-to-teacher ratio), 22 February (public expenditure percentage) and 17 February (expenditure per pupil).

Research and development

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (% of GDP; PPP dollars per capita)

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) is the expenditure on R&D performed on the national territory during a given period. It includes R&D funds allocated by: (1) firms, organizations and institutions whose primary activity is the market production of goods and services for sale to the general public; (2) the central (federal), State, or local government authorities. They include all departments, offices and other bodies which furnish, but normally do not sell to the community, those common services, other than higher education; (3) institutions of higher education comprising all universities, colleges of technology, other institutions of post-secondary education, and all research institutes, experimental stations and clinics operating under the direct control of or administered by or associated with higher education establishments; (4) non-market, private non-profit institutions serving the general public, as well as by private individuals and households; (5) institutions and individuals located outside the political borders of a country, except vehicles, ships, aircraft and space satellites operated by domestic organizations and testing grounds acquired by such organizations, and by all international organizations (except business enterprises) including their facilities and operations within the national borders. Expressed as a percentage of GDP and in current PPP\$ per capita.

Researchers, full-time equivalents (per million inhabitants)

Researchers are professionals engaged in the conceptualization or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the planning and management of R&D projects. Postgraduate students at doctoral level (ISCED

level 6) who are engaged in R&D are considered researchers. Full-time equivalents (FTE) represent one person-year; e.g., someone working 30% on R&D is considered as 0.3 FTE.

Women researchers (% of R&D headcount)

Female researchers expressed as a percentage of R&D headcount. Headcount (HC) data reflect the total number of persons employed in R&D, whether or not they work part or full time.

Source of research and development data: UIS Data Centre. UIS conducts a biennial R&D survey and collects data through its R&D questionnaire. Data obtained on: 12 May 2011.

Poverty and Inequality

Income poverty and inequality

PPP defined

The purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factor is the number of units of a national currency required to buy the same amounts of goods and services in the domestic market as the United States dollar would buy in the United States.

Population living in poverty (2005 PPP\$1.25 a day) (% of population; millions)

The population living on less than \$1.25 per day, measured in 2005 PPP. The threshold of PPP\$1.25 per day roughly indicates a global poverty line. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods, with weighted averages (for proportional figures) using population as a weight. Data in millions is estimated using the total population for each regional or subregional grouping.

Population living below the national poverty line (% of population; millions)

The national poverty line is defined by each country. Therefore, the figures are not comparable across countries and may not be comparable over time within a country. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods, with weighted averages (for proportional figures) using population as a weight. Data in millions is estimated using the total population for each regional or subregional grouping.

Poverty gap (% of poverty line)

The mean shortfall of the total population from the global poverty line (PPP\$1.25 per day in 2005 constant prices) expressed as a percentage of the

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poverty line. This measure reflects depth of poverty as well as its incidence. Non-poor populations are defined as having zero shortfall.

**Income/consumption of poorest quintile
(% of income/consumption)**

National income or consumption accrued to the poorest income quintiles as a percentage of the total income or consumption.

Gini index (income equality coefficient)

Measures the extent to which the income distribution (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) within an economy deviates from a perfect income equality. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality and of 100 represents absolute inequality.

Source of poverty data (other than Gini index):

United Nations MDG Indicators Database. Below PPP\$1.25 per day and poverty gap: The indicator

is produced by the World Bank Development Research Group based on microlevel data from nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Global poverty indicators are adjusted for each country using an internationally comparable poverty line, enabling comparisons across countries to be made. **National poverty line:** Data on developing countries comes

mainly from the World Bank Poverty Assessments which are done in close collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies, and civil society groups, including poor people's organizations. Data are derived from nationally representative household surveys conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. Data on developed countries are typically gathered from national poverty reports. The data are not adjusted for international comparability. **Poorest quintile in national income or consumption:** The

World Bank Development Research Group produces the indicator using nationally representative household surveys that are conducted by national statistical offices or by private agencies under the supervision of government or international agencies and obtained from government statistical offices and World Bank Group country departments. To permit comparability across countries, measures are estimated from the primary data source (tabulations or household-level data) using a consistent method of estimation rather than relying on

existing estimates. The estimation from tabulations requires an interpolation method: parameterized Lorenz curves with flexible functional forms are mainly used. **Data obtained on:** 12 January 2011 (below PPP\$1.25 per day) and 07 March (all other data).

Source of Gini index: World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data on high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. **Data obtained on:** 07 March 2011.

Access to water and sanitation

**Access to improved water sources/sanitation;
rural, urban and total (% of the rural/urban/total
population)**

Improved water sources: Includes household water connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water (if the secondary available source is also improved). **Improved sanitation:** Facilities which include flush or pour-flush toilet or latrine to: piped sewerage, septic tank or pit; a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; a pit latrine with slab; or a composting toilet or latrine. **Aggregate calculations:** MDG aggregation and imputation methods, with weighted averages using rural, urban or total population as a weight.

**People lacking access to improved water sources/
sanitation; rural, urban and total (thousands)**

The number of people lacking access to improved water/sanitation; rural, urban and total are only calculated for economic, regional and subregional groupings. **Aggregate calculations:** Data in thousands are estimated as population for each economic, regional or subregional grouping multiplied by the percent of the population with access to improved water or sanitation.

Source of water and sanitation data: MDG Indicators Database. Countries report data to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). The primary data sources used in international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), World Health Surveys (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Surveys (LSMS), Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaires (CWIQ), Pan Arab Project for Family Health Surveys (PAPFAM) and population censuses. Such data are entered into the JMP

database after validation with objective criteria. **Data obtained on:** 04 August 2010.

Women's empowerment

Women's empowerment defined

The United Nations Population Division identifies five components of women's empowerment: women's sense of self-worth; the right of choice; the right of access to opportunities and resources; the right to have the power to control their own lives (in and outside the home); and the ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally. Women's empowerment is illustrated to some degree through the indicators in the present chapter, but it is also linked to many indicators in this *Yearbook*, such as in the sections on health, education, poverty and inequality, and employment.

Employment sex ratio; overall and non-agricultural employment (employed females per 100 employed males)

Ratio of employed women to employed men. Overall ratio includes all employment sectors; non-agricultural employment includes all sectors other than agriculture. **Indicator calculations:** Employed females divided by employed males. **Aggregate calculations:** The ILO Employment Trends unit calculates aggregate employed women and employed men for each economic, regional and subregional group. The aggregate sex ratio is calculated as the aggregate employed women to aggregate employed men.

Employer sex ratio (female employers per 100 male employers)

Ratio of female employers to male employers. **Indicator calculations:** Female employers divided by male employers. **Aggregate calculations:** The ILO Employment Trends unit calculates aggregate female employers and male employers for each economic, regional and subregional group. The aggregate sex ratio is calculated as the aggregate female employers to aggregate male employers.

Agriculture/industry/services employment, female and male (% of employed females/males)

Agriculture: Employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing in total employment.

Industry: Employment in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water) in total employment.

Services: Employment in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services, in total employment. **Aggregate calculations:** ILO Employment Trends unit.

Employees/Employers/Own account workers/Contributing family workers, female and male (% of employed females/males)

Employees: Those workers who hold the type of job defined as "paid employment jobs". Paid employment jobs are those jobs that the incumbents hold with explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts, which give them a basic remuneration that does not directly depend on the revenue of the unit for which they work. (The unit may be a corporation, a non-profit institution, a government unit or a household.) Some or all of the tools, capital equipment, information systems and/or premises used by the incumbents may be owned by others, and the incumbents may work under direct supervision of, or according to strict guidelines set by, the owner(s) or persons in the owners' employment. (Persons in "paid employment jobs" are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, or may be paid partly by commission from sales or by piece-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food, housing or training.)

Employers: Those workers who work on their own account or with one or a few partners, and who have, on a continuous basis (including the reference period), engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as "employee(s)".

Own account workers: Work on their own account or with one or more partners and hold the type of job defined as "a self-employment job", and have not engaged on a continuous basis any "employees" to work for them during the reference period. Self-employment jobs are those jobs whose remuneration directly depends on the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced (and wherein own consumption is considered to be part of profits). The incumbents make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegate such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise. In this context "enterprise" includes one-person operations. **Contributing family workers:** Hold a "self-employment" job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be regarded as a partner, because his or her degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors to be determined by

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national circumstances, is not comparable to that of the head of the establishment. Data are disaggregated by sex. **Aggregate calculations:** ILO Employment Trends unit.

