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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.

W-Joy M

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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### 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.

### • 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 1900 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 malariarelated 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).

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),

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 $CO_2$ 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  $CO_2$ , 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

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.

# • 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 fixedline 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.

# • Over one quarter of the world's total $CO_2$ emissions from transport in 2008 were from Asia and the Pacific...

In 2008, the transport industry region-wide emitted 1,704 million tons of  $CO_2$  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 <sub>2</sub>	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 Gesellschaf 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 <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
koe	kilograms of oil equivalent
kWh	kilowatt-hour
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LLDCs	Landlocked Developing Countries
m <sup>3</sup>	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 <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>10</sub>	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 <sub>2</sub>	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	abbrev	viations	and	acronyms
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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 152Technical notes:Page 247

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





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,

Populatior

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.

#### 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 societywide ramifications of an ageing population – the requisite socio-economic adjustments to accommodate transition to an ageing society.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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. Page 153 to 154

Data tables:Page 153 to 154Technical notes:Page 247 to 248

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.





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.





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-tourban 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.<sup>1</sup>

World rank order	Country	Urban agglomeration	Population (millions)
1	Japan	Токуо	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

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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%.

Urbanization





#### 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

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

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> UN-HABITAT, State of the World's Cities 2008/2009: Harmonious Cities, HS/1031/08E (Nairobi, 2008).

### International migration

Data	sources
Data	sources

United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision.

Data tables: Page 155 **Technical notes:** Page 248

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 forigners 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.

Data sources:

Data tables:

**Technical notes:** 

WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO), World Health Statistics. UN MDG Indicators Database.Page 156 to 159Page 248 to 250

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 occured in South and South-West Asia at 52 and 69, respectively, in 2009. Although considerately 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



Not surprisingly, the low and lower middleincome 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.

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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

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





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. Vaccinepreventable 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 Child health

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.

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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 publichealth 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 year<sup>1</sup>. 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

a large proportion of their child populations. Access, especially for the most deprived, is a result of both supplyand 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.

Data sources:	UN MDG Indicators database. WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO), World Health Statistics.
Data tables:	Page 160 to 162
Technical notes:	Page 250 to 251

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)

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%)<sup>1</sup>.

#### 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%.





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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Khalid S. Khan and others, "WHO analysis of causes of maternal death: A systematic review", Lancet, vol. 367 (2006), pp. 1066-74.

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.

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.<sup>2</sup> Given that most maternal deaths also occur at home,<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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. AIDSrelated deaths among children declined from 18,000<sup>1</sup> in 2004 to 15,000<sup>1</sup> 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

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-atrisk 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). in cities in China (13%), India (17%), Myanmar (32%), and Viet Nam (17%).<sup>2</sup>

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.

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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.<sup>2</sup>

#### Barriers to effective HIV response<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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/2010progressreportssubmittedbycountries/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

### HIV and AIDS

#### HIV funding gaps

In 2009, global funding for AIDS did not increase for the first time in 10 years.<sup>5</sup> 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,<sup>6</sup> 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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 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/2010progressreportssubmittedbycountries/.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> 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.

Data sources	WHO World Malaria Programme World Malaria Peport 2010 WHO Clobal Health
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	Observatory Database (WHO/GHO).
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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.

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

#### 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."<sup>1</sup> 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





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

### 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 (269). 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

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 he	ealth	risks
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Data sources: WHC Globa Data tables: Page 1

Technical notes:

WHO Global Health Observatory Database (WHO/GHO), World Health Statistics and Global Information System on Alcohol and Health. WHO, Mental Health programme. Page 169 to 170 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).





On the other hand, developing and leastdeveloped 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.<sup>1</sup> This further demonstrates the value of advanced healthcare systems.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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 noncommunicable diseases (lung cancer, obstructive pulmonary disease and heart attacks). Tobacco is one of the five main risk factors for noncommunicable 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.<sup>2</sup>

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 he 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.<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.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.

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

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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.

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# 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 healthfinancing policy issues for many countries. Policy analysis and discussions of health financing data are essential in monitoring and evaluating public

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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.

Data sources:	UNESCO Institute for Statistics.
Data tables:	Page 173 to 175
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In the last decade most Asian and Pacific countries have made substantial progress in bringing children into school. However, more than 26 million<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> EFA Global Monitoring Report, 2011, Statistical Table 5 (Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific and South and West Asia).

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 highincome 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

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.

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.<sup>2</sup>

#### 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

#### 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
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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.<sup>1</sup> Within urban areas, illiteracy tends to be concentrated informal settlements in 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.<sup>1</sup>

### 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)<sup>2</sup>. 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> UNESCO, *Reaching the marginalized*, EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010 (UNESCO and Oxford University Press, Paris, 2010), p. 96.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

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### 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.<sup>1</sup>

### 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%.<sup>2</sup> 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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> UNESCO and CONFINTEA 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/UIL/confintea/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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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."<sup>3</sup> Beyond increases in spending, financing calls for equity and efficiency in distribution and utilization of resources. In this respect, differences in pupil-toteacher 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 pupilto-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 pupilto-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

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> UNESCO, The Hidden Crisis: Armed Conflict and Education, Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2011 (Paris, 2011), p. 101.

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### Financial and human resources for education

#### Figure I.41 – Pupil-to-teacher ratios at primaryand 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 pupilto-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
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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.<sup>1, 2</sup> 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%.<sup>2</sup> China alone increased its R&D investment from PPP\$39.2 to PPP\$102.4 billion in that period.<sup>2</sup> 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).<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Expenditure on R&D is expressed in billion Purchasing Power Parity Dollars (PPP\$).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> The Americas (North America and Latin America and the Caribbean, combined) and Europe have 2,010 and 2,639 researchers per million inhabitants, respectively.<sup>2</sup> 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 development<sup>3</sup>

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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



### Income poverty and inequality

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

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.

Country and year data collected		Populatio povert	on below y 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			

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

\* World Bank, Povcal Net. Available here:http://go.worldbank.org/WE8P1I8250

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.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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).

Data sources:	UN MDG Indicators database.
Data tables:	Page 185 to 188
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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.<sup>1</sup>

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)

See General Assembly resolution of 28 July 2010/64/292 on the human right 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<sup>°</sup>



\* 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).

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).<sup>2</sup>

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'



% of the rural population

\* 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 (E.S.), Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Turkmenistan (2005).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2010 update page 22.

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

#### 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.





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
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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 crosscutting 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). 2010. Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics.

### 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 countries<sup>2</sup>. 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2006 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.II.F.10).

# People Nomen's empowerment

### Women's empowerment

### 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).<sup>3</sup>

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".<sup>4</sup> 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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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<sup>\*</sup>



\* 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.

#### 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	17 July 1980	04 November 1980	Combined fifth and sixth	36 <sup>th</sup> Session (2006)	5
			periodic reports		
DPR Korea Hong Kong, China			Initial report	33 <sup>rd</sup> Session (2005)	1
Japan Mongolia	17 July 1980 17 July 1980	25 June 1985 20 July 1981	Fifth periodic report Combined fifth, sixth and seventh periodic reports	29 <sup>th</sup> Session (2003)	5 4
Macao, China Republic of Korea	25 May 1983	27 December 1984	Sixth periodic reports		5
South-East Asia					
Brunei Darussalam Cambodia	17 October 1980	15 October 1992	No report submitted Combined initial, second and	34 <sup>th</sup> Session (2006)	1
Indonesia	29 July 1980	13 Sentember 1984	third reports Combined fourth and fifth		4
indonesia	20 0019 1000		periodic reports		-
Lao PDR	17 July 1980	14 August 1981	Combined initial, first, second, third, fourth and fifth periodic reports	32 <sup>na</sup> Session (2005)	1
Malaysia		05 July 1995	Combined initial and second	35th Session (2006)	1
Myanmar		22 July 1997	Combined second and third		2
Philippines	15 July 1980	05 August 1981	periodic reports Combined fifth and sixth	36 <sup>th</sup> Session (2006)	5
Singanoro		05 October 1995	periodic reports	. ,	2
Thailand		09 August 1985	Combined fourth and fifth periodic reports	34 <sup>th</sup> Session (2006)	4
Timor-Leste Viet Nam	29 July 1980	16 April 2003 17 February 1982	No report submitted Combined fifth and sixth	37 <sup>th</sup> Session (2007)	5
		,	periodic reports	( )	
South and South-West Asia	11.1.1.1.1000	05 March 0000	Maria and a fractional		
Afgnanistan Bangladesh	14 August 1980	05 March 2003 06 November 1984	Fifth periodic report	31st Session (2004)	5
Bhutan	17 July 1980	31 August 1981	Combined initial, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth periodic reports and Corrigendum	30 <sup>th</sup> Session (2004)	1
India	30 July 1980	09 July 1993	Combined second and third reports	37 <sup>th</sup> Session (2007)	2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)			Not a party to CEDAW Convention		
Maldives		01 July 1993	Combined second and third periodic reports	37 <sup>th</sup> Session (2007)	2
Nepal	05 February 1991	22 April 1991	Combined second and third	30 <sup>th</sup> Session (2004)	2
Pakistan		12 March 1996	Combined initial, second and	38 <sup>th</sup> Session (2007)	1
Sri Lanka	17 July 1980	05 October 1981	third periodic reports Combined third and fourth	26 <sup>th</sup> Session (2002)	3
Turkov	,	20 December 1095	periodic reports	22 <sup>nd</sup> Section (2005)	4
Turkey		20 December 1965	periodic reports	52 Session (2005)	4
North and Central Asia Armenia		13 September 1993	Second periodic report	Exceptional session	2
Azerbaijan		10 July 1995	Combined second and third	(2002) 37 <sup>th</sup> Session (2007)	2
Georgia		26 October 1994	periodic reports Combined second and third	36 <sup>th</sup> Session (2006)	2
Kazakhstan		26 August 1998	periodic reports Second periodic report	37th Session (2007)	2
Kyrgyzstan	47 July 4000	10 February 1997	Third periodic report	204 <sup>th</sup> Casasian (2002)	3
Tajikistan	17 July 1980	26 October 1993	Combined initial, second and	37 <sup>th</sup> Session (2002)	5
Turkmenistan		01 May 1997	Combined initial and second periodic reports	35 <sup>th</sup> Session (2006)	1
Uzbekistan		19 July 1995	Combined second and third periodic reports	36 <sup>th</sup> Session (2006)	2
Pacific					
American Samoa Australia	17 July 1980	28 July 1983	Combined fourth and fifth	34th Session (2006)	4
Onely Jake 1			periodic reports	(2000)	
соок islands Fiji French Polynesia Guam		11 August 2006 28 August 1995	Initial report Initial report	26 <sup>th</sup> Session (2002)	1 1

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 Marshall Islands Micronesia (F.S.) Nauru		17 March 2004 02 March 2006 01 September 2004	No report submitted Report not yet submitted No report submitted Not a party to CEDAW Convention			
New Caledonia New Zealand Niue Northern Mariana Is.	17 July 1980	10 January 1985	Sixth periodic report		6	
Palau			Not a party to CEDAW Convention			
Papua New Guinea Samoa		12 January 1995 25 September 1992	No report submitted Combined initial, second and third periodic reports	32 <sup>nd</sup> Session (2005)	1	
Solomon Islands Tonga		06 May 2002	No report submitted Not a party to CEDAW Convention			
Tuvalu Vanuatu		06 October 1999 08 September 1995	No report submitted Combined initial, second and third reports	38 <sup>th</sup> 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 husbands<sup>5</sup>. 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.<sup>6</sup>

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 decisionmaking, 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.

eople

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Advancing the Status of Women in Asia and the Pacific: A Profile of the ESCAP Region, UNESCAP, 2004, pg.8-9.

<sup>\*</sup> 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.

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.<sup>7</sup> 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



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

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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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  $CO_2$  (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  $CO_2$ , 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 carbonemitting economies in the region have instigated policies and reforms to reduce their CO, 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or reduce the consumption of fossil fuels.<sup>1</sup> In addition, fuelled by volatile and high oil prices, domestic energy prices are changing which may reinforce policies to reduce carbon emission.

### Nitrous oxide $(N_2O)$ and sulphur dioxide $(SO_2)$ emissions

Nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ), a greenhouse gas produced by agriculture, motor vehicles and other combustive sources, emissions have been rising steadily in Asia and the Pacific and globally as well. Asia and the Pacific contribute 43% of the global  $N_2O$  emissions; on a per capita basis, the regional average is still lower than the global average.

Sulphur dioxide  $(SO_2)$  emissions, which lead to acid rain and can harm human health, have increased in Asia and the Pacific in the last two

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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/

### Figure II.1 – $CO_2$ emissions, Asia-Pacific subregions and the rest of the world, 1990-2008



#### Figure II.2 – CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of GDP, Asia-Pacific subregions, 1990-2008



decades. In the rest of the world, however,  $SO_2$  emissions have been decreasing on average, driven mainly by pollution-control measures in many developed countries.  $SO_2$  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 study<sup>2</sup> on concentrations of air pollutants in Asian cities, 40% of the 213 surveyed cities showed annual average SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations lower than half the WHO standard (20  $\mu$ g per cubic metre as a 24-hour mean) and signs of a marked decrease in SO<sub>2</sub> between 1993 and 2000. The study also found that for 24% of the cities, the annual average SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations exceeded the WHO 24-hour standard. Unfortunately, since 2001, emissions have begun to rise.

Figure II.3 – Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions, Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world, 1990-2005



### Concentrations of particulate matter $(PM_{10})$

Concentrations of particulate matter  $(PM_{10})$  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  $\mathrm{PM}_{\mathrm{10}}$  concentrations declined by 38%. As PM<sub>10</sub> 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 PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations in 230 cities between 1993 and 2008 was 3 times the recommended WHO standard (20 µg per cubic metre, annual mean).<sup>2</sup> Moreover, the annual average  $PM_{10}$  concentration in the 230 cities monitored in 2008 was 4.5 times the WHO standard, at 89.5 micrograms per cubic metre.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) Center (2010). Air Quality in Asia: Status and Trends, 2010 Edition. Pasig City, Philippines.

## Figure II.4 – Concentration of particulate matter $(PM_{10})$ 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.<sup>3</sup>

The GIZ publication *International Fuel Prices*,<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Available from www.gtz.de/en/themen/29957.htm.

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

### Fuel prices

	Retail fuel prices											
			Dies	sel			Super gasoline					
			US c	ents per liti	re				US cents	s per litre		
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
East and North-East Asia	25	45	27	42	61	101	20	40	42	40	60	00
DPR Korea	41	35	41	61	79	95	73	40 55	42	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	10	10	10	10	01	01	24	24	20	22	24	20
Cambodia	28	10	10	61	78	21	34 47	61	63	32 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
Singaporo	22	28	27	34 55	63	81	34	37	35	52	/0	91
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	44	59	75	70	59	58	66	78	101	91
India Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	21	39	41	62	75	70	56	60	66 7	87	101	109
Maldives		2	2	2	5	5	0	J	1	9	9	10
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
Kazakhstan	25	29	29	38	69 45	72	40	36	40	73 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	45	<b>F7</b>	40	00	0.4	0.4	10	67	50	05	00	74
Australia Cook Islands	40	57	40	63	94	94	40	57	50	60	93	74
Fiji	37			73	94	104	50			91	107	115
French Polynesia					119	139					149	158
Guam												
Kiribati Marehall Jalanda												
Micronesia (E.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	39	34	33	41	70	85	64	48	55	77	98	109
Niue												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	28	34		64		90	41	53		94		94
Samoa					82						81	
Solomon Islands												
Tonga					109						103	
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific Island developing econ.												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
High income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												



#### 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.
Data sources:	AQUAST
	Informatio
Data tables:	Page 198 to
Technical notes:	Page 262

AQUASTAT, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Information system on Water and Agriculture. Page 198 to 199

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.<sup>1</sup>

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 soilmoisture 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, The 2009 Revision. Available from esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.htm.

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 nonagricultural 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.







#### 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 "hotspots" in Asia and the Pacific<sup>2</sup>

r	1	
Challenge	Measures available*	Countries at risk
Water availability	<ul> <li>Water utilization level (Threat 1*)</li> <li>Index of Water Available for Development (IWAD) (Threat 2)</li> <li>Water quality (Threat 3 and Threat 4</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bhutan,</li> <li>Democratic People's Republic of Korea,</li> <li>Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan,</li> <li>Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives,<sup>+</sup> Mongolia,</li> <li>Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan,<sup>++</sup></li> <li>Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Tajikistan,</li> <li>Thailand, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.<sup>++</sup></li> </ul>
Vulnerability and risk	<ul> <li>Frequency of floods (Threat 5)</li> <li>Frequency of cyclones (Threat 6)</li> <li>Frequency of droughts (Threat 7)</li> <li>Climate change pattern (Threat 8)</li> </ul>	Australia, Bangladesh, <sup>++</sup> Cambodia, <sup>++</sup> China, <sup>++</sup> Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, <sup>++</sup> Indonesia, <sup>++</sup> Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, <sup>++</sup> Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, <sup>++</sup> Malaysia, <sup>++</sup> Maldives, <sup>+</sup> Myanmar, <sup>++</sup> Nepal, Pacific Islands, <sup>+</sup> Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, <sup>++</sup> Philippines, <sup>++</sup> Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, <sup>++</sup> Timor-Leste, <sup>++</sup> Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, <sup>++</sup> and Viet Nam. <sup>++</sup>
Household Water Adequacy	<ul> <li>Access to water (Threat 9)</li> <li>Access to sanitation (Threat 10)</li> <li>DALY from diarrhoea</li> </ul>	Afghanistan, <sup>+</sup> Bangladesh, Cambodia, <sup>+</sup> China, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, <sup>+</sup> Mongolia, Nepal, Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea, <sup>+</sup> and Timor-Leste.
Human Development	<ul> <li>Life expectancy at birth Inequalities in access</li> <li>People living in poverty</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Lao People's</li> <li>Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pacific Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Philippines.</li> </ul>

+ 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.



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

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







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.

#### 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

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);<sup>1</sup> and 2011-2020 as the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity.<sup>2</sup>

Forests impact many aspects of economic and social development. Economic activities related to forests influence the life of 1.6 billion people globally<sup>3</sup>. 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;<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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,

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

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

United Nations, International Year of Forests Factsheet. Available from: http://www.un.org/esa/forests/pdf/session\_documents/unff9/Fact\_Sheet\_IYF.pdf.

World Bank, Forests Sourcebook: Practical Guidance for Sustaining Forests in Development Cooperation (Washington, D.C.; 2008). Available from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTFORSOUBOOK/Resources/completeforestsourcebookapril2008.pdf.

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&current=110.

#### 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



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



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

### **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

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 FAO<sup>6</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, FAO Forestry Paper 163 (Rome, 2010). Available from www.fao.org/docrep013/i1757e/i1757e.pdf.

diversity".<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> 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.

#### 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.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup> Although the long-term sustainability of these policies is not known, involving multiple stakeholders may be the answer to reducing forest loss.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> 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/docrep013/i1757e/i1757e.pdf. Asia includes: and Oceania includes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 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
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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.







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.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,<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/11/05/ 000158349\_20091105181816/Rendered/PDF/WPS5039.pdf.

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### 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.ausaid.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 million<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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 hardesthit 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> NHK World, Japan International Broadcasting, Inc. (http://www3.nhk.or.jp/daily/english/11\_53.html) on 11 March 2011.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Japanese Cabinet Office, "The economic impact from Great East Japan Earthquake" June 2011p.7http://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: **Technical notes:** Page 267

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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.

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

Africa Asia-Pacific

World

LAC

N Am

Europe







2009

2008

### 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





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.





# 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 Pacific<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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).Data tables:Page 217Technical notes:Page 267 to 268

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.

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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 longerterm 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 reparation 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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
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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).

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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 sociopolitical 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.

# 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 exchangerate 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

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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



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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%.<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

Data sources:ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM), Sixth Edition.Data tables:Page 220 to 225Technical 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.

#### 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

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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

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 "ownaccount" 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. Highincome 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.




# 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,<sup>1</sup> 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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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
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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.



#### 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.<sup>1</sup>

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-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> International Trade Statistics 2010. Available from http://www.wto.org/english/res\_e/statis\_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).

#### 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

# International trade

the Pacific, 5.9%.<sup>2</sup> 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

% of total trade in services



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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

# International trade

Between 2000 and 2009, no dramatic shifts occurred in the shares of trade by sector for the region.<sup>3</sup> 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:

- 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.

 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,<sup>4</sup> 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*,<sup>5</sup> only 35% of total exports of Asian and Pacific countries

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> ESCAP Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Agreements Database (APTIAD). Available from http://www.unescap.org/tid/aptiad.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Report 2010. Available from http://www.unescap.org/tid/publication/Asia-Pacific-trade-and-investment-report-2010.pdf.

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



Data sources:	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). IMF, Balance of Payments Statistics MDG Indicators Database OFCD, Development Database on Aid
Data tablasi	from DAC Members. The World Bank, World Development Indicators.
Technical notes:	Page 271 to 273

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 (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

from US\$108 billion in 2008 to US\$94 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

% of world outward FDI flows



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.





### 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.





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 investment<sup>1</sup>

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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

#### Innovative financing for development<sup>2</sup>

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 UNITAID<sup>3</sup> (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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> UNITAID, Report on Key Performance Indicators 2010. Available from http://www.unitaid.eu/

Data sources: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database

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e 7 to 238 5

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 socioeconomic 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 lowermiddle 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.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.<sup>1</sup>

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

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-

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.

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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

American Association of Port Authorities, http://aapa.files.cms-plus.com/Statistics/WORLD%20PORT%20RANKINGS%2020081.pdf.





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

10 Primary Class I Class II Class III Below Class III Asian Highway Class 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

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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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,<sup>4</sup> 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).<sup>5</sup> 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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> United Nations General Assemby, resolution 64/255 adopted on 2 March 2010 (A/RES/64/255).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> American Association of Port Authorities, http://aapa.files.cms- plus.com/Statistics/WORLD%20PORT%20RANKINGS%2020081.pdf.

#### Energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> 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 ( $CO_2$ ), 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  $CO_2$  emissions from transport; however, the regional share of  $CO_2$  emissions is rising. The 2008 level of  $CO_2$  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  $CO_2$ .

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### Tourism<sup>1</sup>

Data sources:World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)Data tables:Page 245 to 246Technical notes:Page 277

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



<sup>1</sup> 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 bestperforming 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.

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> slot. Among the top ten countries by inbound tourism arrivals, the Asia-Pacific is represented by a few countries other than China: Turkey-7<sup>th</sup> and Malaysia-9<sup>th</sup>; for receipts by: Australia-8<sup>th</sup>; Hong Kong, China-9<sup>th</sup>; and Turkey-10<sup>th</sup>.

#### 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 highincome 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

					Populat	ion						
			Thousands				% c	hange ner a	nnum	 Jm		
	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 /94	6 144 124 487	6 / 83	6 810 126 393	7 053	1.2	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.9		
Macao. China	360	398	432	481	544	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.3		
Mongolia	2 193	2 306	2 4 1 1	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		
Lao PDR	104 340	4 795	213 395	227 303 5 753	6 201	2.7	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.0		
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./	3.5	2.8		
Timor-I este	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 Iran (Islamic Bon, of)	8/3/85	964 486	1 053 898	1 140 043	1 224 614	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4		
Maldives	219	249	273	295	316	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1		
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		
lurkey	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 7 212	3 ZZ3 7 765	3 070 8 111	3 000	3 092 9 188	-1.9	-0.9	-0.1	0.2	0.2		
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		
Turkmenistan	5 303	5775	6 173 4 501	6 453 4 748	5 042	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.4		
Uzbekistan	20 515	22 919	24 776	25 947	27 445	2.2	1.4	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 Franch Delynasia	728	776	812	823	861	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.0		
Guam	134	210	230	200 169	271	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	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 Naur Caladania	9	10	10	10	10	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4		
New Zealand	3 398	3 675	3 858	4 134	4.368	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.0		
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		
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		
	192 581	219 369	242 109	263 844	281 602	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3		
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	∠ ววษ ५५/ 299 985	∠ 111 U82 312 578	2 900 170 323 099	3 130 435	344 249	1.0 0.8	1.4	0.6	1.0	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		
Other countries/areas	281 162	295 /49	126 760	329 231 144 172	344 529 165 841	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	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

		Cru	ude birth ra	ate		Crude death rate				
		Per	1,000 popula	ition			Per 1	,000 popula	ition	
	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 DPR Korea	18.7 21.5	16.0 19.8	13.5 16.3	12.6 14.6	12.3 14.3	6.9 5.9	7.0	7.1 9.0	7.1 10.1	7.3
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
Landonasia	40.3	30.3	25.1	23.3	22.0	11.0 9.1	10.2	9.1	0.1 7.1	0.U 7.0
Lao PDR	24.5	33.6	21.0	24.1	22.8	0.1	9.4	7.4	7.1	6.3
Malavsia	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
limor-Leste	44.5	46.1	40.4	39.4	38.5	15.9	12.9	10.0	9.1	8.1
Viet Nam	27.5	19.0	17.2	17.2	10.7	0.9	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.2
South and South-West Asia	31.0 52.6	27.9	25.1	23.4	22.5	10.0	9.1 20.1	19.3	8.1 17.1	15.0
Bandladesh	33.3	02.4 29.1	40.4 25.4	21.5	20.3	9.5	20.1	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 7.7	7.9	6.3 5.7	7.1 5.1	0.0 5.5
	20.1	22.0	19.7	10.7	17.5	1.1	0.5	10.0	10.1	0.0
Armonia	16.U 10.1	13.1	13.2 14.2	14.8	15.1	11.7	12.6	13.3	12.1	11.8
Arnenia 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
lurkmenistan	32.5	24.5	23.3	22.0	21.6	8.6	7.8	1.1	8.1	7.8
Ozbekistan	32.0	23.0	21.0	21.7	21.4	7.5	0.0	0.4	7.1	0.0
Pacific	19.4	18.5	17.7	17.9	17.7	7.7	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.8
American Samoa	14 7	13 /	12 7	13.6	13 7	73	7 2	6.9	7 1	67
Cook Islands	14.7	10.4	12.1	10.0	10.7	1.0	1.2	0.0	7.1	0.1
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	22.2	24.5	00 F	0E E	04.7	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0
Nauru	32.2	31.5	28.3	25.5	24.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
New Caledonia	23.6	20.7	18.3	17.2	16.6	59	5.8	61	61	61
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 Dania Navi Osia a	05.0	05.0	00.7	04 5	00.0	40.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	7.0
Papua New Guinea	35.Z	35.8	33.7	31.5	30.2	10.1	9.5	8./ 5.7	8.1 5.1	7.6
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
SAARC	32.9	28.9	25.2	24.9	24.2	9.1	8.4	7.8	8.1 Q 1	7.4
Central Asia	27.2	20.0 21.8	20.7 19.9	23.9	22.9	10.2	9.3	0.0 8.0	0.1 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	7.5
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
Atrica	40.2	38.4	37.1	35.6	34.8	14.6	14.1	13.2	12.1	11.4
Latin America and Carib	11.7	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.1	10.5
North America	25.2	23.0	21.3 13.7	13.7	13.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.1	5.9
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	e births per wor	nan		Live births pe	er 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	<b>2.0</b>	1.8	1.7	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	6.5 6.8	<b>7.8</b>	8.0 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 Massa China	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	4.4	5.8	5.0	
Macao, China Mongolia	1.4	2.5	0.8	2.5	2.5	32.8	4.0 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	
Malavsia	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	
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	
Brutan	5.3	4.1	3.3	2.6	2.4	/5.0 116 1	58.3	50.2	
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 Turkey	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	28.0	27.9 42.8	23.0	
North and Control Asia	2.5	17	17	1.2	1.9	37.4	26.0	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	
Russian Federation	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	37.0	27.9	34.1	
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	19	1.8	1.8	19	19	19.2	16.7	16.5	
Cook Islands	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	13.2	10.7	10.5	
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	
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	
Niue	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.2	51.5	21.1	50.5	
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	75.6	71.0	66.9	
Solomon Islands	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.9 4.2	45.4 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	
ASEAN	4.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	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 Pacific island developing ocon	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	40.3	25.3	24.6	
Low income countries	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.0	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	
Atrica	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	116.1	110.7	101.3	
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

		Popu	lation sex	ratio		Child sex ratio				
		Males	per 100 fen	nales			Воу	s per 100 gi	rls	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
East and North-East Asia	<b>105</b> 107	<b>106</b> 107	<b>106</b> 107	<b>106</b> 108	<b>106</b> 108	<b>108</b>	110 111	<b>114</b> 115	<b>117</b> 119	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 Mongolia	95	94	93	93	92	106	105	110	108	106
Republic of Korea	100	100	101	100	99	100	110	112	1102	102
South-Fast Asia	99	99	99	99	99	103	104	104	104	104
Brunei Darussalam	112	110	103	103	102	105	107	107	104	104
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
Philippines	102	102	102	101	101	102	102	102	102	102
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
Bangladesn Bhutan	106	100	105	105	103	104	104	104	105	105
India	108	108	108	107	107	102	102	102	102	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 Sri Lanka	106	106	105	104	103	104	104	104	104	104
Turkey	102	101	100	100	100	103	103	104	104	104
North and Control Asia	00	01	00	00	80	103	104	104	105	105
Armenia	94	90	89	88	87	103	104	104	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
Tajikistan	00 99	100	100	67 98	00 97	104	104	105	105	105
Turkmenistan	97	98	97	97	97	103	102	103	103	104
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	100	100	100	104	104	100	100	100	107	107
Fiji French Polynesia	103	103	103	104	104	105	106	106	107	107
Guam	114	109	105	104	103	100	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	100	106	106	105	105
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau Banua Now Cuince	105	104	104	104	104	106	106	107	107	107
Samoa	105	104	104	104	104	106	100	107	107	107
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
	99	103	103	102	99	104	105	105	105	106
ASEAN	99	99	99	99	99	104	104	104	103	103
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
Upper middle income countries	94	94	94	94	94	107	100	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
Other countries/areas	95	90	97	9/	97 111	105	105	105	105	105
World	101	102	102	102	102	105	106	107	107	107

### I.5 Life expectancy

				Life expect	xpectancy at birth					
		Fem	ales			Ма	les			
		Ye	ars			Ye	ars			
	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10	90-95	95-00	00-05	05-10		
	50-55	55-00	00-05	00-10	30-33	55-00	00-05	00-10		
Last and North-East Asia	71.6	72.5	72 /	74.5	68.4	60.3	70.0	71 1		
DPR Korea	71.0	67.1	73.4	74.5	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	12.1	73.8	74.8	15.1	68.7 57.5	69.6 50.9	70.5	/1.Z		
Philippipos	68.5	60.5	70.5	71.2	57.5	09.0 63.5	64.0	64.5		
Singapore	70.0	80.5	70.5	82.7	02.0 74.4	75.6	77.2	78.5		
Thailand	75.2	76.3	76.7	77 1	68.9	68.4	69.3	70.2		
Timor-I este	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	12.1	72.2	71.9	74.0	60.6	59.6	58.6	61.6		
Turkmonistan	66.6	67.5	68.2	68.0	58.0	59.3	60.9	60.6		
	69.4	70.0	70.4	70.7	63.0	63.6	64 1	64.3		
		10.0	10.4	10.1	00.0	00.0	04.1	04.0		
Pacific American Samaa										
American Samoa	80.6	81.6	82.8	83.8	74.5	76.0	77.8	70 1		
Cook Islands	00.0	01.0	02.0	05.0	74.5	70.0	11.0	79.1		
Fiii	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		
Nuthorn Mariana Jalanda										
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										
High income countries										
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

		Chi	ld populati	ion		Elderly population				
		%	of populatio	'n			%	of populatio	n	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
East and North-East Asia China	<b>27.0</b> 28.0	<b>26.1</b> 27.3	<b>24.4</b> 25.5	<b>21.1</b> 21.9	18.9 19.5	6.5 5.9	7.1 6.4	<b>7.9</b> 7.0	<b>8.7</b> 7.6	9.5 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 Massa China	18.3	16.0	14.6	13.8	13.4	11.9	14.4	17.2	19.9	22.7
Macao, China Mongolia	25.4 40.5	25.7	35.3	29.3	27.6	4.3	7.3	7.4	0.9 3.9	7.0 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 Malaysia	43.7	43.6	42.3	39.1	34.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Myanmar	35.9	33.4	30.6	27.9	25.6	4 4	4 7	4.9	5.0	4.0
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
Bhutan	42.5	40.3	39.9	33.7	29.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.0
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
Sri Lanka	43.7	43.3	41.4 26.4	38.1	35.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3
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
Russian Ederation	37.0	37.0 21.3	35.0	31.3 15.1	30.0	5.0	0.4 12.1	5.5 12.4	0.0 13.8	4.4
Taiikistan	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
	20 /	26.6	25.1	20.6	20.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	11	1 0
French Polynesia	35.3	33.9	33.0	27.2	25.0	3.2	3.0	4.0	5.1	4.0
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	28.0	27.0	25.2	4.8	5 1	5.9	6.9	8.0
New Zealand	23.3	23.0	20.3	21.5	20.5	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.0	13.0
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau Barros Nara Quine a	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	00.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Samoa	42.2	40.8	40.2 40.5	40.0 39.7	37.8	2.3	2.4 4.2	2.3 4.4	2.0	2.0
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
	39.6	39.8	38.5	36.0	33.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.3
ASEAN	36.6	40.2 34.6	31.0	29.4 29.4	27.2	3.0 4.0	4.3	3.9 4.8	4.1	4.3
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./
Upper middle income countries	33.5 31.2	32.4 2 <u>9</u> 4	26 N	∠1.0 22.1	23.7 21.0	4.0 7 N	5.1 8.0	0.0 8.3	0.0 <u>9</u> 1	0.4 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 Other countries/areas	21.6	21.7	21.1	20.2	19.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	13.2
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				
	1000	%	of populat	ion	2010	%	6 change	per annur	n	% of	urban popul	ation
East and North East Asia	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	90-95	95-00	00-05	2.0	2000	2005	2007
China	26.4	30.2	35.8	40.3	47.0	4.3	3.8	4.2	2.0	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 Maaga China	63.1	64.6	65.2	66.0	66.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3			
Macao, China Mongolia	99.8 57.0	99.9 56.8	56.9	59.5	62.0	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.3		57 9	
Republic of Korea	73.8	78.2	79.6	81.3	83.0	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.8		01.0	
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 Malaysia	15.4	17.4 55.7	62.0	67.6	33.Z 72.2	5.U 4.8	7.0	0.1	5.1 2.8		79.3	
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	
Viet Nam	20.8	22.5	24.3	20.1	28.1	4.3	0.7	5.4	3.8		/13	
South and South Most Asis	20.0	20.4	24.5	21.5	22.2	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	20 6	26.0	20.0
Afghanistan	18.1	19.1	20.2	21.3	22.6	8.4	3.6	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b> 4.1	30.0	30.0	29.9
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		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			
Kyrovzstan	37.8	36.3	35.2	35.1	34.5	-0.9	-1.1	1.0	1.7			
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	85.4	86.1	00.0 87.2	88.2	93.0 89.1	3.3 1.3	2.0	2.2	19			
Cook Islands	57.7	58.7	65.2	71.0	75.3	1.0	1.1	3.4	1.0			
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 Marshall Islands	35.0	36.4	43.0	43.6	43.9	2.2	5.0	2.1				
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			
Nue Northern Mariana Islands	30.9	31.5	90.2	35.Z	37.5 Q1 3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.5				
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			
Tuvalu	40.7	22.9 44.0	23.0 46.0	23.2 48.1	23.4 50.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.9			
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	
SAARC	43.2	44.0 26.1	45.3 27 3	40.0	48.1 20.0	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	41 5	32.1 30.8	32.1
Central Asia	47.7	45.8	44.6	44,4	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	-1.J	53.0	52.1
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			
	09.5 32 1	34.1	12.1	73.8 37 Q	/5.1 40 0	1.3	0.8 3.4	0.7	3.5	53.0	55 2	40.6
Europe	68.9	69.5	70.2	71.4	72.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	33.3	55.5	
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	40.4	48.6	50.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9		35.8	

### I.8 Population density

	Po	pulation de	nsity	Population living in urban agglomerations								
	Po	Population per km <sup>2</sup>			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 DRR Koroa	119	132	140	119 334	153 678	204 370	248 117	279 700				
Hong Kong, China	5 365	6 167	6 412	5 677	6 2 1 4 9	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				
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				
Philippines	58 205	258	311	3 542	3 931	4 363	4 900	6 408 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				
Bhutan	12	900 14	1033	10 150	12 049	15 557	10 903	22 17 1				
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		=			1 0 0 7				
Nepal	130	166	204	398	21 265	644	20 175	1 037				
Sri Lanka	264	286	318	10 000	21 200	23 114	29 175	33 152				
Turkey	69	81	93	14 053	16 256	18 616	21 026	23 028				
North and Central Asia		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				
Kvrgvzstan	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	0.400	0.440	0.405	0.400	0.040				
Uzbekistan	46	55	61	2 100	2 116	2 135	2 169	2 210				
Pacific American Samaa	3	200	4									
Australia	235	200	342	10 283	10 914	11 589	12 298	13 018				
Cook Islands	73	74	85	10 200			12 200	10 0 10				
Fiji	40	44	47									
French Polynesia	49	59	68									
Guam Kiribati	248	287	333									
Marshall Islands	263	290	300									
Micronesia (F.S.)	138	153	159									
Nauru	458	502	513									
New Zaeland	9	11	14									
Niue	9	14	6									
Northern Mariana Islands	96	149	132									
Palau	33	42	45									
Papua New Guinea	9	12	15									
Samoa Solomon Islands	57	62	64 10									
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				
	90	113	132	16 439	20 074	24 299	29 728	35 741				
FCO	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	10.000	00.500	07.040	00.054	00.400				
Low income countries	87	108	125	19 600	23 526	27 846	33 354	39 438				
Upper middle income countries	120	149	15	£70 200 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									
Other countries/areas	26	33	43									
World	30	46	51									