Women in parliament; single or lower house, senate or upper house (% of seats; number of seats)

Seats are usually won by candidates in parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members and by-election. Women in parliament figures are expressed as a proportion of all occupied seats in a single or lower house of the national parliaments and of the senate or upper chamber or house of bicameral parliaments. **Upper house or senate:** Women members in the senate or upper chambers of bicameral parliaments. **Lower or single house:** Women in the single chamber of unicameral parliaments and lower chamber in bicameral parliaments.

Women's access to bank loans, land and other property (index)

Bank loans: Women's access to bank loans is assessed at between 0=full and 1=impossible. **Land:** Women's access to land ownership is assessed at between 0=full and 1=impossible. **Property other than land:** Women's rights to own property other than land, especially immovable property (i.e., buildings, dwellings or other property), is assessed at between 0=full and 1=no.

Legislation on violence against women (index)

Reflects the existence of laws against (a) domestic violence, (b) sexual assault or rape, and (c) sexual harassment. The index is scored as follows: 0 if specific legislation is in place; 0.25 if legislation is in place but of a general nature; 0.50 if specific legislation is being planned, drafted or reviewed; and 0.75 if planned legislation is of a general nature; 1.00 if there is no legislation concerning violence against women. Data are averaged across the three legal categories.

Source of women in parliament: United Nations MDG Indicators Database. Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments* (available from www.ipu.org/wmn-el/world.htm). National parliaments provide official statistics to IPU. Data are not adjusted for international comparability. **Data obtained on:** 03 March 2011.

Source of employment data: ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)*, Sixth Edition (available from www.ilo.org/empelm/pubs/WCMS_114060/lang-en/index.htm). The ILO Employment Trends unit has designed and maintains three econometric models that are used in estimating labour market indicators of the countries and years for which no real data exist, disaggregated by sex and age. **Employment ratios and employment by sector:** Information was derived from a variety of sources, including household or labour force surveys, official estimates and censuses provided by countries to the ILO. In a very few cases, information was derived from insurance records and establishment surveys. **Ratio of employers and employment by status:** Most of the information was gathered from three international repositories of labour market data: (a) the ILO Bureau of Statistics, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics (LABORSTA)* database; (b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and (c) the *Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL)*. Data from all three sources were based on data provided by countries. **Data obtained** from 04 March to 27 April 2011.

Source of legislation on violence against women, and women's access to loans and property: The *Gender, Institutions and Development* database, OECD Development Centre. **Source of legislation on violence against women and women's access to loans and property:** Based on two main premises that guarantee comparability across countries and ensure the highest level of quality. Regional experts estimate data. All low- and middle-income countries with a population exceeding 1 million inhabitants were selected. A university team of researchers leads the external review and harmonization processes. Scoring of social institutions variables is finalized by the OECD Development Centre. **Data obtained on:** 10 May 2011.

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Air pollution and climate change

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (million tons; % change per annum, tons per capita; grams per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars)

Total CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion, calculated using the Tier 1 Sectoral Approach of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Indicator calculations: Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). Per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars are based on WDI figures.

Aggregate calculations: Sum of individual country values (million tons). Average annual growth of aggregate million ton values (% change per annum). Weighted averages of per capita and per 1,000 GDP figures, using population and GDP in 2005 PPP dollars as weight, respectively. Missing data are not imputed.

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (grams per capita; grams per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars)

Annual consumption in weighted tons of the individual substances in the group of ozone-depleting substances multiplied by their ozone-depleting potential (ODP). Ozone-depleting substances are those containing chlorine or bromine that destroy the stratospheric ozone layer. **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). Per 1,000 GDP figures are based WDI figures. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages of per capita and per 1,000 GDP figures, using population and GDP in 2005 PPP dollars as weight, respectively. Missing data are not imputed.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions (thousand tons; kg per capita)

N₂O emissions is estimated using a model from the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, the Netherlands (RIVM) by the following EDGAR divisions: energy, agriculture, waste and others. "Others" include industrial process emissions, nitrous oxide usage and tropical and temperate forest fires. **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (thousand tons); weighted averages using total population as weight (kilograms per capita). Missing data are not imputed.

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions (thousand tons)

SO₂ estimated using an RIVM model by the following EDGAR subdivisions: fuel combustion, biofuel combustion, fugitive, industry, solvent use, agriculture, waste and others. "Others" comprise tropical and temperate forest fires. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

PM₁₀ concentration in urban areas (micrograms per m³)

Particulate matter concentrations refer to fine suspended particulates of less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) that can penetrate deeply into the respiratory tract and cause significant health damage. The estimates represent the average annual exposure level of the average urban resident to outdoor particulate matter. A country's state of technology and pollution control is an important determinant of particulate matter concentrations. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using urban population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) emissions (kg per day)

BOD emissions are the amount of oxygen consumed by bacteria in breaking down waste. BOD is a measure of all industrial organic water pollutants.

Retail fuel prices, diesel and super gasoline (US cents per litre)

Pump prices of the most widely sold grade of diesel and super gasoline fuel in a given country. Prices have been converted from the local currency to US dollars.

Source of carbon dioxide data: International Energy Agency (IEA). Countries report to IEA through the OECD member site and non-OECD government site. The IEA secretariat does not adjust the data. **Data obtained on:** 24 January 2011.

Source of ozone data: MDG Indicators database. Countries that are Party to the Montreal protocol report data annually to the Secretariat using data reporting formats agreed by the Parties. Data are usually reported by the ministry of environment or by designated authorities such as an environmental protection agency or an environmental management authority or a national ozone unit. Country data are not adjusted. **Data obtained on:** 22 July 2010.

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Source of N_2O and SO_2 : United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR). Emissions in EDGAR are calculated using country-specific information. Countries report their data directly to UNEP. **Data obtained on:** 27 September 2010.

Source of PM_{10} and BOD data: WDI. The estimates come from Kiren Dev Pandey and others, "Ambient particulate matter concentrations in residential and pollution hotspot areas of world cities: New estimates based on the Global Model of Ambient Particulates (GMAPS)", World Bank Development Economics Research Group and Environment Department Working Paper (Washington, D.C.; 2006). Data are provided by countries. **Data obtained on:** 10 March 2011.

Source of fuel price data: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ, formerly GTZ), GTZ International Fuel Prices 6th Edition. International Fuel Prices 2005, 2007 and 2008. (available from www.gtz.de/en/themen/29957.htm). **Data obtained on:** 23 May 2011.

Water availability and use

Renewable water; total (billion m^3 per annum; m^3 per capita per annum) and internal (billion m^3 per annum)

Total renewable: The sum of internal renewable water resources and natural incoming flow originating outside the country, taking into consideration the quantity of flows reserved to upstream and downstream countries through formal or informal agreements or treaties. That sum gives the maximum theoretical amount of water available in the country.

Internal renewable: Long-term annual average flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater generated from endogenous precipitation. **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (billion m^3 per annum); and weighted averages using total population as weight (m^3 per capita per annum). Missing data are not imputed.

Domestic water withdrawal (m^3 per capita per annum)

Drinking water plus water withdrawn for homes, municipalities, commercial establishments, and public services. Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Total freshwater withdrawal (% of total renewable water per annum)

The gross amount of water extracted, either permanently or temporarily, from surface water or groundwater sources minus that produced from non-conventional water sources, such as reused treated wastewater and desalinated water. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total renewable water as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Total water withdrawal (billion m^3 per annum)

The gross quantity of water withdrawn which includes water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. Other categories of water use, such as cooling of power plants, mining, recreation, navigation or fisheries, are not included. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Water withdrawal, agriculture, domestic, industry (% of total water withdrawal)

Agriculture: Agricultural water withdrawal (quantity of water used for agricultural purposes, including irrigation and for livestock. Methods for computing agricultural water withdrawal vary from country to country) divided by the total water withdrawal.

Domestic use: The total water withdrawn by the public distribution network divided by the total water withdrawal. It can include that part of the industries, which are connected to the network. **Industry:** Quantity of water used for industrial purposes divided by the total water withdrawal. Usually, this sector refers to self-supplied industries not connected to any distribution network. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values of the sector divided by sum of individual country values of total water withdrawal. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of water availability and use data: AQUASTAT, Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO Information system on Water and Agriculture. **Data obtained on:** 10 January 2011.

Energy supply and use

Energy supply and consumption defined

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) is composed of production + imports – exports – international marine bunkers – international aviation bunkers – stock changes. TPES includes fuels such as coal and gas that are subsequently transformed into other energy forms, such as electricity. For the world total, international marine bunkers and international

aviation bunkers are not subtracted from TPES. **Total Final Consumption (TFC)** is the sum of consumption by the different end-use sectors. Backflows from the petrochemical industry are not included in final consumption.

Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) (kg of oil equivalent per capita; % change per capita per annum; kg of oil equivalent per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars; % change per 1,000 GDP per annum)

TPES follows the above definition. TPES per GDP is often referred to as the overall “energy intensity” of an economy. **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). Per GDP figures are based on GDP in 2005 PPP (WDI). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population and GDP in 2005 PPP dollars as weight for kilograms per capita and kilograms per 1,000 GDP, respectively. Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum). Note that for the world total, international marine bunkers and international aviation bunkers are not subtracted from TPES. Missing data are not imputed.

Total final energy consumption (TFC) (million tons of oil equivalent)

TFC follows the above definition. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Final energy consumption; industry, transport, residential use (% of total final energy consumption)

Industry: Specified under the following subsectors according to ISIC; energy used for transport by industry is reported under transport: iron and steel industry (ISIC Group 241 and Class 2431); chemical and petrochemical industry (ISIC Divisions 20 and 21), excluding petrochemical feedstocks; non-ferrous metals basic industries (ISIC Group 242 and Class 2432); non-metallic minerals such as glass, ceramic and cement (ISIC Division 23); transport equipment (ISIC Divisions 29 and 30); machinery, comprising fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment other than transport equipment (ISIC Divisions 25 to 28); mining (excluding fuels) and quarrying (ISIC Divisions 07 and 08 and Group 099); food and tobacco (ISIC Divisions 10 to 12); paper, pulp and printing (ISIC Divisions 17 and 18); wood and wood products, other than pulp and paper (ISIC Division 16); construction (ISIC Divisions 41 to 43); textile

and leather (ISIC Divisions 13 to 15); non-specified – any manufacturing industry not included above (ISIC Divisions 22, 31 and 32). **Transport:** Encompasses all fuels used for transport (ISIC Divisions 49 to 51), including transport in industry and covering domestic aviation, road, rail, pipeline transport, domestic navigation and non-specified transport. Fuel used in ocean, coastal and inland fishing (included under fishing) and military consumption (included in other non-specified) are excluded from transport. International marine and international aviation bunkers are also included here for world total. **Residential:** Includes consumption by households and excludes fuels used for transport. It includes households with employed persons (ISIC Rev. 4 Division 97 and 98), a small part of total residential consumption. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values of the sector divided by the sum of individual country values of total final consumption. Missing data are not imputed.

TPES balance; total, production, imports, exports (million tons of oil equivalent)

Total: The total primary energy supply (TPES) as defined above. Production plus imports minus exports are the main elements of the TPES balance. **Production:** Production of primary energy; i.e., hard coal, lignite, peat, crude oil, NGL, natural gas, combustible renewables and waste, nuclear, hydro, geothermal, solar and the heat from heat pumps that is extracted from the ambient environment. Production is calculated after removal of impurities (e.g., sulphur from natural gas). **Imports and exports:** Comprise amounts of energy, including fuels and electricity, that have crossed the national territorial boundaries of a country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross electricity production (million kWh; % change per annum)

Measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station; it therefore includes the energy taken by station auxiliaries and losses in transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. Production at hydro stations includes production from pumped storage plants, without deduction of electric energy absorbed by pumping. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (million kWh). Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum). Missing data are not imputed.

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Household electricity consumption (kWh per capita; % change per annum)

Annual electricity consumption by households.

Indicator calculations: Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight (kWh per capita). Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum). Missing data are not imputed.

Source of energy supply and use: IEA. Countries report to IEA through the OECD member site and the non-OECD government site. The IEA secretariat does not adjust the data. For final consumption, energy balance, primary energy supply and electricity data, IEA notes that energy statistics at the national level are often collected using criteria and definitions that differ, sometimes considerably, from those of international organizations. The IEA secretariat has identified such differences and, where possible, adjusted the data to meet international definitions. **Data obtained on:** 20 January 2011.

Biodiversity, protected areas and forests**Marine areas protected (km²; % of territorial water)**

The overall surface of protected marine areas as adopted by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). All areas of intertidal or subtidal terrain are covered, together with their overlying water and associated flora, fauna and historical and cultural features, that have been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part of or the entire enclosed environment. Only protected areas that are nationally designated are included in this indicator.

Aggregate calculations: Sum of individual country values (km²); and weighted averages using total territorial water area as weight (% of territorial water). Missing data are imputed.

Terrestrial areas protected (km²; % of surface area)

The total land area dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. Only protected areas that are nationally designated are included in this indicator. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (km²); and weighted averages using surface area as weight (% of surface area). Missing data are imputed.

Forest area (km²; % change per annum; % of land area)

The two criteria for a forest area are: (1) an area that spans more than half a hectare, with trees higher than five metres; and (2) a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach that threshold in situ.

Aggregate calculations: Sum of individual country values (km²); and weighted averages using total land area as weight (% of land area). Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum).

Primary forest (km²; % of total forest area; % change per annum)

Forest/other wooded land of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed. Includes areas where collection of non-wood forest products occurs, provided that the human impact is small. Some trees may have been removed. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (km²). Weighted averages using forest area as weight (% of total forest area). Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum). Missing data are not imputed.

Naturally regenerated/planted forest (km²)

Naturally regenerated: Other naturally regenerated forest where signs of human activity are clearly visible and where the trees are predominantly of introduced species. **Planted:** Planted forest covers forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding; and forest where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Threatened species (total by taxonomic group) (number of species)

The number of threatened species listed by IUCN as critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. The IUCN classification uses quantitative criteria, based on population size, rate of decline and area of distribution, to assign species to the above categories. Listing in a higher extinction risk category implies a higher expectation of extinction; and, over the specified time frames, more species listed in a higher category are expected to become extinct than those in a lower one (without effective conservation action). Data are presented for each country by taxonomic group: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, molluscs, other invertebrates, and plants.

Source of marine and terrestrial areas protected: MDG Indicators Database. The data source is the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), the most comprehensive global dataset on marine and terrestrial protected areas available. WDPA is a joint product of UNEP and IUCN, prepared by UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas working with governments, the secretariats of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and collaborating non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Data are reported by countries to WDPA. Quality control criteria are applied to ensure consistency and comparability of WDPA data. New data are validated at UNEP-WCMC through a number of tools and translated into the standard WDPA data structure. Discrepancies between WDPA data and new data are resolved in communication with data providers. Processed data is fully integrated into the published WDPA. **Data obtained on:** 20 July 2010.

Source of forest data: FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment. Data are provided by countries to FAO in response to a common questionnaire. **Data obtained on:** 07 January 2011.

Source of threatened species data: IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, version 2010.4: table 5. The numbers of species listed in each category in the Red List change each time it is updated. Factors that determine such changes include species being assessed and added to the Red List for the first time, and species being reassessed and moving into a different category of threat. Summaries of the numbers of species in each Red List category by taxonomic group and by country are provided here for the current IUCN Red List. Figures represent species only and do not include subspecies, varieties or geographically isolated subpopulations or stocks. **Data obtained on:** 24 February 2011.

Natural disasters

Natural disaster event

A disruptive natural event that overwhelms local capacities to restore order, necessitating – according to the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) definition – a request to national or international level for external assistance; an unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering. Though often caused by nature, disasters also have human origins. Wars and civil disturbances that destroy homelands and displace people are included among causes of disasters. Other causes are structural collapse, blizzards, drought, epidemics, earthquakes, explosions, fire, flood,

hazardous material or transportation incidents (such as a chemical spill), hurricanes, nuclear incidents, tornados, or volcanoes.

Types and hazards of natural disasters

Earthquake: Shaking and displacement of ground due to seismic waves; i.e., the earthquake itself without secondary effects. Earthquakes are the result of sudden release of stored energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. They can be of tectonic or volcanic origin. At the Earth's surface they are felt as a shaking or displacement of the ground. The energy released in the hypocenter can be measured in different frequency ranges. Different scales are thus used in measuring the magnitude of a quake according to a certain frequency range. They are: (a) surface wave magnitude (M_s); (b) body wave magnitude (M_b); (c) local magnitude (M_L); and (d) moment magnitude.

Storm: Any disturbed state of the atmosphere of an astronomical body, especially one that affects its surface and strongly implies severe weather. It may be marked by strong wind, thunder and lightning (a thunderstorm), heavy precipitation such as ice (an ice storm) or wind that carries some substance through the atmosphere (as in a dust storm, snowstorm or hailstorm).

Flood: Significant rise of water level in a stream, lake, reservoir or coastal region.

Drought: Triggered by lack of precipitation, an extended period characterized by deficiency in water supply that is the result of constantly below-average precipitation. A drought can lead to agricultural losses, affect inland navigation and hydropower plants, and cause a lack of drinking water and famine.