### I.9 International migration

	Foreign population								Net migration rate				
	Thousands					% of po	pulation		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 DPR Korea	376	508 36	590 37	686 37	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	
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	
Republic of Korea	572	568	9 551	535	0.31	0.34	0.36	0.36	-7.9	-4.9	-1.2	-1.1	
South-East Asia	3 060	1 838	5 624	6 715	0.69	0.02	1.00	1 13	-1.0	_0.3	-0.8	_0.0	
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 Malaysia	23	1 554	2 0 2 9	2 358	0.55	0.41	0.35	0.31	-1.3	-3.5	-4.2	-2.5	
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	
Timor-Leste	307	792 9	962	1157	1.00	1.25	1.47	1.07	-3.0	-38.6	3.4 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	7 403	6 4 1 1	5 887	40 5.436	4.26	5.63	5.66	5.54	-37.5	0.1	11.4	4.9	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4 292	2 804	2 062	2 129	7.82	4.29	2.96	2.88	-5.2	-0.1	-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 Sri Lanka	6 556 459	4 243	3 554	4 234	5.86	2.94	2.24	2.44	-2.5	-0.3	-2.3	-2.4	
Turkey	1 150	1 263	1 334	1 411	2.03	1.99	1.96	1.94	-0.7	-4.5	-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 Kazakhstan	3 6 1 9	2 871	2 974	3 079	6.20 21.89	4.61	4.27	3.84	-20.7	-15.9	-13.4	-6.8	
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	
Uzbekistan	1 653	1 367	1 268	1 176	8.06	5.55	4.71	4.12	-3.1	-2.3	-4.9	-2.2	
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	14	3	3	3 19	14.69	15.62	14.41	13.83	-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 Micronesia (E.S.)	4	2	2	2	3.27	3.12 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		20.1	17.0	10.0	
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	
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 Solomon Islands	3	6	7	9	1.98	3.23	3.97	4.90	-15.8	-17.4	-20.1	-17.3	
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	<b>50 715</b>	<b>50 581</b>	52 923	<b>1.61</b>	1.35	<b>1.27</b>	1.27	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	
LDC	1 613	2 198	2 424	2 642	0.84	0.91	0.92	4.63 0.94	2.8	-5.3 -1.4	-1.0	-2.3	
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 Control Asia	15 904	12 866	11 785	12 175	1.39	0.92	0.78	0.75	0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-1.1	
Pacific island developing econ	259	301	3998	338	4,01	3.72	3.57	3.40	-10.4	-0.2 -2.3	-3.9	-3.1	
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	
Africa	9 132	11 532	12 5/5	13 / 69	4.07	5.57	5.97	0.40	0.7 -0 4	-0.8	-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	
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					c	Children under 5 underweight			
	Deaths p	per 1,000 liv	e births	1990	Deaths p	er 1,000   2000	live births	2009	% Far	of childr	en under 5	5 test	
East and North East Asia	1550	2000	16	1330	1333	2000	2003	19	20.0	(00)	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	5	0	0	0	0	-	4	0					
Japan Macao China	5	3	2	6	6	5	4	3					
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	50 108	40 64	30 46	80 157	67 115	0C 86	46	39 59	34.0 44.0	(95)	28.2	(03)	
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	19.6	(02)	3.4	(00)	
Timor-Leste	138	84	48	32 184	25	106	74	56	10.0	(93)	9.3	(05)	
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	F0 4		18.7	(99)	
India Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	84 55	68 38	50 26	118	107	93	37	66 31	53.4	(93)	47.8	(05)	
Maldives	80	42	11	113	80	53	24	13	38.9	(93)	30.4	(04)	
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	09	30	10	04	02	42	20	20	10.4	(93)	2.0	(08)	
North and Central Asia	43	37	22	52 56	52 49	<b>44</b> 36	32	24	9.0	(95)	4.7	(07)	
Armenia Azerbaijan	78	58	30	98	93	69	46	34	10.1	(96)	9.5	(05)	
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 91	20 75	52	27	27 114	24 94	74	12			3.0 17.6	(95)	
Turkmenistan	81	59	41	99	87	71	55	45			11.0	(07)	
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 Fiii	10	15	13	18	18	17	16	15	79	(93)			
French Polynesia	10	10	10		10	10	10	10	1.0	(00)			
Guam													
Kiribati	65	49	37	89	75	63	53	46			13.0	(99)	
Marshall Islands	39	32	29	49	41 52	39	37	35					
Nauru	43	30 41	36	9	21	47 51	42	39 44					
New Caledonia	0			Ū		0.							
New Zealand	9	6	4	11	9	8	6	6					
Niue	13	35	15	13	13	36	24	17					
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					
Vanuatu	42	30 21	29 14	53 40	47	43 25	30 20	30 16			15.9	(07)	
Asia and the Pacific	63	52	38	86	79	69	56	10	37 3	(00)	28.8	(07)	
LLDC	96	87	70	133	130	121	106	97	33.3	(90)	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)	
Central Asia	89 64	52	54 33	78	73	98	82 47	37	52.7 14.5	(91)	44.2 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	122	4	20 C	(00)	24.7	(07)	
Europe	102	92 7	5	14	101	140	7	6	20.0	(90)	24.1	(07)	
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	01	31.3	(90)	24.2	(07)	
## I.11 Child health – children affected

	I	Infant mortality					
		Infant mortality           Thousand deaths           1990         2000           925         580           614         402           3 544         2 800           169         102           14         14           5 264         3 898           343         313           732         559           609         399           894         726           3 345         2 705           123         76           11         12           762         590           4 201         3 155           287         145           15         9           2 690         2 805           83         43           486         317           42         29           133         119           9 704         7 236					
	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 0 6 9	8 241				

### Children under 5 underweight

			Thous	sands		
	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	l immuni	zed agaiı	nst measl	es		DPT3 immunization rate for				for
			Total			Poores	t quintile	Richest	t quintile		1-	year ol	ds	
-				9	6 of childre	en under 1					% 0	f 1-year	-olds	
-	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	La	itest	La	test	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
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 Brupei Darussalam	70 99	75 99	81 99	84 97	88 99					/5 93	99	79 99	82 93	88 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 68	80	88	90 72	95 87					90	94	95	95 73	95
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	00	05	07	48	70	54 64	(10)	75	(10)	00	03	06	55	72
Couth and Couth Most Asis	50	30	51	30	37	04	(02)	90	(02)	00	90	50	30	30
Afghanistan	<b>58</b> 20	<b>70</b> 41	35	7 <b>0</b> 64	76					25	20	<b>64</b> 31	73	74 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	96	(00)	0/	(00)	91	98	99	95	99
Nepal	57	56	77	74	79	73	(05)	95	(09)	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 64	92	94	96 67	72	(05)	62	(05)		98	93	90 72	93 73
Georgia		61	73	92	83	50	(00)	03	(06)		74	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	00	(0.5)	00	(05)		78	96	98	98
lajikistan Turkmenistan		92	88	91	89	89 91	(05)	96	(05)		80	83 97	86 99	93
Uzbekistan		91	99	99	95	97	(06)	98	(00)		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 84	96 Q/	76 81	99	78 Q/					93	93	92	98	82
French Polynesia	04	54	01	50	54					51	51	50	50	55
Guam														
Kiribati	75	47	80	85	82					97	60	90	79	86
Marshall Islands Micronesia (E.S.)	52 81	57	94 85	86	94 86					92	70	39	0/	93 01
Nauru	01	30	8	80	99					74	56	44	80	99
New Caledonia														
New Zealand	90	84	85	82	89					90	89	90	89	92
Niue Northorn Mariana Islands	99	34	99	99	99					99	99	99	85	99
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 86	68 94	87 95	70	60 99					94	69 95	82 95	78 99	81 QQ
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
	58	70	68	78	84					62	61	71	84	89
FCO	64	62	70	83	00 86					65	67	79	o∠ 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 75	/0 72	69 67	80	86 81					64	62 74	/1 70	84 77	89
Upper middle income countries	79	82	93	94	97					00	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 90	80 80	92	93	93					68	83 94	91	92	92
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	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	888	3 718	3 463	3 381	2 250	1 079	1 114
South-East Asia	3 359	2 898	1 989	2 035	1 822	1 352	1 313
South and South-West Asia	15 772	11 499	17 179	16 498	11 214	9 038	9 306
North and Central Asia		381	161	133	102	126	162
Pacific	93	143	114	107	105	129	121
Asia and the Pacific	21 001	18 639	22 907	22 154	15 493	11 722	12 016
LLDC	1 159	1 092	896	999	751	608	603
LDC	2 548	1 946	2 021	2 121	1 360	1 021	949
ASEAN	3 341	2 874	1 968	2 016	1 805	1 341	1 300
ECO	3 398	3 440	2 882	2 707	1 495	1 116	1 373
SAARC	15 233	10 944	16 929	16 318	11 033	8 973	9 253
Central Asia		222	121	89	86	109	128
Pacific island developing econ.	53	99	76	77	80	103	96
Low income countries	2 599	2 132	2 231	2 222	1 367	1 037	958
Lower middle income countries	16 669	15 462	20 111	19 492	13 760	10 381	10 748
Upper middle income countries	1 326	863	408	335	313	181	180
High income countries	408	184	157	104	53	122	130
Africa	9 223	10 479	11 874	11 270	10 385	9 715	9 330
Europe	1 204	815	651	604	489	453	429
Latin America and Carib.	2 665	1 673	987	889	821	691	739
North America	427	491	307	343	324	374	371
Other countries/areas	553	699	498	531	748	831	879
World	35 078	32 800	37 253	35 817	28 269	23 789	23 765

# I.14 Maternal mortality and birth attendance

						Births attended by skilled health personnel											
		Mater	nal moi	tality			Tota	1		Poore	est	Riche	st	Rura	al	Urban	
			100.000					-		quinti	le	quint	le				
	Dea	ths per	100,000	live bi	rths		1 4	1 - 4	4	% Of II	ve birti	ns	4		4 4	1 -44	_
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	Ear	liest	Lat	est	La	test	Lat	est	La	test	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)								_
Hong Kong, China	270	270	260	250	250			100	(09)								
Janan	12	9	9	7	6	100	(90)	100	(96)								
Macao, China	12	U	0	,	U	100	(00)	100	(00)								
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	00	(0.0)	20	(06)	3	(06)	81	(06)	11	(06)	68 (06)	)
Myanmar	420	350	200	250	240	93	(90)	99 64	(07)								
Philippines	180	140	120	110	94	53	(93)	62	(07)	97	(08)	100	(08)	98	(08)	99 (08)	0
Singapore	6	6	15	10	9		(00)	100	(98)	0.	(00)		(00)		(00)	00 (00)	-
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)	40	(0.0)	00	(0.0)	07	(0.0)	70 (00)	
India Iron (Islamic Bon, of)	570	470	390	280	230	34	(93)	53	(08)	19	(06)	89	(06)	37	(06)	73 (06)	)
Maldives	510	240	110	52	37	90	(94)	97	(03)	90	(09)	99	(09)	94	(09)	99 (09)	0
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 91	45	45	100	(95)	100	(06)	100	(06)	100	(06)	100	(06)	100 (06)	)
Russian Federation	74	72	57	39	39	99	(90)	100	(08)	93	(00)	100	(00)	90	(00)	100 (00)	<u></u>
Tajikistan	120	170	120	75	64	79	(96)	88	(07)	70	(05)	91	(05)	81	(05)	89 (05)	6
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	10	00	20	00	00	99	(91)	98	(06)								
FIJI French Polynesia	40	30	32	28	26			99	(08)								
Guam																	
Kiribati						72	(94)	65	(08)								
Marshall Islands							. ,	86	(07)								
Micronesia (F.S.)								92	(08)								
Nauru								97	(07)								
New Caledonia	10	10	10	11	11	05	(0.4)										
New Zealand	10	13	12	14	14	95	(94)	100	(08)								
Northern Mariana Islands						55	(90)	100	(00)								
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)								
Ionga						92	(91)	98	(08)								_
Vanuatu						87	(90)	90	(07)	55	(07)	90	(07)	72	(07)	87 (07)	2
	070	040	075	044	40.4	67	(94)		(07)	55	(07)	30	(07)	12	(07)	07 (07)	,
Asia and the Pacific	627	319 725	2/5	214 652	184 602	57	(90)	<b>69</b>	(09)								
	885	725	701	606	550	13	(91)	31	(08)								
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 60	254 51	193	103	5/	(90)	69	(09) (09)								
High income countries	93	12	12	10	10	00	(90)	100	(00)								
Africa	776	775	723	649	594		(90)	51	(09)								
Europe	25	16	13	10	10		(33)	01	(33)								
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 mortal	ity	
			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

		Thou	usands		
1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009
1 496	2 247	643	423	151	222
5 889	4 856	3 728	3 085	2 789	2 489
		24 361	21 904	20 156	20 018
224	121	123	51	39	
90	101	129	118	122	124
36 448	34 222	28 995	25 593	23 266	22 901
	1 913	2 001	1 840	1 748	
6 040	5 962	5 653	5 062	4 690	4 501
5 863	4 827	3 699	3 055	2 757	2 457
	5 436	4 937	4 379	4 240	
		24 007	21 711	20 019	19 876
208	108	112	41		
80	90	115	106	109	111
		5 681	5 058	4 681	4 489
29 039	27 527	22 866	20 283	18 398	18 219
1 265	665	409	217	155	
14	0				0
15 881	16 085	16 331	16 930	17 062	17 107
2 905	2 226	1 690	1 215	1 116	1 020
1 180	1 053	938		784	767
60 143	57 136	51 165	47 646	45 170	44 712
	1990 1 496 5 889 224 90 36 448 6 040 5 863 208 80 29 039 1 265 14 15 881 2 905 1 180 60 143	1990         1995           1 496         2 247           5 889         4 856           224         121           90         101           36 448         34 222           1 913         6 040           5 863         4 827           5 863         4 827           5 436         5 436           208         108           80         90           29 039         27 527           1 265         665           14         0           15 881         16 085           2 905         2 226           1 180         1 053           60 143         57 136	The           1990         1995         2000           1 496         2 247         643           5 889         4 856         3 728           24 361         24 361           290         101         123           90         101         129           36 448         34 222         28 995           1 913         2 001           6 040         5 962         5 653           5 863         4 827         3 699           5 436         4 937           24 007         208         108           200         115         5 681           29 039         27 527         22 866           1 265         665         409           14         0         15 881           16 085         16 331         16 085           2 905         2 226         1 690           1 180         1 053         938           60 143         57 136         51 165	Thousands           1990         1995         2000         2005           1 496         2 247         643         423           5 889         4 856         3 728         3 085           24 361         21 904         21 1 223         51           90         101         129         118           36 448         34 222         28 995         25 593           1 913         2 001         1 840           6 040         5 962         5 653         5 062           5 863         4 827         3 699         3 055           5 436         4 937         4 379           24 007         21 711         208         108         112         41           80         90         115         106         5 681         5 058         29 039         27 527         22 866         20 283         1 265         665         409         217           14         0         1         16 085         16 331         16 930           2         905         2 226         1 690         1 215           1 180         1 053         938         60 143         57 136         51 165         47 646     <	Thousands           1990         1995         2000         2005         2008           1 496         2 247         643         423         151           5 889         4 856         3 728         3 085         2 789           24 361         21 904         20 156         290         20           224         121         123         51         39         90         101         129         118         122           36 448         34 222         28 995         25 593         23 266         1 913         2 001         1 840         1 748           6 040         5 962         5 653         5 062         4 690         5 863         4 827         3 699         3 055         2 757           5 436         4 937         4 379         4 240         24 007         21 711         20 019           208         108         112         41         0         109         5 681         5 058         4 681           29 039         27 527         22 866         20 283         18 398         1 265         665         409         217         155           14         0         0         17         155         <

Women lacking antenatal care coverage, at least one visit

			Tho	usands		
	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,	Antenatal care coverage							
	15-49 year % of 15-49 ve	ar old females	/	At least f	our visit %	s of women	with a live bir	At leas th	t one visi	t
	Lat	test	Ea	rliest	La	test	Ea	liest	Lat	est
East and North-East Asia							70	(92)	93	(09)
China	85	(06)					70	(92)	91	(08)
DPR Korea	69	(02)			94	(09)			100	(09)
Hong Kong, Unina	54	(05)								
Macao, China	т	(00)								
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)		(0.1)	27	(05)	70	(0.4)	69	(05)
	61	(07)	55	(91)	82	(07)	76	(91)	93	(07)
Malavsia	50	(00)							79	(05)
Myanmar	41	(07)			73	(07)			80	(07)
Philippines	51	(08)	52	(93)	78	(08)	83	(93)	91	(08)
Singapore	04	()				()		()	00	()
I halland	81	(06)			80	(09)	86	(96)	99	(09)
Viet Nam	80	(10)			29	(10)			91	(10)
South and South-West Asia		(00)	20	(01)		(00)	01	(01)	71	(00)
Afghanistan	23	(08)	20	(91)		(03)	45	(91)	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)
Nepal	35 48	(09)	Q	(96)	85 29	(09)	15	(91)	99 44	(09)
Pakistan	27	(08)	14	(91)	28	(00)	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)	82	(05)	75	(05)	03	(05)	95	(99)
Kyravzstan	48	(06)	02	(95)	70	(99)	90	(95)	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	71	(02)			02	(09)	100	(01)	08	(08)
Cook Islands	7.1	(02)			52	(00)	100	(91)	100	(08)
Fiji									100	(08)
French Polynesia										
Guam	00	()						(= .)	400	()
Kiribati Marshall Islands	36	(00)			77	(07)	88	(94)	100	(08)
Micronesia (E.S.)	+5	(07)			11	(07)			80	(07)
Nauru	36	(07)			40	(07)			95	(07)
New Caledonia		. ,				. ,				. ,
New Zealand							95	(94)	105	(0.0)
Niue Northern Mariana Islanda									100	(08)
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)
Ionga	04	(07)			67	(07)			99	(08)
Vanuatu	38	(07)			07	(07)			97 84	(07)
Asia and the Pacific		···/					60	(02)	00	(00)
							50	(92)	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 Control Asia			19	(91)	43	(09)	48	(91)	69	(09)
Pacific island developing econ							65 77	(95)	95 70	(07)
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			10	(00)	4-	(00)	50	(0.0)		(00)
Airica			42	(90)	47	(09)	56	(90)	75	(09)
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	15	-49 years	old	Female sex	Injecting	Men wh	no have
		Number		Number	Number	% of	15-49 yea	ars old	workers % of r	nost-at-risk grou	p sex wi	in men
	1990	2000	2009	2009	2009	1990	2000	2009	2009	2009	20	09
East and North-East Asia			758 100	748 100	235 800			0.1				
China DPR Korea			740 000	730 000	230 000			0.1	0.6	9.3	5.0	
Hong Kong, China												
Japan	5 700	6 300	8 100	8 100	2 700	0.1	0.1	0.1			4.0	
Macao, China	100	100	500	500	200	0.1	0.1	0.1			10	
Republic of Korea	2 000	4 100	9 500	9 500	2 900	0.1	0.1	0.1			1.0	
South-East Asia	420 800	1 178 900	1 543 600	1 496 200	513 100	0.2	0.4	0.4				
Brunei Darussalam	.20 000				0.0.00		••••	••••				
Cambodia	23 000	95 000	63 000	56 000	35 000	0.5	1.3	0.5	7.0 (07)	24.4 (07)	4.5	(05)
Indonesia Lao PDR	100	5 800	8 500	300 000	3 500	0.1	0.1	0.2	7.8 (07)	52.4 (07)	5.2	(07)
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	220,000	2 700	3 400	3 300	210,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	29.7	2.6	
Timor-Leste	320 000	000 000	330 000	520 000	210 000	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	30.7	13.5	
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)		
India	250 000	2 400 000	2 400 000	2 300 000	880 000	0.1	0.1	0.2	49	92	7.3	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	9 700	44 000	92 000	91 000	26 000	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	
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 Sri Lanka	2 100	32 000	98 000	95 000	28 000	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	20.8 (08)	0.5	
Turkey	200	1 500	4 600	4 500	1 400	0.1	0.1	0.1			0.5	
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)
Kuravzstan	100	1 000	9 800	9 700	2 800	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.9	0.3	
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	400	500	00.000	00.000	0.000	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	44.0	0.0	
	100	04 700	20 000	20 000	000 05 400	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	11.0	0.0	
American Samoa	13 200	24 /00	57 500	54 400	25 400	0.1	0.2	0.3				
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				
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
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												
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												
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				
SAARC	272 500	2 492 300	256 100	253 600	931 500	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Central Asia	2 400	9 600	68 900	68 400	25 800	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Pacific island developing eco	n. 1100	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 countri	es es 17 200	350 800	4 438 500	4 292 300	1 549 900	0.1	0.2	0.2				
High income countries	20 800	26 600	43 500	43 300	13 800	0.1	0.2	0.5				
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.	765 000	047 000	1 269 000	1 269 000	324 000	05	0.5	0.6				
Other countries/areas	105 000	347 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	331 000	0.5	0.5	0.0				
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

	Comprehen	sive correct	Condom use at I	ast high-risk sex	k sex Condom use in most-at-risk gr		
-	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 c Latest	old females/males	% of 15-24 year of Latest	old females/males	<u>%</u> 2009	of most-at-risk gr 2009	oup 2009
East and North-East Asia					05	00	70
China DPR Korea					85	30	73
Hong Kong, China							
Japan					65	65 (07)	65
Macao, China							=0
Mongolia Republic of Korea	32 (00)				96 (05)		78
Republic of Rolea							
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					06	28	21
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	44 (00)	F0 (05)		07.0 (05)	65	50	38
Viet Nam	44 (06)	50 (05)		07.0 (05)	97 (07)	52	00
South and South-West Asia					EQ	25	
Bandladesh	16 (06)	18 (07)			56 67	35 44 (07)	49 (05)
Bhutan	10 (00)	10 (07)			07	++ (07)	40 (00)
India	21 (01)	36 (06)	51.0 (01)	59.0 (01)	88 (07)	16	58
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)					55	33	38
Maldives	28 (06)	44 (06)		78 4 (06)	77 (07)	51	75
Pakistan	3 (07)	44 (00)		70.4 (00)	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) 78	57
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)
lajikistan	2 (05)				84	36 (07)	
Uzbekistan	31 (06)	7 (02)	60.5 (06)	50.0 (02)	81	39 (07)	87
Pacific	()	. ()					
American Samoa							
Australia						27	58 (07)
Cook Islands							00 (77)
FIJI French Polynesia							20 (05)
Guam							
Kiribati							
Marshall Islands	27 (07)	39 (07)	8.9 (07)	21.7 (07)			
Micronesia (F.S.)							
New Caledonia							
New Zealand							
Niue							
Northern Mariana Islands							
Palau Papua New Guinea					94 (07)		88 (07)
Samoa					01 (07)		00 (07)
Solomon Islands							
Tonga				44.4 (==)			00 (77)
l uvalu Vapuatu	15 (07)			44.1 (07)	67		63 (07)
Acia and the Decific	13 (07)				07		03
LLDC							
LDC							
ASEAN							
ECO							
SAARC Central Asia							
Pacific island developing econ.							
Low income countries							
Lower middle income countries							
Upper middle income countries							
Africa							
Europe							
Latin America and Carib.							
North America							
Uther countries/areas							
TOTA .							

## I.19 HIV/AIDS treatment and AIDS death

	Popula	ation receiv	ving antiretroviral t	herapy (AR	RT)				he	
	% of population	Females	Males	То	tal		1		15	
	with advanced	Nivershaar	Niverbar	N				Number		
	HIV	Number	Number	Nun	nber	4000	4005	Number	0005	
	2009	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						500	500	100	100	100
Macao China						500	500	100	100	100
Mongolia	8	8	1	0	9	100	100	100	100	100
Republic of Korea	0	0		0	0	100	200	200	500	500
South East Asia				109 //0	340.006	2 600	46 400	96 400	64 900	77 700
Brunei Darussalam				100 449	340 090	3 000	40 400	00 400	04 000	11100
Cambodia	94	19 442	17 873	12 396	37 315	500	3 500	7 000	5 700	3 100
Indonesia	21	2 682 (0	)8) 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 (0	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 (1	1 198 (10)	420	1 486	1 000	1 000	1 700	4 300	6 400
Manal	1/	1 000	3	0	3	100	100	100	100	100
Nepal	11	1 298	1 928	/5	3 226	1 000	2 000	3 700	4 900	4 700
Pakisian	4	370	944	132	1 320	100	500	1 100	3 300	5 800
Sri Lanka	20	07	120	20	207	100	100	100	200	200
Turkey	02			544	1 000	100	100	100	200	200
North and Central Asia				5 460	80 313	100				
Armenia	24	65	114	29	179	100	100	100	100	100
Azerbaijan	21	60	178	0	238	100	100	100	200	200
Georgia	05	187	468	140	000	100	100	100	100	100
Kazakristan	27	344 (1	10) 091 (10) 10) 158 (10)	240	1 0 3 5	100	100	100	200	500
Russian Federation	12	73 (1	10) 156 (10)	5 000	75 900	100	100	100	100	500
Tajikietan	11	104	218	5 000	322	100	100	200	500	500
Turkmenistan		104	210	0	022	100	100	200	000	000
Uzbekistan				0	1 753	100	100	100	200	500
Pacific				-		1 200	1 200	000	1 600	1 600
Amorican Samoa						1 300	1 300	900	1 000	1 000
American Samoa						1 000	1 000	200	100	100
Cook Islands						1000	1000	200	100	100
Fiii	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 (0	0 (08) 0 (08)	0						
New Caledonia						100			100	100
New Zealand		0. (6	0 (00)			100	100	100	100	100
Northorn Mariana Jalanda		U (C	(08) U (08)							
		2	1	0	3					
Panua New Guines	52	3 815	2 936	320	6 751	100	100	500	1 300	1 300
Samoa	02	0010	2 000	020	8	100	100	000	1 000	1 300
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		450.000	000 100	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 /04	89.676	4 000	4 000	700	000	000
		2 112 000	1 226 706	706 522	3 021 007	171 500	620 200	1 226 600	900	900
Furone		× 112 303	1 2 30 / 30	190 232	3 321 00/	25 800	020 200 41 200	23 700	33 500	38 300
Latin America and Carib				313 882	477 508	23 800	41200	23700	33 300	30 300
North America				010 002	-11 000	39 600	50 000	19 000	16.500	18 000
Other countries/areas						20 000				
World				1 311 926	5 253 608	271 700	847 700	1 561 600	1 947 600	1 675 100

### I.20 Malaria

Image of the set of t						Mala	ria cases	6					N	lalaria dea	ths	
Theory         Theory<			Per 100	0,000 pop	oulation			1	Thousand	ls				Number		
Bachang         10         4         10         4         10         4         10         10         14         10         1		1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
Debt         Debt         Total         T	China	10 10	4	1	8	2 1	117	47	97 19	113	31 14	35	34 34	28 (01)	48	12
Introde         Introde <t< td=""><td>DPR Korea</td><td></td><td></td><td>323</td><td>49</td><td>62</td><td></td><td></td><td>74</td><td>12</td><td>15</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	DPR Korea			323	49	62			74	12	15					
Jama         Jama <thjama< th="">         Jama         Jama         <thj< td=""><td>Hong Kong, China</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></thj<></thjama<>	Hong Kong, China															
Description         Note of the sector	Japan Macao, China															
Bepakin Seri         Seri         Seri         Seri         Seri         Seri         Seri         Seri         Serie         Serie <th< td=""><td>Mongolia</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>	Mongolia															
Seach-2 and Alaha         T19         594         597         515         737         738         737         738         737         738         737         738         737         738         737         738         2471         13303         1437         1437	Republic of Korea	0	0	9	3	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	0			
Hunce Lanxestim         Pare	South-East Asia	719	504	614	505	247	3 154	2 397	3 157	2 758	1 458					2 329
Index set         Easy Pick         Easy Pick <t< td=""><td>Brunei Darussalam Cambodia</td><td>1 278</td><td>676</td><td>1 592</td><td>483</td><td>566</td><td>124</td><td>77</td><td>203</td><td>67</td><td>84</td><td>1 020</td><td>614</td><td>608</td><td>296</td><td>279</td></t<>	Brunei Darussalam Cambodia	1 278	676	1 592	483	566	124	77	203	67	84	1 020	614	608	296	279
I.a. PDR         524         1062         5180         616         361         22         26         280         50         23         372         620         350         33 <td>Indonesia</td> <td>837</td> <td>685</td> <td>757</td> <td>818</td> <td>237</td> <td>1 484</td> <td>1 313</td> <td>1 555</td> <td>1 793</td> <td>544</td> <td>1020</td> <td>014</td> <td>000</td> <td>200</td> <td>900</td>	Indonesia	837	685	757	818	237	1 484	1 313	1 555	1 793	544	1020	014	000	200	900
Marganian         219         280         55         22         28         51         56         51         56         57         43         53         34	Lao PDR	524	1 082	5 180	516	361	22	52	280	30	23	372	620	350	77	5
Philippens         Part Part Part Part Part Part Part Part	Malaysia	279	288	1 271	1.067	26	51	59 657	13	6 516	7 501	43	35	35	33	072
Simplyme         10         <	Philippines	138	81	47	54	21	86	57	37	46	19	913	643	2750 755 (99)	1707	972
Thanker         443         138         138         45         47         274         433         79         30         32         128         185         625         181         70           Viet Nam         187         137         349         100         56         124         160         275         84         440         344         348         122         123         123         133         125         133         135         125         133         135         127         136         136         136         136         136         136         136         136         136         136         136         137         136         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         136         137         137         136         137         137         137         137         137	Singapore		01		0.			0.	0.	10	10	0.00	0.0	100 (00)		
Innoc.elseb         1113         136         16         100         656         124         100         275         84         43         33.40         34.8         142         115         23           South and South-Wet Aia         222         272         190         244         130         275         84         44         33.40         34.8         142         153         23           Grath and South-Wet Aia         233         193         133         137         33         137         33         23         23         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         233         241         243         241         233         241         243         243         241         243         243         241         243         243         241         243         243         243         243         243         243         243         243         243         243         243         243         243         243         243	Thailand	483	138	126	45	47	274	83	79	30	32	1 287	856	625	161	70
Out neal         161         163         373         90         164         103         167         173         973         174         973         174         153         174         153         174         153         174         153         174         153         174         173         174         173         174         173         174         174         173         174         174         173         174	Timor-Leste	107	107	15 187	18 694	9 566	104	100	124	185	108	2 240	240	140	88	53
Soluri and Soluri-Yose Fala Soluri and Soluri-Yose Fala Soluri and Soluri-Yose Fala Soluri and Soluri Yose Fala Soluri And Yose Fala Soluri And Soluri Yose Fala Soluri		187	137	349	100	00	124	100	275	84	49	3 340	348	142	18	20
Bangladesh         177         119         215         1944         190         214         190         214         190         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         1900         200         1900         200         1900         200         1900         200         1900<	Afghanistan	2 5 2 4	272	190	1 333	133	317	3 709	2 861	4 103	2 303			1 447	1 532	1 225
Bhutan         17.31         45.88         10.58         231         2019         298         202         131         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         1563         1533         152         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         1533         153         1533	Bangladesh	47	119	215	944	49	54	153	302	1 446	80		1 393	478	501	47
Inda         124         314         196         181         129         2/18         2/18         1817         1863         3812         981         113           Lara (Islamic Ray, of)         137         109         227         8         77         68         20         19         6         1 </td <td>Bhutan</td> <td>1 731</td> <td>4 558</td> <td>1 058</td> <td>281</td> <td>204</td> <td>9</td> <td>23</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td>	Bhutan	1 731	4 558	1 058	281	204	9	23	6	2	1				5	4
Hadi peak         Page         10	India Iron (Islamia Ban, af)	234	314	195	161	130	2 019	2 988	2 032	1 817	1 563			892	963	1 133
Hegal         120         45         607         133         450         23         10         197         362         132           152           Sri Lanka         1662         1500         111         28         32         27         24         210         2         1         2         0 </td <td>Maldives</td> <td>137</td> <td>109</td> <td>29</td> <td>21</td> <td>ð</td> <td>11</td> <td>60</td> <td>20</td> <td>19</td> <td>ю</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td>	Maldives	137	109	29	21	ð	11	60	20	19	ю				1	
Pakisain         69         68         65         77         73         80         112         83         128         133         Use is	Nepal	120	45	807	1 330	450	23	10	197	362	132		0		10	8
Shi Lamka         1 662         1 500         1 119         8         3         2.07         2.47         2 10         2         1         7.7         0           North and Central Asia         0         5         11         2         0	Pakistan	69	86	56	77	73	80	112	83	128	133				52	
Conserve	Sri Lanka Turkov	1 662	1 500	1 119	8	3	287	274	210	2	1	0	0	77	0	1
Roth and Central Asia         0         3         1         2         0         0         0         22         3         0         1         2         2         3         1         0         1         0         0         1         0		10	134	17	3	0	9	02		2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Azertalijin         0         38         19         3         1         0         3         2         0         <	Armenia	0	<b>5</b> 16	5	2	0	0	10	0	3 0	0	1	2	2	<b>3</b>	0
Georgia         0         0         4         3         0 </td <td>Azerbaijan</td> <td>0</td> <td>36</td> <td>19</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td>	Azerbaijan	0	36	19	3	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakistan       Kyryyztan       0	Georgia	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Kyrgystän       0	Kazakhstan	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tajkistan         3         106         300         35         2         0         6         19         2         0	Russian Federation	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	1
Turkmenistan       0       0       1       0 <t< td=""><td>Tajikistan</td><td>3</td><td>106</td><td>309</td><td>35</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>19</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td></td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></t<>	Tajikistan	3	106	309	35	2	0	6	19	2	0		_	_	0	0
Uzbekistan       0       0       1       0	Turkmenistan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific         59 99         39 666         136 395         125 527         42 386         226         2009         2042         1455         522         478         757         774         659           American Samoa         0	Uzbekistan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia         0	Pacific American Samoa	58 959	39 686	136 395	125 527	42 386	250	226	2 009	2 042	1 455	522	478	757	774	659
Cook Islands       0 <t< td=""><td>Australia</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></t<>	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fig       0	Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam         Kirbati         Marshall Islands         Marshall Islands         Marshall Islands         New Caledonia         New Zeeland       0	Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati         Marbail Islands         Maruu       0	Guam															
Marshall Islands       Micronesia (F.S.)         Nauru       0	Kiribati															
Marun       0 <td>Marshall Islands</td> <td></td>	Marshall Islands															
New Caladonia       0       <	Micronesia (F.S.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand         0 <th< td=""><td>New Caledonia</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></th<>	New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuride         Northern Mariana Islands       Palau       0	New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nommer Mariana Islands         Palau         0 </td <td>Niue</td> <td></td>	Niue															
Nature       2 539       2 102       2 9 813       2 6 383       2 0 1 37       105       99       1 606       1 614       1 356       457       415       699       731       604         Samoa       Solomon Islands       3 7 146       3 2 754       88 778       83 014       16 071       117       119       369       393       84       33       51       55       (01)       38       53         Tonga       Tuvalu       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       4 229         LDC       471       125       610       665       466       372       9 4       504       724       543       2 450       9 20       5247       6 348       (01)       4 737       4 226         LDC       471       125       610       655       453       9 303       2 573       1 350       2 450       1 237       1 447	Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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       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       6 372       94       504       724       543       245 (01)       92       4 90       900       5247       6 348 (01)       4 737       4 226       4 90       4 1098       2 107       3 363       1 506       2 690       4 193       2 425 (01)       92       4 90         LDC       461       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       2 303       3 154       2 3 97       3 033       2 573       1 350       2 2 727       1 4471       1 531       1 224         Contral Asia	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
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       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         LDC       471       125       610       665       468       372       94       504       724       543       245 (01)       92       49         LDC       861       533       936       1 239       539       1 684       1098       2 107       3 63       1 506       2 490       4 195       2 727       1 455         ASEAN       719       504       591       472       2 303       3 154       2 397       3 03       2 600       4 195       2 727       1 447       1 531       1 224         Central Asia       0       18	Samoa															
Inorga       Tuvalu       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       6       389       8       145       9       020       5       247       6       348       (01)       4       737       4       226         LDC       471       125       610       665       468       372       94       504       724       543       245       (01)       92       49         LDC       861       533       936       1239       539       1684       1098       2107       3363       1506       2690       4195       2727       1455         ASEAN       719       504       591       472       230       3154       2397       133       478       526       53       53       2457       1531       1224       60       0       9       2173       303       0       0       0       0       0       9       213       0	Solomon Islands	37 146	32 754	88 778	83 014	16 071	117	119	369	393	84	33	51	55 (01)	38	53
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         LDC       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 4 455         ASEAN       719       504       591       472       230       3 154       2 397       3 033       2 573       1 350       2 276       533         ECO       178       90       41       137       138       484       270       134       478       526       533       533       1 224       6 00       9 92       1 4 14       1 531       1 224         Central Asia       0       18       37       5 </td <td>Tuvalu</td> <td></td>	Tuvalu															
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 4 455         ASEAN       719       504       591       472       230       3 154       2 397       3 033       2 573       1 350       2 276       2 276         ECO       178       90       41       137       138       484       270       134       478       526       53       3 5       2 297       1 447       1 531       1 224         Central Asia       0       18       37       5       0       0       9       2 1 3       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0       0	Vanuatu	19 274	4 830	17 804	16 130	6 178	29	8	34	35	15	32	12	3	5	2
LLDC       471       125       610       665       468       372       94       504       724       543       245       (01)       92       49         LDC       861       533       936       1239       539       1684       1098       2107       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       2 276         ECO       178       90       41       137       138       484       270       134       478       526       53       2 276       2 77       1 447       1 51       1 224         Central Asia       0       18       37       5       0       0       9 21       3       0       0       0       0       0       2 297       1 447       1 531       1 224         Central Asia       0       18       376       2 9 989       19 414       250       2 26       2 009       2 042       1 455       5 22       478       702       774       6 59         Low income countries       804       496 <td>Asia and the Pacific</td> <td>209</td> <td>194</td> <td>229</td> <td>237</td> <td>133</td> <td>6 397</td> <td>6 389</td> <td>8 145</td> <td>9 020</td> <td>5 247</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6 348 (01)</td> <td>4 737</td> <td>4 226</td>	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
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       2790       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       1 447       1 531	LLDC	471	125	610	665	468	372	94	504	724	543			245 (01)	92	49
ASEAN       119       304       351       412       230       3134       2373       1330       2273       1330       2273       1330       2273       1330       2273       1330       2273       1330       2273       1330       2273       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1330       2273       1330       1341       1472       1231       1417       1331       1417       1330       1411       1413       1413       1413       1413 <th< td=""><td></td><td>861</td><td>533</td><td>936</td><td>1 239</td><td>539</td><td>1 684</td><td>1 098</td><td>2 107</td><td>3 363</td><td>1 506</td><td></td><td>2 690</td><td>4 195</td><td>2 7 2 7</td><td>1 455</td></th<>		861	533	936	1 239	539	1 684	1 098	2 107	3 363	1 506		2 690	4 195	2 7 2 7	1 455
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       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         Low 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         Africa       7 593       4 891       6 068       8 593       7 520       33 936	ECO	178	90	41	137	230 138	484	2 397	134	478	526				53	2210
Central Asia       0       18       37       5       0       0       9       21       3       0       0       0       0       9       21       3       0       0       0       0       0       0       9       21       3       0       0       0       0       0       9       21       3       0	SAARC	247	286	206	265	145	2 790	3 559	2 829	4 082	2 297			1 447	1 531	1 224
Pactric isiand developing econ.       5 393       4 2/4       33 4/6       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       207       2 828         Upper middle income countries       48       70       15       8       4       137       212       46       27       13       44       37       37       37         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       Italin America and Carib.       258       291       244       202       111       1 056       1 280       1 181       1 049       562       362       362       248       109         North America       1032 <t< td=""><td>Central Asia</td><td>0</td><td>18</td><td>37</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>21</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td><td>700</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></t<>	Central Asia	0	18	37	5	0	0	9	21	3	0			700	0	0
Lower middle income countries       184       188       207       188       118       4 615       5 104       6 058       5 836       3 836       2 050       3 139         Upper middle income countries       48       70       15       8       4       137       212       46       27       13       44       37       37       37         High income countries       48       70       15       8       4       137       212       46       27       13       44       37       37       37         High income countries       48       70       15       8       4       137       212       46       27       13       44       37       37       37         High income countries       4891       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       1032       866       1 632       1 336       41 453       38 73	Pacific Island developing econ.	5 393	4 274	33 476	29 989	19 414	250	226	2 009	2 042	1 455	522	478	/02	2 620	659
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       113 229         Europe       Europe       Europe       111       1 056       1 280       1 181       1 049       562       362       248       109         North America       0       0       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	Lower middle income countries	184	490	207	188	118	4 615	5 104	6 058	5 836	3 836			4 192	2 029	2 828
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	Upper middle income countries	48	70	15	8	4	137	212	46	27	13	44	37	37	37	
Arrica       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	High income countries			0.005	0.500				40.075		-				400.07	440.005
Latip         Latin America and Carib.         258         291         244         202         111         1 056         1 280         1 181         1 049         562         362         248         109           North America         0         0         1	Atrica	7 593	4 891	6 068	8 593	7 520	33 936	30 434	46 870	77 021	71 676				139 074	113 329
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         1 44 061         117 704	Latin America and Carib.	258	291	244	202	111	1 056	1 280	1 181	1 049	562			362	248	109
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	North America															
	Other countries/areas World	104	867	1 692	214	135	64 41 453	620 38 723	1 397 57 593	202 87 292	142 77 626				144 061	40 117 704