Wildfire: A fire burning uncontrolled, usually in wild lands, that can cause damage to forestry, agriculture, infrastructure and buildings.

Volcano: All volcanic activity such as rock fall, ash fall, lava streams and gases. Volcanic activity includes both the transport of magma and/or gases to the Earth's surface, which can be accompanied by tremors and eruptions, and the interaction of magma and water (e.g., groundwater, crater lakes) underneath the Earth's surface, which can result in phreatic eruptions. Depending on the composition of the magma, eruptions can be explosive and effusive and result in variations of rock fall, ash fall, lava streams, pyroclastic flows or emission of gases.

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Natural disaster mortality (number per annum; per million population)

The number of recorded deaths from natural disasters.

Indicator calculations: Per million population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Average of individual country values (number per annum) and sum of deaths divided by sum of population (per million population). Missing data are not imputed.

People affected by natural disasters (thousands per annum; per 1,000 population)

Affected people are those requiring immediate assistance during an emergency including food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical assistance. The definition includes cases of infectious disease introduced in a region or a population that is normally free from that disease. **Indicator calculations:** Per 1,000 population figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Average of individual country values (thousands per annum) and sum of affected people divided by sum of population (per 1,000 population). Missing data are not imputed.

Economic damage from natural disasters (million 2005 US dollars per annum; % of GDP)

Economic consequences of a disaster, usually direct (e.g., damage to infrastructure, crops and housing) and indirect (e.g., loss of revenues, unemployment and market destabilization). In each case, the registered figure represents the value of damage at the moment of the event; i.e., the figures are true for the year of the event. **Indicator calculations:** Data are converted from millions of United States dollars to 2005 US dollars millions using Implicit Price deflators (NAMAD). The proportion of GDP is based on million United States dollar values from EM-DAT divided by GDP in current United States dollars. **Aggregate calculations:** Average of individual country values (million 2005 US dollars per annum); sum of the economic damage in million US dollars divided by the sum of GDP in million US dollars (% of GDP). Missing data are not imputed.

Source of natural disaster data: EM-DAT: Emergency Events Database. The database is based on various sources, including UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies. **Data obtained on:** 14 February 2011.

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Macroeconomic trends

Economic growth

Gross Domestic Product in constant prices (billion 2005 US dollars, % change per annum, 2005 US dollars per capita, % change per capita per annum)

The total market value of all final goods and services produced within the national borders in a given period of time, expressed in billions of constant 2005 United States dollars; also known as real GDP. **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (billion 2005 US dollars); and weighted averages using total population as weight (per capita). Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum, % change per capita per annum). Missing data are not imputed.

Gross Domestic Product in constant prices (2005 PPP dollars per capita)

GDP per capita calculated in 2005 PPP dollars are considered better in making comparisons than United States dollar values in assessing purchasing power per person. **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Gross Domestic Product in current prices (billion US dollars, US dollars per capita)

GDP in the prices of the current reporting period; also known as nominal GDP. **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010); **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (billion US dollars); and weighted averages using total population as weight (per capita). Missing data are not imputed.

Gross national income in current prices (billion US dollars, US dollars per capita)

Gross national income (GNI) is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world, plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (i.e., GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units, plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units). **Indicator calculations:** Per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (billion 2005 US dollars); and weighted averages

using population as weight (per capita). Missing data are not imputed.

Gross domestic investment rate in current prices (% of GDP; % change in % of GDP per annum)

The sum of gross fixed capital formation and changes in stocks divided by the total GDP. **Indicator calculations:** Percentages of GDP are based on national accounts data in national currencies (NAMAD). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using GDP in current United States dollars as weight (percentage of GDP). Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum). Missing data are not imputed.

Value added in constant prices: agriculture, industry and services (% of value added; % change in % of value added per annum)

Generation of gross value added by the ISIC industrial classification of economic activity. Agriculture includes agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. Industry includes construction, mining, manufacturing and utilities. Services include transport, storage and communication; wholesale, retail, restaurants, hotels and other types of enterprises. **Indicator calculations:** Percentages of total value-added figures are based on national accounts data in national currencies (NAMAD). Percentage change per annum is based on value added components in national currency. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using GDP in constant 2005 US dollars as weight (% of GDP). Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum).

Source of economic growth data (other than in PPP): NAMAD. Individual country data are collected from national statistical offices of countries by UNSD in the United Nations – National Account Questionnaire (UN-NAQ); data on countries and years that are missing from UN-NAQ are estimated by UNSD. **Data obtained on:** 17 February 2011.

Source of GDP in PPP prices: WDI. National accounts data are compiled by the World Bank using OECD national accounts. The World Bank makes some adjustments to the data. **Data obtained on:** 17 February 2011.

Fiscal balance

Government revenue (% of GDP)

Total current and capital revenues received by the central Government. **Aggregate calculations:**

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Weighted averages using GDP as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Government expenditure (% of GDP)

The sum of current and capital expenditures of the central Government. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using GDP as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Fiscal balance (% of GDP)

The difference between total revenues and total expenditures of the central government. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using GDP as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of fiscal balance: Asian Development Bank, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2010 (Manila, 2010). *Data on government expenditures and revenue are mostly taken from country sources. The coverage of budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data provided by many economies refer only to the central government, but in other economies cover provincial and local governments.* **Data obtained on:** 28 September 2010.

Monetary measures**Inflation rate (% per annum)**

The rate of increase of the level of prices during a given period. It is the percentage change in the consumer price index between two points in time. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using the household consumption expenditure component of the GDP as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Central bank discount rate (% per annum)

The rate at which the central bank lends or discounts eligible paper for deposit money to banks, typically reported on an end-of-period basis.

Average exchange rate (national currency per US dollar; % change per annum)

Units of national currency required to purchase one United States dollar, usually representing the period average. For some countries or areas, mid-point rates, or the average of buying and selling rates, are used. The average annual rate of change in the exchange rate of the national currency against the United States dollar for the period indicated. A positive value means that the national currency has weakened; a negative value indicates a stronger national currency.

Source of inflation: International Monetary Fund (IMF), *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM, January 2011). **Inflation:** The data series are compiled from reported versions of national indices. Variation is wide between countries and over time in the selection of base years, depending upon the availability of comprehensive benchmark data that permit an adequate review of weighting patterns. The series are linked by using ratio splicing at the first annual overlap; the linked series are shifted to a common base period 2005=100. **Central bank discount rate:** IMF, *Special Data Dissemination Standard* (SDDS; available from <http://dsbb.imf.org/Pages/SDDS/Home.aspx>). SDDS subscribers make a commitment to observe the standard and to provide information about their data and data dissemination practices (metadata) for the Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board (DSBB). Data are reported by countries. **Data obtained on:** 08 April 2011. **Average exchange rate:** IMF maintains a database of official exchange rates from countries. Rates are normally provided as currency units per United States dollar to the IMF by the issuing central bank. Rates are normally reported for members whose currencies are used in IMF financial transactions. **Data obtained on:** 26 April 2011.

Labour market**Employment****Total employment (thousands % change per annum)**

The number of persons of working age who, during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in either paid employment or self-employment. **Aggregate calculations:** ILO Employment Trends unit. Growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums.

Labour productivity growth rate (% change per annum)

Labour productivity per employed person in EKS PPPs (developed by O. Elteto, P. Koves and B. Szulc [Schultz]). EKS is used in computing the nth root of the product of all possible Fisher indexes between n countries; and in obtaining GDP parity. EKS has the properties of base-country invariance and transitivity. **Aggregate calculations:** ILO Employment Trends unit calculates aggregate labour productivity (using data of the Conference Board; accessible at www.conference-board.org/data/economy-database). Growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums.

Employment-to-population ratio: total, female and male (% of population/females/males aged 15 and above)

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed. For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 and above, although that may vary slightly from country to country. **Aggregate calculations:** ILO Employment Trends unit.

Agriculture/industry/services employment (% of total employment)

Agriculture: Employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing of total employment. **Industry:** Employment in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water). **Services:** Employment in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services. **Aggregate calculations:** ILO Employment Trends unit.

Employees/employers/other self-employed (% of total employment)

Employees: Those workers who hold the type of job defined as “paid employment jobs”. Paid employment jobs are those jobs that the incumbents hold with explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts, which give them a basic remuneration that does not directly depend on the revenue of the unit for which they work. (The unit may be a corporation, a non-profit institution, a government unit or a household.) Some or all of the tools, capital equipment, information systems and/or premises used by the incumbents may be owned by others, and the incumbents may work under direct supervision of, or according to strict guidelines set by, the owner(s) or persons in the owners’ employment. (Persons in “paid employment jobs” are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, or may be paid partly by commission from sales or by piece-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food, housing or training.) **Employers:** Those workers who work on their own account or with one or a few partners, and who have, on a continuous basis (including the reference period), engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as “employee(s)”. **Other self-employed:** own-account workers, members of producer’s cooperatives and contributing family members. **Aggregate calculations:** ILO Employment Trends unit.

Unemployment/youth unemployment rate: total, female, and male (% of labour force)

Unemployment: Persons of working age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. National definitions and coverage of unemployment may vary. **Youth unemployment:** The number of young persons aged 15-24 unemployed. **Aggregate calculations:** ILO Employment Trends unit.

Source of employment data (except labour productivity): ILO, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)*, Sixth Edition (available from www.ilo.org/empelm/pubs/WCMS_114060/lang-en/index.htm). The ILO Employment Trends unit has designed and maintains three econometric models that are used in estimating labour market indicators of the countries and years for which no real data exist, disaggregated by sex and age. **Employment-to-population ratio, unemployment rate and employment by sector:** Information was derived from a variety of sources, including household or labour force surveys, official estimates and censuses provided by countries to the ILO. In a very few cases, information was derived from insurance records and establishment surveys. **Employment by status:** Most of the information was gathered from three international repositories of labour market data: (a) ILO Department of Statistics, which publishes the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* (accessible at www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/Yearbook/lang-en/index.htm) and the LABORSTA database (accessible at <http://laborsta.ilo.org>); (b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); and (c) the *Labour Market Indicators Library (LMIL)*. **Data obtained** from 04 March to 27 April 2011.

Source of labour productivity: The Conference Board Total Economy Database (accessible at www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase). The output measures in the database represent GDP at market prices, which are obtained from national accounts sources from international organizations and national statistical institutes. United States dollar market prices are converted to PPPs using EKS PPPs unpublished estimates from the Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania (accessible at <http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu>) which are benchmarked on 2005 PPPs from the International Comparison Program of the World Bank (accessible at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPEXT/Resources/ICP_2011.html). Some adjustments have been made by the Conference Board. A consistent

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and comparable measure of employment for all countries does not currently exist. **Data obtained on:** 30 March 2011.

International relations

International trade

Imports and exports of merchandise (million US dollars; % of GDP; % change per annum)

The value of all goods which add/subtract to the material resources of a country as a result of their movement into or out of the country. Ordinary commercial transactions, government trade (including foreign aid, war reparations and trade in military goods), postal trade and all kinds of silver (except silver coins after their issue) are therefore included. Monetary gold, and currency and titles of ownership after their issue into circulation, are excluded since their movement affects monetary rather than material resources. **Indicator calculations:** Percentage of GDP figures are based on GDP in current United States dollars. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (million United States dollars); weighted averages with GDP in United States dollars as weight (% of GDP); growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums. Missing data are not imputed.

Current account balance (% of GDP)

The net difference between credit and debit flows from goods, services and income divided by GDP. It also includes current transfers that cross national borders, but not transactions in financial assets and liabilities that are recorded in the capital account.

Imports/exports of services (million US dollars; % change per annum)

The total value of non-resident to resident (imports) and resident to non-resident (exports) trade in services. While the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA) defines services as outputs produced to order and which cannot be traded separately from their production, in practice service industries (or activities) are taken to be those in sections G to Q, inclusive, of ISIC, Rev. 3. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (million United States dollars); growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports by service; transport, travel, financial, and computer and information (% of total services imports/exports)

The proportion of each service in services trade. **Transport services:** Imports and exports take place when a resident in one economy performs transport services for a non-resident that involves the carriage of passengers, the movement of goods (freight), rentals (charters) of carriers with crew, and related supporting and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance (included in insurance services); goods procured in ports by non-resident carriers and repairs of transportation equipment (both are treated as goods, not services); repairs of railway facilities, harbours and airfield facilities (included in construction services); and rentals or charters of carriers without crew (included in operational leasing services). **Travel services:** Primarily the goods and services acquired in an economy by travellers during visits of less than one year. The goods and services are purchased by, or on behalf of, the traveller; or provided, without a quid pro quo (that is, are provided as a gift), for the traveller to use or give away. Excluded are transportation of travellers within the economies that they are visiting, where such transportation is provided by carriers not resident in the economy being visited, as well as the international carriage of travellers, both of which are covered in passenger services under transportation. **Financial services:** Financial intermediation and auxiliary services provided by banks, stock exchanges, factoring enterprises, credit card enterprises and other enterprises. **Computer and information services:** It is subdivided into computer services (hardware and software related services and data processing services), news agency services (provision of news, photographs, and feature articles to the media), and other information provision services (database services and web search portals). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total imports and exports of services as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Imports/exports of merchandise from/to ASEAN; ASEAN+3; APTA; and SAFTA (% of imports/exports of merchandise)

The share of merchandise imports or exports by each individual trade-group member country to/from other member countries; presented as a share of the total merchandise imports or exports for that country. The

indicator reflects aggregate merchandise imports or exports by each individual trade-group member country to/from other member countries. **ASEAN:** member countries are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam. **ASEAN+3:** member countries are the ASEAN members plus China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. **APTA:** member countries are Bangladesh, China, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka. **SAFTA:** member countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. **Indicator calculations:** Aggregate merchandise imports and export by individual trade group member country to/from other member countries. **Aggregate calculations:** The share of imports/exports of a trade group from/to a trade group divided by the sum of total imports/total exports. Missing data are imputed.

Source of import and export of merchandise trade: World Trade Organization (WTO). Figures for total merchandise trade are largely derived from IMF, *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM, January 2011). WTO obtains data on merchandise trade by origin, destination and product from the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) COMEXT database (data available from <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/newxtweb/mainxtnet.do>); World Trade Atlas, the database of Global Trade Information Services, Inc. (accessible at www.gtis.com/english/GTIS_WTA.html); the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE; accessible at <http://comtrade.un.org/db/>); and other sources. Some inconsistencies are inevitable between sources in the aggregate export and import data of a particular country or territory, attributable to the use of different systems of recording trade, to the way in which IMF and UNSD have converted data expressed in national currencies into dollars, and to revisions which can be more readily incorporated in the IMF data. **Data obtained on:** 24 March 2011.

Source of current account balance: IMF, *World Economic Outlook Database*. IMF staff analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups (classified by region, stage of development, etc.) and individual countries, form the data. The database focuses on major economic policy issues as well as analysis of economic developments and prospects. It is usually prepared twice a year, as documentation for meetings of the International

Monetary and Financial Committee, and is the main instrument of IMF global surveillance activities. **Data obtained on:** 22 April 2011.

Source of imports and exports of services: Data from World Trade Organization (WTO). Figures for imports and exports of services are mainly drawn from the IMF *Balance of Payments Statistics*. For economies that do not report to the IMF data are drawn from national sources. Estimations for missing data are mainly based on national statistics. Figures on imports and exports of services by origin and destination are also derived from national statistics. **Data obtained on:** 23 June 2011.

Source of imports and exports by service: United Nations Service Trade Statistics Database (accessible at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/servicetrade/default.aspx>). The main sources of data are national statistical offices, central banks and Eurostat. **Data obtained on:** 20 June 2011.

Source of imports and exports of merchandise to/from trade groups: COMTRADE. UNSD receives reports of individual country values from countries and makes no adjustments. **Data obtained on:** 21 March 2011.

International financing

Foreign direct investment (FDI) defined

FDI includes the three components of equity capital, reinvested earnings and intra-company loans. (1) Equity capital is the foreign direct investor's purchase of shares of an enterprise in a country other than that of its residence. (2) Reinvested earnings comprise the direct investor's share (in proportion to direct equity participation) of earnings not distributed as dividends by affiliates or earnings not remitted to the direct investor. Such retained profits by affiliates are reinvested. (3) Intra-company loans or intra-company debt transactions refer to short- or long-term borrowing and lending of funds between direct investors (parent enterprises) and affiliate enterprises. Ownership or control of less than 10% of a business is not considered to be FDI.

FDI inward and outward stock (million US dollars; % of GDP)

Represents the value of the share of capital and reserves (including retained profits) attributable to the parent enterprise, plus the net indebtedness of affiliates to the parent enterprise. **Inward stock:** The value of the capital and reserves in the economy attributable to a parent enterprise resident in a

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different economy. **Outward stock:** The value of capital and reserves in another economy attributable to a parent enterprise resident in the economy.

Indicator calculations: Percentage of GDP figures are based on GDP in current United States dollars.