## I.21 Tuberculosis

	Tuberculosis prevalence rate				Tuberculosis incidence rate				ate	Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS					
	1990	Per 100 1995	),000 pop <b>2000</b>	oulation 2005	2009	1990	Per 100 1995	),000 pop <b>2000</b>	ulation 2005	2009	<u>%</u> 1990	of new t 1995	uberculo 2000	sis case 2005	s 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		07	43	53	93
Hong Kong, China	200	144	131	121	98	143	115	104	95	82	80	87	87	87	89
Japan Macao, China	163	120	47	110	20 72	23 115	39 112	30 117	20	21	80	67 87	07 87	87	80
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-Fast 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	21	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
Timer Leete	209	194	212	725	744	500	500	500	137	137	60	55	40	04	09
Viet Nam	305	300	343	120	222	204	204	204	490	490	37	37	56	70	64 57
Paula and Pauli Mont Ast	0.00	0.00	040	000	000	407	204	407	202	407	51	57	50	50	
Afghanistan	360	265	<b>293</b>	200	209	10/	107	10/	107	190	40	59	10	55	<b>03</b>
Randladesh	402	402	421	340	125	225	225	225	225	225	10	20	24	47	40
Bhutan	499	428	352	256	179	308	308	220	187	158	68	20	24 80	83	100
India	337	234	247	250	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
Russian Enderation	201	18/	170	1/6	132	143	143	124	100	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	00	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	/53	515	501	259	231	302	2/4	248	224	207	200	100	20	87	110
Nouru	404	206	69	120	54	85	132	120	105	90	200	100	90	00	150
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	2.	5.	
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
Tuvalu	207	45	42	40	44	34	31	28	179	23	12	160	88	/1	33 120
Vanuatu	176	195	136	138	194	290	250	211 98	83	72	67	30	82	43	78
Acia and the Desifie	224	202	272	227	220	166	150	147	144	142	50	46	45	60	67
	287	203	213	248	220	141	141	147	144	143	35	40	43 57	66	62
IDC	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	/1	41	55	/3	/8	81
Africa	113	/1	52	52	4/	80	54	40	41	3/	80	87	87	87	89
Furone	244	203	30Z	422	39Z	154	200	209	317	290	48	39	41	44	49
Latin America and Carib	148	109	80	60	56	54 88	73	61	29	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

			Popul	lation living	with tubercu	losis		
				Thous	ands			
	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

				Tho	usands			
	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

Communicable iseasesNate-communicable iseasesJundeFeatureMate200020012000100 <th></th> <th>Ye</th> <th>ears of life lost (YLL)</th> <th></th> <th>Suicide</th> <th>e rate</th>		Ye	ears of life lost (YLL)		Suicide	e rate
disease         num         num         num         num         num           2000         2000         2000         Lafest         Lafest         Lafest           Est on Mothesiat Asia         3         52         10         10         00         10         00         10         00         10         00         10         00         10         00         10         00         10         00         10         00         10         00         10         00 <td< th=""><th></th><th>Communicable</th><th>Non-communicable</th><th>Injuries</th><th>Female</th><th>Male</th></td<>		Communicable	Non-communicable	Injuries	Female	Male
Jord         Jord         Jord         Late         Late <thlat< th="">         Late         Late         L</thlat<>		diseases	diseases	injunes		maic
appendix		2008	% of YLL	2008	Per 100,000	population
Definition         15         65         19         15         (00)         11         (00)           Hong Korg, China         39         52         10         72         (00)         18         (00)           Mang Korg, China         25         53         21         54,44,07         38         (00)         30         (00)           Mang Korg, China         25         53         21         54,460         30         (00)           South Ear Alsia	Fact and North Fact Asia	2000	2000	2008	Latest	Latest
Dirk Rong, Chong       39       52       10<	China	15	65	19	15 (99)	13 (99)
Hong Kong, China         12 (60)         19 (60)           Japan         9         77         15         14 (67)         35 (87)           Macan, Jina         7         2         1         5 (40)         35 (90)           Stath Scat         7         72         21         5 (40)         35 (90)           Stath Scat         80         31         10         5 (10)         5 (1	DPR Korea	39	52	10	()	
Japan         9         77         15         14         107         85 cm           Macao, China         2         5         2         1         6.60         30         0.61           Straine Start Start Start Start         2         1         16.60         30         0.61         30         0.61         30         0.61         30         0.61         30         0.61         30         0.61         30         0.61         30         0.62         1.62	Hong Kong, China				12 (06)	19 (06)
Naces, China         Naces, China         So (n)         So (n)           Republic of Korea         7         72         21         14         60         30         (n)           Extract af Korea         7         72         21         14         (n)         30         (n)           Extract af Korea         30         31         10         30         (n)         14         (n)         (n)         14         (n)         10         (n)         14         (n)         <	Japan	9	77	15	14 (07)	36 (07)
Mongkin depublied (Norms)2653215 (m) (m)30 (m)South-StatisticSouth-StatisticSouth-StatisticSouth-StatisticImage Colspan="2">South-StatisticImage Colspan="2">South-Statistic <td>Macao, China</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Macao, China					
Repub. Col Korea         7         7.2         21         14 (p0)         80 (p0)           South-East Jame         13         7.1         16	Mongolia	26	53	21	5 (04)	30 (04)
South Early E	Republic of Korea	7	72	21	14 (06)	30 (06)
Brune Brunesham         13         71         16           Caranoodia         60         31         10           Indonesia         41         24         30         0         102)         3         302           Majaraman         41         24         30         0         102)         3         302           Singapore         11         73         11         8         00         13         02           Singapore         11         73         11         8         00         13         02           Singapore         11         73         14         8         0         13         02         02         02         03         14         00         13         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00         14         00	South-East Asia					
Cambodia         B0         31         10           Lan PDR         58         28         13           Lan PDR         58         28         13           Philophes         42         45         13         100; 300; 100; 300; 100; 300; 100; 300; 100; 300; 100; 300; 100; 1	Brunei Darussalam	13	71	16		
indensia         41         45         13           Las PDR         58         28         13         0         0         1         08           Malepisa         28         33         16         0 <t< td=""><td>Cambodia</td><td>60</td><td>31</td><td>10</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Cambodia	60	31	10		
Lan DPR       B8       28       13         Majanyai       26       S8       16       0       (5)       10       3       (6)         Majanyai       41       26       53       22       4       (7)       12       (7)       12       (7)       12       (7)       12       (7)       12       (7)	Indonesia	41	45	13		
Malaysia         26         68         16         0 (c)         1 (2)           Philippines         41         24         30         1         100         300           Philippines         42         48         11         400         300         100         <	Lao PDR	58	28	13		
Myoinnari       41       21       39         Shippinos       14       26       13       1 (a)       31 (a)         Shippinos       14       26       12       81 (a)       31 (a)       30       30       31 (a)       30       30       31 (a)       30       30       31 (a)       30<	Malaysia	26	58	16	0 (03)	1 (03)
Philippness 42 45 13 1 (00) 3 (00) Singapore 11 78 21 4 (00) 13 (00) Theorem 29 56 15 South and South-West Asia Agenation 29 56 15 South and South-West Asia Agenation 20 53 33 14 India South-West Asia India South-Barbo South-Barbo South-Barbo India South-Barbo India South-Barbo In	Myanmar	41	21	39		
Singapore         11         78         11         8 (e/p)         13 (o/p)         12 (o/p)         13 (o/p)         14 (o/p)         13 (o/p)         14 (o/p)         13 (o/p)         14 (o/p)	Philippines	42	45	13	1 (02)	3 (02)
Inatiand         24         50         22         4         62         12         (20)           Thrackasin         29         56         15         7	Singapore	11	78	11	8 (06)	13 (06)
Introl.esteb         / 0         10         0           Viet Nam         29         56         15           South Mest Asia         -         -         -           Alghanstan         53         33         14         -           Bhutan         53         33         14         -         -           Bhutan         53         33         14         -	Thailand	24	55	22	4 (02)	12 (02)
Viet Nam         2.9         260         13           Adjanatan         7.4         1.8         9           Adjanatan         7.2         3.8         1.4           Brain         5.2         3.8         1.4           Brain         5.2         3.8         1.4           Brain         5.2         3.8         1.4         1.2           Brain         5.2         3.8         1.4         1.2         1.0           Machine Rap. (P)         2.8         4.9         2.3         0.91         0.00         1.00           Machine Rap. (P)         6.4         2.6         9	l imor-Leste	76	18	6		
South and South-Yeef Asia         Note of the second s		29	00	10		
Arghanstan       /4       18       9         Barajadash       52       34       14         Bharan       53       33       14       9         Bharan       53       33       14       9       12       09         Bharan       63       35       13       0       09       109       09         Mathan       64       26       9       70       55       017       71       56       17       71       5       50       17       70       5       60       30       00       100       100       100       70       100	South and South-West Asia					
bangaosen         52         54         14           India         52         33         14           India         52         35         13         9         (9)         12         (9)           India         52         35         13         0         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         10         (9)         7         10         (1)         10         (1)         30         (1)         10         (1)         30         (1)         10         (1)	Afghanistan	74	18	9		
bhulan 53 33 14 India 52 35 13 9 (a) 0 (a) 0 (b) 0 (b) Nakalwas 23 56 21 0 (b) (b) 0 (b) Nakalwas 23 56 21 0 (b) (b) 0 (b) Nakalwas 24 56 21 0 (b) 0 (b) 0 (b) Nakalwas 24 55 10 0 17 (b) 3 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 0(b) 1 (b) 3 (b) Cavabhalan 15 75 10 1 0 (b) 3 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 0(b) 4 (b) Cavabhalan 15 75 10 1 0 (b) 3 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 0(b) 4 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 0(b) 4 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 0(b) 4 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 (b) 1 (b) 3 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 (b) 1 (b) 3 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 (b) 1 (b) 3 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 (b) 3 (b) 1 (b) 3 (b) Cavabhalan 16 59 24 9 (b) 3 (b) 1 (b) 1 (b) 1 (b) 1 (b) 1 (b) Cavabhalan 16 6 79 15 4 (b) 1 (b) 3 (b) 1 (b)	Bangladesh	52	34	14		
nota         52         35         13         9 (98)         12 (98)           Iran (1samir Rep. 0f)         28         49         23         0 (91)         0 (91)         0 (91)           Nakikes         23         56         21         0 (91)         0 (91)         0 (91)           Paisan         61         23         9	Bhutan	53	33	14	2	10
rfan (semin crep. of)         ∠a         4a         4a         Za         0 (91)         0 (91)         0 (91)           Madidues         Za         S5         21         0 (00)         1 (05)           Negal         60         31         10           Turkey         21         83         60         17         (91)         45 (91)           North         Control Asia         1         20         83         007         1 (05)         45 (91)           North         Acarthagin         16         59         24         9 (07)         46 (07)           Georgia         15         75         10         1 (01)         3 (07)           Kyrgystain         30         55         15         4 (06)         41 (06)           Kyrgystain         35         52         13         4 (98)         14 (98)           Uzbekistan         34         55         10         2 (05)         7 (04)           Cook Islands         23         62         15         4 (04)         17 (94)           Cook Islands         27         64         9         16         90           Martina         6         77         18         <		52	35	13	9 (98)	12 (98)
marwas         23         56         21         0 (65)         1 (65)           Perial         60         31         10           Parkistan         64         26         9	iran (Islamic Rep. of)	28	49	23	0 (91)	U (91)
nvpa         vo         31         10           Sh Lanka         11         33         50         17 (v)         45 (v)           Sh Lanka         11         33         50         17 (v)         45 (v)           Sh Lanka         11         33         50         17 (v)         45 (v)           Amenia         14         77         9         1 (6)         4 (c6)           Azerbajan         26         66         8         0 (r)         1 (r)         3 (r)           Georgia         15         75         10         1 (r)         3 (r)         46 (r)           Krajanskan         16         59         24         9 (r)         46 (r)         14 (r)           Krajanskan         16         59         24         9 (r)         46 (r)         14 (r)           Krajanskan         63         52         13         4 (r)         14 (r)         19 (r)           Turkey         21         67         10         2 (r)         16 (r)           Turkey         23         67         10         9 (r)         10 (r)         10 (r)           Goan         2 (r)         14         49         10         10	Nanal	23	50	21	U (05)	1 (05)
i ansam         y-1         do         g           Turkey         21         68         11         45 (m)           Armenia         14         77         9         1 (m)         46 (m)           Armenia         14         77         9         1 (m)         4 (m)           Armenia         14         77         9         1 (m)         3 (m)           Armenia         15         75         10         1 (m)         3 (m)           Georgia         15         75         10         1 (m)         3 (m)           Kazakhstan         16         59         24         9 (m)         46 (m)           Kyzystan         30         55         15         4 (m)         14 (m)           Kyzystan         30         55         15         4 (m)         14 (m)           Turkmenistan         35         52         13         4 (m)         10           Uzbekstan         3         67         10         2 (m)         3 (m)           Turkmenista         6         79         15         4 (m)         1           Cook Islands         27         64         9         1         10 (m)         2	Nepal Pakietan	64	31	10		
Solitana         11         23         33         (1)         43         (8)           North and Central Asia	Sri Lopko	04	20	9	17 (01)	45 (01)
North and Central Asia         I           Amenia         14         77         9         1 (06)         4 (06)           Azerbaijan         26         66         8         0 (07)         1 (01)         3 (01)           Georgia         15         75         10         1 (01)         3 (01)         K (01)           Kazakhstan         16         59         24         9 (07)         46 (01)         K (01)           Kazakhstan         62         32         6         2 (01)         3 (01)         T4 (06)           Turkmenstan         35         55         10         2 (05)         7 (05)         Pacific           American Samaa           Action Samaa      <	JILLAIIKA	21	68	50 11	17 (91)	45 (91)
North and Central Asia           Ammenia         14         77         9         1 (6)         4 (60)           Azarbaijan         26         66         8         0 (07)         1 (01)         3 (01)           Azarbaijan         15         75         10         9         1 (6)         14 (6)           Georgia         15         75         10         907         46 (6)         14 (6)           Kazarbistan         16         59         24         9 (07)         46 (07)         46 (07)           Russian Federation         11         64         25         10 (06)         54 (66)         14 (66)           Russian Federation         35         52         13         4 (88)         14 (86)           Australia         6         79         15         4 (04)         17 (6)           American Samoa	Turkey	21	00	11		
Amenia         14         //         9         1.05         4.05           Azerbajan         26         66         8         0.07         1.07           Georgia         15         75         10         1.07         3.01           Kazakhštan         16         59         24         9.07         46.07           Kyrystan         30         55         15         4.06         14.06           Tajkistan         62         32         6         2.01         3.01           Turkmenistan         35         52         13         4.08         14.08           Uzbekistan         34         55         10         2.05         7.09           Pacific	North and Central Asia			<u>,</u>	1	
Azeronajan       Zo       Bo       B       0 (07)       1 (01)       3 (01)         Kazakhstan       16       59       24       9 (07)       46 (07)         Kazakhstan       16       59       24       9 (07)       46 (07)         Kazakhstan       16       59       24       9 (07)       46 (07)         Kyrgyzstan       30       55       15       4 (06)       14 (06)         Russian Federation       11       04       25       10 (06)       54 (06)         Tjakistan       62       32       6       2 (01)       3 (01)         Turkneinstan       35       52       13       4 (08)       14 (08)         American Samoa	Armenia	14	77	9	1 (06)	4 (06)
Georgia         15         75         10         1         (11)         3         (01)         (11)         3         (11)           Kazakistan         16         59         24         9         (07)         46         (07)           Krygyzstan         30         55         15         4         (06)         14         (06)           Tajkistan         62         32         6         2         (01)         3         (01)           Turkmenistan         35         52         13         4         (98)         14         (98)           Vackistan         34         95         10         2         (05)         7         (98)           Vackistan         6         79         15         4         (04)         17         (04)           Cock Islands         23         62         15          (04)         11         (04)           Gaam         2         24         9          10         (02)         19         (02)           Gaam         27         64         9          10         (02)         19         (02)         10         (02)         19         (0	Azerbaijan	26	66	8	0 (07)	1 (07)
Azamstan       10       93       24       9 (07)       46 (07)         Russian Federation       11       64       25       10 (06)       54 (06)         Russian Federation       11       64       25       10 (06)       54 (06)         Turkmenistan       35       52       13       4 (98)       14 (96)         Australia       6       79       15       4 (04)       17 (04)         Australia       6       79       15       4 (04)       17 (04)         Figi       23       67       10       9 (04)       13 (04)         Figi       23       67       10       9 (04)       11 (04)         Gam       21       64       9       10       10 (02)       19 (02)         Kribati       36       60       4       10       10 (02)       22 (02)       19 (02)         Naurul       29       55       15       0 (02)       19 (02)       19 (02)         Naurul       29       55       10       19 (02)       22 (02)       10         Naurul       24       65       11       0 (02)       19 (02)       10 (02)       20 (02)         Nuel	Georgia	15	/5	10	1 (01)	3 (01)
Typy Staff       30       30       30       30       10       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (06)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       14       (08)       16       (04)       17       (04)       13       (04)       13       (04)       13       (04)       13       (04)       13       (04)       13       (04)       13       (04)       13       (04)       13       (04)       14       (05)       14       16       16       16       16<	Kazakhstan	10	59	24	9 (07)	46 (07)
Masani Federation       10       0.9       2.2       6       2 (01)       3 (00)       3 (00)         Turkmenistan       35       52       13       4 (90)       14 (90)       14 (90)         Turkmenistan       34       55       10       2 (95)       7 (02)         Pacific	Ryrgyzsian Russian Enderation	11	55	15	4 (06)	14 (06) 54 (06)
Initiation         Description         Description         Description           American Samoa	Tajikistan	62	32	25	2 (01)	3 (01)
Distribution         Dial         Dial         Term (Dial)         Term (Dial)         Term (Dial)           Pacific	Turkmenistan	35	52	13	2 (01) 4 (98)	14 (98)
Pacific       Image: Control of the contrecontre of the contreconthe control of the co	Uzbekistan	34	55	10	2 (05)	7 (05)
American Samoa         American Samoa         (4)         (7)         (15)         4         (04)         (7)         (16)           Australia         6         79         15         4         (04)         17         (04)           Cook Islands         23         62         15	Pacific				_ ()	. ()
Australia       6       79       15       4 (a)       17 (a)         Cook Islands       23       62       15	American Samoa					
Addition       5       75       75       76       10       9       0(4)       13       0(4)         Fiji       23       67       10       9       0(4)       13       0(4)         Guam       3       0(4)       11       0(4)       10       0(4)       16       0(4)         Guam       2       0(4)       16       0(4) <td>Australia</td> <td>6</td> <td>79</td> <td>15</td> <td>4 (04)</td> <td>17 (04)</td>	Australia	6	79	15	4 (04)	17 (04)
Fiji         23         67         10         9 (04)         13 (04)           French Polynesia         3 (04)         11 (04)         3 (04)         11 (04)           Guam         2 (04)         16 (04)         4         9         10         10 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         10 (02)         22 (02)         19 (02)         New Caledonia         10 (02)         22 (02)         10 (02)         22 (02)         10 (02)         19 (02)         19 (02)         New Caledonia         10 (02)         22 (02)         10 (02)         10 (02)         10 (02)         10 (02)         13 (04)         11 (04)         10 (02)         22 (02)         10 (03)         10 (03)         10 (03)         10 (03)         10 (03)         10 (03)         10 (03	Cook Islands	23	62	15	+ (0+)	17 (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 Zeladonia       -       10 (02)       22 (02)       New Zeladand       5       77       18       6 (5)       19 (05)         Nue       27       58       15       0 (00)       20 (00)       22 (02)       New Zeladand       5       77       18       6 (00)       0 (00)       22 (02)       New Zeladand       5       10       10 (02)       22 (02)       New Zeladand       5       10       10 (02)       22 (02)       New Zeladand       5       10       10 (00)       0 (00)       Solomon Islands       5       10       10 (00)       0 (00)       Solomon Islands       5       10       10 (02)       22 (02)       New Zeladand       10 (02)       22 (02)       New Zeladand       10 (02)       22 (02)       New Zeladand       10 (03)       30 (01)       10 (03)       10 (03)       10 (03)       10 (03)       10	Fiii	23	67	10	9 (04)	13 (04)
Guan         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         77         18         6 (05)         19 (02)           New Zealand         5         77         18         6 (05)         19 (02)           Nute         27         58         15         0         000         0 (00)           Nothern Mariana Islands         7         7         8         6         05         19 (02)           Palau         24         65         11         7         9         27 (04)           Solomon Islands         51         41         8         10         10         19 (04)         27 (04)           Solomon Islands         51         41         8         15         10         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         14         15	French Polynesia				3 (04)	11 (04)
Kirbati         36         60         4           Marshall Islands         27         64         9           Micronesia (F.S.)         41         49         10           Naruu         29         56         15         0 (02)         19 (02)           New Caledonia         0         0 (02)         22 (02)         0           New Zealand         5         77         18         6 (05)         19 (05)           Nue         27         58         15         70         18         6 (05)         19 (05)           Nothern Mariana Islands         7         78         11         0 (00)         0 (00)           Samoa         62         28         11         0 (00)         0 (00)           Samoa         34         55         10         19 (04)         27 (04)           Solomon Islands         51         41         8         7 (04)           Solomon Islands         51 <td< td=""><td>Guam</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>2 (04)</td><td>16 (04)</td></td<>	Guam				2 (04)	16 (04)
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 Caledonia       10 (02)       22 (02)         New Caledonia       10 (02)       22 (02)       New Caledonia       10 (02)       22 (02)         New Caledonia       10       27       58       15       10 (02)       10 (05)         Nute       27       58       15       10       19 (04)       27 (04)         Samoa       34       55       10       19 (04)       27 (04)         Solomon Islands       51       41       8       10       10 (00)       0 (00)         Samoa       34       55       10       19 (04)       27 (04)       10 (02)       10	Kiribati	36	60	4		
Micronesia (F.S.)     41     49     10       Nauru     29     56     15     0 (02)     19 (02)       New Caledonia     10 (02)     22 (02)     19 (05)     19 (05)       New Caledonia     5     77     18     6 (05)     19 (05)       Niue     27     58     15     77     18     6 (05)     19 (05)       Northern Mariana Islands     7     78     10     0 (00)     0 (00)     0 (00)       Palau     24     65     11     70 (00)     0 (00)     0 (00)       Samoa     34     55     10     19 (04)     27 (04)       Solomon Islands     51     41     8     70 (00)     20 (01)       Solomon Islands     51     41     8     70 (00)     20 (01)       Solomon Islands     51     41     8     70 (00)     20 (01)       Solomon Islands     51     41     8     70 (00)     20 (01)       Vanutu     28     62     10     70 (01)     70 (01)       Vanutu     35     56     10     70 (01)     70 (01)       Asia and the Pacific     10     10     10     10     10       LDC     10     10     10 <td< td=""><td>Marshall Islands</td><td>27</td><td>64</td><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Marshall Islands	27	64	9		
Nauru         29         56         15         0 (02)         19 (02)           New Zealand         5         77         18         6 (05)         19 (05)           Nue         27         58         15         0         000         22 (02)           Nurher         27         58         15         0         0         00         0         00           Northern Mariana Islands         7         18         65         11         0         000         0         00         000         5           Samoa         34         55         10         19 (04)         27 (04)         5         0         19 (04)         27 (04)         5         0         0         00         0         00         27 (04)         5         10         19 (04)         27 (04)         5         10	Micronesia (F.S.)	41	49	10		
New Caledonia       10 (02)       22 (02)         New Zaaland       5       77       18       6 (05)       19 (05)         Nue       27       58       15       5       10       19 (05)       10         Palau       24       65       11	Nauru	29	56	15	0 (02)	19 (02)
New Zealand         5         77         18         6 (05)         19 (05)           Niue         27         58         15         77         78         77         18         6 (05)         19 (05)         77         18         78	New Caledonia				10 (02)	22 (02)
Nule         21         58         15           Northerm Mariana Islands         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         37 (04)         37 (04)           Tonga         30         61         8         38         38         38         38         39 (04)         39 (04)         39 (04)         39 (04)         30 (04)         39 (04)         30 (04)         39 (04)         39 (04)         30 (04)         39 (04)         30 (04)         39 (04)         39 (04)         39 (04)         30 (04)	New Zealand	5	77	18	6 (05)	19 (05)
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	Nuthorn Mariana Jalawata	27	58	15		
Papua New Guinea       62       28       11       0 (00)       0 (00)         Samoa       34       55       10       19 (04)       27 (04)         Solomon Islands       51       41       8	Palau	24	65	11		
Samoa         34         55         10         19 (04)         27 (04)           Solomon Islands         51         41         8         27 (04)         27 (04)           Solomon Islands         51         41         8         27 (04)         27 (04)           Tonga         30         61         8         30         55         10         27 (04)           Vanuatu         28         62         10         27 (04)         27 (04)         27 (04)           Asia and the Pacific         Item Control         Item Contro         Item Contro         Item Con	Papua New Guinea	62	28	11	0 (00)	0 (00)
Solomon Islands         51         41         8           Tonga         30         61         8           Tuvalu         28         62         10           Vanuatu         35         56         10           Asia and the Pacific         Image: Constraint of the pacific         Image: Constraint of the pacific           LLDC         LDC         ASEAN         Image: Constraint of the pacific of the pacifi	Samoa	34	55	10		27 (04)
Tonga     30     61     8       Tuvalu     28     62     10       Vanuatu     35     56     10         Asia and the Pacific   LDC LDC ASE AN ECO SAARC Contral Asia Pacific island developing econ. Low income countries Lower middle income countries Upper middle income countries High income countries High ancome countries High ancome countries Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	Solomon Islands	51	41	8	10 (04)	21 (04)
Tuvalu     28     62     10       Vanuatu     35     56     10   Asia and the Pacific       LLDC       LDC       SARARC       Contral Asia       Pacific island developing econ.       Low income countries       Upper middle income countries       Upper middle income countries       High income countries       High income countries       High income countries       Nerth America	Tonga	30	61	8		
Vanuatu355610Asia and the PacificLLDCLDCASEANECOSAARCCentral AsiaPacific island developing econ.Low income countriesLower middle income countriesUpper middle income countriesHigh income countriesAfricaEuropeLatin America and Carib.North America	Tuvalu	28	62	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 High ancome countries	Vanuatu	35	56	10		
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 High income countries Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	Asia and the Pacific					
LDC ASEAN ECO SAARC Central Asia Pacific island developing econ. Low income countries Lower middle income countries Upper middle income countries High income countries High income countries Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America						
ASEAN ECO SAARC Central Asia Pacific island developing econ. Low income countries Lower middle income countries Upper middle income countries High income countries High income countries Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	LDC					
ECO SAARC Central Asia Pacific island developing econ. Low income countries Lower middle income countries Upper middle income countries High income countries High income countries Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	ASEAN					
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	ECO					
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	SAARC					
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	Central Asia					
Low income countries Lower middle income countries Upper middle income countries High income countries Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	Pacific island developing econ.					
Lower middle income countries Upper middle income countries High income countries Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	Low income countries					
Upper middle income countries High income countries Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	Lower middle income countries					
High income countries Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	Upper middle income countries					
Africa Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	High income countries					
Europe Latin America and Carib. North America	Africa					
Latin America and Carib.	Europe					
North America	Latin America and Carib.					
Other countries/areas	Other countries/groad					
	World					

## I.24 Tobacco and alcohol consumption

	Smoking prev	alence rate	Adolescent t	obacco use		Alco	hol consumption	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Adults	Adults who	Females who	Males who
	% of fema	les/males	% of populatio	n aged 13-15	C	onsume alcoho	ol consume alcohol	consume alcohol
	2006	2006		2007	2005	2005	2005	2005
Fast and North-Fast 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	13	42			8	10	6	14
Macao. China	15	72			0	10	0	14
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	7	40	2	1	2			
Indonesia	5	49 62	6 (09)	4 (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 Philippipos	15	43	8	23	1	17	4	7
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	0.454	10 (5.5)	2	21	10	23
Afghanistan Bangladesh	1	47	3 (04)	13 (04)	0	5	3	5
Bhutan	4	47	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	0	44	0	15
Pakistan	28	35	5 8 (03)	12 (03)	2	30	16	30
Sri Lanka	2	32	6	12 (03)	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	67	2 (00)	15 (00)	11	10	0	15
Kazakhstan	9	43	3 (08) 8 (04)	15 (08)	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			
Lizbekistan	4	23	2 (08)	3 (08)	5			
Pacific	19	23	2 (00)	0 (00)	9	12	7	16
American Samoa	15	25			5	14		10
Australia	19	22			10	12	7	16
Cook Islands	34	42	36 (08)	34 (08)	4	6	2	8
FIJI French Polynesia	4	22	10 (05)	12 (05)	2	10	5	11
Guam								
Kiribati			31 (09)	43 (09)	4	7	6	12
Marshall Islands	6	36	40	50	â	10	40	04
Nauru	54	30 48	40	52	5	19	10	21
New Caledonia	01	10			0		0	
New Zealand	20	22	22	19	10	12	7	17
Niue					10			
Palau	9	38	42 (09)	58 (09)	10			
Papua New Guinea	5	00	40	55	4			
Samoa	23	59	20	26	5	18	7	20
Solomon Islands	45		37 (09)	44 (09)	2	5	1	6
Tuvalu	15	62 54	33 (06)	12 (06)	4	32	14	38
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
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
Upper middle income countries	19	55			4	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
North America and Carlb.	19	20			8 9	18	8	20
Other countries/areas	6	31			1	.7	<b>,</b>	
World	9	41			6	17	10	21

# I.25 Total and government health expenditure

	Total health expenditure					General government health expenditure						
	0	% of GDP		Per c	apita PPP	dollars	% of gove	ernment ex	penditure	Per c	apita PPP	dollars
	1995	2000	2009	1995	2000	2009	1995	2000	2009	1995	2000	2009
East and North-East Asia	6.3 3.5	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	52	107	309	15.2	10.9	10.3	26	41	155
DPR Korea	0.0	4.0	4.0	52	107	505	10.2	10.5	10.5	20	41	100
Hong Kong, China	6.9	77	83	1 5/10	1 969	2 713	15 7	16.0	17 0	1 286	1 600	2 170
Macao, China	0.9	1.1	0.3	1 549	1 909	2713	10.7	10.0	17.9	1 200	1000	2170
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 Brunei Darussalam	<b>2.8</b> 3.0	3.0 3.0	3.7	1 116	1 247	1 486	42	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 Malaysia	3.0	3.2	4.1	27	284	86 677	4.6 5.3	5.1 6.2	3.7	12	12	16 303
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	752 160	900	2 086	9.4	6.2 9.9	9.8	381	404	858 261
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	4	04	00	0.0	00.5	0.7	1	<u>^</u>	45
Bangladesh	0.0	8.3	7.4	22	21	69 48	0.0	28.5	3.7	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
Maldives	3.8	4.6	5.5	199	293	412	6.9 9.2	8.4	8.7	89 63	122	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 Turkev	3.5	3.7	4.0	71 172	101 454	193 965	5.5	6.9 9.8	7.3	33 120	49 286	87 726
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
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 6.4	222	221	669
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	72	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
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
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 13.5	1 247	1 611 826	2 667	13.3	15.6	18.3 12.7	962 230	1 257	2 139
Northern Mariana Islands	1.0	1.5	10.0	200	020	2 000	7.0	0.0	12.7	200	011	2 000
Palau	11.0	10.6	11.2	719	758	1 012	13.9	12.0	16.7	628	608	799
Samoa	3.4 5.0	4.0 5.6	3.1 7.0	62 107	68 149	312	9.7	9.9	8.0 15.9	49 75	55 106	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
Vanuatu	3.0	3.7	9.9 4.0	87	107	175	5.9 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									
ASEAN	3.4 2.8	3.5	4.1									
ECO	3.1	4.6	5.6									
SAARC	4.1	4.3	4.0									
Pacific island developing econ	4.9	4.9	5.0									
Low income countries	3.4	3.4	4.1									
Lower middle income countries	3.5	4.3	4.3									
High income countries	4.1	4.8 7.4	0.C 8.0									
Africa	5.1	5.4	6.1									
Europe	8.7	8.6	10.3									
North America	13.3	0.3	7.3 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 I	health exp	enditure	Out-o e	of-pocket h expenditure	ealth e	Physicians	Nursing and midwifery personnel	Hospital beds
	% of tota <b>1995</b>	l health exp 2000	enditure 2009	% of priva 1995	ite health ex 2000	penditure 2009	Latest	Per 10 000 population 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	17	10	10	00	00	91	21 (06)	<b>11</b> (06)	129 (09)
Macao China	17	19	19	90	90	01	21 (00)	41 (00)	130 (08)
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)
Rhilippings	81 61	8/ 52	90	100	99	90	5 (08)	8 (08)	6 (06) 5 (06)
Singapore	49	55	59	97	96	03 94	12 (04)	50 (04) 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)	22 (02)
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	/4	/4	72	16 (07)	45 (07)	26 (05)
Nepal	74	75	67	95	91	12	2 (04)	5 (04)	50 (06)
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)
Turkmaniatan	59	80	67	100	100	98	20 (06)	50 (06)	61 (06)
Lizbekistan	40	20	40	97	07	001	24 (07)	45 (07)	41 (07)
Desille	50	50	55	51	51	30	20 (07)	100 (07)	40 (07)
American Samoa				50	61	60			
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	0 27	10	100	100	98	6 (05) 7 (08)	23 (05)	32 (09)
New Caledonia	22	21	20	1	0	0	7 (08)	49 (00)	33 (07)
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	5	/1	6/	67	2 (05)	15 (05)	24 (00)
Tuvalu	0	20	21	100	100	100	5 (02) 6 (08)	29 (07)	24 (08) 56 (01)
Vanuatu	26	26	18	72	72	66	1 (08)	17 (08)	17 (08)
Asia and the Pacific	20			97	97	90	1 (00)	(00)	(66)
				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 70	80			
High income countries				87	/0	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

	i	Net enrolment in primary education			Net enrolment in secondary education				Gross enrolment in tertiary education			
	% of	primary sch	nool-aged o	children	% of sec	condary so	chool-aged	children	% of te (within 5	ertiary schoord years of se	ol aged po condary se	pulation chool age)
	1991	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2007	2008	2000	2005	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia China	<b>97.6</b> 97.4	93.8	92.8		61.8	67.6	70.9		<b>13.7</b> 7.8	<b>23.7</b> 19.2	<b>26.2</b> 22.1	<b>26.8</b> 22.7
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
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	05.1	87.3	05.6	88.6	16.2	24.0	34.0	69.4	2.1	3.6	5.4	7.0
Lao PDR	95.1	94.3 78.6	78.0	82.4	27.7	36.3	36.0	00.4	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	05 F		00.9	01.7	34.3	42.8	46.4	49.2		07.4	10.7	20.7
Singapore	95.5		90.8	91.7		59.0	59.9	60.7		27.4		20.7
Thailand				90.8			69.1	70.7	36.7	44.2	46.0	44.7
Timor-Leste		05.4	68.9	75.9	04.4				0.0			
		95.1	05.4	07.4	61.1				9.6	44.0	10 5	40.0
Afghanistan	(4.5	/6./	85.4	87.1			26.8		9.2	11.0	13.5	13.8
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 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		79.4 92.6	88.9 99.1	91.4					9.6 17.8	11.0 22.6	13.5 29.8	36.1
Maldives		98.5	96.7	96.2	38.8	64.4	69.4		11.0	22.0	20.0	00.1
Nepal		71.2							4.1		= 0	= 0
Pakistan Sri Lanka			64.7	66.1 00.5		28.4	32.1	32.5		4.5	5.2	5.2
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
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		05.0	07.5	07.2	74.0	00.0	04 5	00 F	55.2	71.8	75.0	77.2
Turkmenistan Uzbekistan		95.9	97.5	88.0	71.2	80.0	91.7	82.5 91.3	14.0	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
Fiji		97.5	93.5	89.5	76.1	70.0	70.0			15.4		
French Polynesia												
Guam		97.0				67.5						
Marshall Islands		57.0				07.5	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		00.1							10.0			
Samoa		90.0			64.1				7.4			
Solomon Islands			75.1		18.4 72.4		30.2		4.8			
Tuvalu			30.5		12.4				4.0			
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	04.0	14.1	19.4	21.7	22.3
	73.8	68.0 72.6	81.4	74.2	55.8 35.2	62.4 37.8	62.5 40.0	64.2 40.1	12.5	15.7	17.0	16.7
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
SAARU Central Asia	72.6	75.4 91.7	84.7 91.4	89.3	78 9	85.6	86.3	87.5	8.0 20.4	9.3 24.7	11.4 24.6	11.4 24 9
Pacific island developing econ.	71.5	51.7	01.4	35.5	10.0	00.0	00.0	07.0	3.9	27.1	27.0	24.0
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 ₀⊿ つ	85.6 93 1	89.2 03.8	91.0 q <i>a a</i>	47.9 75 4	54.6 74 5	57.7 74 2	75 5	10.1 34 1	15.5 44 2	17.8 ⊿8 7	18.3 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
North America	97.5	92.0 94.7	93.8 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

			E	xpected d	uration of e	education, primary	to tertiar	y		
			Female					Male		
	2000	2005	Years 2006	2007	2008	2000	2005	Years 2006	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia	10.0	11.2	11.4	11.7	12.0	10.3	11.1	<b>11.2</b>	11.4	11.6
China DPR Korea			11.0	11.3	11.6			10.8	11.0	11.2
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
	0.0	11.6	9.2	9.2	12.5	0.3	12.1	10.4	10.4	12.8
Lao PDR	72	8.1	8 1	8.2	8.5	91	9.9	98	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					10 -					
I hailand		12.4	12.3	12.9	12.7		12.1	12.0	12.1	12.0
Viet Nam	0.0					10.8				
	5.5					10.0	40.0	40.4	40.0	40 5
South and South-West Asia	1.2	5.8	8.9 6.1	9.2	9.5	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5
Bandladesh		0.0 8.1	8.2	83			9.7	8.0	8.0	
Bhutan	7.0	9.4	9.9	0.0	10.8	8.5	10.0	10.5	0.0	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	0.2	10.4	10.9	11 1	11.0	11.0	12.0	10.0	10.6	10 /
Turkey	9.2	10.4	10.0	11.1	11.2	11.5	12.0	12.3	12.0	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	10.5	11.5	12.0	12.4	12.3	11.0	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.3
Georgia	10.5	12.6	12.8	11.4	12.6	11.0	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	00.0	00.0	00 5	00.7	00.0	00.4	00.0	00.4	00.0	00.4
Australia	20.6	20.3	20.5	20.7	20.9	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.4
Fiii	12.2	13.9		12.9		11.2	12.0		12.2	
French Polynesia		10.2					12.1			
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.)	0.0	107	10.4	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Nauru Naw Caladania	9.8	10.7	10.4	9.3	9.9	1.1	9.9	9.8	8.4	8.9
New Zealand	18.2	20.3	20.3	20.5	20.2	16.6	18 /	18.5	18.0	18.5
Niue	13.6	15.9	20.0	20.0	20.2	12.6	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.5
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau	15.4					13.7				
Papua New Guinea										
Samoa	12.4	12.5	0.0	0.0		11.8	12.1	0.0	0.4	
Solomon Islands	6.3	8.0	8.6	8.8		7.1	8.6	9.2	9.4	
Tuyalu	13.3		13.8			12.9		13.5		
Vanuatu	97					9.6				
Asia and the Pacific	0.0	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.7	0.9	10.7	10.9	11.0	11 1
	7.6	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.2	10.7	11 1	11.0	11.1
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
Facilic Island developing econ.	71	0.0	Q /	Q E	8.5	0 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Lower middle income countries	85	0.3 Q Q	10.0	10.3	10.6	0.1	9.0	9.2	9.2 10.8	9.2
Upper middle income countries	11.3	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.0	9.0 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
World	9.0	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.0	10.9	11.0	11.9	12.0	12.1
TTOTIC	9.5	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.2	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.4