Aggregate calculations: Sum of individual country values (million United States dollars); and divided by total GDP in United States dollars (% of GDP). Missing data are not imputed.

FDI inflows/outflows (million US dollars; % of GDP)

Capital provided (directly or through other related enterprises) by a foreign direct investor to an enterprise, or capital received by a foreign direct investor from an enterprise. **FDI inflows** comprise capital provided (directly or through other related enterprises) by a foreign direct investor to an enterprise in the reporting economy. **FDI outflows** are capital received by a foreign direct investor from entities resident in the reporting economy. **Indicator calculations:** Percentage of GDP figures are based on GDP in current United States dollars. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (million United States dollars); and divided by total GDP in United States dollars (percentages of GDP). Missing data are not imputed.

ODA received (million US dollars; % change per annum; % of GDP)

The amount of official development assistance (ODA) received in grants and loans during the reporting period, expressed in million United States dollars; percentage change, and as a percentage of GDP.

Indicator calculations: Percentage of GDP figures are based on GDP in current United States dollars.

Aggregate calculations: Sum of individual country values. Growth rates are calculated as the average annual rate of change of the regional sums. Missing data are not imputed.

Workers remittances received (million US dollars; % of GDP)

Current transfers from abroad are money transferred by migrants who are employed (or intend to remain employed) for more than a year in an economy (in which they are considered residents) to persons (typically family) in the home country of the migrant.

Indicator calculations: Percentage of GDP figures are based on GDP in current United States dollars.

Aggregate calculations: Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income from abroad)

The sum of interest payments and repayment of principal on international debt, divided by the value of exports of goods and services and income from abroad. **Indicator calculations:** The percentage figures are based on total exports of goods, services and income from abroad. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using the value in United States dollars of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Net external debt (million US dollars; % of GDP)

The outstanding net amount of those current, and not contingent, liabilities owed to non-residents by residents of an economy that require payments either of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point in the future. Residents comprise the general government, individuals, private non-profit bodies and enterprises. **Indicator calculations:** Percentage of GDP figures are based on GDP in current United States dollars. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values (million United States dollars); weighted averages using GDP in United States dollars as weight (% of GDP). Missing data are not imputed.

Source of FDI data: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), *FDI Statistics* (online database, accessible at www.unctad.org/templates/page.asp?intItemID=3198). UNCTAD collects data through national compilers (such as central banks, various ministries and statistical offices). Data sources of FDI are complemented by corporate reports and information from the press. In the absence of primary sources, UNCTAD uses data from regional and international organizations or research institutions. Data are continually updated, depending on availability and resources. **Data obtained on:** 09 August 2010.

Source of worker remittances data: IMF, *Balance of Payments Statistics* (CD-ROM January 2011). IMF balance of payments data are presented in accordance with the standard components of the fifth edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM5; available at www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bopman/bopman.pdf). IMF data conversion work has made possible the presentation in the BPM5 format of both historical data and more recent statistics reported by member countries. All balance of payments data are expressed in United States dollars. The database includes IMF country reports

with data in national currencies or SDRs in addition to the dollar equivalents. IMF provides estimates in place of missing data. The estimation procedure relies largely on the World Economic Outlook Database. **Data obtained on:** 11 January 2011.

Source of debt services: MDG Indicators Database, sourced from the World Bank. The World Bank bases its estimates of country-level data on data produced and provided by countries. Adjustments are made to some data for international comparability and compliance with internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications, such as age group and ISCED. **Data obtained on:** 21 July 2010.

Source of ODA data: OECD, Development Database on Aid from DAC Members (online database accessible at www.oecd.org/document/33/0,2340,en_2649_34447_36661793_1_1_1_1,00.html). The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) publishes statistics and reports on aid and other resource flows to developing countries, based principally on reporting by DAC members, multilateral organizations and other donors. **Data obtained on:** 15 October 2010.

Source of net external debt: WDI. The World Bank compiles country-level debt data. **Data obtained on:** 21 February 2011.

Technical notes

Information and communications technology

Fixed telephone mainlines (per 100 population; % change per annum)

Fixed telephone lines refer to telephone lines active during the preceding three months, that connect a subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and that have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange. They include the active number of analogue fixed-telephone lines (112a), Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) channels (28c), fixed wireless (WLL), public payphones (1112) and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) subscriptions (112IP). **Indicator calculations:** Per 100 population figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 population; % change per annum, % of total subscribers)

Subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provides PSTN access to cellular technology, including pre-paid subscriber identity module (SIM) active during the preceding three months. It includes both analogue and digital cellular systems IMT-2000 (third generation [3G]) and fourth generation [4G]) subscriptions and all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications, but excludes mobile broadband subscriptions via data cards or Universal Serial Bus (USB) modems. Subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint or radio paging, and telemetry services are also excluded. **Indicator calculations:** Per 100 population figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Internet users (per 100 population; % change per annum)

Internet users: The estimated number of Internet users of the total population, including those using the Internet from any device (e.g., mobile phones) during the preceding 12 months. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed. **Fixed broadband Internet subscribers:** The number of subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kbit/s. That

includes, for example, cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building and other fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions. It excludes subscriptions to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile cellular networks. **Indicator calculations:** Per 100 population figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed for future years. Missing data are assumed to be zero for previous years.

ICT data: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database*. ITU collects individual country values from an annual questionnaire sent to government telecommunications/ICT agencies and provides estimates of data on countries and years that are missing from the survey. **Data obtained on:** 11 January 2011.

Transport

Railway freight (million ton-km)

Represents the transport in million tons of goods by rail over a distance of 1 kilometre. The distance to be covered is the distance actually run on the specified network, normally the national network of the reporting country. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Railway passengers (million passenger-km)

Represents the transport of rail passengers by rail over a distance of 1 kilometre. The distance to be taken into consideration should be the distance actually travelled by the passenger on the specified network. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Port container traffic (million TEU)

The flow of containers from land-to-sea transport modes, and vice versa, in 20-foot-equivalent units (TEUs), a standard-size container. Data refer to coastal shipping as well as international journeys. Trans-shipment traffic is counted as two lifts at the intermediate port (once to offload and again as an outbound lift). Empty units are included. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Railway density (km of railway per 1,000 km² land area)

The length of rail lines divided by the land area expressed in 1,000 kilometres. Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service measured

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in kilometres, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks. Total road network divided by the land area.

Aggregate calculations: Weighted averages using land area as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Road density (km of road per 1,000 km² land area)

Total road network includes motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads measured in kilometres in a country. Total road network divided by the land area.

Aggregate calculations: Weighted averages using land area as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Paved roads (% of roads)

The share of roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, concrete or cobblestones, expressed as a percentage of the length of all roads. Total paved roads divided by the total road network. **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using land area as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Asian highway, primary, class I to III, below class III and total (km)

The Asian Highway network consists of highway routes of international importance within Asia, including highway routes substantially crossing more than one subregion; highway routes within subregions that connected neighbouring subregions; and highway routes located within member States that provide access to: (a) capital cities; (b) main industrial and agricultural centres; (c) major air, sea and river ports; (d) major container terminals and depots; and (e) major tourist attractions. The total Asian Highway network is divided into five major classes (primary, I, II, III, below III) that conform with road design standards. Primary class refers to access-controlled highways. Access-controlled highways are used exclusively by automobiles. Access to the access-controlled highways is at grade-separated interchanges only. Mopeds, bicycles and pedestrians should not be allowed to enter the access-controlled highway in order to ensure traffic safety and the high running speed of automobiles. Class I refers to asphalt, cement or concrete roads with four or more lanes. Class III refers to double bituminous treated roads with two lanes. Class III is also regarded as the minimum desirable standard. Roads classified below class III are road sections below the minimum desirable standard. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Passenger cars (per 1,000 population)

Road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating not more than nine persons, including the driver. Taxies, jeep-type vehicles and station wagons are included. Special-purpose vehicles, such as two- or three-wheeled cycles or motorcycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses and military vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations, are excluded. **Indicator calculations:** Per 1,000 population figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are imputed.

Road traffic deaths (number; per 100,000 population)

Deaths caused by traffic accidents during a given period. **Indicator calculations:** Per 100,000 population figures are based on population figures (WPP2010). **Aggregate calculations:** Weighted averages using total population as weight. Missing data are not imputed.