# I.29 Gender disparity in education

	Gender parity index											
	Net primary enrolment Female-to-male ratio					seconda	ry enrolm	ent	Gr	oss tertiar	y enrolm	ent
	2000	2005	-male ratio 2007	2008	2000	2005	-male ratio 2007	2008	2000	2005	-male ratio 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		0.50	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	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	0.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	0.56	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.87	2.02	1.88	1.99
Indonesia	0.92	0.97	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.04	1.01	0 99	0.34	0.47	0.50	0.04
Lao PDR	0.92	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.78	0.85	0.87	0.00	0.53	0.73	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			0.09	0.09			1 1 1	1 10	1 17	1 1 2	1.05	1 22
Timor-Leste		0.96	0.96	0.96			1.14	1.10	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.22
Viet Nam		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.72			
South and South-West Asia	0.85	0 94	0.95	0.95					0.67	0 74	0.75	0 76
Afghanistan	0.00	0.34	0.55	0.00			0.38		0.07	0.74	0.75	0.70
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	0.07	1.01	0.00	4 47				0.85	1.04	1.10	1.14
Maldives	0.99	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.17				0.40			
Pakistan	0.62	0.76	0.82	0.83		0 77	0.76	0.76	0.40	0.88	0.85	0.85
Sri Lanka		0.70	1.00	1.01		0.11	0.70	0.70		0.00	0.00	0.00
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
Russian Education	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99		1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.20	1.30	1.30
Taiikistan	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	0100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10
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	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.14	1.12	1.12			1.00		
Fiji French Polynesia	1.00	0.99		0.99	1.10					1.20		
Guam												
Kiribati						1.10						
Marshall Islands			0.99				1.07					
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru New Caladonia												
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	1.01		1.02		1 1 1				0.02			
Solomon Islands	1.01	0.98	0.98		0.82		0.90		0.93			
Tonga		0.98	0.00		1.10		0.00		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
	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 ECO	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.97
SAARC	0.84	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	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	0.00	0.78	0.86	0.92	0.93
High income countries	0.97	0.98	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	1.00	0.84	0.84	0.75	0.76	0.00	0.00
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
Utner 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
wonu	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.99	1.05	1.07	1.08

## I.30 Primary school completion rates and literacy rates

	Educa last <u>c</u>	ation surviv grade of pri	Ac	lult literac	y rate	9	Gender parity index for adult literacy rate			
	% of	grade 1 stud	lents	% of popu	lation aged	15 an	d above	Fe	emale-to-male	ratio
	Earliest	2005	Lestest	1985-1994	1995-2004	200	)5-2009	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2009
East and North-East Asia				81.1	92.0	(00)	94.5	0.82	0.92	0.95
DPR Korea				77.0 (90)	90.9	(00)	100.0 (08)	0.76 (90	) 0.91 (i	1.00 (08)
Hong Kong, China	99.1 (01)	99.6	99.5 (07)				10010 (00)			
Japan										
Macao, China	07.0 (22)	00.0 (55)	98.1 (08)		91.3	(01)	93.5 (06)		0.92 (	0.94 (06)
Mongolia Republic of Koroa	87.2 (99)	90.9 (03)	94.4 (07)		97.8	(00)	97.5 (09)		1.00 (	00) 1.01 (09)
	99.2 (99)	90.0	98.4 (07)	04.7	00.0		00.4	0.00	0.04	0.05
South-East Asia Brunei Darussalam		96.5	96.2 (07)	87.8 (91)	90.2	(01)	92.4 95 3 (09)	0.89	0.94	0.95
Cambodia	54.7 (00)	55.1	54.5 (07)	07.0 (31)	73.6	(04)	77.6 (08)	0.00 (01	0.76 (	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 (	0.77 (05)
Malaysia	<b>FF 0</b> (00)	89.3	95.9 (07)	82.9 (91)	88.7	(00)	92.5 (09)	0.87 (91	) 0.93 (	0.95 (09)
Myanmar Dhilippingg	55.2 (00)	71.5	69.6 (08) 75.2 (07)	0.2 6 (00)	89.9	(00)	92.0 (09)	0.00.(00	0.92 (	00) 0.94 (09) 0.94 (09) 0.91 (00) 0.92 0.91 (00) 0.92 0.91 (00)
Singapore	75.5 (01)	70.4	98.7 (08)	93.0 (90) 89.1 (90)	92.0	(03)	95.4 (08)	0.99 (90	n) 1.02 (i	0.94(0.9)
Thailand			00.1 (00)	00.1 (00)	92.6	(00)	93.5 (05)	0.07 (00	0.95 (	0.96 (05)
Timor-Leste					37.6	(01)	50.6 (07)		0.66 (	0.73 (07)
Viet Nam	82.8 (99)			87.6 (89)	90.2	(00)	92.8 (09)	0.89 (89	) 0.92 (	0.95 (09)
South and South-West Asia				48.7	60.3		63.7	0.57	0.68	0.71
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh	04.5 (53)	54.8	66.6 (08)	35.3 (91)	47.5	(01)	55.9 (09)	0.58 (91	) 0.76 (	0.84 (09)
Bhutan	81.5 (99)	84.3 65.8	89.5 (08)	19.2 (01)	61.0	(01)	52.8 (05)	0.55 (01	) 0.65 (	0.59 (05)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	97.4 (00)	05.0	94.3 (08)	65 5 (91)	77.0	(01)	85.0 (08)	0.33 (91	) 0.84 (	0.00(08)
Maldives	0111 (00)		0.110 (00)	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 (	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)	70.0 (22)	90.7	(01)	90.6 (08)	0.70 (11	0.97 (	0.97 (08)
lurkey		97.8	94.2 (07)	79.2 (90)	87.4	(04)	90.8 (09)	0.76 (90	0) 0.84 (0	04) 0.89 (09)
North and Central Asia		00.5	07.7 (00)	98.0	99.3	(0.4)	99.5	0.97	0.99	1.00
Armenia	96.3 (00)	98.5	97.7 (06)	98.8 (89)	99.4	(01)	99.5 (09)	0.99 (89	0.99 (0	0.00 (09)
Georgia	99.1 (99)	85.7 (04)	94.6 (08)		99.7	(02)	99.7 (09)		1.00 (	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)
l urkmenistan	00.5 (00)	08.4	08.4.(09)		98.8	(95)	99.6 (09)		0.99 (	1.00(09)
	99.5 (99)	90.4	90.4 (08)	00.0	90.0	(00)	99.3 (09)	0.00	0.99 (	0.99 (09)
American Samoa				93.2	93.6		93.0	0.98	0.98	0.99
Australia										
Cook Islands										
Fiji	82.1 (99)	92.8 (03)								
French Polynesia				05.0 (5.0)				1.00.15		
Guam	69 4 (01)	78.9 (03)		95.3 (94)				1.00 (94	-)	
Marshall Islands	09.4 (01)	10.9 (03)	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										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua ew Guinea					57.3	(00)	60.1 (09)		0.80 (	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		00.4			76.6	(99)	00.0 (00)		0.82 (	99)
Tuvalu		90.4			96.9	(96)	99.0 (06)		1.00 (	96) 1.00 (06)
Vanuatu	68.9 (99)		71.5 (08)	68.5 (94)	78.2	(04)	82.0 (09)	0.92 (94	) 0.95 (	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
Central Asia				40.5	57.9		01.1 00.5	0.55	0.65	0.68
Pacific island developing econ				62.9	99.0 65.3		67 1	0.90	0.99	0.90
Low income countries				54.6	62.2		66.8	0.75	0.82	0.86
Lower middle income countrie	s			68.2	79.0		81.7	0.74	0.84	0.86
Upper middle income countrie	s			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
Atrica				52.2	58.1		63.3	0.66	0.71	0.76
Latin America and Carib				90.4 84 3	90.0		91.1	0.99	0.99	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

			Illiter	ate adults		
		Total			Female	
	1985-1994	Thousands 1995-2004	2005-2009	1985-1994	Thousands 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		21 (04)	29 (00)		22 (04)	21 (00)
Japan		31 (01)	0.3 (08)		23 (01)	0.2 (08)
Macao, China			0.0 (00)			0.2 (00)
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)
	20.036 (00)	2 2 16 (04)	2 143 (08)	14 154 (00)	1 603 (04)	9 080 (08)
Lao PDR	20 330 (30)	984 (01)	961 (05)	14 104 (90)	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)	1/9 (00)	160 (09)
Timor-Leste		262 (01)	287 (07)		2 27 9 (00)	2 2 10 (05)
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	400 001	000 010	410 000	247 000	201100	200 222
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) Maldives	11 127 (91) 5 (90)	11 099 (02) 6 (00)	8 292 (08)	6 849 (91) 2 (00)	7 042 (02)	5 277 (08)
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)
Azerbaljan		66 (99) 13 (02)	33 (07)		53 (99) D (02)	26 (07)
Kazakhstan	278 (89)	53 (99)	38 (09)	229 (89)	41 (99)	27 (09)
Kyrgyzstan	2.0 (00)	41 (99)	29 (09)	220 (00)	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 American Samoa	1 410	1 538	1 839	805	877	1 007
Australia						
Cook Islands						
Fiji						
French Polynesia						
Guam	5 (94)			2 (94)		
Marshall Islands						
Micronesia (F.S.)						
Nauru						
New Caledonia	8 (89)	5 (96)	7 (09)	4 (89)	3 (96)	4 (09)
New Zealand						
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)	0.6 (00)		35 (99)	0.2 (00)
Tuvalu		0.6 (96)	0.0 (06)		0.3 (96)	0.3 (06)
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
SAARC	386 469	381 441	74 433 402 253	43 144	44 753	48 055
Central Asia	900	448	282	694	327	200 300
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
	178 046	4 044	4 200	2 048 110 486	2 922	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

## I.32 Total public expenditure on education

	Public expenditure on education													
-				% of GDF	D				% (	of total go	vernment	t expendit	ure	
-	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
East and North-East Asia														
China														
Hong Kong China		4.3	4.6	42	39	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	0.0	10.5	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	20.0
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	15.0	13.6		45.0	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	0.7							0.4						
Brunei Darussalam	3.7		17			16		9.1					12/	
Indonesia	1.7	32	2.7	29	3.6	3.5	2.8	14.7	16.0	14 2	14 9	17.2	12.4	17 9
Lao PDR	1.5	0.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.3	7.4	1010	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	54		12	12	43	3.8	2.0	31.0		26.8	25.0	25.0	20.9	20.5
Timor-Leste	5.4		4.2	4.2	4.5	5.0	11.3	51.0		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.5	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	E	4.0	12.7	10.7	17.0	22.0	10.0	10 E	20.0
Maldivos	4.4	4.0 9.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.5 7.9	4.0 9.1	10.3	17.7	17.9	22.0	10.0	14.9	20.0
Nepal	3.0	3.1	7.4	7.0	0.0	7.0	3.8	13.2	14.9		15.0	11.0	14.0	12.0
Pakistan	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	1012	1110	6.4	10.9	12.2	11.2	1010
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	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	23.8	19.2	10.1	19.6	17.4	12.6	11.9
Georgia Kazakhstan	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	12.1	11.0	13.1	0.0	9.3	7.0	1.2
Kvrgvzstan	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	17	1.9	1.9	17	15	15		12.0	111	1/1 2	1/1	12.9		
Cook Islands	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.5		15.0	14.4	14.2	14.1	15.0		
Fiji	5.9		6.2					22.8						
French Polynesia														
Guam														
Kiribati Marabali Jalanda	11.3	10 E	12.0						15.0					
Micronesia (FS)	6.9	12.5	12.0						15.0					
Nauru	0.0												7.5	
New Caledonia														
New Zealand		6.6	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1			20.9		15.5	19.7		
Niue														
Palau	0.8													
Papua New Guinea	0.0													
Samoa	4.0						5.7	13.3						13.4
Solomon Islands														
Tonga	5.9	5.1	3.9					16.5	13.5					
Tuvalu	6.0	0.0					6.4	10.0						00.4
vanualu	0.0	0.2					0.4	16.9						20.1
Asia and the Pacific														
ASEAN														
ECO														
SAARC														
Central Asia														
Pacific island developing econ.														
Low income countries														
Upper middle income countries														
High income countries														
Africa														
Europe														
Latin America and Carib.														
Other countries/areas														
World														

# I.33 Per capita public expenditure on education

					P	ublic exper	diture per	pupil				
-	Primary education					Seconda	ry educatio	on		Tertiary	/ educatio	n
-		% of GE	) P per cap	ita		% of GD	P per capita			% of GI	, DP per capi	ta
-	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	44.0 (0.0)		60.9	61.6	22.9	16.4 (08)
Mongolia Bonublia of Koroa	10 /	15 7 (04)	12.7 (04	) 16.2 (09)	15.7	20.2 (04)	11.8 (04)	22.2 (07)	0.4	33.2 (02)	20.3 (04)	0.0 (07)
Republic of Rolea	10.4	15.7 (01)	17.5	17.0 (07)	15.7	20.3 (01)	21.9	22.2 (07)	0.4	4.0 (02)	0.7	9.0 (07)
South-East Asia												
Brunel Darussalam		5.0				6.3 (01)				13 6 (01)		
Indonesia		5.9		11.0 (08)		0.3 (01)		12.5 (08)		43.0 (01)		16.2 (08)
Lao PDR	2.3	8.0 (02)	10.0	11.0 (00)	4.5	9.0 (02)		12.0 (00)	68.6	70.6		10.2 (00)
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)
I hailand		17.8	14.4 (04	) 24.0 (09)		15.9 (01)	15.9 (04)	9.1 (09)		36.0	25.6	22.3 (09)
Viet Nam				10.7 (08)				17.3 (08)				92.7 (09)
				19.7 (08)				17.3 (08)				01.7 (08)
South and South-West Asia												
Bangladesh				10.7 (08)	12.5	11 5	15.6 (04)	1/1 (0.08)	50.7	15.0	46.8 (04)	30.8 (07)
Bhutan		10.5		7 2 (09)	12.0	75.5	10.0 (04)	31.5 (09)	50.7	420.0	40.0 (04)	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		0.0	10.0 (04)			0.6	11 0 (04)			22 E	21.0 (04)	
Turkey		9.6	12.6 (04	)		9.0	11.0 (04)			33.3	31.0 (04)	1
North and Central Asia				44.0 (00)				40.0 (00)				6.0 (00)
Armenia	6.0	7.6	60	11.0 (08) 5.2 (06)	17.0	19.2	0.6	18.8 (08)	10.1	15.0	0.8	6.8 (08) 15.6 (00)
Georgia	0.9	7.0	0.0	14.5 (08)	17.0	10.2	9.0	15.2 (08)	19.1	13.9	9.0	11.2 (08)
Kazakhstan				14.0 (00)				10.2 (00)		11 4 (02)	56	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)
			17.5 (04)				16.2 (04)				63 1 (04)	
French Polynesia			17.5 (04	)			10.2 (04)				03.1 (04)	
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	00.0	00.0	40.0	47.0 (07)	04.4	00.7	04.4	10.0 (07)	10.4	00.0 (04)	05.5	00.0 (07)
New Zealand	20.2	20.3	19.3	17.6 (07)	24.1	22.1	21.4	19.6 (07)	40.1	36.3 (01)	25.5	28.6 (07)
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	44.0	40.0		40.4 (00)	74.4	<u> </u>		10.4 (00)	440.0	444.0		
Vanuatu	11.2	13.2		16.1 (09)	71.1	60.9		19.1 (09)	116.8	144.9		
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
FCO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ	1.											
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countrie	S											
Upper middle income countrie	S											
High income countries												
Airica												
Latin America and Carib												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												

## I.34 Pupil-teacher ratio

	Pupils to teacher ratio													
	Primary education							Secondary education						
			Pupil	s per tea	cher					Pupi	ls per tea	icher		
	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		10.0		10.0	10.0		
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 Depublic of Koree	32.6	30.8	32.9	34.2	31.6	31.1	30.4	19.9	21.5	22.7	22.4	10.1	10.1	
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	00.4	18.4	17.7	17.4	10.3	15.0	14.2	24.0
Dhilippingg	32.0	32.0	32.0	25.1	29.1	20.0	20.4	31.9	27.1	27.5	27.0	3Z.0	34.5	34.2
Singaporo		34.9	34.3	33.1	20.4	10.2	17 /		37.1	37.5	57.9	17.0	16.4	1/ 0
Thailand	20.8	10.1			17.7	16.0	17.4		24.0			21.0	21.2	14.3
Timor-Leste	20.0	46.8	50.7	34.2	30.8	10.0	29.1		24.0	27.6	23.7	21.0	21.2	
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	
	20.0	27.7	20.0	21.0	20.4	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	24.0	20.5	21.0	20.1	
South and South-West Asia	38.3	39.2	38.7	38.7	38.8	40.0		32.8	31.6	31.3	30.5	29.9		
Argnanistan				47.0	42.8	43.0	45.0	20.4	04.4	07.4	00.0	31.0	07.4	
Banglauesn	41.1			47.0	44.0	43.7	40.0	30.4 20 E	31.1	27.4	20.9	20.2	27.1	20.6
India	41.1	11 2	10.2	31.1		29.9	21.1	32.0	30.3	22.7	20.1		23.1	20.0
Inua Iran (Islamic Bon, of)	40.0	41.3	40.Z	21.7	21.9	21.2	20.3	33.0	32.3	32.1				
Maldives	20.1	18.2	22.0	20.1	14.5	13.3	12.7	15 3	13 7					
Nenal	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	00.2	04.7	41.9			+0.5	
Sri Lanka	00.0	23.4	22.5	21.9	23.8	23.5	23.1		19.7	19.5				
Turkey		2011	22.0	2110	20.0	20.0	2011			1010				
North and Control Acia	10.0	10.4	177	17.6	17.0	16.0		10.0	10.4	10.4	10.5	0.0	0.7	
Armenia	19.0	18.8	20.3	21.2	10.3	10.9		10.0	6.9	7.0	8.6	<b>9.0</b> 7.8	9.7	
Armenia	18 7	15.3	20.3	13.4	11.6	11 3	11 1	7.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.4	8.0
Georgia	16.8	14.5	14.5	10.4	11.0	8.7	8.0	7.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	7.0	75	7.6
Kazakhstan	18.7	18.5	17 9	173	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	10.0	5.1
Russian Federation	17.6	16.6	21.2	16.7	17.1	17.4	21.0	10.0	11.0	10.1	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	10.0	10 7	10.8	10.7									
American Samoa	20.2	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.1									
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
Fiii	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	00.4	04.7	00.0	00.0				10.1						
Tunalu	22.1	21.7	20.3	20.3				14.6						
Vepuetu	19.7	21.7	19.2		22.0			24.7						
valluatu	22.5	21.7	20.0		23.0			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	
ECU	27.7	28.9	29.5	29.4	29.7	29.9		20.9	21.7	21.2	20.4	19.2		
SAAKU	40.0	41.0	40.3	40.3	40.3	10.5		33.7	32.2	32.2	31.5	31.6	14.0	
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	
Facific Island developing econ.	29.7	29.3	28.8	29.3	29.4	07.0		00.0	07.7	05.0	04.4	05.0	00.5	
Low income countries	41.7	41.5	40.8	40.1	38.4	37.0		29.6	21.1	25.9	24.4	25.3	20.5	
Lower middle income countries	∠⊃.ŏ	21.1	20.7 20 5	20.4 20.2	20.3 20.0	∠0.1 10.0		21.7	<i>∠∠.∠</i>	22.1 14 0	∠1./ 14.0	∠U./ 10 0	∠0.4 10.7	
High income countries	22.4	21.0	20.5	20.3	20.0 10.9	10.0		16.0	1/7	14.2	14.0	1/ 2	14.1	
	22.4	21.4	20.9	20.0	/0 F	19.5		20.0	22 5	22 0	22 7	21 6	20.0	
Furope	15.0	14 5	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.7		12.5	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						Researc eau	hers, fu uivalent	III-time	Women researchers		
-	%	of GDP		PPP	\$ per ca	oita	Per milli	on inhat	oitants	% of R	&D head	count
-	Earliest	2005	Latest	Earliest	2005	Latest	Earliest	2005	Latest	Earliest	2005	_atest
East and North-East Asia	0.53 (55)	4.00	4 47	0	F /	<u> </u>	110	050	4 404			
DPR Korea	0.57 (96)	1.32	1.47 (08)	9 (96)	54	90 (08)	448 (96)	853	1 191 (08)			
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 Ropublic of Koroa	0.19 (97)	0.26	0.26 (09)	3 (97)	644	9 (09)	2 200 (06)	3 7 8 0	4 004 (09)	52.2 (96)	47.3	48.1 (09)
	2.42 (90)	2.15	3.30 (08)	339 (96)	044	912 (00)	2 209 (90)	5700	4 904 (08)	9.1 (97)	12.9	13.0 (06)
South-East Asia Brupei 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)	0F 7 (07)		37.7 (06)
Myanmar Philippines	0.06 (97)	0.12	0 11 (07)		3	4 (07)	7 (97)	81	78 (07)	85.7 (97)	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										14.0 (07)		
bangiadesh Bhutan										14.0 (97)		
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)	0 (00)		26.6 (08)
Maldives	. ,		. /	. ,					. ,			. /
Nepal	0.40 (177)	0.44	0.45 (55)	0.477	0	44 ()	70 (1-1)		450 (100)		00.4	07.0 (22)
Pakistan Sri Lanka	0.16 (97)	0.44	0.45 (09)	2 (97)	9	11 (09) 5 (09)	188 (06)	11	153 (09)	24.6 (00)	23.4	27.0 (09)
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)	127	4 (09)	3 701 (06)	3 245	3 130 (00)	48.2 (98)	44.7	43.4 (09)
Taiikistan	0.97 (96)	0.10	0.09 (09)	1 (01)	121	237 (09)	3791 (96)	5 245	3 1 3 9 (0 9)	47.4 (96)	42.4	38 8 (06)
Turkmenistan	0100 (01)	0.10	0.00 (00)	. (0.)		= (00)				1012 (01)		00.0 (00)
Uzbekistan												
Pacific												
American Samoa	1.05 (00)		0.05 (00)	000 (00)		000 (00)	0.000 (00)	96	4.0.47 (00)			
Australia	1.65 (96)		2.35 (08)	362 (96)		890 (08)	3 332 (96)		4 347 (08)			
Fiii												
French Polynesia												
Guam								285				
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
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												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing eco	n.											
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countrie	es											
Upper middle income countries	es											
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America												
Uther countries/areas												

### I.36 Income poverty rates

	Popula	tion living i	n poverty (2	005 PPP\$1.2	5 a day)	day) Population living below the national poverty line				
			% of population	n			% of pop	oulation		
	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		0.0 (0.0)		
DPR Korea	60.2	36.4	28.4	15.9		6.0		2.8 (04)		
Hong Kong, China										
Japan										
Macao, China										
Mongolia Depublic of Keree		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	
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)				20.0		
Philippines	30.7 (01)	28 1 (04)	22.0 (03)	22.6 (06)		32 1 (04)		32.0		
Singapore	30.7 (91)	20.1 (94)	22.0 (03)	22.0 (00)		52.1 (94)				
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	
Atghanistan	66.9 (02)	59 /	57.8 (00)	19.6		51.0	18.0	40.0	42.0	
Bhutan	00.0 (92)	59.4	26.2 (03)	43.0		51.0	40.9	40.0		
India			49.4 (94)	41.6		36.0 (94)	28.6			
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	3.9	2.0 (98)	· /	2.0		. ,				
Maldives										
Nepal	64 7 (01)	68.4	25.0	55.1 (04)		41.8		30.9 (04)		
Sri Lanka	15 0 (91)	46.1 (97)	14 0	22.0		25.0 (93)	22 7 (02)			
Turkey	1010 (01)	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	1.0 (55)	4.5	15.1	13.4	0.0	04.0	52.1 (02)			
Kazakhstan	4.2 (93)	5.0	5.2	3.1 (03)	2.0	34.6	17.6 (01)	42.4		
Russian Federation	2 8 (93)	3 5	2.0	21.8 (04)	3.4 2.0	30 9 (94)	47.6 (01)	43.1		
Tajikistan	2.0 (00)	44.5 (99)	36.3 (03)	21.5 (04)	2.0	00.0 (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										
Fiii										
French Polynesia										
Guam										
Kiribati Maraball Jalanda										
Marshall Islands Micronesia (E.S.)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia										
New Zealand										
Niue										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea		35.8				37.5				
Samoa										
Solomon Islands										
Tonga										
Vanuatu										
	50.0	07 7	20.4	05.5	00.4	00.4	40.0	45.0	44.0	
	50.2	37.7	32.1 34.3	25.5 31.0	<b>23.</b> 1 28.4	<b>22.1</b> 44.8	19.3 37.2	15.9 28.9	14.8 25.9	
LDC		59.5	52.9	48.6	20.4	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	
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	00.0	00.0	
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	
Latin Amorica and Carib	40.0	10.0	0.5	0.0	6.0	24.4	24.4		24.0	
North America	10.8	10.0	9.0	0.0	0.9	31.1	31.4		54.9	
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/cor of poores	nsumption t quintile	on Gini index				
		%	6 of poverty	/ line		income/cor	of		Income	equality co	efficient	
	1990	1996	2002	2005	2007	Earliest	Latest	1990	1996	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia	00.7	40.7	0.7	4.0			<b>5 7</b> (05)				44.5	
DPR Korea	20.7	10.7	8.7	4.0			5.7 (05)				41.5	
Hong Kong, China						5.3 (96)			43.4			
Japan Maaga China						10.6 (93)		24.9 (93)				
Macao, China Mongolia		4 6 (95)	3.6	62	0 4 (08)	7 3 (95)	7 1 (08)		33 2 (95)		33.0	37 (08)
Republic of Korea			0.0	0.2	0.1 (00)	110 (00)	7.9 (98)		31.6 (98)		0010	01 (00)
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam		12 9 (04)		11 2 (04)	6 1	7.0 (04)	6 E (07)		20.2 (04)		41.0 (04)	4.4
Indonesia		13.6 (94)		4.6	7.1	7.9 (94)	6.5 (07) 7.4 (07)		30.3 (94)		41.9 (04) 39.4	44 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)	
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	0.0 (0.1)	010 (01)	010 (00)	0.0 (00)		0.0 (0.1)	5.0 (98)	1010 (01)	42.5 (98)			(00)
Thailand	0.5 (92)	0.5	0.5	0.5 (04)	0.7	5.6 (92)	6.1 (04)	46.2 (92)	43.4	43.2	42.4 (04)	20
Viet Nam	23 6 (93)	15 1 (98)	19.1 (01)	8.7 (07) 5 1 (04)	8.7 4.6 (06)	7 8 (93)	8.9 (07) 7 1 (06)	35 7 (93)		39.5 (01)	39 2 (04)	32 (06)
South and South-West Asia	2010 (00)	1011 (00)		011 (01)		110 (00)	(00)	0011 (00)		0110 (02)	0012 (01)	00 (00)
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		14 4 (04)	7.0 (03)	10.8			5.4 (03) 8 1 (05)				46.7 (03) 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 Pakistan	23.2 (01)	26.7	7 9	19.7 (04)		7.6 (96)	6.1 (04) 9.1 (05)	33 2 (01)	37.7	30 / (02)	47.3 (04)	
Sri Lanka	2.7 (91)	3.0	2.6	4.4		8.7 (91)	6.8 (02)	32.5 (91)	35.4	41.1 (02)	51.2	
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	0.5	0.7	5.4 (96)	8.6 (07)		44.4 35.0 (05)	36.2 (01)	16.9	30
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)	46.1	31.7 (02)	32.9 (04)	34
Taiikistan	1.3 (93)	13.7 (99)	10.3 (03)	0.5 5.1 (04)	0.5	4.4 (93)	5.6 (07) 7.8 (04)	43.8 (93)	40.1 31.5 (99)	39.0 (01)	37.5	44
Turkmenistan	25.8 (93)	7 (98)	10.4	15.0 (02)		6.9 (93)	6.0 (98) 7.1 (02)	35.4 (93)	40.8 (98)		26.7 (02)	
Pacific		10.9 (90)	12.4	15.0 (03)			7.1 (03)		43.4 (90)		50.7 (05)	
American Samoa												
Australia						5.9 (94)			35.2 (94)			
Cook Islands												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati Maraball Jalanda												
Micronesia (F.S.)							1.6 (00)					
Nauru												
New Caledonia									26.2 (07)			
Niue									30.2 (97)			
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau Papua New Guipea		12.3				1 5 (06)			50.9			
Samoa		12.0				4.0 (90)			50.5			
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia Pacific island developing econ												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
Other countries/areas												
World												

### **I.39 Access to water**

	Rural				Access to	o improv	ed wate	r sources	s Total			
	Rural				Urban				Iotal			
	1990	of the rura	al populat	2008	% C	2000	an popula 2005	2008	1990	of the tota	2005	2008
Fact and North Fact Asia	1550	2000	2003	2000	1550	2000	2003	2000	1330	2000	2003	2000
China	56	70	79	82	96 97	98 98	9 <b>6</b> 98	9 <b>6</b> 98	67	<b>6∠</b> 80	<b>86</b>	89
DPR Korea	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hong Kong, China	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100
Japan Macao China	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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 40	70 47	51	92	90	90 74	89 72	71	48	80 54	80 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	89	95	97	98	100 97	100	100 99	100 99	100 91	100	100	100
Timor-Leste	03	47	57	63	51	69	80	86	51	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
India	66	88 76	88	88 84	90	99	99	99	72	91 81	91 85	92 88
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	83	83	01	01	98	98	98	98	91	93	00	00
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 Sri Lanka	81 62	85 77	86 84	87	96	95	95	95	86 67	88 80	89	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
Kuravzstan	92	91	91 80	90	99	99	99	99	96	96	96	95
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	0.5	72	72	0.4	97	97	97	97	00	83	84	07
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
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
Kiribati	33	50	53	100	76	77	77	100	48	62	64	100
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 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	00	73	78	80	07	81	83	84	10
Papua New Guinea	32	32	33	33	89	88	87	87	41 Q1	39	40	40
Solomon Islands	00	65	65			94	94		51	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
	59 62	62 66	70	69 71	89 81	80	81	93 82	69 65	69	75	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
Pacific island developing econ	73	76	79	30	96	97	97	97	84 17	86 45	87	87
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
Airica	42	4/	50	52	85	85 100	85 100	85 100	56 QQ	61 100	100	05 100
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	03	/1	10	18	95	90	90	90	11	03	60	0/

### 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 4 1 9	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

					Access	to impr	oved sa	nitation	Total					
		Ru	ral			Urk	ban		Iotal					
		of the rura 2000	al populati 2005	ion 2008	1990	of the urba 2000	an populat 2005	tion 2008	1990	of the tota 2000	al populat 2005	on 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 Hong Kong, China		60				58				59				
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Macao, China														
Mongolia	100	26	30	32	100	66	64	64	100	49	49	50		
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
Brunei Darussalam	33	49	56	59	67	74	78	79	44	59	66	69		
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 Malaysia	Q1	16	30	38	99	62	77	86	<u>Ω</u> /	26	43	53		
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		
Viet Nam	29	20 50	30 61	40	61	55 79	88	76 94	35	32 57	44 68	50 75		
South and South-West Asia	14	21	25	28	60	61	63	63	27	3/	37	10		
Afghanistan	14	28	29	30	00	46	56	60	21	34	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. or) Maldives	78	78	88	96	86 100	100	100	100	83 69	83 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		
lurkey	66	/1	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		
Azerbaijan		50	67	39	90	73	95 81	95 85		62	74	90 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	70	93	93	93	94	94	94	94	07	93	93	93		
Russian Federation Taiikistan	70	70	70 92	70 94	93	93	93	93	87	87 90	87	87 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		
Fiii	55	99 55	100	100	92	96	100	100	90 68	70	100	100		
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	50	36	47	49	00	26	33	35	70		
Marshall Islands Micronesia (E.S.)	4 I 20	40	51 15	53	55	60 59	61	63	04 29	26	25	13		
Nauru	20	10	10		00	00	50	50	20	20	20			
New Caledonia														
New Zealand	88	100	400	100	100	100	100	100	400	400	100	100		
Niue Northern Mariana Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100	100 94	100	100	100	100 94	100		
Palau	54	52	52	00	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		
Tonga	18	18	18 96	96	98	98	98	98	29	31 96	32	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		
	21	38	46	49	51 67	60 74	63	63 70	27	43	50	53		
ECO	41	45	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 54	50	63	61	33	46 42	52 46	55 ⊿8		
Upper middle income countries	74	75	76	75	92	92	93	93	85	+2 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		
North America	39	48	53 99	90 99	100	84 100	100	07 100	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

			Em	ployment s	ex ratio									
		Ove	r all			Non-agr	icultural		Employers sex ratio					
	Employ	ed females	per 100 em	ployed	Emp	oloyed fer	nales per	100	Female	employe	ers per 10	0 male		
	1991	mal 1995	es 2000	2009	1991	employe 1995	ed males 2000	2009	1991	empl 1995	oyers 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 Maaga China	69.0	67.9	68.8	71.9	67.4	67.1	68.4		22.1	22.9	22.1			
Macao, China Mongolia	69.6 84.6	75.3 84.8	89.6	90.6	69.5	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-Fast 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	00.0	00.0	12.0	18.1		20.0	20.0		
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	40.0	61.1	57.0		05.0	35.0				
Malaysia	52.1	51.3	53.3 79.6	54.8	49.6	54.3	57.6		25.8	11.0	11.1			
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	02.0	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		
Atghanistan	67.4	33.3	32.9	34.4	17 1		20.6				10.0			
Bhutan	60.1	49.0	49.3	65.2	17.1		30.0				12.0			
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	0.1	7.0			2.4	0.4			
Sri Lanka	13.1	12.4	15.8	22.8 45.7	8.9	8.1 44 4	7.9	53 3		3.4 15.9	2.1	13.3		
Turkey	43.2	39.9	36.2	34.4	15 1	16.9	19.9	28.6		10.9	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	55.5	51.2	30.5	50.0	22.0	20.0	07.1	43.2		
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	/2.1			/4./			24.0	40.2			
Taiikistan	95.1 75.0	92.1	94.3 67.3	78.0			99.9			24.0	40.5			
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	25.1	11 8	175	17 1										
Fiji French Polynesia	55.1	44.0	47.5	47.4										
Guam														
Kiribati							63.3							
Marshall Islands														
Micronesia (F.S.)														
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								
Panua New Guipea	88.0	0.00	03.0	94 5										
Samoa	00.0	90.9	93.0	54.5										
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		
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														
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./ 83.2	59.1 84.4	88.6	59.1 83.4	05.U 85.3	08.7 86.2	10.4	14./	20.1	23.6	29.9		
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 Indu				dustry er	nployme	nt	Services employment					
	Fen	nale	Ма	le	Fem	ale	Ма	le	Fem	ale	Male		
	% of en	nployed ale	% of em	nployed ale	% of en	nployed ale	% of en	nployed ale	% of em	ployed ale	% of en	nployed ale	
	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 Republic of Korea	18.5	33.5	1/ 0	39.1	20.8	15.5	40.1	21.3	51 7	51.1	45.0	39.6	
South East Asia	F0.0	1.5	F7 2	44.4	44 7	14.0	46.1	20.4	20.0	11.2	40.0 <b>27 5</b>	25.2	
Brunei Darussalam	1.6	44.4	2.2	44.4	8.9	14.5	31.4	20.4	89.5	41.1	66.3	JJ.2	
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	0.0	26.8	16.7	29.1	22.7	25.6	32.0	44.9	68.3	13.2	51.2	
Myanmar	22.2	9.0	20.0	10.7	20.1	22.1	23.0	52.0	44.0	00.5	43.2	51.5	
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 Timor Losto	60.8	40.3	59.9	44.3	13.7	18.2	16.9	20.8	25.4	41.4	23.2	34.8	
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											20.0	••	
Bangladesh	84.9		54.4		8.8		15.7		2.1		25.3		
Bhutan													
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		30.6		19.3		27.3		33.2		419		47 4	
Maldives		0010		1010		2110		0012		1110			
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 Turkey	77 4	37.5	35.0	30.0	83	26.4	25.3	26.1	14 4	26.3 42.2	39.7	27.3	
North and Control Asia	19.7	17.0	25.3	10.0	20.9	16.7	20.0	34.2	60.5	66.3	A1 1	47.0	
Armenia	10.7	49.1	23.3	39.4	20.0	7.9	33.7	25.4	00.5	43.1	41.1	35.2	
Azerbaijan		40.0		36.8		7.1		18.2		52.9		45.0	
Georgia													
Kuravzstan		29.2		31.1		11.6		26.0		59.3		42.9	
Russian Federation		6.7		10.5		19.1		38.4		74.2		51.1	
Tajikistan													
Turkmenistan													
Uzbekistan													
Pacific American Samoa	18.1	17.5	17.9	16.7	10.9	8.5	27.5	26.8	71.0	74.0	54.6	56.5	
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													
Kiribati													
Marshall Islands													
Micronesia (F.S.)													
Nauru Now Caladania													
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													
Vanuatu													
Asia and the Pacific	60.1	46.0	10.2	27 7	16.6	19.2	22.5	26.4	22.2	24.0	20.2	25.0	
LLDC	00.1	40.5	43.2	51.1	10.0	10.2	22.J	20.4	23.3	34.5	20.3	33.3	
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	
SAARC	54.7	49.7	39.5 55.6	31.2 45 7	12.7	15.2	23.2	25.7	32.6	35.0	37.3	43.2	
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	00.0	10.0	05.4	45.0	04 5	40.0	20.0	24.4	EE 0	64.4	40.0	40.0	
High income countries	23.0	4.6	25.1 7 7	15.9	21.5	19.0	32.U 38.7	34.1 33.5	55.6 64.0	04.4 80.3	42.9 53.6	49.9	
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 Other countries/areas	1.6	0.0	4.4	2.3	14.2	9.1	34.4	29.7	84.3	90.1	61.2	68.0 50.4	
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				
-	Fem	ale	Ma	le	Fem	nale	Ma	le	Ferr	ale	Ma	ale	Female Male			
	% of em	iployed ale	% of en ma	iployed ale	% of en ferr	nployed nale	% of en ma	nployed ale	% of en ferr	iployed	% of er ma	nployed ale	% of er fen	nployed nale	% of er m	nployed ale
-	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008
East and North-East Asia																
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
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	02.4	51.4	02.0	52.9	2.0	2.4	74	5.3	2.4	28.8	0.4	32.8	2.1	17.4	0.4	9.0
Thailand	92.4 28.0	42.6	33.0	43.7	2.0	2.9	3.2	3.7	18.0	24.8	9.4 39.0	37.8	53.2	31.1	24.8	14 7
Timor-Leste	2010	12.0	0010	1011	0.0		0.2	0.11	1010	2.110	0010	0110	00.2	0111	20	
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																
Bhutan																
India																
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		46.8		54.4		0.9		5.7		22.7		35.1		29.7		4.8
Maldives																
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 37.0		62.3		0.2		2.0		23.1		28.2		17.1		7.6
Georgia		34.7		36.6		0.9		4.9		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		00.0		00.4				4.0		5.0		5.0		0.4		0.4
Taiikistan		93.3		92.1		1.1		1.8		5.3		5.8		0.1		0.1
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	87 /	Q1 ()	82.1	85.0	35	21	51	3.4	78	6.6	11.8	10.6	12	03	0.7	0.2
Cook Islands	U7.4	51.0	02.1	00.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.4	7.0	0.0	11.0	10.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.2
Fiji																
French Polynesia																
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																
Papua New Guinea																
Samoa																
Solomon Islands																
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																
ASEAN	23.7	32.8	31.1	37.4	0.8	11	39	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
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 21 P	7.0	14.2	12.0	15.1 52 0	6.9	2.0	1.0 10 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
World	39.7	46.5	42.5	48.0	1.1	1.0	4.0	3.1	22.8	27.9	38.9	38.8	36.4	0.4 24.2	4.2	10.1