Energy consumption, aviation, road, rail and total (thousand tons of oil equivalent)

All transport activity (in mobile engines) regardless of the economic sector to which it is contributing (ISIC Divisions 60, 61 and 62), divided into subsectors of international and domestic aviation; roads; rails; and total. **Aggregate calculations:** Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

CO₂ emission, aviation, road, rail and total (million tons of CO₂)

Represents the values of CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion by the transport sector. Emissions are expressed in million tons of CO₂ and calculated by OECD using IEA energy databases and the default methods and emissions factors from the Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). International and domestic aviation includes emissions from aviation fuels delivered to aircraft for international aviation bunker and domestic aviation: commercial, private and agricultural, among others. It includes use for purposes other than flying; e.g., bench testing of engines, but not airline use of fuel for road transport. Regarding roads, it covers the emissions arising from fuel use in road vehicles, including the use of agricultural vehicles on highways. Regarding rail transport, it covers emission from rail traffic, including industrial railways. **Aggregate**

calculations: Sum of individual country values. Missing data are not imputed.

Source of railway, road (including passenger car) and container data: WDI. Railway data come from the International Union of Railways (www.uic.org/). Road and passenger car data come from the International Road Federation, World Road Statistics (accessible at www.irfnet.org/statistics.php) and data files. **Data obtained:** 07-10 January 2011.

Source of road traffic death data: WHO, Global Status Report on Road Safety: Time for Action (Geneva, 2009; available from http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2009/9789241563840_eng.pdf). The report is the first broad assessment of road safety in 178 countries, using data drawn from a standardized survey. **Data obtained on:** 13 October 2009.

Source of Asian Highway data: United Nations ESCAP, Transport Division. **Data obtained on:** 10 November 2009.

Source of energy consumption data: IEA. From OECD online library. Countries report to IEA through the OECD member site and non-OECD government site. Country-level energy statistics are often collected using criteria and definitions that differ, sometimes considerably, from those of international organizations. The IEA secretariat has identified such differences and, where possible, adjusted the data to meet international definitions. **Data obtained on:** 20 January 2011.

Source of CO₂ emission data: IEA. Countries report to IEA through the OECD member site and non-OECD government site. The IEA secretariat does not adjust the data. **Data obtained on:** 24 January 2011.

Tourism¹

Inbound tourism – arrivals/outbound tourism – departures (thousands)

Arrivals: Includes the following considerations. (1) Data refer exclusively to tourists (overnight visitors): visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited; same-day visitors are not included. (2) Data

refer to the number of arrivals and not to the number of persons. The same person who makes several trips to a given country during a given period will be counted as a new arrival each time, and a person who travels through several countries on one trip is counted as a new arrival each time. **Departures:** Include people who depart from their country of usual residence to any other country for any purpose other than a remunerated activity in the country visited. **Aggregate calculations:** World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (Arrivals).

Inbound/outbound tourism expenditure (million US dollars; % of GDP)

Inbound: The receipts earned by a destination country from inbound tourism resulting from expenditure made by visitors from abroad, on lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transport in the country, entertainment, shopping and associated activities. **Outbound:** The expenditure incurred by people travelling from their country of usual residence to any other country for any purpose other than a remunerated activity in the country visited: on lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transport in the country, entertainment, shopping and associated activities. **Indicator calculations:** Percentages of GDP figures are based on GDP in current United States dollars. **Aggregate calculations:** UNWTO. Percentage of GDP is based on million United States dollar values from UNWTO divided by GDP in current United States dollars.

Source of tourism data: UNWTO. Data come from country sources or IMF. Figures on volumes of international tourism are collected from countries and relate to the concept of international tourist arrivals at frontiers. However, as not all countries collect data according to that concept, another series may be used instead: data on receipts and expenditure related to international tourism, which are generally gathered in the framework of the balance of payments under the items “Services, Travel, Credit and Debit” (international tourism receipts and expenditure) and “Transportation, Passenger Services, Credit and Debit” (international fare receipts and expenditure). **Data obtained on:** 03 February 2011.

¹ Aggregates values are calculated by UNWTO using specific country groupings that differ from the groupings used throughout the Statistical Yearbook, as follows:

- East and North-East Asia: excluding DPR Korea, including Taiwan Province of China
- South and South-West Asia: excluding Turkey
- Pacific: Excluding Nauru
- Asia and the Pacific: Excluding DPR Korea, Nauru, Turkey and all countries from the North and Central Asia region; including Taiwan Province of China.

For the definition of other world regions, please refer to UNWTO publications such as UNWTO World Tourism Barometer (<http://mkt.unwto.org/en/barometer>).

Statistical methods

The methods of compiling data and metadata for this *Yearbook*, and of calculating the indicators and data aggregates, are described in the following sections.

Compilation of data and metadata

The *Yearbook* presents data of 58 regional ESCAP member countries compiled from United Nations agencies and other international sources. World, regional, subregional and economic aggregates are also presented, most of which are calculated by ESCAP. The regional ESCAP member countries include members and associate members of ESCAP that are geographically located in the Asia-Pacific region. The *Yearbook* contains data for selected years. Data for all available years may be accessed from the online database at <http://www.unescap.org/stat/data/>.

Country-level data have been collected from international sources of official statistics. For each indicator, the definition and source of data, along with other metadata, is given in the technical notes section of the *Yearbook*. To collect the most recent available data for each indicator, ESCAP researches online and print publications, consults experts on specific indicators and monitors the release dates of international reports and databases. The *Yearbook* aims to present the most recent, internationally comparable data available as of 20 June 2011. In order to maximize comparability, high quality, internationally comparable data sources have been used. Nonetheless, differences in statistical methods may still exist across countries; and, while aiming for international comparability, ESCAP statisticians do not have specialised expertise in all the areas covered in the *Yearbook* and thus cannot ensure full comparability. The status of each data point, which specifies whether the original data source is (a) a country or (b) an international agency, is available in the online database.

On the basis of the country-level data, ESCAP calculates:

- Additional indicators (growth rates, periods averages or data relative to the population, land area, economy, etc.);¹ and
- Aggregates for the world, regions and subregions, and economic groupings of countries.²

Calculation of indicators

The technical notes indicate whether the indicator was calculated by ESCAP or obtained from another international agency.

The following types of calculations were performed in deriving indicator values. They are listed here in the order in which they are typically performed:

- imputation of land area;
- growth rates;
- ratios (such as per capita figures);
- percentages (such as percentage of GDP);
- constant price values using implicit price deflators; and
- period averages (such as five year averages).

Imputation of land area

A number of environment indicators are expressed as a percentage of total land area. To permit calculation and comparison of such indicators across countries and years, ESCAP completes the information for years where the source – the FAO land area database – does not contain a value. Land area is imputed using the value from the previous or following year. The margin of error is small because the land area of a country normally remains constant. If there is evidence that country borders have changed, the

¹ The following section on calculation of indicators describes the methodology in full.

² Not all aggregates are calculated by ESCAP; the following section on aggregation methods provides full details on aggregation methods.

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imputation is not completed. Calculations involving imputed land area are included in this *Yearbook*, although land areas themselves are only published online.

Ratios and percentages

Ratios are only displayed if data for the numerator is non-missing; and data for the denominator is non-missing and non-zero. Gender parity ratios, per capita figures and mortality rates are a few examples of ratios calculated by ESCAP.

Indicators expressed as percentages (such as percentage of GDP, land area or population) are calculated following the same methodology as ratios.

For the present *Yearbook*, per capita figures were calculated using the United Nations population database World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (WPP2010) and GDP figures were calculated using the United Nations Statistical Division National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (NAMAD).

Growth rates

Growth rates are presented as percentage change per annum.

Where annual data are measured in absolute terms, the rates of change from one year to the next are calculated as proportional changes from the earlier period. Rates of change over several years are calculated using the geometric growth model. The geometric growth rate uses discrete compounding.

Where the underlying data are measured in levels, the formula for the average annual percentage change in indicator P over n periods is

$$r = [(P_n/P_1)^{1/n} - 1] \cdot 100.$$

Constant price values using implicit price deflators

Implicit price deflators with a 2005 base, from NAMAD, are used in converting current price data to constant 2005 prices, as follows:

$$K_t^{2005} = C_t / I_t^{2005}$$

Where K_t^{2005} is the 2005 constant price value for year t ; C_t is the current price value for year t ; and I_t^{2005} is the 2005 implicit price deflator for year t .

Period averages

In the *Yearbook* period averages, such as five-year averages, are calculated either as (a) a simple arithmetic mean, if the period average is based on an indicator from an international data source that is not ESCAP; or (b) the sum of the numerator (for the ratio or percentage) divided by the sum of the denominator over the period. Data are not imputed for the purpose of calculating period averages.

Country names and groupings

“Asia and the Pacific” in this *Yearbook* refers to the 58 regional members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. The 58 regional members and associate members are referred to as “countries” throughout the *Yearbook* even though some territories which are not countries are included. Some countries referred to by a shortened version of their official name in tables and charts, as indicated in brackets in the listing below.