### I.46 Women in national parliaments, women's access and legislation

			Sinale o	e or lower house		Senate or u	Wom	Legislation				
								Number of	Bank		Property	on violence
		% of :	seats		Numb	er of seats	% of seats	seats	loans	Land	other than land	against women
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2010	Latest	Latest		2	009 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 Hong Kong, China	21	20	20	16	655	687			0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Japan	1	5	7	11	512	500	18 (10)	242 (10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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												
Cambodia		8	10	21		123	15 (06)	61 (06)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Indonesia	12	0	11	18	500	560	10 (00)	01 (00)	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
Philippines	9	12	15	21	220	267	4 (10)	23 (10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Singapore	5	4	16	23	82	94	10 (10)	20 (10)	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	40	00	25	29	100	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	4			27	190	240	29 (40)	102 (10)	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Bandladesh	4	9	2	19	330	345	26 (10)	102 (10)	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	6	12	33	48	// 59/			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Pakistan	10	0	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
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	00	3	13	18	50	181 (00)	15 (10)	34 (10)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Lizbekistan	20	20	18	22	50	250 (04)	15 (10)	100 (10)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Pacific			10			200 (04)	10 (10)	100 (10)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Samoa												
Australia	6	22	25	27	148	150	36 (10)	76 (10)				
Cook Islands		44	0			74 (00)			0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Fiji French Polynesia		11	9			71 (06)			0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8
Guam												
Kiribati	0	5	5	4	41	46						
Marshall Islands		0	3	3		33						
Micronesia (F.S.)	6	0	0	0	19	14						
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	10	10						
New Zealand	14	29	28	34	97	122						
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands		0	0	0		16	15 (00)	13 (00)				
Papua New Guinea	0	2	1	1	109	109	13 (08)	13 (08)	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	0	3	29	32						
Vanuatu	0 4	0	4	4	46	52						
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
Central Asia												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
North America Other countries/areas												
World												
# II.1 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions										
			Mi	llion tons of	CO <sub>2</sub>				% 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	/4.3	/5.4	62.3	69.4	-4.9	-0.1	0.1	11.3
Hong Kong, China	1 064 4	30.0 1 1/7 0	1 184 0	40.0	41.7	43.4	42.3	1.9	1.3	-0.4	-2.0
Macao China	1 004.4	1 147.5	1 104.0	1 220.1	1200.0	1 242.0	1 101.1	1.1	0.0	-0.4	-1.5
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-Fast Asia	361.0	549 9	711 1	911.6	935.4	994 0	1 039 1	7.0	52	49	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	/2.1	67.7	/1.8	72.3	5.9	2.0	0.4	0.7
Singapore	28.8	37.9	42.7	214.0	44.0 217.1	44.1 225.5	44.3	4.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Timor-Leste	76.0	141.3	159.5	214.1	217.1	225.5	229.5	1.3	4.2	4.7	1.0
Viet Nam	17.3	28.0	44.5	81.6	86.1	94.0	103.0	9.9	11.3	11 1	9.6
Couth and Couth Mast Asia	075.4	4 200 7	4 600 0	4 050 0	2 4 2 2 0	2 202 6	2 202 0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.7
Afghanistan	9/0.4	1 290.7	1 029.2	1 956.5	2 122.9	2 203.0	2 392.0	5.3	4.2	4.9	4./
Bandladesh	13.6	20.5	25.3	36.5	39.3	42.0	46.4	64	59	79	10.5
Bhutan		20.0	2010	00.0	00.0	12.0		0	0.0		1010
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	1.7	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.5 100 F	4.7	-17.2	-4.9	0.9	-13.6
Kazakristan	230.4	107.0	123.3	105.2	0.001	190.5	201.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	5.9
Russian Federation	2 178 8	1 574 5	1 505 5	1 516 2	1 579 8	1 578 5	1 593 8	-14.9	-0.4	0.7	-3.1
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	27	31	2.0	27
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 Marabali jalanda											
Micropesia (E.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											
Topga											
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu											
Asia and the Pacific	8 010 5	0 003 8	0 205 8	12 052 0	12 868 8	13 553 1	1/ 151 5	15	2 2	5 /	11
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	/ 219.1	/ 880.1	8 458.5	9 055.6	3.7	5.0	8.1	/.1
High income countries	2 834.5	2 257.3	2 280.4	2 493.1	2 202 2	2 2 1 1 4.0	2114.2	-2.2	1.0	2.5	2.2
	545 C	509 2	2 000.9	2 201.0 922 5	2 202.3	2 247.0	2 111.3	2.3	1.0	3.2	-3.1
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 CO<sub>2</sub> intensities

	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions											
	Tons per capita Grams per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars									s		
	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 Hong Kong, China	5.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	245	206	201	169	157	140
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
Ladonesia	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	380	155 356	188	185	180	1/5
Lao PDR	0.0	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	500	550	415	400	401	400
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
Timor-Leste	1.4	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	350	410	459	401	459	450
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	11	12	14	14	454	488	480	430	430	433
Afghanistan	0.0	0.5		1.4	1.4	1.7		400	400	400	400	400
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	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	65	100	120	116	115	112
Pakistan	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	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
Russian Federation	14 7	10.6	10.3	10.5	11.2	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
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
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 Parus New Cuines												
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
	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	157	191	192	206	208	215
FCO	0.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	727	646	427 596	423 542	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
High income countries	9.5	9.4	10.0	10.5	10.6	0.2	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
wond	3.9	3.0	3.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	202	345	490	4/5	409	400

# II.3 Ozone-depleting substances

	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances											
			Grams p	er capita			(	Grams per	1,000 GDI	<sup>-</sup> in 2005 F	PP dollars	s
	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
DPR Korea	52.1	91.0 61.0	71.6 49.2	23.8	19.1	13.1 3.8	47.8	49.6	27.0	5.9	3.8	2.4
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		33	47	17	10	1.0		18	23	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
Malavsia	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
Timor-Leste	122.4	47.5	26.0	34.7	2.5	17.5	31.1	27.5	30.3	J.Z	3.8	2.4
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		10.7	17 7	3.8	25	24		78	10.7	18	10	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	0.0
Maldives	20.5	23.7	16.8	9.1	14.5	12.0		9.3	4.9	2.3	2.9	2.3
Nepal	(0.0	1.4	4.1		0.0	0.0		1.7	4.5		0.0	0.0
Pakistan Sri Lapka	13.0	21.8	18.0	3.8	2.2	2.1	8.0	12.2	9.7	1.8	0.9	0.9
Turkev	80.6	78.3	25.0	11.6	13.4	10.8	10.0	9.0	2.5	1.0	1.1	0.1
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	02110	62.6	8.4	28.4	9.6	6.0	00.0	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	440 5	15.3	13.9	7.7	1.4	1.3	00.0	9.3	6.0	2.2	0.3	0.3
Kuravzstan	142.5	21.2	40.0	2.0	1.0	8.2	20.3	173	7.4	0.3	0.8	0.8
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
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												
Kiribati		10.4			11	21		57			0.5	0.9
Marshall Islands	25.4	25.5	11.5		3.8	3.8		0.11			0.0	0.0
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 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	001.0	46.1	0.0	10.2	0.0		10.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau Banua Now Cuinea		98.5	3 687.7	10.0	5.0	4.9		10	5.0	17	0.0	0.1
Samoa		2.7	9.7	3.1 1.1	1.5	0.2		9.5	5.0 1.2	0.3	0.8	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		2.0			2.7	4.4		0.9			0.0	1.0
Acia and the Desifie		5.0	40.2	44.4	40.0	7.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	2.0	0.0	1.2
Asia and the Pacific		36.9	49.3 8.4	14.1 2.8	10.2	1.7	40.6	19.6	12.3	<b>2.8</b>	1.8	1.4
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
Central Asia		11.3	13.0	3.0	2.3	2.2		0.2	5.1	0.8	0.5	0.9
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	470 5	53.3	42.7	13.8	9.7	7.1	40 5	29.2	18.7	4.4	2.6	1.8
Upper middle income countries	476.5 Q31 5	286.0	102.8	15.4 33.6	11.5 28.7	26.0	49.5	16.3	13.3	1.4	0.9	0.8
Africa	001.0	28.2	21.8	8.1	3.4	2.7	00.0	11.0	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
Other countries/areas	863.9	180.2	15.7	34.8	27.1	19.9	27.8	5.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
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 <sub>2</sub> O emiss	ions				SO <sub>2</sub> emissions				
		Thous	and tons			Kg per	capita			Thousa	nd tons		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	
East and North-East Asia	<b>1 208.4</b>	1 429.7 1 227 8	1 455.9	<b>1 670.6</b>	0.9	1.0	<b>1.0</b>	1.1	25 630.7 20 527 7	31 036.2	27 319.5 22 886 4	<b>39 785.7</b>	
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 Mongolia	16 1	17.0	16.2	0.0	73	7.4	6.7	0.1	12.6	15.0 68.1	76.7	20.5	
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	14	14	12	14	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 Malaysia	14.4	15.3	10.6	20.3	3.4 2.4	3.2	2.0	3.5	18.5 364.7	386.5	318.5	27.3	
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	
I hailand	62.5	/2.6	64.2	/1.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	/36.4	1 306.4	1 022.6	1 189.4	
Viet Nam	37.5	49.7	63.7	74.3	0.6	0.0	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	07	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 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	515.2 60.9	604.5	651.5 77.7	686.9 85.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	4 034.7	5 082.6	6 366.0 1 546 2	1 750 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 / 94.5	1 501.2	
Armenia	656.9 2.6	386.3	408.3	374.6 1 Q	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	21 976.1 155 8	12 051.7 11 0	10 511.1	9 919.5 8 /	
Armenia Azerbaijan	8.5	5.9	6.7	8.5	1.2	0.3	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	
Taiikistan	478.8	268.7	295.6	245.6 4.4	3.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	43.6	9013.0	7 640.3	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 Cook Islands	203.3	186.0	243.1	203.1	11.9	10.3	12.7	10.0	1 896.4	1 830.7	2 5/2.6	2 663.3	
Fiii	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 Maraball Jalanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	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	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	
Nue Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	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	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	
Tonga	0.1	7.4	7.8	8.3	38.1	20.8	19.1	17.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
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	
	238.5	259.3	212.9	241.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	306.3	325.3	/ 389.5	261.4	
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	201.1	280.5	230.3	259.8	1.3	1.1 0 0	0.8 0 0	0.9	28 505 4	35 582 0	34 203 2	904.3 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	
North America	1 142.5	1 282.3	1 176.7	1 152.7	4.1	2.3 4.3	∠.3 3.8	2.0	26 256.7	9 039.3 19 753.8	9 403.8 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

	Con	centratior	of PM <sub>10</sub> i	n urban a	rea	В	iochemical	oxygen dema	ind emission	s
		Mic	rograms pe	r m <sup>3</sup>				Kg per dav		
-	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 Hong Kong, China	164.8	97.9	93.0	72.8	68.2					
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		1 110 001	1001100	1 122 001	
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		4 450			
Cambodia	86.4	50.3	48.3	46.5	45.7		1 456	747 563	764 028	
Lao PDR	91.2	52.3	53.6	49.9	48.8			747 303	704 020	
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	05.004
Singapore	106.3	52.6	43.7	40.5	40.9			32 200	34 458	35 301
	00.4	04.0	79.0	11.9	70.9			333 703		
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					
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			1 001		
Kazakhstan	43.3	34.1	27.1	19.9	18.8		10.200	1 261	11 510	44.000
Russian Federation	75.Z 41.4	26.7	28.4	23.9	17.7		10 309	14 109	1 425 913	1 388 069
Taiikistan	103.4	68.5	51.1	51.2	50.0	29 128	24 441	15 183	1 420 910	1 300 003
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	00.7	00.0	00.0	00.0	04.0					
FIJI French Polynesia	30.7	30.3	33.0	23.3	21.0					
Guam										
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru New Caledonia	105.7	79.9	103.5	74.4	68.0					
New Zealand	15.7	17.3	17.6	14.4	14.4	46 678	49 887	59 554	64 193	62 484
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau	04.0	05.0	00.7	00.7	04.4					
Fapua New Guinea	34.0	35.6	32.7	23.7	21.4					
Solomon Islands	54.4	33.0	35.4	37.7	36.5					
Tonga	U.1	00.0	00.1	01.1	00.0			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					
FCO	102.2	00.0 108.9	00.3	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					
	43.7 121 A	30.7 00 6	30.3 79 6	50.0 64 5	29.3 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

			Renew	able water	Total	Internal	Total fres	h water wi	thdrawal	Do	mestic v	vater
-	1	M <sup>3</sup> per capit	ta per annu	m	Billion m <sup>3</sup>	ber annum	% of tot	al renewable	water	M <sup>3</sup> per	capita pe	er 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
Japan	3 491	3 437	3 411	3 398	430	430	21.3		20.6	138.0		138.0
Macao, China	0.01	0 101	0.111	0.000		100	2110		20.0	10010		
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	9 476	9 121	0.9	1.1	0.0			17
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		5.0	2.8		50.0	9.0
Philippines	199	6614	5 941	5 312	479	479		5.8	6.0		58.9	72.5
Thailand	7 533	7 198	6 785	6 425	439	225			21.2	25.7		42.4
Timor-Leste	1 000	1 100	0100	0 120	100	LLO			21.2	20.1		12.1
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 0 1 9	8 324	1 211	105			6.6	15.4	32.8	
Bhutan	173 879	153 345	133 658	111 212	78	78	00.0		0.5	07.5		33.0
India Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2 088	1 899	1 /45	1 595	1 900	1280	26.3	60.4	34.0 65.2	27.5	96.8	48.0 92.2
Maldives	129	116	106	98	0	0		00.4	00.2		30.0	32.Z
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 4 / 8	2 538	2 523	25	/	45.1	37.7	22.3		275.9	275.4
Georgia	11 846	12 860	13 690	14 413	63	58	44.9 5.5	30.1	29.0		20.1	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
l urkmenistan	0 368	5 /01	5 374	5 026	25	1	100.1	96.2	99.7		80.5	91.3
Desifie	62.064	E0 E0E	EE ECO	F0 252	4 602	1 602	124.0	115.2	4.0		100.7	452.0
American Samoa	03 901	29 202	22 203	50 253	1 093	1 693			1.0			152.0
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												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Zealand	03 3/15	87 150	82 535	76 //1	307	307			0.6			257 /
Niue	30 040	07 100	02 000	10 441	521	521			0.0			201.4
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	15	45						
Tonga	130 470	110 722	103 447	01 009	40	40						
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	00.0		40.0
ASEAN	2 042	14 401	2 / 10	2 202	7 206	5 804	50.3		4.5 52.6	26.8		42.9
SAARC	2 943	2 837	2 4 19	2 363	3 742	1 824	30.5		25.1	25 4		43.2
Central Asia	4 843	4 693	4 575	4 354	330	281	51.8	56.9	56.5	20.1	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 0 9 8	15.6	4.0	17.0	27.9	07.0	49.0
High income countries	6 037	6 755	6.625	6 470	5 612 1 328	0 301 1 323	3.2	4.3	4.5		87.9	87.1 145.7
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
World	1 361	9,338	8 758	8 158	107	56 43 140	/8.1		οö.2 7 0	50.7		68.6

### II.7 Water use

	Total w	drawal				Wate	er withdra	wal				
					gricultu	re		Domestic			Industry	,
-	Billior	n m <sup>3</sup> per ar	าทนฑ				% of tota	al water wit	hdrawal			
	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
lanan	91.4		88.4	64 1		62.5	18.6		19.7	17 3		17 9
Macao. China	51.4		00.4	04.1		02.5	10.0		13.1	17.5		17.5
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	10.4		3.0	00.0		90.0	0.4		4.3	0.0		5.7
Malaysia	10.1		9.0	82.0		62.1	8.1		16.9	9.9		21.1
Philippines			78.9			90.Z 83.1			7.4			0.5
Singapore			10.5			00.1			7.4			5.5
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
Nadives			10.2			06.5			2.0			0.6
Pakistan	155.6		169.4	96.8		90.5	16		2.9	16		2.0
Sri Lanka	9.8		12.6	96.0		95.2	2.0		2.4	2.0		2.5
Turkev	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		2.30.0	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			22.0			75.2			117			10.0
Australia Cook Islands			23.9			75.5			14.7			10.0
Fili			0.1			71.4			14.3			14.3
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru New Caledonia												
New Zealand			21			42.2			48 3			95
Niue			2.1			72.2			40.0			0.0
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea			0.1			1.4			56.3			42.3
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tuyolu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	1 /07 0		2 261 2	97.0		79.5	67		0.2	67		12.2
	1421.2		192.3	07.0		90.8	0.7		3.6	0.7		5.7
LDC			10210			0010			0.0			011
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	1 204 0		1 760 7	80.0		80.3	5.5		8.4	5.9		11.0
Loner middle income countries	1 294.0	206.3	255 0	09.0	62 5	67 /	5.5	10 0	0.4 11 1	0.0	28.1	21.5
High income countries		200.0	139.9		52.5	64.3		10.3	20.4		20.1	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 Kg of oil equivalent per 1,000 GD capita per annum in 2005 PPP dollars								00 GDP	% char 1,000 (	nge per GDP per	
	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			= 0	= 0		
Hong Kong, China	1 510	1974	1 860	2 041	1.7	0.4	126	67	124	124	-1.4	-3.7
Japan Macao China	3 394	4 120	4 119	3 9 10	0.5	-0.6	130	143	134	124	-0.5	-1.0
Macao, onna Mongolia	1 558	980	1 0 1 9	1 181	-1.5	24	695	486	390	363	-3.5	-36
Republic of Korea	2 166	4 037	4 466	4 754	4.5	2.1	191	211	192	183	-0.2	-1.8
South-Fast Asia	561	753	862	911	27	24	233	229	218	203	-0.7	-1.5
Brunei Darussalam	6 990	7 503	6 993	9 4 3 4	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 0 1 9	2 378	2 645	4.5	3.4	183	198	206	205	0.6	0.4
Myanmar	2/1	278	345	332	1.1	2.2	405	004	450	4.40	4.5	4.0
Philippines	2 709	530	464	455	0.1	-1.9	185	204	159	140	-1.5	-4.6
Thailand	3 7 96	4 6 10	0 00Z	3 00 1	0.1	-2.1	160	208	218	213	-3.0	-5.2
Timor-Leste	730	1 144	1430	1 370	4.5	4.0	107	200	210	215	0.7	0.5
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	2.2	27	226	222	100	100	1 2	1.0
Afghanistan	410	502	557	020	2.3	2.1	230	222	199	190	-1.2	-1.9
Bangladesh	121	144	170	192	2.6	3.7	162	148	146	142	-0.7	-0.6
Bhutan				102	2.0	0.1	.02				0	0.0
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
Тигкеу	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 1/1	651	817	973	-4.4	5.1	740	284	199	1/4	-1.1	-6.0
Azerbaijan	3 303	604	634	680	-4.7	0.7	/ 59	250	190	190	-7.4	-12.0
Kazakhstan	4 401	2 695	3 702	4 530	-0.4	6.7	628	501	426	432	-2.1	-0.5
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
FIJI Franch Dolynopia												
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												
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	/53	862	911	2.7	2.4	233	229	218	203	-0.7	-1.5
SAARC	1 226	1129	12/8	1431	0.9	3.0	287	246	228	228	-1.3	-0.9
Central Asia	2 050	1 773	1 950	2 170	1.9	2.2	725	601	402	420	-2.1	-2.9
Pacific island developing econ	2 303	1115	1 3 3 0	2113	-1.7	2.0	125	031	732	420	-3.0	-0.0
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
Lurope	3 551	3 329	3 483	3 407	-0.2	0.3	189	150	143	131	-2.0	-1.7
Laun America and Carib.	7 556	8 062	7 874	7 520	1.2	-0.9	244	209	140	133	-0.5	-0.6
Other countries/areas	2 080	2 806	3 112	3 257	2.5	1.9	196	228	243	243	12	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 fir	Total final consumption Indust			Industry		٦	Fransport		R	esidentia	al
	Million to 2000	ons of oil e 2005	quivalent 2008	2000	2005	2008	% of total fin	al energy c 2005	onsumption 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 Hong Kong, China	17.1	18.5	17.5	10.6	68.4 10.0	67.9	3.3	2.3	2.3	12.5	16.8	0.2
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
Indonesia	3.7 119.6	4.3	4.0	25.4	26.0	31.6	7.0 17.8	9.7	0.3 17.8	43.4	42.0	38.7
Lao PDR	110.0	101.0	110.1	20.1	20.0	01.0	17.0	17.0	11.0	10.1	12.0	00.1
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	/.5	12.5	13.4	13.9	9.7	9.5	26.7	16.9	18.1	17.0	5.3	5.0
Timor-Leste	49.2	05.5	7 1.1	54.5	54.7	55.4	23.1	20.5	23.0	17.0	14.5	15.0
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		••		2010	2010							
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	0.47.0		107.0	07.4								
India Iron (Iolomia Bon, of)	317.9	355.3	407.6	27.4	28.5	28.2	9.8	9.5	11.1	45.5	44.1	40.4
Maldives	94.7	120.1	154.6	22.0	21.4	24.3	25.0	20.7	24.3	31.5	30.7	29.3
Nepal	8.0	91	97	47	4 5	47	3.4	3.0	32	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
Kazakhstan	2.3	39.2	2.5	10.3	9.4	37.3	12.0	24.8	25.8	52.7 7.4	30.9 6.7	57
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	CO C	75.0	76 7	24.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	26.2	20.0	12.0	10.0	10.0
Australia	69.6	/5.3	/6./	34.2	34.9	35.0	36.9	30.3	36.0	13.0	12.6	12.8
Fiii												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
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 Panua 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
	94.6 38.1	46.4	125.6	25.7	26.9	25.5	10.3	7.6	10.5	29.3	27.6	25.4
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.	50.0	00.0	70.0	00.4	00.0	00.0	<b>F</b> 0	0.0	7 4	40.0	40.0	40.0
Low income countries	58.8	1 821 2	72.3	26.4	26.8	26.9	5.8	6.3	/.1	49.9	48.2	48.3
Upper middle income countries	633.9	690.5	2 201.4 765 9	32.3 30.6	37.3 29.7	40.4 28.6	19.7	12.0 22.3	22.3	30 8	33.5 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
Other countries/areas	1 /35.9	1 //2.9	1 / 44.5	22.3	19.3	20.1 27 º	36.9	38.3	37.7	17.0	17.1	17.2
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		P	roductio	n		Imports			Exports	
	2000	2005	2008	2000	Milli 2005	on tons of o	oil equivaler	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	0.4	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Nongolia Ropublic of Koroa	2.4	2.0	3.2	1.9	2.8	3.9	206.0	211.2	240.1	40.0	25.7	1.6
	105.7	210.1	220.9	52.0	42.3	44.7	200.0	211.5	240.1	40.9	33.7	45.0
South-East Asia	390.0	4/0.8	322.1	407.0 10.7	21.1	040.5	196.2	263.5	294.5	17.3	321.7 19.7	3/2.2 17.4
Cambodia	4.0	4.8	5.0	32	3.5	3.6	0.0	1.3	1.6	17.5	10.4	17.4
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./	2.6
Thailand	72.2	23.9 97.2	107.2	43.8	54.3	63.9	38.9	55.8	57.9	41.7	8.9	11 7
Timor-Leste	12.2	51.2	107.2	40.0	04.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	01.0	0.0	0.0	11.7
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
Nenal	8.1	9.1	9.8	7 1	8.2	87	10	1.0	12			
Pakistan	63.7	76.5	82.8	47.1	61.8	63.3	18.1	17.0	21.5	0.8	13	13
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./	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Tajikistan	2 1	23	2.5	970.0	1 203.2	1 203.9	32.9	23.2	20.9	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 Franch Delumenia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia	10.7	10.0	10.0	14.0	10.4	14.0	5.0	74	7.0	0.0	2.5	47
Niue	10.7	10.2	10.9	14.2	12.4	14.9	5.9	7.4	7.0	2.0	2.0	4.7
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tuyalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	3 8/9 0	4 774 0	5 449 7	3 8 27 6	4 969 7	5 635 5	1 222 0	1 476 5	1 677 7	1 122 0	1 5/6 2	1 670 9
	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
Low income countries	67.5	80.2	8/ 2	62.4	70.2	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
Other countries/areas	2 524.8	2 591.2	2 550.5	2 039.9	2 032.0	2 113.4	126.9	924.0	887.4 210.9	295.3	321.5	397.6
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		F	louseho	ld electr	icity con	sumptio	n		
		Millio	n kWh		% char anr	nge per num		KWh pe	er capita		% char anr	nge per num
	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
Hong Kong, China	27 700	19 400	22 913	23 206	-1.0	2.3	913	1 320	1 4 6 1	1 488	2.8	15
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	0.2011					0.0		2001	22.0	2 2.0	2.0	
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	00.000	451	880	1 461	0.7	15.8	17	17	29	54	11.7	15.4
	33 336	92 639	127 369	149 437	8.7	6.2	47	143	181	214	8.8	5.1
Malavsia	23 012	69 244	84 826	97 392	83	44		484	621	705	13	48
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	0.001	00 501	52.462	72.040	10.0	10 5	24	4 4 4	224	202	10.0	10.0
Viet Nam	8 681	26 56 1	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
Bandladesh	7 732	15 771	26 506	34 957	87	10.5	12	42	61	72	10.7	6.8
Bhutan	1152	10771	20 300	54 557	0.7	10.5	12	72	01	12	10.7	0.0
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./	2.6
Shi Lanka Turkey	57 543	124 922	9 324	9 242	0.2	3.5	167	375	454	558	6.9	4.9
North and Control Asia	4 224 620	4 0 4 9 4 4 0	1 4 5 4 2 2 0	4 254 257	0.2	0.0	507	000	670	604	0.0	4.0
Armonia	10 362	5 958	6 317	5 772	-0.3	-0.4	577	506	562	582	0.0	-1.9
Azerbaijan	23 200	18 699	21 218	23 875	0.2	3.1	511	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
lajikistan	18 146	14 247	17 090	16 147	-0.6	1.6	245	527	490	464	3.6	-1.6
Uzbekistan	56 325	46 864	49 200	49 400	-0.7	0.7	173	272	284	276	2.6	-0.7
Pacific	197 291	240 476	299 524	201 022	2.7	2.4	2 2 2 4	2 610	2 752	2 7 2 9	0.9	0.6
American Samoa	107 201	249 470	200 324	301 022	2.1	2.4	2 301	2010	2755	2130	0.0	0.0
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												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	32 262	39 246	42 953	43 775	1./	1.4	3 021	2 938	2 944	2 906	-0.2	-0.1
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Ionga												
Vanuatu												
Agin and the Pagifie	2 740 472	E 226 790	7 167 007	9 566 200	47	6.4	167	250	202	256	4.2	4.0
	230 103	167 579	197 110	209 666	-0.5	2.8	107	350	362	322	4.3	<b>4.0</b>
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
Low income countries	72 666	72 620	92 111	97 35/	16	37	24	50	72	78	67	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 3 700 772	994 960	1 1/9 364	5 020 422	4.3	ა./ იი	293	404	433	4/9	2.8	2.2
Other countries/areas	281 442	543 369	702 889	821 527	6.1	5.3	1 030	4 249	1 830	2 037	3.9	3.4
World	11 867 064	15 472 561	19 242 247	20 260 829	3.0	3.4	500	600	672	712	2.0	2.0

#### II.12 Protected areas

		Mari	ne areas pro	otected	ted Terrestrial areas protected							
	Km²     % of territorial water     Km²     % of sur					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
Hong Kong, China	59	59	59	0.1	0.1	0.1	3 925	3 956	3 957	3.9	4.0	4.0
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 Republic of Korea	3 078	/ 105	/ 107	5.0	53	53	64 274	209 631	209 631	4.1	13.4	13.4
South East Asia	25 252	92 451	94 207	0.5	1.0	1.0	296.062	600 923	600 074	2.2	12.4	12.7
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
Malavsia	919	1 436	1 436	1.1	1.6	1.6	55 920	59 317	59 317	16.9	16.3	16.3
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	4 392	4 769	9 4 769	4.0	1.6	1.6	73 742	101 436	33 101 436	5.0 14.2	5.4 19.6	5.4 19.6
Timor-Leste	1002	171	1 007	1.0	1.1	6.7	10112	767	908	11.2	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	156	204	204	0.4	0.9	0.9	2 784	2 784	2 784	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bhutan	100	324	324	0.4	0.0	0.0	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
Nepal							11 360	25 106	25 106	77	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 /9/	14 /9/	1.7	1.9	1.9
Armenia	41 523	119 //0	119 / / 0	3.1	9.1	9.1	2 057	2 372	2 372	6.9	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>
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 Kyrovzstan							64 819 12 710	67 956	67 956 13 880	2.4	2.5	2.5
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
Pacific	105 640	295 216	207 294	1 9	9.6	0.2	651 045	999 590	907 697	7.6	10.4	10.5
American Samoa	202	203 310	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	0.1	0.1	0.1	205	2	2	0.1	0.8	0.8
French Polynesia	28	148	148	0.1	0.1	0.1	203	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 Micronesia (E.S.)	39	56	56		0.6	0.6	22	33	33	2.7	3.1 4.0	3.1 4.0
Nauru	00				011	011						110
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
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 99	1.9	3.1	3.1
Solomon Islands	00	264	264	0.0	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	23	36	36 58		0.2	0.2	469	535	534	37	0.4	0.4
Asia and the Pacific	102 301	537 135	560 051	10	1.8	5.0	4 304 374	5 /21 710	5 / 30 050	8.1	10.2	10.2
LLDC	132 301	337 133	300 031	1.5	4.0	5.0	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	609 066 341 316	609 066 341 315	8.9	13.6	13.6
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	31 724	114 338	130 185	0.5	1.6	1.8	1 941 107	2 516 611	2 516 805	2.5	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
Europe	15 502 39 791	39 562	39 562	2.6	4.7	4.7	∠ 8/8 060 524 025	3 0/2 655	3 084 029 761 124	9.5	10.2	10.2
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
World	771 610 845	6 234 1 322 590	6 234 1 350 893	0.5	2.1	2.1	160 152	659 908 17 104 835	059 909 17 251 991	5.9 9.2	18.9	18.9 12.4

### II.13 Forest areas

				Fo	rest area						
	Km <sup>2</sup>					% of lar	nd area		% cha	nge per a	innum
	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 DPR Korea	1 571 406	1 770 005	1 930 439	2 068 610	16.8	19.0 57.6	20.7	22.2	1.2	1.8	1.4
Hong Kong, China	02 010	03 330	02 330	30 000	00.1	57.0	52.5	47.1	-1.7	-1.5	-2.1
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	75	73	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
Lao PDR	173 140	165 320	161 420	157 510	75.0	71.6	69.9	68.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7
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
Singapore	23	23	23	20	3.4	23.9	24.0	25.7	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	<b>1 002 679</b> 13 500	1 006 689 13 500	<b>1 029 959</b> 13 500	1 040 680 13 500	<b>14.0</b> 2.1	<b>14.0</b> 2.1	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.5</b>	0.0	0.5	0.2
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 Iran (Islamic Rop. of)	639 390	653 900	677 090	684 340	21.5	22.0	22.8	23.0	0.2	0.7	0.2
Maldives	9	9	9	10 / 50	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 Turkey	23 500	20 820	19 330	18 600 113 340	37.5	33.2 13.2	30.8	29.7	-1.2	-1.5	-0.8
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 Kazakhstan	27 790	27 678	27 551	27 420	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
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
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 Cook Islands	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
Fiji	9 529	9 804	9 973	10 140	52.2	53.7	54.6	55.5	0.4	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
Marshall Islands	122	122	122	130	70.0	70.2	70.2	72.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Micronesia (F.S.)	637	639	640	640	91.0	91.2	91.4	91.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru	8 200	8 200	8 200	9 200	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	77 200	82 660	83 110	82 690	45.9 29.3	45.9 31.4	45.9 31.6	45.9 31.4	0.0	0.0	-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
Papua New Guinea	315 230	301 330	294 370	287 260	69.6	66.5	65.0	63.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1
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
Tuvalu	90	90	90	90	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
ASEAN	2 462 943	2 221 913	2 186 983	2 133 220	40.2	36.7 51.3	35.3 50.6	34.0 49.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
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 Pacific island developing econ	159 000 365 141	159 801 351 857	160 124 345 038	160 160 338 060	3.9	3.9	3.9 63.8	3.9 62.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Low income countries	889 060	801 333	764 543	732 890	36.0	32.5	31.0	29.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.4
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
Africa	7 492 385	7 085 644	6 914 681	6 744 200	23.1 24.4	23.2	23.1 22.5	22.5 21.9	-0.6	-0.1 -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
Other countries/areas	6 U64 /36 34 932	36 653	6 122 462 37 129	6 141 602 37 490	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
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

				For	rest prim	nary						Naturally regenerated forest	Planted forest
	4000	Kr	n <sup>2</sup>		4000	% of for	rest area	2010	% chan	ge per a	annum	Kr	n <sup>2</sup>
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010	90-00	00-05	05-10	2010	2010
China	116 460	116 320	116 320	116 320	7.4	6.6	6.0	9.9 5.6	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	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	473	473	-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
Malavsia	38 200	38 200	38 200	38 200	0.0	9.0	9.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	140 370	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	00.040	00.000
Timor-Leste	67 260	67 260	67 260	67 260	34.4	35.4	35.6	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	82 610 6 990	39 860
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	4 260	4 260	4 260	4 260	20.2	20.7	20.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7 600	2 270
Bhutan	4 300	4 300	4 300	4 300	13.6	29.7	12.9	30.2 12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	28,330	2 370
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	0.040	5 400	5 000	5 000	0.4		44.5	44.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	00.070	100
Nepal Pakistan	3 910	5 480	5 260	5 260	8.1	14.1	14.5	14.5	3.4	-0.8	0.0	30 670	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	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
lurkmenistan	1 040	1 040	1 040	1 040	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40 230	6 350
Pacific	334 170	315 800	378 120	354 920	16.8	15.0	10.3	18.6	-0.6	37	-1 3	1 512 580	40 000
American Samoa	554 170	515 000	570 120	554 520	10.0	15.5	19.5	10.0	-0.0	5.7	-1.5	1 512 500	40 330
Australia			52 330	50 390			3.4	3.4			-0.8	1 423 590	19 030
Cook Islands	4 000	4 450	4 400	4 400	<b>F</b> 4 4	45.4	44.0	44.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	140	10
FIJI French Polynesia	4 900	4 4 50	4 480	4 490	51.4	45.4	44.9 30.8	44.3 25.8	-1.0	0.1	0.0	3 880	1 770
Guam			400	400			00.0	20.0			0.0	1000	100
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
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	100			60				31.6	1.0			130	
Northern Mariana Islands	100	90	90	80	29.4	28.2	28.9	26.7	-1.0	0.0	-2.3		220
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	11.050	11.050	11 050	11 050	17 E	49.7	40.2	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 390	320
Tonga	40	40	40	40	47.5	48.7	49.3	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	10 8 10	270
Tuvalu									0.0	0.0	0.0	40	10
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
	668 240	76 400	74 840 645 230	74 840 639 920	9.6 27.1	10.4 29.8	10.6	11.0 30.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	599 330	16 660
ECO	20 340	21 950	22 210	23 150	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.1	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 moore countries	1 233 600	1 207 920	1 177 580	1 149 270	28.4	27.6	25.9	24.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	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 6 926 830	54 240 6 775 300	54 390 6 630 750	75.8	2.8 74.4	2.8	2.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	2 260 280	523 270 181 540
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

World

						Threaten	ed species				
		Total		Mammals	Birds	Reptiles	Amphibians	Fishes	Molluscs	Other	Plants
						Number	of species			inverts	
	2008	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Fast and North-Fast Asia			2010								
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 Managa Ohing	309	325	330	28	40	12	19	59	25	132	15
Macao, China Mongolia	10	35	36	11	21			5		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 Malaysia	115	1 1 1 6 6	1 180	45	45	12	5	23	31	3 211	692
Myanmar	227	236	249	45	41	24	-11	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
Viet Nam	408	15	18	4 54	40	2	16	5 46		92	146
South and South Mast Asia	400	417	424	54	40	50	10	40		52	140
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
Nepal	20 81	59 83	59 93	∠ 31	33	3 8	3	15	1	39	7
Pakistan	99	105	109	23	26	10	0	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 50	45	10	15	9	1	10		4	
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
l urkmenistan	45 52	46	45 50	9	15 15	2		11		5	3
Decide	52	51	50	10	15	2		'			15
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
Kiribati	87	90	90	1	6	1		9	1	72	4
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	40		9	44	62	057
New Zealand	355	305	415	9	70	13	1	24	5	80 10	257
Niue	41	41	43	2	8	3	4	7	5	23	21
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 Solomon Islands	211	70 218	220	2	20	3	2	11	2	130	16
Tonga	56	57	58	20	4	3	2	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											
ASEAN ECO											
SAARC											
Central Asia											
Pacific island developing econ.											
Low income countries											
Upper middle income countries											
High income countries											
Africa											
Europe											
Latin America and Carib.											
Other countries/areas											

# II.16 Natural disasters mortality affected population

		Natur	al disaster	s mortali	ity		I	People aff	ected by n	atural dis	sasters	
	Nun	nber per an	num	Per m	illion pop	ulation	Thou	sands per a	annum	Per 1	,000 popu	ulation
	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	12 613	31	1	1.9	4.5	0.1	122	102	15	0.1	0.3	2.1
Macao China	013	09	0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0	0	0	0.3	0.0	0.1
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 48 9	4.2	0.9
Malavsia	94	25	0	4.4	1.0	0.0	233	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
I hailand	103	948	183	1.7	14.5	2.6	2 521	3 487	10 067	41.7	51.8	145.6
Viet Nam	847	313	185	0.0	2.9	0.0	2 069	1 681	1 523	27.0	20.0	17.3
South and South West Asis	24 749	22.250	4 265	10.4	12.0	2.1	EE 607	61 940	22 724	20.6	20.0	12.4
Afghanistan	1 116	777	351	54.9	28.9	11.2	305	336	45	14.3	11 5	13.4
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	214	0.0	35.6	0.0	0	200	10	0.0	4.7	0.0
Pakistan	675	7 919	2 14	5.3	51.5	12.6	1 788	3 051	18 138	4.2	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	12	1	0	0.3	0.2	0.0	70	3	0	14.4	0.6	0.0
Kyrayzstan	25	10	44	0.0	3.3	2.7	15	203	24	4.2	39.1	1.5
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	14	4	0	0.0	61.2	0.0	1 563	2	211	0.0	36.7	0.0
Cook Islands	2	00	4	105.7	2.0	0.2	1 303	0	211	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 Marabali Jalanda	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	0	0	103.5	0.0	0.0
Micronesia (ES)	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	Ŭ	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
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
Vapuatu	15	0	0	84.6	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	11 0	38.5	0.0
Asia and the Pacific	22 505	72 252	60.011	0.2	19.4	16.7	197 502	204 250	195 625	52.9	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 Control Asia	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 Pacific island developing econ	246	54 101	142	3.0	0.7	1.8	808	557	62	11.5 22.1	7.4	1.5
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 24 650	421	15.0	13.9	386.6	1 091	539	10 728	9.1	0.9	1.3
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	48 800	112 403	302 154	85	17.2	43.8	203 570	228 105	205 667	35.3	35.0	29.8

# II.17 Natural disasters, economic damage

			Economi	c damage fr	om natural di	sasters				
		Million 200	5 US dollars p	er 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
DPR Korea	7 489	17 257	9 527	24 193	12752	62.1	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
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
Republic of Korea	249	624	2 603	9	0	0.2	20.7	0.0	0.3	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 Malaysia	0	69	107	165	0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	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
Timor-Leste	456	59	399	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.2	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
India	2 456	2 023	3 443	1 232	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	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
Sri Lanka	248 75	59	299	1 826	7 363	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.5	5.9
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
Kazakhstan	12	1	2	18	21	0.0	0.0	2.1	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
Uzbekistan	0	8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	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 French Polynesia	0	0	0	25	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	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
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 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	15	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	Ő	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
	367	539	47	214	22	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
ASEAN	1 299	3 289	1 962	3 032	49	0.2	0.4	0.8	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 Pacific island developing occor	232	187	149	178	22	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Low income countries	8 466	2 814	677	1 497	50	6.1	3.5	0.0	1.1	0.2
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
Africa	195/0	5 297	13 3/2	6 162	5 928	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Europe	6 858	17 662	14 429	8 457	20 11 485	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
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
World	308 88 338	435	1/	8/4 75 234	84 648	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
	30 000	10 022	100 001	10204	0-10-10	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

## III.1 Real GDP

					GDP	in consta	int prices					
	Billion 2005 US dollars % change										nnum	
	1990	2000	2005	2000 00 u	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 DDD Karaa	536	1 446	2 303	2 595	2 964	3 248	3 544	10.4	9.8	14.2	9.6	9.1
Hong Kong China	99	145	178	190	202	207	201	-2.7	2.5	-1.2	2.4	-0.9
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
Cambodia	2	9	6	7	8	8	8	6.8	9.3	10.2	-1.9	-0.5
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 Philippipes	59	70	12	13	15	1/	17	7.2	12.9	12.0	10.1	4.8
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
Argnanistan Bangladesh	28	3	58	61	65	69	74	-2.8	20.1	6.4	2.3	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
Pakistan	58	86	109	116	123	125	130	5.U 3.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	0.5
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
Kazakhstan	50	35	57	63	69	71	72	-9.3	10.4	87	2.3	-3.9
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
Lizbekistan	9	10	9 14	10	16	12	12	-2.4	5.0	9.6	9.0	4.1
Pacific	540	758	807	027	961	060	088	3.5	3.4	3.6	0.0	2.0
American Samoa	540	750	037	521	301	303	300	5.5	5.4	5.0	0.0	2.0
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 Franch Polynosia	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2.2	2.5	-0.5	-0.1	-2.5
Guam	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.1
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
New Caledonia	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	-9.0	-10.8	0.5	95.0	-10.2
New Zealand	70	93	113	114	117	116	115	2.9	3.9	2.9	-1.4	-0.4
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	2.0
Palau Papua New Guinea	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	4.6	2.2	7.1	-1.0	2.9 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
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.4	3.4 1 1	6.7	6.3	2.0
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
SAARC	525 450	693 761	1 048	968	1 244	1 305	1.398	2.8	5.4	0.5 9 N	1.9	-0.9
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 1	1.7	1.6
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
Other countries/areas	0/24 463	694	876	931	982	14 452	14 074	3.4 4 1	2.4 4 8	2.1	0.4	-2.0
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 p	orices					
		20		lara nor oo	nita		2005 PP	P dollars		/ abanga	nor conit	nor onn	
		20	05 05 00	iars per ca	рпа		per c	apita		% change	per capita	a per ann	um
	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 DPR Korea	468	1 139	1 /61	2 243	2 445	2 655	4 102	6 184	9.3	9.1	13.6	9.0	8.6
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
	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
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
Viet Nem	335	403	346	370	389	410	2 1 4 1	753	1.9	-3.0	13.8	4.9	5.4
Viet Main	200	400	030	731	101	799	2 141	2 093	5.9	0.5	1.5	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
Bandladesh	260	341	240 410	303	477	501	1 165	1 4 1 9	-0.2	37	5.2	-0.1	19.0
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 Sri Lanka	520 603	1 060	1 220	1 284	1 4 5 2	1 4 8 0	2 145	2 358	1.3	3.1	3.8	0.2	1.9
Turkey	4 982	6 076	7 088	7 721	7 669	7 216	11 465	4 200	4.4	2.0	3.3	-0.7	-5.9
North and Control Asia	4 440	2 020	4 040	4 707	4 050	4 600	0 4 4 7	10 642	2.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1 E 2	0.0
Armenia	1 150	2 920	1 598	2 053	2 192	1 878	4 096	4 790	-4.0	12.2	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	-0.0 -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 0 3 9	2 332	3 765	4 4 3 6	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
Turkmonistan	2 2 4 7	236	358	2 220	428	2 402	1 499	1 835	-10.8	8.7	6.3	6.5	2.0
Uzbekistan	520	423	530	611	658	696	2 018	2 672	-4.4	4.0	8.4	9.2 7.7	5.8
Pacific	20 107	24 504	27 014	27 020	27 650	27 711	24 212	25 0/2	2.0	1.0	1 9	1.0	0.2
American Samoa	20 137	24 334	2/014	21 330	27 030	21111	24213	23 043	2.0	1.5	1.0	-1.0	0.2
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
Kiribati	962	1 190	1 148	1 141	1 162	1 1 3 7	2 342	2 209	22	-0.7	-2.0	1.8	-2.2
Marshall Islands	2 231	2 205	2 678	2 713	2 732	2 706	2 042	2 200	-0.1	4.0	0.8	0.7	-1.0
Micronesia (F.S.)	2 0 1 4	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
Nue 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
Vanuatu	1 401	2 059	2 366	2 421	2 463	2 507	3 617	4 134	3.9	-1.6	1.7	1./	1.8
	1 043	2 004	1 323	2 001	2 100	2 200	5 4 9 9	4 104	1.2	-1.0	4.0	0.7	0.0
	1 032	<b>2 643</b>	3 U96 020	<b>3 430</b>	3 502 1 175	<b>3 488</b>	2 578	3 377	-4.5	3.Z	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	-0.4
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
Facific Island developing econ.	2 335	2 387	2 327	2 330	2 341	2 325	1 15/	1 / 1 2	0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.5	-0.7
Lower middle income countries	514	299	1 254	1 518	1 619	1 725	3 186	4 364	5.7	4.0	10.6	4.9	4.4
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 0 4 9	4 702	5 009	5 429	5 572	5 394	8 796	9 562	1.5	1.3	4.2	2.6	-3.2
Other countries/areas	5 922	56 85/ 6 621	41 0/4 7 21/	42 908	42 / 03	7 701	41 004	40 9/5	2.3	1.4	1.2	-0.5	-3.5
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**

Letture Journel And Section of Antipart Carbon         Letture Journel Antipart Carbon         Letture Journel Antipart Carbon         Letture Journel Antipart Carbon         Letture Journel Antipart Carbon           East and Neuto-East Asia         6 551         7 541         11 54         4 668         5 10         7 541         17 64         2 685         7 584         11 54         4 668         5 10         7 541         17 67         17 1         7 10			G	DP in cur	rent price	es			G	NI in cur	rent price	es	
2006         2007 <th< th=""><th></th><th>Bil</th><th>lion US do</th><th>llars</th><th>US do</th><th>ollars per d</th><th>apita</th><th>Bil</th><th>lion US do</th><th>llars</th><th>US d</th><th>ollars per</th><th>capita</th></th<>		Bil	lion US do	llars	US do	ollars per d	apita	Bil	lion US do	llars	US d	ollars per	capita
Eek and North-Eak Asia         6 581         7 1004         1 134         1 486         5 210         7 121         6 830         7 84         1 170         6 400         3 7 84         3 7 85         3		2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009	2000	2005	2009
China         1183         2103         4884         PPU         1781         3784         1194         2285         5202         933         141         13         12         2485         548         487           Depring one	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
DPF Roma         11         13         12         433         12         443         643         4477         11         13         12         443         2443         2477         11         13         12         443         2443         2477         11         13         12         243         2443<	China	1 193	2 303	4 984	940	1 761	3 734	1 184	2 268	5 029	933	1 734	3 767
Produce Op.         Initia         1.10	DPR Korea	11	13	12	463	549	497	11	13	12	463	548	497
Malesson         Chara         Construct         Con	Hong Kong, China	169	1/8	211	24 932	26 105	30 133	170	1/8	217	25 098	26 136	31 073
Mongelin         1         2         4         452         153         1         2         4         80         153         1140         153         1153         <	Macao China	4 007	4 552	21	14 129	23 906	39 888	4 / 2/	4 000	20	14 351	22 294	37 484
Benube of Kroue         533         845         6383         8475         848         897         1958         17482         17487         1651         2510         532         854         1475         1160         152         2410         150         150         2510         122         1475         1160         152         2410         150         150         122         170         1710         150 <th< td=""><td>Mongolia</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>452</td><td>905</td><td>1 553</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>450</td><td>885</td><td>1 463</td></th<>	Mongolia	1	2	4	452	905	1 553	1	2	4	450	885	1 463
South Carling in the second of the	Republic of Korea	533	845	833	11 598	17 959	17 357	531	844	837	11 539	17 942	17 448
Brune Courselarm         6         10         11         18         28         26         29         14         6         10         11         18         28         48         10         271	South-East Asia	600	904	1 473	1 146	1 615	2 510	582	854	1 415	1 109	1 531	2 412
Cambrola 4 6 77 7 12 77 4 8 79 77 4 8 79 77 4 8 79 77 4 8 79 77 4 8 79 77 4 8 79 77 4 8 79 77 14 77 70 74 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	Brunei Darussalam	6	10	11	18 351	26 249	26 914	6	10	11	18 350	26 248	26 914
Lab Phile III 22 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	Cambodia	4	6	11	295	471	772	4	6	9	291	461	673
Makeyaria         94         130         919         4 000         5 286         6 897         788         132         198         16 328         139         16 32         139         16 32         139         16 32         139         16 32         139         16 32         139         16 32         15 3         177         25 86         15 3         177         25 86         15 3         177         25 86         15 3         17 3	Lao PDR	2	200	540	311	476	914	2	252	470	313	449	2 0 1 3
Myominar         7         12         10         162         25         330         7         12         10         162         25         330           Disrigatori         53         121         177         23         155         125         11<	Malaysia	94	138	191	4 006	5 286	6 847	86	132	189	3 681	5 039	6 760
Philippines         Pri         Philippines         Pri         Pri         Philippines         Pri         Philippines	Myanmar	7	12	19	162	258	399	7	12	19	162	258	399
Singapore         Bit         Diff         Diff<         Diff<         Diff	Philippines	76	99	161	982	1 155	1 752	81	107	185	1 044	1 250	2 017
Transcitute         IC	Singapore	93	121	177	23 656	28 422	35 816	94	117	179	23 863	27 355	36 228
Viet Nam         31         53         93         96         93         91         913         914         913         914         914         910         912         92         937         945         1936         1936         1936         1936         1936         1936         1936         1936         1936         1936         1937         451         663         977         451         663         977         451         663         977         451         663         977         451         663         977         451         663         1937         451         663         1937         451         663         1937         451         663         1972         298         463         1972         298         463         1972         298         165         1972         1972         463         1972         298         463         1972         298         463         1972         298         463         1972         298         463         1972         298         463         1972         298         477         478         478         478         478         478         478         478         478         478         478         478         478 </td <td>Timor-Leste</td> <td>123</td> <td>0</td> <td>204</td> <td>381</td> <td>2 044</td> <td>611</td> <td>0</td> <td>100</td> <td>252</td> <td>389</td> <td>688</td> <td>1 998</td>	Timor-Leste	123	0	204	381	2 044	611	0	100	252	389	688	1 998
South AvertAsia         992         1737         2 283         645         1 951         1 474         990         1732         257         635         1 103         1 440           Bargindesh         45         58         88         351         410         606         49         63         77         77         451         653           Burgindesh         45         58         88         333         432         723         1168         1221         1742         0         1         1733         1181         1823           Burgindesh         66         8         132         2253         2540         100         10         1227         2459         743           Nadikes         71         109         150         438         888         440         731         126         505         505         757         577         544         154         1416         7008         668         300         484         1406         1466         1482         1416         416         44         424         420         450         446         1408         440         24         420         450         144         426         420         420	Viet Nam	31	53	93	396	636	1 072	31	51	85	390	618	980
Afghanistan         4         7         13         155         248         420         4         7         7         355         627         327         425         663           Brudach         0         1         1766         1221         1742         0         1         1733         1185         1583           Brudam         0         1         1766         1221         1742         1742         0         1         1733         1185         1582         2248         4934         101         183         333         1597         2733         489           Pakistan         71         109         1800         493         688         940         13         122         220         493         1452         1446         416         688         300         848         1421         2008         1452         443         1455         1418         4016         688         308         6431         1442         248         200         75         122         40         651         1418         416         1413         434         653         122         442         6431         1442         243         200         770         785	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
Baingladesh         45         58         89         351         410         606         49         63         97         377         451         668           India         468         840         1287         444         737         1066         4455         831         1303         452         729         1078           Kan (Islamic Rep. of)         104         260         361         152         2948         4934         101         180         322         228         4433           Kan (Islamic Rep. of)         104         1232         303         4434         0         9         13         228         298         443           Paksian         71         109         150         438         8940         73         112         166         505         705         59         59         59         59         59         59         50         127         59         24         145         208         26         414         422         474         5         140         613         489         346         2400         643         140         643         242         29         5         59         639         1642         24	Afghanistan	4	7	13	155	248	420	4	7	13	155	247	420
Bhudan         0         1         1         769         1221         1742         0         1         1         733         1185         1282           India         480         1287         1086         442         737         1086         4452         728         1078           Maabab         1         1         1233         2543         2444         4934         101         189         229         1551         2703         4433           Pakashan         71         109         150         493         288         940         73         112         160         555         203         477         1207         2008         848         1406         152         2008           Turkey         277         433         615         4186         16658         300         444         1406         153         154         4400           Azarbaijan         1         2         5         9         621         1598         2766         681         17         1913         3186         6422         2837           Azarbaijan         1         2         5         1164         4132         2 474         35         117	Bangladesh	45	58	89	351	410	606	49	63	97	377	451	663
India         Head         Head <t< td=""><td>Bhutan</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>769</td><td>1 221</td><td>1 742</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>733</td><td>1 185</td><td>1 826</td></t<>	Bhutan	0	1	1	769	1 221	1 742	0	1	1	733	1 185	1 826
Hall peak         Color         2 200         4 200         0 1         0 1         0 3         2 175         2 4 403         4 33           Packistan         6         8         1 3         2 35         2 33         4 44         6         8         8         3 226         2 33         4 44         6         8         8         3 226         2 308         4 55         7 100         1 00         4 33         2 44         8 44         1 2 166         5 50         7 007         4 127         7 002         8 448           North and Central Asia         3 09         7 3         4 21         1 1 16         4 109         6 558         3 000         8 48         1 4 660         1 369         2 4 93           Azertaijan         5         1 3         4 3         6 50         1 522         7 769         2 1         6 11         6 693         1 4 46         2 4 20           Kazakristan         1 8         7 109         2 12         3 7 33         6 33         7 34         3 30         6 53         5 33         5 33         7 34         3 30         6 7 33         5 35         7 34         3 30         6 7 33         5 36         3 33         6 11         1 103         1 1 33	India	468	840	1 287	444	737	1 066	455	831	1 303	432	729	1 079
Nepai         6         8         13         233         134         6         8         13         226         299         436           Pakitian         17         24         43         692         123         2068         16         557         12         166         555         2008         112         166         556         207         4127         700         844           North and Central Asia         309         873         1462         1416         4019         6658         300         848         1406         1369         3892         6451           Armenia         2         5         9         621         1568         240         615         1351         4440         66528         4441         645         4452         4454         513         1446         2400         615         1351         4460         6528         4470         633         153         1803         233         745         1192         1724         6179         838         738         136         1103         15135         2381         833         136         136         136         1462         4400         433         444         144         143	Maldives	104	206	301	2 285	2 948	4 934	101	109	329	2 175	2 459	4 493
Pakistan         71         109         180         493         688         940         73         112         166         505         705         976           Srit Lanka         17         247         483         692         1202         2068         16         24         441         854         1215         2008           North and Central Asia         290         73         142         1416         4019         6585         263         477         617         610         1369         248         1406         1369         280         6421           Acarbaijan         5         13         43         660         1422         2473         5         11         669         1446         2420           Kyrzysztan         1         2         5         277         488         869         1         2         475         179         833           Turkweinstan         1         2         5         133         338         734         1         2         5         134         346         724         179         833           Turkweinstan         41         14         33         553         500         1215 <td< td=""><td>Nepal</td><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>13</td><td>235</td><td>303</td><td>434</td><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>13</td><td>226</td><td>299</td><td>436</td></td<>	Nepal	6	8	13	235	303	434	6	8	13	226	299	436
Sh Lanka       17       24       43       892       1 210       2 068       16       24       41       854       1 215       2 008         North and Contral Asia       309       873       1 462       1 418       4 019       6 658       300       848       1 406       1 389       3 882       6 451         Armenia       2       5       9       639       1 662       1 842       2 477       6 11       661       1 351       4 440         Georgia       3       6       11       641       1 432       2 477       3 6       1 1       669       1 669       1 464       2 424       1 46       2 440       6 51       3 380       6 528         Kyrgyztain       1       1 8       5       1 03       1 1 89       3 380       6 528       7 73       2 48       8 59       7 34       2 5       1 1 03       1 518       3 883       2 7 74       1 8 73       2 8 773       2 8 773       2 8 73       2 8 73       2 8 747       1 8 73       2 8 772       2 7 74       3 485       3 8 8       1 600       5 158       3 724       1 8 13       2 8 747       1 8 13       2 8 747       1 8 138       2 8 747       1 8 135	Pakistan	71	109	160	493	688	940	73	112	166	505	705	976
Turkey         267         483         615         4 189         7 088         8 555         263         477         607         4 127         7 002         8 443           Amenia         2         5         9         621         1598         2769         2         5         9         633         1464         2833           Azerbaijan         5         13         443         650         1242         3765         681         17         10         133         4440           Georgia         3         6         11         644         1432         2457         3         6         11         6691         1446         2420         470         633         440         633         440         633         440         633         440         633         440         633         440         633         441         33         555         530         1215         14         14         33         55         530         1215         14         14         33         557         350         1215         14         14         33         557         350         1215         14         14         14         33         557         530	Sri Lanka	17	24	43	892	1 230	2 068	16	24	41	854	1 215	2 008
North and Central Asia         309         873         1462         1416         4019         6658         300         848         1406         1560         2 B83           Armenia         2         5         9         6621         1588         2 F63         9         653         1584         2 4745         5         12         40         615         1351         443         650         1542         4745         5         12         40         615         1351         443         6600         1446         2 420         40         615         1351         443         600         1446         2 420         470         537         68         10         1         2         42         260         470         537         636         1180         12         44         200         470         837         1462         1447         1443         355         530         1215         14         144         33         555         530         1215         14         144         33         545         1492         445         1410         1445         351         1402         1445         351         1403         565         1597         201         1157	Turkey	267	483	615	4 189	7 088	8 555	263	477	607	4 127	7 002	8 448
Armenia         2         5         9         6.21         1.598         2.763         2.5         9         6.33         1.642         2.483           Azerbaijan         5         13         4.6         6501         4.824         7.476         5         12         4         0.661         1.466         2.420           Krynyzstan         1         2         5         2.77         4.88         869         1         2         4         2.00         4.70         8.335           Tuksaan Federation         2.00         7.55         1.21         1.770         5.515         8.030         2.253         7.45         1.2         4.8         6.262         4.833         1.86         7.45         1.23         4.86         7.45         1.833         5.65         3.00         1.11         1.4         4.3         5.475         5.80         1.10         1.538         2.29         5.29         5.60         1.10         5.158         3.80         1.660         1.588         3.66         1.00         0.0         1.588         3.68         1.10         1.538         2.29         2.29         4.440         5.11         1.2         4.450         5.11         2.2         3.3 <td>North and Central Asia</td> <td>309</td> <td>873</td> <td>1 462</td> <td>1 416</td> <td>4 019</td> <td>6 658</td> <td>300</td> <td>848</td> <td>1 406</td> <td>1 369</td> <td>3 892</td> <td>6 451</td>	North and Central Asia	309	873	1 462	1 416	4 019	6 658	300	848	1 406	1 369	3 892	6 451
Caceyonani         3         6         74         644         1 427         747         3         16         741         0.08         1 446         2 420           Kazakhstan         18         57         100         123         130         130         130         6528           Kyrgyzstan         1         2         5         518         8030         253         746         1192         744         149         8335           Tajkistan         1         2         5         134         346         724         5173         8363           Turkmenistan         4         9         179         952         1827         3485         3         8         19         606         1588         3633           Pacific         477         897         1159         1530         26772         32215         462         861         1003         1513         23 916         29 454           Australis         3         2         2         3         2         144         9 581         0         0         2         157         28 85         112         2         3         2         113         33         4         5	Armenia	2	12	43	621	1 598	2 769	2	12	40	639	1 642	2 893
Kazañstan       18       57       109       1 223       3 2765       6 891       1       7       51       103       1 138       3 300       6 828         Kyrgyzstan       1       2       5       277       488       669       1       2       4       260       470       837         Russian Federation       260       765       1 231       1 770       5 315       8603       253       745       1 192       1724       5 173       838         Turkmenistan       4       9       17       982       1 827       3 485       3       8       19       606       1588       3 685         Pacific       477       897       1 159       1 530       26 772       3 2215       462       861       1 103       1 5 135       23 916       2 9454         American Samca	Georgia	3	6	43	644	1 432	2 457	3	6	40	669	1 446	2 4 4 4 0
Kyrgysztan       1       2       5       277       488       869       1       2       4       200       470       8337         Russian Federation       1       2       5       131       770       5315       8603       253       745       112       1724       5178       8335         Turkmenistan       1       4       9       17       982       1827       3485       3       8       19       606       1588       3686       1103       15135       23916       29454         American Samoa       7       7897       15330       26772       32215       462       861       1103       15135       23916       29454         American Samoa       7       7       897       15330       26772       32215       462       861       103       15135       23916       29454         Findh       2       3       3       1724       1744       3148       451       344       581       0       0       0       0       1037       31818       7567       20451       33       2165       3215       3431       316       3117       1724       31536       60       0 <t< td=""><td>Kazakhstan</td><td>18</td><td>57</td><td>109</td><td>1 223</td><td>3 765</td><td>6 891</td><td>17</td><td>51</td><td>103</td><td>1 1 3 9</td><td>3 390</td><td>6 528</td></t<>	Kazakhstan	18	57	109	1 223	3 765	6 891	17	51	103	1 1 3 9	3 390	6 528
Russian Federation         260         765         1 21         1 770         5 315         8 603         223         745         1 192         1 724         5 179         8 335           Turkmenistan         4         9         17         982         1827         3 485         3         8         19         606         1588         3 863           Uzbekistan         14         14         33         555         530         1215         144         33         557         550         159         1215         144         33         557         550         159         159         2445         American Samoa         American Samoa         100         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         0         1453         316         4         5         14508         15907         10044           Guam         0         0         0         2067         2678         3196         0         0         2285         3275         3435           Micronesia (FS)         0         0 <t< td=""><td>Kyrgyzstan</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>277</td><td>488</td><td>869</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>260</td><td>470</td><td>837</td></t<>	Kyrgyzstan	1	2	5	277	488	869	1	2	4	260	470	837
Iajikstan       1       2       5       139       338       7/34       1       2       5       134       346       7/24         Turkmenistan       14       14       33       555       550       1215       142       14       14       33       567       550       1199         Pacific       477       897       1159       15 300       22772       32 215       462       861       1103       15135       23 316       29 454         Australia       411       764       1014       21 446       37 458       46 220       4005       671       901       21 157       32 826       41 122         Cook Islands       0       0       0       4 531       9 484       9581       2       3       3       21 165       73 708       319       408       15 14508       15 967       20 054         Guam       0       0       0       2 765       3143       14 44       336       9       16 095       26 987       37 599       3       6       9       12 655       26 897       37 599         Kinbai       0       0       0       2 765       313       117       13 797       <	Russian Federation	260	765	1 231	1 770	5 315	8 603	253	745	1 192	1 724	5 179	8 335
Turkletistant         4         4         3         1         902         1 627         3 463         3         6         13         600         1200         1199         3         547         550         1199           Pacific         477         897         1159         1530         22 712         32 215         144         144         135         543         543         544         550         1199           Australia         411         764         1014         21 463         37458         462 20         861         1103         15 135         23 916         24 545           Cock Islands         0         0         0         4531         944         9581         0         0         0         4 518         333         4         5 14 508         34508         3319         433         3 3         2 1167         32 885         3198         333         4         5 14 508         1398         33         4         13         33         4         15 967         20 057         2678         3 139         33         4         17 13 75         333         6         9         12 05 72 678         3 135         10         0         0         0	lajikistan	1	2	17	139	358	2 4 9 5	1	2	5	134	1 5 9 9	2 962
Pacific         11         11         15         15         15         11         10         15         15         23         15         15         15         23         15         15         23         15         15         23         15         15         15         23         23         15         23         23         15         23         23         15         23         23         15         23         33         2116         33         2116         33         2116         33         2116         33         2116         33         34         4         5         14508         319         1507         20         14         56         591         2         3         3         4         5         14         3708         3319         1507         20         157         21         160         0         0         2         20         14         130         0         0         0         20         27         14         130         16         10         10         12         12         14         14         12         10         10         12         12         14         12         12         12         12 </td <td></td> <td>14</td> <td>9 14</td> <td>33</td> <td>90Z</td> <td>530</td> <td>1 215</td> <td>14</td> <td>0 14</td> <td>33</td> <td>547</td> <td>550</td> <td>1 1 9 9</td>		14	9 14	33	90Z	530	1 215	14	0 14	33	547	550	1 1 9 9
Partic         Parti         Parti         Parti <td>Pacific</td> <td>477</td> <td>207</td> <td>1 1 50</td> <td>15 330</td> <td>26 772</td> <td>22 215</td> <td>462</td> <td>961</td> <td>1 102</td> <td>15 125</td> <td>22 016</td> <td>20 454</td>	Pacific	477	207	1 1 50	15 330	26 772	22 215	462	961	1 102	15 125	22 016	20 454
Australia         411         764         1014         21 446         37 458         46 290         405         671         901         21 157         32 885         41 122           Cook Islands         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         4531         9444         9581         0         0         4531         9444         9581         1306         0         0         4531         948         0         0         0         20054         2185         2175         1315         1775         2172         2175         3435         Marchail Slands         0         0         2285         2372         2601         Nauru         0         0         2285         2372         2607         2176         2029         48         103         121         124         24944         28 093           New Caledonia         3	American Samoa	411	031	1155	13 330	20112	52 215	402	001	1 105	10 100	23 310	23 434
Cook Islands         0         0         4         453         944         9531         0         0         0         4         531         9444         9531           Frinch Polynesia         2         4         5         10 290         14 563         16 943         3         4         5         14 508         15 967         20 054           Guam	Australia	411	764	1 014	21 446	37 458	46 290	405	671	901	21 157	32 885	41 122
Fig         Polynesia         2         3         3         2         12         3         5         2         1         3         2         14         5         14         5         15         967         20         05           Guam         1         0         0         0         795         1148         1336         0         0         0         15         967         20         75           Marshall Islands         0         0         0         2060         2196         2436         0         0         0         2265         2272         2601           Nauru         0         0         0         2701         2600         5312         0         0         0         2867         2721         5321           New Caledonia         3         6         9         16095         29987         37599         3         6         9         1265         2987         37599           Nue         Northerm Mariana Islands         113         117         13         13797         27         00         0         0         6539         7521         6232           Papua New Guinea         3         5         <	Cook Islands	0	0	0	4 531	9 484	9 581	0	0	0	4 531	9 484	9 581
Prench Polynesia       2       4       5       10 20       14 363       13 4       5       14 308       15 367       20 034         Kirbali       0       0       0       755       1148       1336       0       0       0       1752       1775         Marshall Islands       0       0       0       2678       3 196       0       0       0       2265       2372       2601         Nauru       0       0       0       2701       2600       5312       0       0       0       2867       2721       5321         New Caledonia       3       6       9       16 095       26987       37599       3       6       9       12 655       26 967       37599         New Zealand       53       113       117       13797       27 297       27 029       48       103       121       12 474       24 94       26 033         Nue       Nuthern Mariana Islands       0       0       0       6252       7 267       10 008       0       0       0       1635       26 307       7 21 62 32       2767       10 008       0       0       1635       384       1612       1761	Fiji Fransk Dakmania	2	3	3	2 122	3 655	3 591	2	3	3	2 116	3 708	3 3 1 9
Column         O         0         0         795         1 148         1 336         0         0         1 175         1 175           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         2 200         1 5312         0         0         0         2 2655         2 372         2 601           New Caledonia         3         6         9         16 055         2 6987         3 7599         3         6         9         12 655         2 697         3 7599           New Zealand         53         113         117         13 797         2 7029         48         103         121         12 474         24 944         28 093           Nute         Northerm Mariana Islands         9         0         0         0         6         553         7 671         10 008         0         0         0         1 391         2 154         2 636         3273         0         0         0         1 391         2 154         2 636         3273         0         0         1 1 915         <	Guam	2	4	5	10 290	14 503	16 943	3	4	D	14 508	15 967	20 054
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         2 200         2 196         2 436         0         0         0         2 285         2 372         2 601           Nauru         0         0         2 701         2 600         5 312         0         0         0         2 285         2 372         2 601           New Caledonia         3         6         9         16 095         2 6 97         3 7 599         3         6         9         12 655         2 6 987         3 7 599           Nice         Nice         117         13 797         27 67         10 008         0         0         6 539         7 521         6 232           Palua New Guinea         3         5         8 651         7 981         1179         3         5         8 614         743         1 169           Samoa         0         0         1         1302         2 416         2 869         0         0         1 912         2 532         3 075           Tuvalu         0<	Kiribati	0	0	0	795	1 148	1 336	0	0	0	1 310	1 782	1 775
Micronesia (F.S.)       0       0       0       2       3       3       5       8       6       1	Marshall Islands	0	0	0	2 067	2 678	3 196	0	0	0	2 565	3 275	3 4 3 5
Nauru         0         0         0         2 701         2 600         5 312         0         0         0         2 867         2 721         5 321           New Zelalend         53         113         117         13 797         27 297         27 029         48         103         121         12 655         26 987         37 599           Northerm Mariana Islands               27 21         6 252         7 267         10 008         0         0         6 6 539         7 521         6 233           Papua New Guinea         3         5         8         651         798         1 179         3         5         8         641         743         1 169           Samoa         0         0         1         827         881         1 363         0         0         0         1 951         2 592         3 075           Turalu         0         0         0         1 302         2 366         2 783         0         0         1 1447         1 802         2 676           Asia and the Pacific         8 949         12 316         17 811         2 374         3 096         4 304 <td< td=""><td>Micronesia (F.S.)</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2 080</td><td>2 196</td><td>2 4 3 6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2 285</td><td>2 372</td><td>2 601</td></td<>	Micronesia (F.S.)	0	0	0	2 080	2 196	2 4 3 6	0	0	0	2 285	2 372	2 601
New CalledOnlia         5         6         9         10         05         20         27         37         39         3         5         8         611         27         28         23         27         27         26         36         37         39         37         39	Nauru Naw Caladania	0	0	0	2 701	2 600	5 312	0	0	0	2 867	2 721	5 321
Nilue       No	New Zealand	53	113	117	13 797	20 907	27 029	48	103	121	12 000	20 987	28 093
Northern Mariana Islands           Palau         0         0         0         6252         7 67         10 008         0         0         6 539         7 521         6 232           Papua New Guinea         3         5         8         651         798         1179         3         5         8         614         743         1 158           Samoa         0         0         1         1308         2 416         2 869         0         0         0         1 391         2 154         2 636           Solomon Islands         0         0         1 827         881         1 363         0         0         1 191         2 154         2 636           Tonga         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 94         1 2 314         3 97         528         3 68         559         71         99         165         301         338         590      <	Niue	00	110		10/0/	21 251	21 025	-10	100	121	12 717	24 044	20 000
Palau       0       0       6       6251       7.267       10.008       0       0       0       6.539       7.521       6.232         Papua New Guinea       3       5       8       651       798       1179       3       5       8       614       743       1169         Samoa       0       0       1       1308       2.416       2.869       0       0       0       1391       2.154       2.636         Solomon Islands       0       0       1       1302       2.865       3.273       0       0       0       1955       8.84       916         Tonga       0       0       0       1302       2.366       2.783       0       0       0       1.912       2.976         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         LDC       70       97       155       2.88       3.68 <t< td=""><td>Northern Mariana Islands</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Northern Mariana Islands												
Papua New Guinea       3       5       8       611       743       1169         Samoa       0       0       1       1308       2416       2869       0       0       0       1391       2154       2636         Solomon Islands       0       0       1       827       881       1363       0       0       0       1951       2592       3075         Tuvalu       0       0       1       1517       1925       2766       0       0       1       1447       1802       2366       2783         Vanuatu       0       0       1       1517       1925       2766       0       0       1       1447       1802       2366       2783         Vanuatu       0       0       1       1517       1925       2766       0       0       1       1447       866       1767         LDC       58       123       257       478       929       1816       57       117       241       4447       866       1767         LDC       70       97       155       288       368       559       71       99       165       301       339       24	Palau	0	0	0	6 252	7 267	10 008	0	0	0	6 539	7 521	6 232
Salmoa       0       0       1       1       1       1       1       2       2       1       1       2       1       1       1       2       1       1       1       1       2       1       1       1       2       1 <td>Papua New Guinea</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>651</td> <td>798</td> <td>1 179</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>614</td> <td>743</td> <td>1 169</td>	Papua New Guinea	3	5	8	651	798	1 179	3	5	8	614	743	1 169
Control number       C <thc< th="">       C       C       <thc< th=""> <t< td=""><td>Samoa Solomon Islands</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1 308</td><td>2 416</td><td>2 869</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1 065</td><td>2 154</td><td>2 636</td></t<></thc<></thc<>	Samoa Solomon Islands	0	0	1	1 308	2 416	2 869	0	0	0	1 065	2 154	2 636
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       386       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       686       1 482       3 023       47       103       215       639       1 374       2 931         Pacific island developing econ.       13       20	Tonga	0	0	0	1 926	2 565	3 273	0	0	0	1 951	2 592	3 075
Vanuatu       0       0       1       1517       1925       2756       0       0       1       1447       1802       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         LDC       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       1617       2 514       581       854       1 412       1111       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	Tuvalu	0	0	0	1 302	2 366	2 783	0	0	0	1 302	2 366	2 783
Asia and the Pacific8 94912 31617 8112 3743 0964 3048 95412 25017 6902 3723 0634 302LLDC581232574789291816571172414478661 767LDC70971552883685597199165301389590ASEAN6009041 4721 1471 6172 5145818541 4121 1111 5332 413ECO4899021 3611 3602 3133 2784898951 3411 3362 2403 179SAARC6121 0481 6084386921 0006071 0471 6204326911 019Central Asia491092316861 4823 023471032156391 3742 935Low income countries8111217229437755482114182305395575Lower middle income countries2 1743 9357 6207331 2542 3302 1483 8407 4677211 2292 333Upper middle income countries7491 6652 5532 3205 0077 4687361 6292 4822 2504 8387 208High income countries5 9456 6047 4652 7351 0841 4265769521 3777051 0	Vanuatu	0	0	1	1 517	1 925	2 756	0	0	1	1 447	1 802	2 676
LLDC581232574789291 816571172414478661 767LDC70971552883685597199165301389590ASEAN6009041 4721 1471 6172 5145818541 4121 1111 5332 413ECO4899021 3611 3602 3133 2784898951 3411 3362 2403 179SAARC6121 0481 6084386921 0006071 0471 6204326911 019Central Asia491092316861 4823 0234771032156391 3742 931Pacific island developing econ.1320281 5762 2492 8791320281 6682 3402 995Low income countries8111217229437755482114182305395575Lower middle income countries2 1743 9357 6207 331 2542 3302 1483 8407 4677 211 2292 333Upper middle income countries5 9456 6047 46528 73831 35634 8285 9886 6677 55829 00431 3887 208High income countries5 9456 6047 46528 7351 0841 4265769521 377705	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
LDC       70       97       155       288       368       559       71       99       165       301       389       590         ASEAN       600       904       1472       1147       1617       2514       581       854       1412       1111       1533       2413         ECO       489       902       1361       1360       2313       3278       489       895       1341       1336       2240       3179         SAARC       612       1048       1608       438       692       1000       607       1047       1620       432       691       1019         Central Asia       49       109       231       686       1482       3023       47       103       215       639       1374       2 931         Pacific island developing econ.       13       20       28       1576       2 249       2 879       13       20       28       1668       2 340       2 995         Low income countries       81       112       172       294       377       554       82       114       182       305       395       575         Low income countries       2174       3 935	LLDC	58	123	257	478	929	1 816	57	117	241	447	866	1 767
ASCAN       000       904       142       144       1617       2314       361       634       1412       1111       1332       2413         ECO       489       902       1361       1360       2313       3278       489       895       1341       1336       2240       3179         SAARC       612       1048       1608       438       692       1000       607       1047       1610       432       691       1019         Central Asia       49       109       231       686       1482       3023       47       103       215       639       1374       2 931         Pacific island developing econ.       13       20       28       1576       2 249       2 879       13       20       28       1668       2 340       2 995         Low income countries       81       112       172       294       377       554       82       114       182       305       395       575         Low income countries       2174       3 935       7 620       733       1 254       2 330       2 148       3 840       7 467       7 21       1 229       2 333         Upper middle income countries <td></td> <td>70</td> <td>97</td> <td>155</td> <td>288</td> <td>368</td> <td>2 514</td> <td>/1 591</td> <td>99</td> <td>165</td> <td>301</td> <td>1 533</td> <td>2 413</td>		70	97	155	288	368	2 514	/1 591	99	165	301	1 533	2 413
SAARC       612       1 005       1 008       1 008       1 000       1 007       1	FCO	489	904	1 361	1 360	2 313	3 278	489	895	1 341	1.336	2 240	3 179
Central Asia491092316861 4823 023471032156391 3742 931Pacific island developing econ.1320281 5762 2492 8791320281 6682 3402 995Low income countries8111217229437755482114182305395575Lower middle income countries2 1743 9357 6207 331 2542 3302 1483 8407 4677211 2292 333Upper middle income countries7491 6652 5532 3205 0077 4687361 6292 4822 2504 8387 208High income countries5 9456 6047 46528 73831 35634 8285 9886 6677 55829 00431 38635 163Africa5969881 4257351 0841 4265769521 3777051 0231 425Europe9 00014 67217 56815 51625 00029 5878 98014 71517 51415 50625 11529 506Latin America and Carib.2 1932 7844 1344 2064 9987 0842 1132 6773 9983 9664 8256 886North America10 62813 72015 46333 92541 67345 28210 7811 3 87615 4863 4 41542 14944Other countries/areas552<	SAARC	612	1 048	1 608	438	692	1 000	607	1 047	1 620	432	691	1 019
Pacific island developing econ.1320281 5762 2492 8791320281 6682 3402 995Low income countries8111217229437755482114182305395575Lower middle income countries2 1743 9357 6207 331 2542 3302 1483 8407 4677 211 2292 333Upper middle income countries7491 6652 5532 3205 0077 4687361 6292 4822 2504 8387 208High income countries5 9456 6047 46528 73831 35634 8285 9886 6677 55829 00431 38635 163Africa5969881 4257351 0841 4265769521 3777051 0231 425Europe9 00014 67217 56815 51625 00029 5878 98014 71517 51415 50625 11529 506Latin America and Carib.2 1932 7844 1344 2064 9987 0842 1132 6773 9983 9664 8256 886North America10 62813 72015 4633 3 92541 67345 28210 7811 3 87615 4863 4 41542 14944 914Other countries/areas5528761 2884 3546 0767 9705508811 3035 2447 3499 673World <td>Central Asia</td> <td>49</td> <td>109</td> <td>231</td> <td>686</td> <td>1 482</td> <td>3 023</td> <td>47</td> <td>103</td> <td>215</td> <td>639</td> <td>1 374</td> <td>2 931</td>	Central Asia	49	109	231	686	1 482	3 023	47	103	215	639	1 374	2 931
Low income countries8111217229437755482114182305395575Lower middle income countries21743 9357 6207331 2542 3302 1483 8407 4677211 2292 333Upper middle income countries7491 6652 5532 3205 0077 4687361 6292 4822 2504 8387 208High income countries5 9456 6047 46528 73831 35634 8285 9886 6677 55829 00431 38635 163Africa5969881 4257351 0841 4265769521 3777051 0231 425Europe9 00014 67217 56815 51625 00029 5878 98014 71517 51415 50625 11529 506Latin America and Carib.2 1932 7844 1344 2064 9987 0842 1132 6773 9983 9664 8256 886North America10 62813 72015 46333 92541 67345 28210 78113 87615 48634 41542 14944 914Other countries/areas5528761 2884 3546 0767 9705508811 3035 2447 3469 673World32 24445 72258 0695 2667 0278 51732 2544 5 71457 8625 2136 9088 455	Pacific island developing econ.	13	20	28	1 576	2 249	2 879	13	20	28	1 668	2 340	2 995
Lower induce income countries       2 174       3 935       7 020       7 33       1 294       2 330       2 148       3 840       7 467       7 121       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	Low income countries	81	2 025	172	294	377	554	82	114	182	305	395	575
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       2 420       2 2 004       31 386       35 163         Africa       596       988       1 425       735       1 084       1 426       576       952       1 377       705       1 023       1 486       35 163         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       1 2 784       4 354       6 076       7 970       550       881       1 303       5 244       7 346       9 673         World       32 244       4 5 22       5 8 669       7 22 78       5 167       7 277       5 50       881       1 303       5 244       7 346       9 673         World       32 244       4 5 22       5 8 669       7 206       7 278       5 770       5 50	Lower middle income countries	2 1/4 7/0	3 935 1 665	1 020 2 552	133 2320	1 204 5 007	∠ 330 7 468	∠ 148 736	3 840 1 629	1 401 2 482	2 250	1 229 1 838	∠ 333 7 208
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       421 49 44       94         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	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
Europe9 00014 67217 56815 51625 00029 5878 98014 71517 51415 50625 11529 506Latin America and Carib.2 1932 7844 1344 2064 9987 0842 1132 6773 9983 9664 8256 886North America10 62813 72015 46333 92541 67345 28210 78113 87615 48634 41542 14944 914Other countries/areas5528761 2884 3546 0767 9705508811 3035 2447 3469 673World32 24445 72258 0695 2667 0278 51732 25445 71457 8625 2136 9088 455	Africa	596	988	1 425	735	1 084	1 426	576	952	1 377	705	1 023	1 425
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	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
North America         10 628         13 / 20         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	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
Other countries/areas         552         670         1 206         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	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
	World	32 244	45 722	58 069	5 266	7 027	8 517	32 254	45 714	57 862	5 244	6 908	8 455