Asia-Pacific subregions

By geographic subregion, the countries and areas of Asia and the Pacific are:

East and North-East Asia (ENEA): China; Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPR Korea); Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macao, China; Mongolia; Republic of Korea.

South-East Asia (SEA): Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR); Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam.

South and South-West Asia (SSWA): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran (Islamic Rep. of)); Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Turkey.

North and Central Asia (NCA): Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; the

Russian Federation; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Pacific: American Samoa; Australia; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia, Federated States of (Micronesia (F.S.)); Nauru; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Is.); Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

Economic groupings

The classification of countries into income groups is from the World Bank. The World Bank divides countries according to their 2009 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. Group classifications are: low income (\$995 or less); lower-middle income (\$996-3,945); upper-middle income (\$3,946-12,195); and high income (\$12,196 or more).

Low-income countries: Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Cambodia; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal; Tajikistan; Solomon Islands.

Lower middle-income countries: Armenia; Bhutan; China; Georgia; India; Indonesia; Kiribati; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Mongolia; Pakistan; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; Samoa; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Turkmenistan; Tuvalu; Uzbekistan; Vanuatu; Viet Nam.

Upper middle-income countries: American Samoa; Azerbaijan; Fiji; the Islamic Republic of Iran; Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Palau; the Russian Federation; Turkey.

High-income countries: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; French Polynesia; Guam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Macao, China; New Caledonia; New Zealand; Northern Mariana Islands; Republic of Korea; Singapore.

Other Asia-Pacific groupings

Within Asia and the Pacific, the following groupings are also used:

Landlocked developing countries: (LLDC) Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bhutan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Mongolia; Nepal; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Least developed countries (LDC): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; Kiribati; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Maldives; Myanmar; Nepal; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Timor-Leste; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

Pacific island developing economies (PIDE): American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; French Polynesia; Guam; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Micronesia (Federated States of); Nauru; New Caledonia; Niue; Northern Mariana Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Viet Nam.

Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO): Afghanistan; Azerbaijan; the Islamic Republic of Iran; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Pakistan; Tajikistan; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka.

Central Asia (C Asia): Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan.

Regions of the world

For comparative purposes, aggregates are also presented for the world's major regions, as follows:

Africa: Algeria; Angola; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Burundi; Cameroon; Cape Verde; Central African Republic; Chad; Comoros; Congo; Côte d'Ivoire; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Kenya; Lesotho; Liberia;

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Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mayotte (France); Morocco; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Nigeria; Réunion (France); Rwanda; Saint Helena; São Tomé and Príncipe; Senegal; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania (United Republic of); Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Western Sahara; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

Asia-Pacific region: As described above

Latin America and Caribbean (LAC): Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dominica; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; Falkland Islands (Malvinas); French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Montserrat; Netherlands Antilles; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; United States Virgin Islands; Uruguay; Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

North America (N Am): Bermuda; Canada; Greenland; Saint Pierre and Miquelon; United States.

Europe: Albania; Andorra; Austria; Belarus; Belgium; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria; Channel Islands; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Faeroe Islands; Finland; France; Germany; Gibraltar; Greece; Guernsey; Holy See; Hungary; Iceland; Ireland; Isle of Man; Italy; Jersey; Kosovo; Latvia; Liechtenstein; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Republic of Moldova; Romania; San Marino; Serbia; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands; Sweden; Switzerland; [the former] Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Ukraine; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Other countries or areas: Bahrain; Cyprus; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Norfolk Island;

Occupied Palestinian Territories; Oman; Pitcairn; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syrian Arab Republic; Taiwan Province of China; Tokelau; United Arab Emirates; Wallis and Futuna Islands; Yemen.

Aggregation methods

Aggregate values are presented for subregional, regional, special economic and world groupings (as per the groupings above). World aggregates are taken directly from the data source when available. Subregional, regional, and economic groupings are calculated using ESCAP country groupings to ensure consistency throughout the *Yearbook*.

Some aggregates have been calculated by agencies responsible for the compilation and production of indicators under their area of expertise. These include some education indicators (aggregates calculated by UIS/UNESCO), some employment indicators (aggregates calculated by ILO), and all tourism indicators (aggregates calculated by UNWTO). In such cases, the methodology may differ from the methods described below, additional information can be obtained from the respective agencies. When aggregates are not calculated by ESCAP, the source is indicated in the technical notes.

The calculation of aggregates involves three steps: (1) determining whether “enough” data are available (at least two thirds of the population for social indicators, and at least two thirds of GDP for economic indicators); (2) imputing missing values (not employed for all indicators); and (3) calculating the aggregate sum or weighted average.

For Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, in addition to aggregate values, the aggregate affected populations are also calculated following the methodology described in the Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2011/12 (<http://www.unescap.org/stat/statpub/mdg-progress-classification>).

1: Determining whether “enough” data are available: the “two-thirds test”

To ensure that aggregates are representative, an aggregate is only calculated for a given year if the

population (for social indicators) or the GDP (for economic indicators) of countries with available values for that year covers more than two thirds of the total population or GDP of the group of countries under consideration. As population data (including 2010 data) and GDP data (up to 2009) are available for all United Nations member states, the test for two thirds of the total population or GDP can be applied to all indicators in the *Yearbook*.

For data not expected to be available for every country (such as official development assistance [ODA], which is only received by specific developing countries), a slight modification of the above methodology is used. The two-thirds test is applied to the group of countries for which data are expected to be non-missing (such as recurrent ODA recipients).

2: Imputing missing values

If an indicator has passed the two-thirds test, but values are missing for some countries, then the missing country data may be imputed to present a more realistic aggregate (the technical notes specifies if missing values are imputed or not). Imputed values are only used in the calculation of aggregates; they are not published online or in print (with the exception of land area). Two methodologies are applied for imputations: one for MDG indicators, and another for non-MDG indicators, as described below.

2a: Imputation methods: MDG indicators

For MDG indicators, missing values are imputed on the basis of the trend; however, if progress is negative, the latest available value is carried forward for future values. For a full description of the methods, see the Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2011/12 (<http://www.unescap.org/stat/statpub/mdg-progress-classification>).

2b: Imputation methods: non-MDG indicators

For non-MDG indicators, missing country values are imputed using the following methodology.

- (1) If values are available for both a preceding and a following year, missing values are imputed using linear interpolation.
- (2) If a preceding value is available but not a following value, the most recent year of data is carried forward.
- (3) If a following value is available but not a preceding value, the most recent year of data is carried backward.
- (4) For countries with only one data point for the whole period, that value is used for all missing years.
- (5) If no data exist for any year for a country, no value is imputed. (Information from other countries is never used in imputing missing values.)

3: Calculating aggregate sums and weighted averages

Two types of aggregates are used in the *Yearbook*: straight sums and weighted averages. For calculated indicators, aggregates are based on the original indicator (as opposed to calculating the aggregate based on other aggregates).

If the aggregate is a sum, then the aggregate data are derived by finding the sum total of all country-level data within each aggregation group.

If the aggregate is a weighted average, then the aggregate data are derived by finding the weighted average of all data within each aggregation group. Weights have been determined by ESCAP for each indicator and are included in the technical notes. The weights are not imputed; if the weight is missing, then the country-level data for that country are not included. For ratios, denominators are used as weights.

List of online data sources

Asian Development Bank (ADB), Key Indicators	http://www.adb.org/
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	http://www.giz.de/en
EM-DAT: Emergency Events Database	http://www.emdat.be/
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Global Forest Resources Assessment	http://www.fao.org/
Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO's global information system of water and agriculture developed by the Land and Water Development, AQUASTAT	http://www.fao.org/
International Energy Agency Database	http://www.iea.org/
International Labour Organization (ILO), Key Indicators of the Labour Market Sixth Edition	http://www.ilo.org/
International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Financial Statistics	http://www.imf.org
International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Economic Outlook Database	http://www.imf.org/
International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database	http://www.itu.int/
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	http://www.iucn.org/nature
Inter-Parliamentary Union, Women in National Parliaments	http:// www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2010	http://www.unaids.org/globalreport/global_report.htm
UNSD, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database	http://unstats.un.org/unsd
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Database on Aid from DAC Members	http://www.oecd.org
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD.Stat	http://stats.oecd.org/
The Gender, Institutions and Development database, OECD Development Centre	http://www.oecd.org/
UNdata	http://data.un.org/
UNESCAP, Transport Division	http://www.unescap.org/ttdw/
UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre	http://www.uis.unesco.org
United Nations Comtrade	http://comtrade.un.org/
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