#### **III.4 Domestic investment**

						Gross o	domestic	; investme	ent rate					
				% of GDF	5				%	change in	% of GD	P per ann	um	
	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 DPR Korea	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
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
Republic of Korea	33.0	29.0	37.0 29.7	35.1 29.6	40.2 29.4	52.2 31.2	48.0 25.9	-5.1	-3.7	-0.6	-5.1	-0.7	29.6	-7.9
South East Asia	24.4	24.9	24.0	23.0	23.4	26.0	25.5	-0.0	-0.7	-0.0	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	-17.0
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 Malaysia	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
Myanmar	13.4	12.4	13.2	13.7	14.7	15.4	15.1	1.3	-9.0	-3.7	3.7	7.5	5.0	-20.7
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
Viet Nam	14.4	29.6	35.6	36.8	43.1	39.9	38.4	13.6	14.5	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	-19	3.8	5.5	27	-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 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	27.8	24.9	35.4	37.2	38.7	36.9	35.0	-2.6	-3.2	-2.0	-2.5	4.0	-4.6	-5.0
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
North and Control Asia	22.0	20.0	20.0	22.1	21.1	21.0	14.5	0.9	-2.5	-0.0	10.5	-4.0	47	-31.5
Armenia	47.2	18.6	30.5	35.9	<b>24.0</b> 37.8	<b>23.3</b>	33.8	-4.0 -17 1	- <b>3.3</b>	10.3	<b>3.0</b>	5.2	1.7	-22.9
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 Russian Federation	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
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	23.7	23.2	27.0	28.2	20.6	28.3	28.3	03	-0.7	3.8	1 1	18	_/ 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	-4.1	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	03.1	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 Zealand	23.3	22.9	29.8	23.9	39.2	22.2	39.0	-1.3	-1.5	5.4	13.5	15.7	-6.7	-11.3
Niue	10.0	21.0	21.7	20.2	20.0		10.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	11.0
Northern Mariana Islands														
Palau Bapua New Cuinea	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
Samoa	24.0	14.2	10.4	9.8	9.1	87	9.2	-1.0	-6.3	-4.4	-10.2	-6.6	-0.7	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
Asia and the Desifie	31.4	25.0	19.7	24.5	20.0	34.0	27.1	-3.5	1.5	-4.7	20.0	-5.0	39.0	-17.5
	35.8	20.8	28.4 28.7	<b>29.2</b> 29.1	29.9	31.Z	<b>29.4</b> 25.0	-8.4	-2.3	1.4	1.4	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	-5.8 -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
Central Asia	37.7	20.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	24.5	23.4	-8.7	-2.4	6.6	1.3	4.Z	-4.2	-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
High income countries	29.4	22.5	21.8	25.0	24.4	25.2	22.8	-1.5	-3.8	-0.6	5.5 1.3	0.0	0.4	-21.2
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
Other countries/areas	18.0	20.6	20.1	20.4	25.3	25.8	26.8	0.2	-3.2	-0.5	1.5	-4.4	-0.5 2.2	-21.5
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**

		Ag	gricultu	re			I	ndustr	у			5	Service	6	
							% of	f value a	dded						
	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	38.5 39.7	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.7</b> 48.5	<b>37.1</b> 48.0	<b>56.1</b>	61.7 38.9	<b>60.5</b>	<b>57.7</b> 40.5	<b>57.2</b>
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 Macao, China	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	38.4	31.1	29.1	27.3	28.2	59.1	67.2 85.2	69.4 85.6	71.3	70.4
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
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	41.2	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 Philippines	57.3 21.9	57.2 15.8	46.7	47.7	48.0 14.8	10.5 34.5	9.7	17.5 31.9	16.7 31.6	16.5 30.2	32.2 43.6	33.1 52.0	35.8 53.8	35.6 53.5	35.6 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 20.1
South and South West Asia	22.5	10.2	15.6	14.1	14.5	20.4	29.2	20.2	30.7	20.6	46.1	52.6	54.1	55.7	55.0
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 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	30.0	23.2	18.7	9.8	17.1 9.4	27.6	26.4	28.3	28.5 43.0	28.2 43.6	42.4	50.4 50.5	53.0 46.5	54.4 47.2	54.6 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 Sri Lanka	25.2	25.9	21.5	20.2	20.8	25.3	23.3	27.1	26.8	24.3	49.4	50.7 52.5	51.4	53.0 54.1	54.9 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 Kazakhstan	31.5	21.7	6.6	9.3	9.5	36.2	40.1	26.5	41.2	21.0	32.3	56.1	57.0	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
lajikistan Turkmenistan	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
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
Fiii	19.1	16.3	14.1	13.8	13.4	20.0	19.2	19.2	18.6	9.5	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	00.0	00.0	04.0	00.0	07.4	44.0	44.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	50.0	00.4	<u> </u>	05.0	00.0
Kiribati Marshall Islands	28.0	10.0	24.2	26.0	27.1	12.9	19.2	0.7 19.1	8.7	9.6	58.0 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 Zealand	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	25.2	26.0	26.6	28.2	28.7	66.6	66.9	69.8	70.0	69.4 70.2
Niue	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	20.0	27.7	20.0	24.0	24.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	70.1	10.2
Northern Mariana Islands								4.0 -	<b>C</b> • • •	<b>6 a a</b>		6 A -			70.
Palau Papua New Guipea	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 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
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
	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
ECO	10.4	14.7	11.2	10.2	12.8	30.0	40.7 30.8	42.1 33.4	41.8 34.4	32.9	47.0	47.5 54.5	40.8 54.7	40.8 55.4	40.3
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	20.4	12.5	9.1	11.2	35.0	34.8	39.9	45.1	40.6	33.0	44.9	47.6	45.8	48.3
Pacific island developing econ.	15.5	16.2	13.7	14.2	14.7	22.8	25.4	25.9	28.2	27.3	61.6	58.5	60.4	57.6	58.1
Low mome countries	25.3	17.1	14.0	12.9	12.8	29.0	40.1	42.0	43.6	43.3	39.9	42.7	43.5	40.5	40.5
Upper middle income countries	17.1	9.5	7.7	6.6	7.0	44.2	36.8	37.4	36.5	34.3	38.7	53.8	54.9	56.9	58.7
High income countries	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	37.4	31.0	29.6	27.9	28.3	59.6	67.0	68.6	70.4	70.0
Africa	19.3	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.8	34.4	35.3	38.6	41.6 26.9	37.9	46.3	49.3	45.8	42.4	45.2
Latin America and Carib.	4.2	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	33.1	32.2	34.1	34.5	33.2	59.9	62.2	60.5	59.8	61.2
North America	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	27.7	24.1	22.6	22.1	22.1	70.3	74.8	76.3	76.6	76.8
Other countries/areas	5.4	4.3	3.1	2.3	2.9	45.5	47.0	52.2	56.3	48.8	49.2	48.6	44.7	41.3	48.3
TOTA .	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.0	00.1	20.1	20.3	20.0	20.0	01.5	01.2	01.0	00.2	01.0

#### III.6 Economic sector trends

		Agricu	ulture			Indu	istry			Serv	rices	
					% change i	in % of val	ue 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	<b>1.4</b>	2.7	2.5	11.0	2.4 16.5	3.1	4.3	1.7	4.4	2.6	3.3 10.2	-1.3
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 Magaa China	-4.4	1.2	-1.5	-5.6	-0.7	0.4	0.5	-4.8	3.2	1.4	1.7	-5.6
Mongolia	-0.5	0.4	-0.4	1.5	-3.8	-1.0	9.7	-1.9	-2.5	-0.8	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
	4.4	2.9	5.1	-0.5	11.2	16.5	13.9	-0.5	5.8	-0.6	10.1	-4.1
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 Philippipos	4.6	7.3	10.6	9.4	9.2	11.5	19.5	-1.1	6.0	9.1	13.9	3.5
Singapore	-4.6	-2.5	-0.1	-1.0	9.1	6.6	2.0	-1.0	9.1	7.5	5.9	-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	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	1.3	-17.0	4.6	6.7 20.5	1.9 25.4	-13.5	<b>5.7</b>	6.8 33.5	3.8 11.3
Bangladesh	1.4	4.9	2.5	40.2	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	1.7	2.6	5.3	3.6	5.3	1.9
Nepal	1.5	3.3	4.0	3.2	10.0	6.5	2.5	-7.9	7.5	5.6	3.4	-0.9
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
Armenia	-8.5 1 7	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.4</b> 8.9	-0.1	-11.5 -18.9	<b>U.4</b> 5.2	10.6	-10.6 -28.9	- <b>4.5</b> -5.4	2.0	6.2 11.5	-4.3 -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
Russian Federation	-0.3	0.5	4.6	0.3	-24.2	0.1	10.5	-4.1	-12.1	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
American Samoa	2.1	4.4	1.3	0.2	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.2	3.6	2.0
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 French Polynesia	1.8	-1.3	-5.8	-9.3	2.9	2.7	2.2	-2.6	3.1	1.5	2.7	-1.8
Guam	-0.2	2.0	-0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2
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
Nauru	-8.4	-12.6	-5.9	-0.9	-14.8	-0.0	-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
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 Solomon Islands	1.7	-2.7	-3.2	0.7	0.8	2.6	-29.0	-8.5	0.8	8.1	6.3	1.1
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	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	2.8	6.0 13.6	1.8	3.0	4.9	0.7	3.9	3.0	<b>4.0</b>	-0.3
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
Central Asia	∠.5 -10.2	∠.8 0.7	4.0	9.7	-12.4	2.4	11.6	5.0 -1.6	-11.8	5.3	97	0.4
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
High income countries	-2.0	1.9	-0,5	-2.7	-5.1	2.0	1.5	-7.5	-0.5	2.1	2.3	-2.4
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
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				Gov	ernment	expendit	ture		Fiscal b	alance	
		% 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 10.3	14.6	16.9	20.1	16.5	18.4	18.1 10.0	22.3	-3.9	-3.9	-1.3	_2.2
DPR Korea	10.5	17.1	13.5	20.1		10.5	13.5	22.0		-1.2	-0.4	-2.2
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 Magaa China	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	15.5	14.8	13.2	15.0	17.8	-7.2	-0.7	-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		10.0		9.8		17.0	10.1	-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
Thailand	34.0 18.2	18.6	24.0	16.6	15.0	14.7	18.8	20.7	2.6	0.5	-0.6	-4 1
Timor-Leste	10.2	53.0	91.7	101.4	10.1	31.3	97.0	102.4	2.0	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	0.0	6.7	7.6	44.0		16.0	21.1	45.0		-4.3	-4.0	0.0
Bhutan	9.8	10.6	11.1 22 0	11.3 22.7	14.4	15.0	17.1	15.3	-2.2	-3.7	-5.3	-3.3
India	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.7	14.1	13.6	16.2	16.3	-4.2	-0.7	-5.9	-6.6
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	0.0	0.1		0.7					1.2		0.0	0.0
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
Sri Lanka	20.6	15.5	14.0	14.5	23.0	23.8	22.5	24.0	-5.6	-3.3	-7.3	-9.1 -9.8
Turkey	20.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	20.0	20.0	22.1	21.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
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	10.6	27.1	31.1	29.2	25.7	26.6	36.4	38.2	4.0	-0.3	-2.6	-7.2
Kyrgyzstan	16.7	19.8	24.4	23.1	27.8	20.4	24.3	23.3	-4.0	0.0	-2.1	-3.1
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	21.0			20.1	22.0			0.4	0.8	18.7	
Desifie	29.7	21.0	26.0	22.0	32.0	22.0	25.2	26.2	-2.9	-1.0	47	
American Samoa	24.2	27.5	20.9	23.0	20.4	20.0	20.2	20.2	-2.0	1.7	1.7	-2.3
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	
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		07.0	01.0	04.4	00.5	50.0	54.4	50.0		0.5	0.4	44.0
Palau Papua New Guinea	24.0	27.3	21.9	21.1	68.5 28.3	35.2	51.1 34 9	52.9 30.7	-0.5	0.5	-6.4	-11.9
Samoa	29.3	20.0	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
Vanuatu	24.2	54.4 18.0	47.5		53.2	17.0	121.6		-2.7	-7.6	6.9 2.1	
Agin and the Pagifie	42.0	15.0	17.5		17.0	10.0	49.0		-2.7	2.0	4.4	
LLDC	20.4	22.0	20.0	19.2	26.0	22.3	22.7	25.3	- <b>3.2</b> -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 2	10.2	10.0	10.5	15.0	1//	17.0	16.0		-2.0	-5.0	-6.3
Central Asia	21.7	24,4	21,4	19.9	26.9	23.5	23.5	26.2	-4.4	0.1	-0.2	-2.9
Pacific island developing econ.					20.0	20.0	20.0		1.0	5.1	5.2	2.0
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
High income countries	13.9	15.6	17 1		17.2	19.4	18.1		-3.5	-3.8	-1.0	
Africa	10.0	10.0	17.1		11.2	10.4	10.1		0.0	0.0	1.0	
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
Other countries/areas												
World												

#### III.8 Inflation and interest rates

			Central bank discount rate									
	1990	2000	% per a <b>2005</b>	annum 2007	2008	2009	1990	2000	% per a <b>2005</b>	nnum 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	3.9	0.0	2.0	13	0.6		8.0	5.8	5.9	0.5	0.5
Hong Kong, China	10.3	-3.6	-0.3	2.0	4.3	-1 4	6.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
Macao, China	8.0	-1.6	4.4	5.6	8.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
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		0.0	0.0		05.0	0.7						
Cambodia	7.9	-0.8	6.3	1.1	25.0	-0.7	19.9	14.5	12.8	8.0	0.3	6.5
Lao PDR	35.6	25.1	7.2	4.5	7.6	0.4	10.0	35.2	20.0	12.7	7.7	0.5
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
Timor-Leste	5.9	1.0	4.5	10.3	5.5 9.1	-0.8	12.0	3.0	5.5	3.0	3.3	1.0
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	84	12.0	9.8						
Afghanistan	20.4	10.1	1.0	0.4	12.0	0.0						
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			18.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Nepal	8.2	2.5	6.8	6.1	10.9	11.6	11.0	75	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	7.3		14.0	8.0	11.0	10.5	7.0
Kvravzstan		18.7	4.4	10.2	24.5	6.9		14.0	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	73	45	27	23	44	1.8	15.2	59	55	64	67	33
Cook Islands	1.0	4.0	2.1	2.0		1.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0
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												
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						
Ionga	9.7	6.3	8.3	5.9	10.4	1.4						
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		0.2	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						
SAAKU Central Asia	9.0	3.9	5.3	10.9	16.7	5.2						
Pacific island developing econ			1.2	10.9	10.7	5.2						
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						
AIrica	17.6	12.6	9.4	105.2	12.4	8.2						
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 i	oer annum	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	90-00	95-05	00-10	2010
Fast and North-Fast 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 Macao China	144.79	94.06	107.77	110.22	103.36	93.57	87.78	-25.6	17.2	-18.5	-6.2
Mongolia	0.02	448.61	1 076.67	1 205.25	1 165.80	1 437.80	1 357.06	0.1	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 Malaysia	2 70	2 50	7 887.64	10 655.20	8 / 44.22	3 52	8 258.77	1014.5	1 224.1	4.7	-3.0
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
Viet Nom	6 492 90	11 029 20	14 167 70	15 959 00	16 202 20	17 065 10	19 540 10	110 5	42.7	20.0	07
	6 462.60	11 036.30	14 107.70	15 656.90	10 302.30	17 065.10	18 549.10	0.011	43.7	30.9	0.7
South and South-West Asia	448.10	36.57	47.36	40.40	50.25	50.22	46.45	80.4	25.4	1.0	7.5
Bandladesh	34 57	40.28	52 14	64.33	68.60	69.04	69.65	-09.4	59.7	-1.9	-7.5
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
Pakistan	29.37	31.64	53.65	59.51	69.76 70.41	81 71	73.15	142.1	37.5	58.8	-5.7
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 <sup>1</sup>		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
Russian Federation		4.56	28.13	28.28	24 85	31 74	30.37		520.4	-3.0	-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	4.00	4.05	4 70	4.04	4.40	4.00	4.00	04.0	0.0	00.0	45.0
Australia Cook Islands	1.28	1.35	1.72	1.31	1.19	1.28	1.09	34.6	-2.9	-30.8	-15.0
Fiii	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
Micropesia (E.S.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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
Nothern Maximum Information											
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
l uvalu Vapuatu	117.06	112 11	137.64	100.25	101 33	106 74	06.01	17.6	2.6	20.6	0.2
Vanuatu	117.00	112.11	137.04	109.25	101.55	100.74	90.91	17.0	-2.0	-29.0	-9.2
LDC											
ASEAN											
ECO											
SAARC											
Central Asia											
Low income countries											
Lower middle income countries											
Upper middle income countries											
High income countries											
Atrica											
Latin America and Carib											
North America											
Other countries/areas											

World
<sup>1</sup> 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 em	ployment					La	Labour product growth rate           % change per an           95-00         00-05         05-08           3.4         10.6         10.5           0.7         3.3         3.2           1.4         1.7         0.5           4.4         2.9         3.1           0.4         3.5         3.4           5.9         1.5         6.9           -1.6         3.8         2.8           0.8         3.1         3.6           2.2         1.0         3.7           2.1         1.7         -1.6           0.1         2.6         2.5           4.2         4.8         4.7           2.8         3.3         4.1           3.9         1.9         4.1           3.9         1.9         4.1           3.9         1.9         4.1           3.9         1.9         4.1           3.9         1.9         4.1           3.2         4.1         2.3           1.7         1.8         5.3           3.2         4.1         2.3           1.5         4.9         5.6           5.12.6		uctivity ate	
	1995	2000	Thousands	3 2008	2009	% 95-00	change	per annu	m 2009	95-00	change	per anni	um 2009	
Fast and North-Fast Asia	1999	2000	2005	2000	2003	33-00	00-03	03-00	2003	33-00	00-03	00-00	2003	
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 Massa China	64 /33	64 272	63 519	63 948	62 256	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	-2.6	1.4	1./	0.9	-3.8	
Macao, China Mongolia	847	936	1 134	1 218	1 185	2.0	4.4	2.4	-0.8					
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-Fast Asia	212 197	236 721	256 778	273 419	277 905	22	16	21	16	0.4	3.5	3.4	-0.4	
Brunei Darussalam	125	148	170	183	188	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	0.4	5.5	3.4	-0.4	
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 Philippipos	22 039	24 281	25 200	25 915	26 112	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.0	37	17	
Singapore	1 693	1 957	2 119	2 389	2 412	2.9	16	4.0	0.9	2.2	1.0	-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	4.0		5.0	5.4	
India Iran (Islamic Bon, of)	345 297	3/8 685	417 536	446 613	454 003	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	4.3	4.4	5.9	5.4	
Maldives	62	20 800	24 209	25 320	132	4.4	6.9	3.1	7.0	-0.4	1.0	4.1	1.5	
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 0/8	2 102	7 341	7 900	18//	0.2	-1.0	-1.6	-1.2	5.3	8.5	10.9	2.2	
Kyravzstan	1 694	1 933	2 129	2 359	2 363	2.7	2.0	3.4	0.4	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	0.004	0.000	10.000	10.001	40.000	4 7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4		1.0	1.0	
Australia	8 284	9 0 2 0	10 028	10 661	10 608	1.7	2.1	2.0	-0.5	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	
Fiii	275	295	313	324	327	14	12	12	0.8					
French Polynesia	2.0	200	0.10	021	02.				0.0					
Guam														
Kiribati														
Marshall Islands														
Micronesia (F.S.)														
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	4.040	0.007	0.570	0 770	0.075	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5					
Papua New Guinea	1 910	2 227	25/2	2778	2875	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.5					
Solomon Islands	67	84	101	108	114	4 5	37	24	55					
Tonga	0.	0.					0.1		0.0					
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					
	97 582	109 682	122 880	131 650	134 572	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.4	2.5	2.4	0.4	
ASEAN	211 870	230 457	256 425	2/3 018	277 490	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.4	3.5	3.4	-0.4	
SAARC	461 494	512 947	587 252	633 964	647 625	2.0	2.0	3.Z	2.2	3.3	2.0	2.1	-2.0	
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.								2.0			2.0			
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	
	240 097	102 035	104 347	355 575	364 626	0.3	0.4	0.7	-0.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	-2.3	
Furope	240 087	246 106	254 413	265 965	261 144	2.9	0.7	J.∠ 1.5	-1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	-0.2	
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

					Employ	ment to	populatic	on ratio	Male			
		Tot	al			Ferr	nale			Ма	Male           le aged 15 and abov           2000         2008           80.0         76.7           73.1         72.3           69.3         67.8           72.5         70.2           69.0         76.0           64.5         67.3           69.7         69.5           79.4         77.7           75.4         71.2           82.5         82.8           80.2         78.6           78.5         76.9           84.8         82.5           73.4         73.0           74.7         73.1           79.3         79.9           76.8         79.4           75.5         74.3           78.6         78.2           79.2         79.4           73.2         79.4           73.2         79.7           78.6         77.9           77.7         78.5           79.3         80.7           72.4         72.3           68.7         70.2           61.1         56.2           61.7         61.7           65.2         61.7	
	% of po	oulation ag	jed 15 and	above	% of f	emale age	d 15 and a	bove	% of	male aged	15 and al	oove
	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	/3.1	72.3	72.0
lanan	59.6	59.4	58.0	56.5	45.9	47.5	50.9 46.7	50.0 45.7	75.3	72.5	70.2	68.0
Macao China	57.9	60.4	69.4	66.9	40.4	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 Bhilippipoo	/5./	74.5	/1./ 50.1	/1.3 50.1	66.4	64.7	61.6	61.0	85.4	84.8 72.4	82.5	82.4
Singapore	62.6	62.3	62.5	60.8	44.5	43.7	40.Z	40.0 50.1	76.8	74.7	73.0	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 70.7	69.7 70 E	72.7
Pakistan	46.9	47.6	70.0	70.1 51.5	55.U 10.8	20.0 13.5	10.3	10.8	80.2	79.7	76.5	70.0
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
lajikistan	49.4	49.9	57.6	58.4	39.1	39.8	48.5	49.7	60.0	60.1	67.2	67.8
	23.8 49.7	52.5	57.0	57.3	40.Z 44.7	47.6	51.5	51.8	55.0	57.5	62.6	62.9
	45.7	02.0	07.0	01.0		50.0	57.4	50.0	00.0	01.0	70.0	02.0
Pacific Amorican Samoa	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	58.2	59.3	62.6	61 5	49.3	513	55 7	55.2	67.4	67.7	69.7	68.0
Cook Islands	00.2	00.0	02.0	01.0	10.0	01.0	00.1	00.2	07.1	01.1	00.1	00.0
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												
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 Salaman Jalanda	22.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	01.0	22.6	00 F	22.0	40.0	46.4	46.0	40.4
Tonga	33.0	34.0	35.0	30.0	21.0	22.0	22.5	22.9	43.0	40.4	40.9	40.1
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	00.0	0410	00.1	00.0	01.1	01.0	00.0	00.1	10.1	11.0	10.4	10.0
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												
Upper middle income countries	53.3	517	52 9	52 4	40 8	397	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	/4.3	/3.8	/3.1

# III.12 Employment by sector

	Agriculture employment				Industry employment				Services employment			
	%	of total e	mployment		9	of total e	mployment	t	9	6 of total e	mploymen	t
	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	52.2	50.0	39.6		23.0	22.5	27.2		24.8	27.5	33.2	
DPR Korea	02.2	00.0	00.0		20.0	22.0	21.2		24.0	21.0	00.2	
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 Macaa China	5.7	5.1	4.2	0.0	33.6	31.2	27.3	16.0	60.4	63.1	67.3	84.0
Mongolia	46.1	48.6	36.2	0.0	17.9	14.1	18.3	10.0	35.9	37.2	45.4	04.0
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		70.7				0.4				477		
Indonesia	44 0	73.7 45.3	40.3	39.7	18.4	8.4	18.8	18.8	37.6	37.3	40.8	41.5
Lao PDR	85.4	10.0	10.0	00.1	3.5		10.0	10.0	11.1	01.0	10.0	11.0
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 Philippipos	44.1	27.1	25.2	35.2	15.6	16.2	14.9	14.6	40.3	46.7	40.0	50.3
Singapore	0.2	57.1	1.2	1.1	31.0	34.0	22.5	21.8	67.9	40.7	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
Bangladesh		62.1				10.3				23.5		
Bhutan		02.1				10.0				20.0		
India		59.8				16.1				24.1		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	00.0	40.7	21.2		00.0	40.0	32.2		50.4	50.0	46.5	
Maldives	22.2	13.7			23.9	19.0			50.4	50.2		
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	20.0	41.0	44.2		17.0	10.0	16.8		25.0	10 1	39.0	
Georgia	30.8	41.0 52.1	30.4		17.0	9.8	12.7		30.0	46.1 37.9	46.9	
Kazakhstan		02.1	30.2	29.4		0.0	18.9	18.9		01.0	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
Turkmenistan					16.1							
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												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati		2.8				7.4				89.8		
Marshall Islands Micronesia (E.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
Nue Northern Mariana Islands	12	15			15.5	47 2			83.7	45.8		
Palau					1010				0011	1010		
Papua New Guinea		72.3				3.6				22.7		
Samoa												
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												
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
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
ATTICA	57.6	56.4 10.6	53.2	53.3	10.5	28.6	12.7	12.8	32.0	32.7	34.0	33.9
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 er	nployment		9	% of total e	mploymen	t	%	of total er	mployment	
Fast and North-Fast Asia	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009
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 Macao, China	81.5	88.2	80.5 02.5	86.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	15.3	13.8	10.5	10.1
Macao, China Mongolia		41 2	92.0			3.4	2.0			57.0	4.0	
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 /	2.2	2.3				
Brunei Darussalam	30.2	32.2	33.5	30.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5				
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	00 F	50.7	52.4	4.0	5.0	4.8	4.2	05.0	6.6	44.5	43.5	0.0
Thailand	35.7	39.0	04.9 /3.2	4.9	2.0	0.0 3.3	2.6	2.8	61.4	4.0	54.2	9.0
Timor-I este	55.7	55.0	40.2	44.0	2.3	0.0	2.0	2.0	01.4	57.1	04.2	52.5
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	15	15				
Afghanistan		10.7	22.0	22.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5				
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	24.1	25.6	26.0		1.0	0.0	0.0		64.0	62.6	62.1	
Srilanka	59.8	56.2	56.4	57.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.6	37.7	03.0 41.4	40.6	39.8
Turkey	41.5	48.6	61.0	60.0	2.5	5.1	5.9	5.7	58.5	46.3	33.1	34.3
North and Control Asia	92.5	77.4	00.0	01.0	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.4	00.0	10.0	00.1	01.0
Armenia	02.5	52.8	61.1	01.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4		47.2	37.8	
Azerbaijan		02.0	42.4				3.0			71.2	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												
l urkmenistan												
Ozbekistan												
Pacific	72.8	72.8	74.0	73.8	4.3	3.6	2.7	2.6				
American Samoa	84.6	85.0	88.2	99.4	1 1	27	2.6	26	11.0	10.4	0.0	0.0
Cook Islands	04.0	05.9	00.2	00.4	4.4	5.7	2.0	2.0	11.0	10.4	9.0	9.0
Fiii												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru New Caledonia												
New Zealand	78.8	79.2	82.8	83.6	8.2	70	5.0	49	12.8	13.5	12 1	10.9
Niue	10.0	10.2	02.0	00.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	12.0	10.0	12.1	10.0
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tuyalu												
Vanuatu												
Agin and the Pagific	20.4	25.2	20.6	40.2	2.0	2.0	17	17				
	32.1	35.2	39.0	40.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7				
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												
	70 5	71.6	76.0	75.8	33	25	20	20				
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 labo	ur force		%	of female	labour for	e	9	6 of male la	abour force	)
	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009	1995	2000	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	0.0	0.4										
DPR Korea	2.9	3.1										
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		0.5				0.0				0.0		
Cambodia		2.5	8.4	7.0		2.8	0.7	8.5		2.2	7.6	7.5
Lao PDR	2.6	0.1	0.4	1.5	26	0.7	5.1	0.0	2.6	5.7	7.0	1.5
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
I hailand		2.4	1.2	1.2		2.3	1.0	1.1		2.4	1.3	1.2
Viet Nam		23	24			21				24		
Couth and Couth Most Asis	47	4.0	4.0	5.0	E 4	E.1	E 7	E 0	4.5	47	4.2	4.0
Afghanistan	4.7	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.7	0.0	4.5	4./	4.3	4.0
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	5.0	7.0	5.0		14.0	15.0	07		27	5 5	4.0	
Sri Lanka	12.2	7.7	5.0	7.6	14.0	11.0	8.0	8.1	9.0	5.9	4.0	72
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	77	9.0	10.4	11 1	7.6	9.0	10.4	10.9	7.8	91
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 Bussian Enderation	0.5	10.6	8.2	0.0	0.2	10.4	9.4	7.0	0.7	10.7	7.3	0 /
Taiikistan	9.5	10.0	0.5	0.2	5.2	10.4	0.0	1.5	5.1	10.7	0.5	0.4
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	5.4											
Fiji Franch Bolynosia	5.4											
Guam		15.3										
Kiribati		1010										
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Zealand	6.5	6.2	12	61	6.5	6.0	12	61	6.4	63	11	61
Niue	0.5	0.2	4.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	4.1	0.1
Northern Mariana Islands		3.8				3.3				4.4		
Palau												
Papua New Guinea						1.3				4.3		
Samoa Salaman Jalanda												
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
Central Asia	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.1
Pacific island developing econ	12.1	12.0	10.0	10.7	13.4	12.1	10.9	(1.1	12.1	11.3	10.5	10.4
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
Atrica	9.6	9.9	8.2	8.3	10.7	10.9	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.2	7.5	7.7
Latin America and Carib	10.4	9.6	1.2	9.2	11.6	10.8	1.7	9.1	9.5	8.7	6.8 5.2	9.2
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											
		Tot	al			Fem	ale		Male			
	% of 1995	abour forc 2000	e aged 15 2008	-24 2009	% of fem 1995	nale labour 2000	force age 2008	d 15-24 2009	% of ma 1995	ale labour f 2000	force aged 2008	15-24 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 Bonublic of Koroc	6.2	10.9	0.2	0.0	E 2	0.0	0.0	0 5	7 0	10 E	11 5	11.0
	0.3	10.0	9.5	9.0	0.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	13.5	11.5	11.9
Brunei Darussalam	10.4	13.0	14.3	14.0	10.8	12.6	15.0	14.2	10.1	13.2	13.8	13.9
Cambodia		10.0	23.3	22.2		20.1	25.5	23.0		10.7	21.8	21.6
Lao PDR	5.0	19.9	23.3	22.2	3.9	20.1	25.5	23.0	6.4	19.7	21.0	21.0
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
Thailand	5.0	0.0 6.6	9.2	4.3	0.0	6.0	4 7	5.1	4.5	0.5	0.4 4.8	9.0
Timor-Leste		0.0	1.0	1.0		0.0	1.7	0.1		1.0	1.0	0.1
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		10 -				10.0						
Bangladesh		10.7				10.3				11.0		
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	0.0	10.0			10.1	00.0	10 5		7.0		7.0	
Pakistan Sri Lapka	8.9	13.3	18.5	21.3	18.1	29.2	10.5	27.0	7.6	11.1	14.2	17 1
Turkev	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	07		20.5	40.7			21.6	32.4	
Kuravzstan			7.4	6.7			8.2				6.8	
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 Amorican Samoa	13.2	11.1	8.5	10.9	13.1	10.7	8.5	10.5	13.4	11.4	8.5	11.2
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												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Zealand	10.3	13.6	11 /	16.6	10.0	12 /	10.0	17.0	12.2	14.6	11 0	16.0
Niue	12.5	15.0	11.4	10.0	12.2	12.4	10.3	17.2	12.0	14.0	11.0	10.0
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea		5.3										
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
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
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
Furope	21.1	10.5	15.7	20.1	22.2	20.0	14.5	14.0	20.1	15.9	13.1	13.2
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 L	IS dollars					Billion U	S dollars		
	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
China	<b>501.3</b> 62.1	1 107.2 249.2	<b>1 938.3</b> 762.0	<b>3 011.0</b> 1 430.7	<b>2 480.1</b> 1 201.6	3 221.8 1 577.8	<b>448.</b> 7 53.3	<b>984.1</b> 225.1	<b>1 /45.6</b> 660.0	<b>2 / 36.4</b> 1 132.6	<b>2 243.2</b> 1 005.9	2 968.6 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 Maaga China	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 Mongolia	0.7	2.5	2.5	2.0	1.0	2.9	0.9	2.0	4.5	3.6	4.0	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	/5.5	127.0	90.0	131.7
Malavsia	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
Timor-Leste	23.1	09.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	01.9	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
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	19.3	28.7	56.3	194.0	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
Shi Lanka Turkey	13.0	27.8	73.5	0.0	102.1	0.0 113 Q	2.7	54.5	0.0	202.0	140.9	185.5
North and Central Asia	10.0	123 /	202 /	601.2	388.7	500.0	22.0	58.2	160.5	370.3	255.8	313.0
Armenia		0.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0		0.9	1.8	4.4	3.3	3.8
Azerbaijan		1.7	7.6	30.6	21.1	27.5		1.2	4.3	7.6	6.5	6.8
Georgia		0.3	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6		0.7	2.5	6.3	4.4	5.1
Kazakhstan		8.8	27.8	71.2	43.2	59.2		5.0	17.4	37.9	28.4	29.8
Russian Federation		105.6	243.8	471.6	303.4	400.0		44 7	125.4	291.9	191.8	248.4
Tajikistan		0.8	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.2		0.7	1.3	3.3	2.6	2.9
Turkmenistan		2.5	4.9	11.9	6.0	6.0		1.8	2.9	5.6	6.8	5.6
Uzbekistan		2.8	4.7	10.3	10.7	11.9		2.7	3.7	9.3	9.0	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	39.8	63.9	106.1	187.3	0.5 154 3	212.4	0.4 42.0	0.5	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	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	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Micronesia (F.S.)		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	24.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.2	2.6	3.3
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						
Palau		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
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	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
	2.8	19.4	18 7	30.8	20.3	36.8	6.4	16.9	39.8	84.3 45.9	43.8	75.9 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 Pacific island developing ocon	20	17.8	48.6	129.6	85.3	109.9	5.0	13.5	35.0	78.4	64.0	65.6
Low income countries	2.0 4.5	0.2 12.8	21.0	34.9	32.9	41.6	5.0	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
Furope	1 656 3	2 627 4	311.4 4 373 0	558.6 6 435 1	389.6	500.2	1 706 7	2 670 6	256.5	6 667 9	406.6	402.7
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

## III.17 Merchandise trade as share of GDP

			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 DBB Karaa	15.4	19.7	20.9	33.1	32.4	24.1	13.2	17.4	18.9	28.7	25.6	20.2
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	<b>47.4</b>	72.0	72.6	66.0 71.5	55.3	45.7	52.4	63.5	66.7	62.6	49.1
Cambodia	6 1	25.8	37.9	49.1	41.9	39.8	20.4	35.9	52.9	62.4	57.9	23.3 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 Philippines	6.3 18.3	11.1	22.6	32.0	38.7	35.3	5.2 20.4	17.4	33.0	16.2	23.9	22.7
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 Bhutan	25.1	9.2 35.0	23.5	32.1	41.9	39.9	29.1	38.0	39.9	24.1 48.0	43.6	24.5 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	12.0	6.4	17.8	29.4	27.5	27.6	30.5	34.3
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		16.2	18.8	18.4	19.2	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
Kyrayzstan		25.6	46.Z	40.0	31.5	39.0		35.0	27.0	30.4 44.8	28.4 79.2	26.0
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	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
Kiribati	7.0	12.9	54	4 1	11 1	15.3	65.2	61.2	59.9	70.1	51.6	52.0
Marshall Islands	1.0	19.1	8.5	18.2	12.0	11.7	00.2	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	1/./	17.5	14.3	11.1	34.9	26.4	27.1	28.4	35.6	21.7
Niue	21.1	22.0	24.3	13.5	20.0	21.0	21.4	22.0	20.1	20.2	20.0	21.5
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 Solomon Islands	33.6	4.5	28.1	20.0	31.2	22.9	12.3	47.4	45.9	54.8	52.7	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	C F	25.8	33.2	41.2	48.2	34.5	14 E	24.7	28.9	32.2	30.4	27.8
ASEAN	0.5 40.6	47.4	72.0	72.6	21.0	55.3	14.5 45.7	20.5	25.1 63.5	20.1	52.4 62.6	20.2 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 14.1	12.5	23.2	29.8	30.2	23.4	15.3	21.7	24.2	27.4	33.9 28.4	29.1
Upper middle income countries		23.6	36.2	33.1	32.1	27.7	10.2	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
North America	13.1	9.8	10.0	21.3 9.2	20.6	8.9	11.2	13.5	14.2	15.0	21.0	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

	Impo	orts of m	nerchan	dise	Exp	orts of n	nerchan	dise	Current account balance			•	
	% 90-95	change   95-00	per annur 00-05	n 05-10	% 90-95	change 95-00	per annur 00-05	n 05-10	1990	1995	% of GDF 2000	2005	2010
East and North-East Asia	12.3	4.2	12.1	11.2	12.3	4.4	11.9	10.7	0.4	0.0	47	7.4	5.0
China DPR Korea	-14.0	11.3	24.0	16.1	-12.4	-5.9	25.0	15.7	3.1	0.2	1.7	7.1	5.2
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					1 = 0
Mongolia Republic of Koroc	-14.8	8.2	14.0	22.6	-6.5	2.5	14.7	22.2	0.5	1.8	-5.0	1.3	-15.2
	14.1	5.5	10.2	10.2	14.0	0.0	10.5	10.4	-0.5	-1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0
South-East Asia Brunei Darussalam	17.0 15.9	1.4 _11 9	<b>9.6</b>	9.5 17.6	17.4	<b>6.1</b>	<b>8.</b> /	<b>9.9</b>	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
Philippines	16.8	5.5	6.0	3.3	16.6	17.8	0.7	4.5	-21.9	-2.6	-0.8	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	04.0	12.0	10.0	27.7	17.0	01.0	17 5	-9.2	4.0	10	-6.7	78.8	227.1
	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	-16.2	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	13.3	-6.7	-3.7	16.8 22.8	12.9				-27	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
Nenal	14.2	3.4	13.9	8.3	1.7	5.0 18.4	8.3	3.3	-7.6	-3.9	-0.5 6.4	-27.6	-26.9
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	-9.8
Kazakhstan		5.8	28.1	11.4		10.4	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
lajikistan		-3.6	14.5	16.9		0.9	3.0	5.6		-17.9	-1.6	-1./	2.2
Uzbekistan		-0.4	6.3	18.0		-3.9	14.0	20.1		-0.2	0.2	77	6.7
Pacific	7.6	24	12.0	8 7	67	2.8	10.3	13.4		0.2			0.1
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 French Polynesia	3.4	-1.4	14.1	-1.2	4.5	-1.1	-0.4	-4.2	-9.7	2.9	-3.9	-9.9	-7.1
Guam	1.0	-0.7	12.2	0.2	0.7	-2.7	-6.9	-4.2					
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					
New Caledonia	16	-0.7	13.9	13.3	47	13	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		40.0	0.0	0.7		19.1	-7.8	-57.1					
Palau Papua New Guinea	4 0	-4.5	-3.2	12.7	17 7	-3.8	3.1	-14.9	-29	18.3	85	61	-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
Vanuatu	-0.2	-2.6	20.9	4.4	1.8	-42.8	44.5	36.6	27	-2.2	1.8	-8.7	-5.9
Asia and the Desifie	-0.2	-1.7	40.7	44.0	40.5	-1.5	12.0	40.0	2.1	-2.2	1.0	-0.7	-0.0
LI DC	11.0	<b>3.2</b> 4 7	18.7	13.8	12.5	<b>4.9</b> 6.7	21.3	17.6					
LDC	14.1	7.2	9.4	14.9	17.7	11.4	11.0	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					
SAAKU Central Asia	9.0	6.3	19.2	16.0	10.9	6.7	15.6	15.0					
Pacific island developing econ.	4.2	4.2	10.3	5.6	12.8	0.0	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	44.5	0.9	15.7	10.7	44.5	6.1	15.2	10.3					
Africa	11.5	2.3	8.0	8.0	11.5	2.9	15.0	7.8					
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					
wond	8.1	5.0	10.1	1.2	6.5	4.0	10.2	7.8					
#### III.19 Trade in services

_	Export of services Import of services									
		Million U	S dollars		% change per annum		Million U	S dollars		% change per annum
-	2000	2008	2009	2010	05-10	2000	2008	2009	2010	05-10
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
DPR Korea	30 146	146 446	128 599	170 200	18.2	35 858	158 004	158 107	192 200	18.2
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 Mongolia	3 280	17 521	18 513	28 004	27.3	812	3 467	3 139	4 583	24.1
Republic of Korea	30 753	89 428	72 466	81 570	11 0	33 152	95 433	79 525	92 978	9.5
South-Fast 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
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
Theiland	28 427	33 056	93 245	33 985	15.0	29 985	87 202 46 033	79 117	96 067	11.8
Timor-Leste	10 / 00	44	47	00 000	11.2	10 020	488	552	40 420	
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	202	900	025	1 150	10.6	1 500	2 406	2 202	2 007	111
Bangladesh Bhutan	203	51	935	1 109	19.0	46	3 496	3 203 70	3 00/	14.1
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
Pakistan	1 284	2 531	2 548	2 757	6.2	2 109	9 286	5 902	6 4 1 4	-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	130 234	636 1 454	580 1 670	1 941	10.7	177	3 826	3 297	3 774	12.7
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
Taiikistan	9 505	134	41 008	43 / 02	12.1	57	453	289	09 07 9	13.1
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	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		
Guam	321	1 093	920				766	/12		
Kiribati	6	13				23	37			
Marshall Islands	3	3								
Micronesia (F.S.)	13	20								
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										
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
Tuvalu	0	2	29	30	3.4	10	44	39	30	2.2
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
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
Pacific island developing econ	2 044	9 441	9 315	9 /66	15.9	3 152	18 / 15	16 488 4 474	17 303	7.5
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
Africa	31 381	84 380	447 315	523 457	10.4	38 283	460 997	404 679	408 894	8.0
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 Other countries/areas	313 296 52 282	578 379	534 729 124 550	581 272	7.4	246 764	453 987	412 855	447 297	5.9
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							Im	ports b	y serv	ice					
	Tran	enort	Tra	vol	Finan	cial	Comp	outer	Trans	sport	Tra	avel	Fina	ncial	Con	nputer
		spon		VCI	i mai	ICIAI	and	IIT		pon			1 1114	Inciai	ar	nd IT
			% of t	total serv	vices exp	orts					% of	total ser	vices im	nports		
	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
Kvrovzstan	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		21		22		32.9		32.6		1.5		24	
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	
luvalu	3.2	40.0	36.5	74.0		5.4		0.0	49.7	07.4	26.9	10.0		0.0		
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
Atrica	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	7.4	40.4		0.0	30.2	30.1	24.7	00.4	3.1	4.5	0 -	4.0
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
Uner countries/areas	00.5	17.0	04.4	32.1		7.0			24.6	19.6	00 7	28.2			4.0	
world	22.5	19.0	31.1	23.1	0.2	7.0	2.3	5.6	20.8	22.0	28.7	23.2	3.2	3.4	1.9	3.0

#### III.21 Intraregional trade

	E	Exports of n	nerchandis	e to ASEAN		Im	ports of m	erchandise	from ASEA	N
-		% of exp	oorts of merch	nandise			% of im	ports of merc	handise	
-	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 exp	ports of merc	handise			% of im	ports of merc	handise	
	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 exp	ports of mercl	handise			% of im	ports of merc	handise	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009
ΑΡΤΑ	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 exp	ports of merch	handise			% of im	ports of merc	handise	
	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 s	stock				F	OI inflows				
	Million U	S dollars	% of (	DP		Million U	S 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 Hong Kong, China	1 435	1 437	10.8	11.9	61 028	67 54 341	50 621	2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0
Japan	203 372	200 141	4.2	433.2	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 Cambodia	4 637	5 169	41.2	47.9	549	260	239	533	9.2	10.0	7.3	2.9
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
Philippines	21 611	23 559	30.9	30.9 14.7	208	258	283	323 1 948	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.7
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	6739	8 050	4 500	4.1	9.5	8.9	4.8
South and South-West Asia	241 795	295 399	9.0 12.6	11.4	5 835	55 891	67 801 300	49 016	0.6	2.3	2.5	1.9
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
Nepal	127	166	1.1	1.3	0	6	12	39	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
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	-4 749	1 132	838 473	5.5	-14.4	9.7	9.8
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
Taiikistan	213 734	252 456	12.8	20.5	2714	55 073 360	75 461	38722	2.7	4.2	4.5	3.1
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	205 540	000.000	00.4	00.4	45.040	45 477	40 700	00 570	0.0	4.0	4.4	0.0
Australia Cook Islands	305 519	328 090	29.1	32.4	-28	45 477	46 7 22	22 572	-34.4	-0.2	4.4	2.2
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	144	140	104.0	100.0	10	0	0	0	26.4	C 5	4.4	17
Marshall Islands	141	0	0.0	0.0	125	-0	2	2	116 1	-0.5	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 Zoolond	3 230	4 184	35.5	45.1	-41	657	1 457	955	-1.2	7.3	16.0	10.3
Niue	7	7	40.0	57.0	0	0	4 995	0	2.5	2.0	5.0	0.5
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 0/1	28.9	38.8	98	96	-30	396	-0.7	1.5	-0.4	5.0
Solomon Islands	700	873	104.2	122.2	-2	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	<b>3 070 990</b>	<b>3 462 368</b>	17.3	19.4	171 292	411 763	<b>469 315</b>	<b>330 197</b>	1.9	2.7	2.6	1.9
LDC	20 441	22 270	14.4	14.3	1 019	2 554	20 333	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 Central Asia	150 709	193 687	9.6	12.0	4 661	32 198	48 038	38 390	0.8	2.2	3.1	2.4
Pacific island developing econ	9 999	12 209	35.0	43.5	217	1 302	1 899	1 863	3.8 1.7	5.4	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
Africa	413 134	514 759	24.5 27 4	20.7	9 829	63 092	72 179	58 565	1.9	2.4 4.9	2.1 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
World	410 808	493 299	20.0 25.3	30.5	1 312 678	2 099 973	92 476 1 770 873	1 114 189	2.8 4.1	0.4 3.8	0.3 2.9	5.7 1.9

#### III.23 Outward foreign investment

	F	DI outward	stock				FC	0 outflow				
	Million U	S dollars	% of C	GDP		Million U	S 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 DPR Korea	147 949	229 600	3.4	4.6	916	22 469	52 150	48 000	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.0
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
Republic of Korea	97 910	115 620	10.5	13.9	4 999	15 620	18 943	-90	0.0	1.5	2.0	-2.1
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
Malavsia	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
Timor-Leste	12 407	10 303	0.0	0.2	-20	2 850	2 300	0	0.0	0.0	0.9	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	62 451	77 207	0.0	0.0	514	17 233	18 499	14 897	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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 Sri Lanka	2 387	2 201	1.6	1.4	11	98	49	-14	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Turkev	13 745	14 790	1.9	2.4	868	2 104	2 532	1 551	0.3	0.2	0.2	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	2 1 4 2	41	-1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0
Kyrovzstan	18	15	2.3	0.2	4	3 142	0	-3	0.0	0.0	0.7	-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
Desifie	254.447	250 594	0.0	24.0	4.842	20 562	22 704	49.405	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Samoa	204 147	359 564	21.0	31.0	4 042	20 505	32 / 04	10 100	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.0
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 Franch Bolynosia	26	31	0.7	1.0	2	-6 14	-8	19	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
Guam	55	117	2.1	2.0	0	14	30	10	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
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
New Caledonia	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	7	87	41	0.0	0.0	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	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	0.0	0.0	0.0
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
Tuvalu	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	2	2	2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
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
SAARC	65 234	79 833	4.1	5.0	529	17 407	18 619	14 918	0.2	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	362 460	0.5	0.5	32	51 149	46	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper middle income countries	294 318	354 443	9.3	13.9	6 099	63 022	75 539	59 452	0.1	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
Latin America and Carib	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
North America	3 629 619	4 871 964	22.9	31.5	187 318	453 594	411 985	287 190	2.3	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

					OD	A receive	ed					
		Milli	on LIS dollar	re		% cha	nge per				<b>)</b>	
		IVIIII		5		anı	านm			/0 UI GDF		
	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	607	240	604	40	00.0	100.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Timor Losto	037	097	-312	-021	42	90.0	-100.7	0.5	72.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0
Viet Nam	835	1 681	270	2 552	1 5/18	-0.3	-30.0	4.0	5.1	3.5	2.8	4.1
		1001	2 511	2 332	1 540	1.0	-55.4	4.0	5.4	0.0	2.0	1.7
South and South-West Asia	5 655	4 570	11 350	14 283	4 310	25.8	-69.8	0.0	0.0	20.0	45.4	7.0
Argnanistan	213	1 1 7 2	3 965	4 865	1 010	22.7	-79.2	0.0	3.8	39.2	45.1	7.9
Bangladesh	71	52	1 5 1 5	2 001	57	30.1	-01.0	24.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.4
India	1 720	1 272	1 384	2 108	1 006	-3.7	-52.3	24.2	0.3	1.5	0.2	4.0
Inuia Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	187	130	102	2 100	59	-3.0	-30.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Maldives	58	10	37	54	3	45.2	-94.7	14.5	3.1	33	4.6	0.0
Nenal	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	21
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	45	10	07	07	0	0.0	70.5	00.0	00.0	04.0	40.0	1.0
Kiribati Marahall Jalanda	15	18	27	27	6	-0.2	-79.5	26.6	26.8	21.2	19.8	4.2
Microposio (E.S.)	39	102	5Z	53	0	2. I	-99.0	32.2	00.1 45.6	33.4	32.1	0.1
Nauru	3	102	26	34	1	-10.1	-99.0	6.5	43.0	110.6	75.2	2.1
New Caledonia	451	-	20	01		22.2	-30.2	12.4	14.7	110.0	10.2	2.2
New Zealand	401							12.4				
Niue	8	3	15	18	6	22.1	-69.2					
Northern Mariana Islands	-1	Ŭ			·							
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					
SAARU Control Asia	5 155	4 114	10 456	12 161	4 201	10.3	-05.5					
Denific island douglaning and	1 0/1	1 268	1 855	2 614	140	40.9	-69.9					
Facilic Island developing econ.	1 /9/	2 055	1 UZ4	10.507	2 206	20.0	-70.0					
Low income countries	3 342	2 955	11 606	10 507	5 626	20.2	-79.0					
Lower middle income countries	077	10 330	1 507	2 036	2020	0.9	-32.3					
High income countries	003	080	1 331	2 330	200							
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	12.0	00.4					
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 U	S dollars					% of	GDP		
	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	1995	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009
East and North-East Asia	641 350	632 556	<b>5 790</b> 5 495	11 089 10 680	<b>14 211</b> 13 557	14 324 13 693	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
DPR Korea	000	000	0 100	10 000	10 001	10 000	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong, China		1	1	4	0	4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan Macao China		1	53	60	63	65		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	03	27	25	21	17	13
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	01	77	07				10	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												
Viet Nam												
South and South-West Asia	13 227	21 585	34 384	54 674	72 062	74 932						
Afghanistan	10 221	21000	04 004	04 01 4		14002						
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	6 1 3 0	12 738	21 850	36 770	2 49 180	18 596	17	27	26	0.1	0.2	0.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	0 100	12 7 50	21000	50 110	43 100	40 000	1.7	2.1	2.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
Maldives												
Nepal	1 71 2	111	1 126	1 647	2 581	2 858	1.3	1.9	13.6	15.0	21.9	22.4
Sri Lanka	7712	1 075	4 277	5 992 2 502	2 918	3 330	2.4	1.5	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.4
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
Kazakhstan		95 64	94 56	132	120	56		0.3	0.1	2.4	2.4	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
lajikistan Turkmenistan			465	1 685	2 537	1 /42			20.1	59.8	81.7	35.0
Uzbekistan												
Pacific	45	36	224	332	292	250						
American Samoa												
Australia												
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												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Zealand			5	3	6	6			0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau Papua New Guinea			6	5	5	2			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Samoa	39		0	96	108	122	19.6		0.1	17.6	19.9	23.3
Solomon Islands			3	0	0	0			0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ionga			65	97	89				25.2	31.3	26.3	
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						
	1 395	2 257	5 679 16 211	8 483	11 811 21 347	13 644						
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						
Low income countries	45	2 249	6 4 5 7	10 775	292	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						
Atrica	7 622	8 703	29 096	39 743	44 701	35 874						
Latin America and Carib.	11 846	18 168	47 025	59 785	60 327	52 446						
North America												
Other countries/areas	2 417 48 785	3 360	9 142	10 913	12 296 272 575	10 754 249 104						
	.0.00											

#### III.26 Debt

		Debt s	ervice <sup>1</sup> Net external debt <sup>2</sup>											
	% of ex	ports of	goods s	ervices		Mi	llion US dol	ars			9	6 of GD	5	
	and i	income	from ab	road	1000	2000	2005	2008	2009	1000	2000	2005	2008	2000
Fast and North-Fast Asia	1990	2000	2005	2000	1 625 883	4 549 591	7 571 821	9 241 258	10 193 242	1990	2000	2005	2008	2009
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					4 500 040	1 000 0 10	7 050 100	0.005.004	0.404.005	50	00	455	477	407
Japan Macao China					1 536 219	4 323 240	7 050 130	8 625 804	9 464 935	50	93	155	1//	187
Mongolia		6.0	25			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	1.0	1 / 66	2 501	2 844	4 955	5 539	204	151	104	94	99
Myanmar	18.2	3.4	2.2	1.0	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	24.0	10.7	3.8	0.6	10 005	15 525	10 201	2 089	2 328	4.4	24	20	19	18
Bangladesh Bhutan	34.8	10.7	1.2	5.7	12 285	15 535	649	22 880	23 820	30	34 46	3Z 81	29	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	10.0	19.7	0.2	49 424	110 040	104 007	203 332	231 372	24	44	34	30	41
Armonia		7.5	10.1	4.2		186 321	287 613	3 406	515 343		60	33	28	35
Armenia Azerbaijan		5.2	3.2	0.7		1 328	2 043	4 315	4 935		25	15	29	11
Georgia		0.2		0.1		1 020	2010	1010	1000		20	10	U	
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
						4 633	4 282	3 983	4 109		34	31	4	12
					00.400	4 000	70 070	0 000	4103	-	44	0	10	12
American Samoa					23 422	00 328	12913	89 321	117 919		14	õ	1	10
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														
Marshall Islands														
Micronesia (F.S.)														
Nauru														
New Caledonia														
New Zealand						17 158	24 528	28 758	33 250		32	22	22	28
Nue 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
Ionga	3.5		1.1		44	65	80	89	105	38	35	31	26	31
Vanuatu	16	0.9	0.9		38	74	82	126	130	21	27	20	20	20
Asia and the Pasifie	16.6	7.0	5.0	26	2 000 290	E 424 064	0 622 262	10 021 474	11 922 620	20	62	70	62	69
	10.0	7.0	3.7	0.7	2 009 309	31 158	63 792	137 653	144 297	39	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	14.0	8.4	3.7	0.6		26 327	57 702	12/ //8	134 004		54	53	50	58
Low income countries	28.5	5.9	4.3	4.6		32 523	38 188	50 776	53 491		49	41	35	33
Lower middle income countries	20.0	1.1	0.1	U	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	0.	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	20.0	04.0	447	07	444 400	754 000	740 500	000 545	040.000	44			0.4	00
North America	20.6	21.8	14.7	0.7	441 198	151 080	140 598	090 515	912 980	41	30	28	21	23
Other countries/areas														

World <sup>1</sup> 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. <sup>2</sup> Japan, Republic of Korea, Australia and New Zealand data for net external debt are sourced from OECD. 236

#### IV.1 Mobile and fixed line phones

	Fixed telephone mainlines Mobile cellular subscriptions										
	Per	100 populat	ion	% change per annum	Per	100 popula	ition	% change per annum	% of	total subsc	ribers
	2000	2005	2009	05-09	2000	2005	2009	05-09	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
Hong Kong, China	2.2 57 9	4.Z	4.9	4.2	80.3	125.5	180.3	10.2	58.1	69.3	5.5 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
Cambodia	24.0	23.1	20.5	-1.0	29.0	8.0	44.8	15.4 55.9	54.1 80.9	73.5 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
Philippines	0.6	3.0	1.Z 7.4	2.3 19.1	0.0	0.3 40.7	1.1	40.5	4.7	20.3	47.0 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
Bangladesh	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0 9.2	0.0	4.3	39.2	55.4	36.2	92.3	98.9
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
Pakistan	2.1	3.3	2.0	-9.4	0.0	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 2.1	5.2	26.1	85.6 64.9	36.4	34.4	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
Uzbekistan	6.7	6.4 6.9	9.0 6.8	4.7	0.2	2.2	60.5	118.5	2.0	20.9	89.8
Pacific	39.6	36.8	31.8	-19	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 French Polynesia	22.6	21.0	20.3	5.0	0.8 16.8	24.9 47 1	75.1	32.9	38.9 42.6	69.2	82.4 79.3
Guam	48.0	38.9	36.9	0.0	17.5	58.1	11.0	14.0	26.8	59.9	10.0
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	18.6	-8.5	0.0	12.9	34.3	28.1	40.0	53.2	81.4
New Caledonia	24.1	23.9	27.3	5.1	23.5	58.1	84.9	11.8	40.0	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	64.0	21.2	12.5	46.8	65.0
Papua New Guinea	1.2	1.0	0.9	-2.5	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
Vanuatu	3.6	3.3	3.1	0.7	0.0	6.0	20.4 54 1	77.7	5.7	64.5	94.1
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
SAARC	10.1	13.2	13.1 2 Q	1.4	5.0	19.3	65.9 43.8	38.0 56.7	33.3	59.5 66.7	83.4 03.8
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
High income countries	51.3	47.4	40.5	-3.4	54.3	81.1	100.4	5.9	20.0	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
Other countries/areas	19 9	21.2	40.5	-4.8	21.8	09.9 46 1	90.7	23.0	52.3	54.3 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**

			Inter	net user	S		Fixed broadband internet subscribers					
		Per 1	00 popula	ation		% change		Per 1	00 popula	ition		% change
	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	05-09	2000	2005	2007	2008	2009	05-09
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 67.5	65.5 74.8	67.2	69.7 78.4	5.6	6.6	24.4	27.6	28.3	29.3	5.4
Macao, China	13.9	35.3	48.0	50.0	50.9	12.3	0.7	14.1	22.4	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
	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	134.0
Lao PDR	0.9	0.9	1.7	3.7	4.9	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	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
Thailand	36.9	14.9	19.8	23.6	25.4	5.0 15.3	1.0	15.4	19.5	21.5	23.7	75.4
Timor-Leste	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.1
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	
India	0.4	3.8	5.8 3.9	6.4 4 3	7.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	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 Turkey	3.9	16.1	29.9	35.8	37.9	25.4	0.0	2.3	6.8	0.5	8.9	41.6
North and Central Asia	1.5	11 /	18.7	21.2	26.3	23.5	0.0	0.7	2 /	47	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
Russian Federation	2.0	15.2	24.0	26.5	28.6	41.3	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.1	00.0
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	46.9	62.0	69.6	70.0	70.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	22.0	00.7	26.7
Cook Islands	40.0	25.8	25.2	25.0	29.8	5.3 4 7	0.0	9.9	4.5	23.9	23.7	20.7
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 Marehall Islands	1.8	4.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	20.5	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	
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
Northern Mariana Islands	20.3	47.4	02.0	04.3	12.0	0.3	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
Tonga	2.5	0.9 5.0	7.2	2.0	8.1	25.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	49.5
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	24.4	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.8	57.9 48.5
SAARC	0.4	2.6	4.2	4.6	5.3	22.0	0.0	0.4	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 15.7	10.3 23.6	13.5 26 3	10.8 29.1	31.3 17.5	0.0	1.3	∠.3 3.3	∠.9 5.1	3.7 65	32.2 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
Other countries/areas	44.0	16.8	25.0	27 7	30.3	4.4	2.7	4.2	23.7	25.7	20.8	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		Rail	lway passe	etre	Port container traffic			
		Million	ton-km			Million pas	senger-km		Millior	n TEU	
Frederick Name Frederic	1995	2005	2008	2009	1995	2005	2007	2008	2007	2008	
China	1 287 420	1 966 620	2 554 663 2 511 804	2 503 142 2 523 917	354 261	583 320	689 618	772 834	104.25	115.06	
DPR Korea											
Hong Kong, China	24 747	21 900	23 032	22 100	248 993	239 246	252 579	255 865	24.00	24.49	
Macao, China	24 141	21 300	20 002	22 100	240 333	203 240	202 019	200 000	13.05	10.73	
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	1/.//	
South-East Asia Brunei Darussalam	10 591	12 933	12 811		32 157	40 514		29 308	63.63	67.89	
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 4 1 6	1 178	1 350	1.384	1 270	1 181	2 193	2 268	14.83	15 74	
Myanmar					. 2. 0	1 101	2.000	2 200	11100	1011 1	
Philippines	6				220				4.34	4.47	
Thailand	3 242	4 037	3 161		12 975	9 195		8 037	27.94 6.20	29.92	
Timor-Leste	0112		0.101		12010	0 100		0.001	0.20	0.00	
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	
Bangladesh	689	896	870		3 333	4 340	4 164	5 609	0.98	1 07	
Bhutan	000	000	010		0 000	1010	1101	0 000	0.00	1.01	
India	270 489	407 398	521 371	551 448	326 197	575 702	694 764	769 956	7.38	6.62	
Maldives	11 870	19 127	21 829	20 540	7 294	11 149	12 549	13 900	1.72	2.00	
Nepal											
Pakistan	5 077	4 796	6 187	6 187	18 904	23 045	25 621	24 731	1.94	1.94	
Turkey	8 5 1 6	8 939	10 104	9 681	5 797	4 082 5 036	5 553	4 767 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		0.22	
Armenia	403	654			165	30		27			
Azerbaijan	2 409	6 407	10 021	7 592	791	789	1 109	1 047			
Kazakhstan	1 240	171 855	214 907	197 302	371	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	
Turkmenistan	2 115	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	26 604	46 164	61 089	62 083		1 200	1 300	1 526	6 20	6 1 /	
Cook Islands	20 004	40104	01000	02 000		1200	1 000	1 020	0.20	0.14	
Fiji											
Guam											
Kiribati											
Marshall Islands											
Nauru											
New Caledonia											
New Zealand	3 202				366				2.31	2.30	
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau											
Samoa											
Solomon Islands											
Tonga											
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											
ASEAN	10 591	12 033	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	
Pacific island developing econ		205 313	205 272	248 123		17 016	19 365	20 245			
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	
High income countries	68 391	2 002 700	2 058 211 95 687	2 101 804 93 456	207 269 278 651	271 540	208 428 285 484	289 416	24.19 96.97	26.26 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	
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 rai	lway per 1	,000 km² la	and area	Km of r	oad per 1,	000 km² laı	nd area		% of r	oads	
	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 DPR Korea	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.5	110 231	150 259	371	384	57	64	44.1 2.8	49.6
Hong Kong, China					201	200	212		100.0	0.4	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	10	10	10	10	27	20			100.0	100.0		
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	120		45.1	57.1	13 /	
Malavsia	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.1	164	202	129		70.0	76.2	13.4	
Myanmar	5.1				38	43			10.9	11.4		
Philippines	1.6	1.6		1.6	538	676	4 700		07.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Singapore	7.6	8.0		87	4 1/6	4 584	4 700	4 / 44	97.1	98.5	100.0	100.0
Timor-Leste	7.0	0.0		0.7	141		552		55.5	30.5		
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			77 1	9.5		
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	11 /	10.1	10.1	10.1	210	92 311	338		37.5	56.0	65 /	
Sri Lanka	23.2	10.1	10.1	23.3	1 483	511	330		54.0	50.0	05.4	
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	22.0	25.6	21.0	25.4	630	332	202		02.0		20.6	
Kazakhstan	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	59	295	293	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			65	4.4	213	198			71.6	Q1 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					167	188			44 5	49.2		
French Polynesia					101	100			11.0	10.2		
Guam												
Kiribati						827						
Micronesia (F.S.)						343			15.9	17.5		
Nauru						010			1010			
New Caledonia	15.0				0.50			0.50				
New Zealand	15.3				352	350	355	356	57.0	62.8	65.6	65.4
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea					41	43			3.2	3.5		
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 67	<b>192</b>	246	248	44.1			
LDC	7.0				143	163			44.1	17.6		
ASEAN				4.2	173	234			36.8	-		
ECO	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	133	040	156	00.4		40.0	72.7	
SAARC Central Asia	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.2	519	816	834	834	63.6	43.6		
Pacific island developing econ.		0.2	0.5	0.0	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			70.0	
Upper middle income countries	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	2/7	257	81	263	37.6	415	/9.8 41.9	41.8
Africa	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.4	58	73	200	200	24.9	-11.0	-11.3	41.0
Europe		47.1	45.7	45.9	971	1 062				82.9		
Latin America and Carib.	4.4	40.0	6.1	6.1	141	154			18.0	16.8		
North America Other countries/areas	12.4	10.3	15.5	15.6	387	407			46.6	38.8		
World	8.3	8.1	9.1	9.1	199	225			42.5	50.0		

#### IV.5 Asian highway

	Prim	nary	Clas	ss I	Clas	s II	Clas	s III	Below Class III		Total	
-	Kı	m	Kr	n	K	n	Kr	n	K	m	K	ím
	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 DPR Korea	4 140	14 859	189	2 076	2 749	6 280 15	2 008	3 460	1 443	32	25 929	26 707
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	492	0	15	0	0	0	220	1 320	1402
Japan	1 111	1 111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 111	1 111
Macao, China	0	0	0	0	440	1 2 4 2	245	110	2 501	2 050	1 206	1 221
Republic of Korea	466	466	197	255	244	1 343	345 0	0	3 501	2 000	4 200	4 32 1 907
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
	335	409	18	592	1 600	3 219	1 965	1 967	0	107	3 952	4 254
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
Thailand	182	182	2 572	3 049	1 226	1 723	1 128	155	0	2	5 112	5 111
Timor-Leste	102	102	2012	0 0 10	1 220	1720	1 120	100	Ū	-	0 112	0 111
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
India	0	90	484	4 069	0	1 675	10 869	5 699	101	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	1 426	311	352	1 003	949	12	8	1 326	1 314
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	430	269	355	2 509	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 Kazakhstan	0	0	72	52	788	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
Lizbekistan	0	0	255	1 195	765	1 101	2 180	670	328	24	2 204	2 204
Pacific	-	-								-		
American Samoa												
Australia												
Cook Islands												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands Micropesia (E.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand												
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
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC Control Agin												
Pacific island developing econ.												
Low income countries												
Lower middle income countries												
Upper middle income countries												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America and Carib.												
Other countries/areas												
World												

#### IV.6 Passenger cars; Road traffic deaths

		Passenger cars	;	Road traffic deaths					
	F 2002	Per 1,000 populatio 2003	n 2007	Number 2007	Per 100,000 population 2007				
East and North-East Asia	51	53	55	234 095	15.3				
China	8	10	22	220 783	16.7				
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 Brunei Darusselam	330	305	<b>41</b> 649	102 573 54	17.9				
Cambodia	350	555	043	1 749	12.8				
Indonesia			42	37 438	16.1				
Lao PDR			2	1 075	18.1				
Malaysia	211	225	C	6 282	23.2				
Philippines	10	4	11	17 557	24.3 19.8				
Singapore	97	97	113	214	4.7				
Thailand	52	54		12 492	18.4				
Timor-Leste			40	186	17.5				
Viet Nam			13	14 104	16.6				
South and South-West Asia	10	10	15	<b>311 126</b>	18.3				
Bandladesh			1	20.038	13.9				
Bhutan	12		30	95	13.8				
India	7	8		196 445	16.7				
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	24	5	13	25 491	35.7				
Nepal	3	5	10	50 4 245	18.4				
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	40	10	96	417	13.6				
Georgia	43	49	95	737	12.5				
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				
Turkmenistan			29	951	14.4				
Uzbekistan			01	2 644	10.0				
Pacific		416	433	3 191	9.2				
American Samoa									
Australia		524	545	1 616	7.7				
Cook Islands	95	00	110	6	30.2				
Fiji French Polynesia	00	90	115	59	7.1				
Guam									
Kiribati			99	7	7.4				
Marshall Islands			10	1	1.9				
Nauru			10	1	9.8				
New Caledonia					0.0				
New Zealand	613	574	615	423	10.0				
Niue									
Palau				3	14 9				
Papua New Guinea			6	901	14.1				
Samoa				24	13.2				
Solomon Islands				84	16.9				
Tuvalu				1	0.8 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	27		41	102 387	17.9				
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	10	10	5	51 371	16.9				
Lower middle income countries	12	13	135	549 483 83 686	17.1 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				
Other countries/areas		470	440	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		
-	1000	2000	2008	1990	Tho:	usand tons	of oil equiva	lent	2008	1000	2000	2008	
East and North East Asia	1990	2000	2000	1990	2000	2000	14 750	16.076	2000	1390	2000	2000	
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	000	0.001	12 200	1 560	563	405	12 100	11000	12 220	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 Masaa Ohina	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 Melovoia	CE A	1 576	2 112	4 945	10 490	14 116		4	15	1 915	10.400	14 206	
Myanmar	30	66	64	4 043	1 105	1 082		4	15	4 043	1 109	14 300	
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	400	047	40.4	4 050	0.040	7 700	40	04	4.4	4 440	0.000	0.074	
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	
Bandladesh	92	127	219	394	740	1 800	52	109	212	544	996	2 299	
Bhutan	02	121	210	001	110	1000	02	100	212	011	000	2 200	
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	17	57	70	110	200	200	0	4	4	444	270	200	
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	200	22	200	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	1 202	15	41	1 168	2 7 4 5	4 226	1014	49	30	1 335	358	635 E 19E	
Kyrgyzstan	88	39	443	1 040	168	4 3 3 0	1014	409	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	2 4 9 5	4 269	5 182	18 710	22 330	23 376	714	750	861	21 111	25 657	27 611	
Cook Islands	2 100	1200	0 102	10110	22 000	20070	,	100	001	21 111	20 001	27 011	
Fiji													
French Polynesia													
Guam													
Marshall Islands													
Micronesia (F.S.)													
Nauru													
New Caledonia			=.				_						
New Zealand	729	893	11/4	2 607	3721	4 288	5	8	8	2 961	4 183	4 /45	
Northern Mariana Islands													
Palau													
Papua New Guinea													
Samoa													
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	
	138	269	387	926	2 401	3 571				1 076	2 662	4 107	
ECO	3.077	3 697	5 541	30 121	49 002	70 710		1 1 2 8	1 1/15	32 553 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	17 501	47 407	10 107	3 958	3 420	5 120	
Lower middle income countries	0 814 21 222	14 44 1	∠o 005 17 070	10 243 83 511	82 019	∠∠5 940 116 219	1/ 501	5 672	6 5/2	1/10 761	107 511 125 119	∠10 594 171 107	
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	2000	0.02	5.10	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	
Other countries/arcas	81 045 10 662	92 838	82 489	424 366	529 978	302 511 85 119	12 826	12 205	12 /95	530 687	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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from transport by transport type

	Aviation				Road			Total				
-						Million tons	s of CO <sub>2</sub>					
=	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008
East and North-East Asia	35	<b>63</b>	90	<b>290</b>	<b>445</b>	618 330	47.0	<b>47.6</b>	34.0	380 117	<b>566</b>	<b>770</b>
DPR Korea	3	10	30	5	2	1	44.0	43.7	32.3	5	210	455
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	02	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	2	0	0	20	1	1				30	1	1
Lao PDR	2	3	1	29	50	09				32	03	70
Malaysia	2	5	6	14	31	41				14	31	42
Myanmar	0	0	0	1	3	3	0.0			1	3	3
Singapore	2	3 18	22	12	21	20	0.0			14	25	23
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	03	0.7	2	3	7
Bhutan	0	0			2	5	0.2	0.0	0.7	2	5	,
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
Nenal	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	1	3	2	5			0.2	3	2	1
Georgia	1	0	0	3	1	2	0.1	0.0	0.2	4	1	2
Kazakhstan	4	1	1	12	8	13	1.4	0.9	1.3	14	9	14
Kyrgyzstan	54	0	25	152	101	122	19.7	6.5	6.0	3	199	243
Taiikistan	0	0	0	1	0	0	10.7	0.0	0.0	230	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	7	13	15	55	65	68	17	1.8	2.0	61	74	80
Cook Islands	'	15	15		00	00	1.7	1.0	2.0	01	74	00
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
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												
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	00.0	00.0	02.0	34	26	36
LDC	0	1	1	3	7	10				3	8	12
ASEAN	17	38	51	90	172	217		20	3.0	97	185	230
SAARC	9	11	18	82	145	163	15.2	2.0	8.5	100	126	177
Central Asia	6	3	5	33	20	29		- 10	1.6	36	26	36
Pacific island developing econ.					_							
Low income countries	20	1	2	11 227	9 301	13	60.9	52.1	41.0	12	10	15 812
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	47.0	40.5	40.0	107	153	212
Latin America and Carib	99	142	168 41	785	887	953 474	17.6	12.5	12.3	853	958	1 032
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

Tronscards         Tronscards         Tronscards         Tronscards         Tronscards           East and form: Sear Aara*         41 313         61 348         55 329         59 4205         50 4205         50 4205         50 4205         50 4205         50 4205         50 4205         50 4205         50 420			Inbound	tourism – /	Arrivals		Outbound tourism – Departures						
Protect of the sector of th				Thousands						Thousands	6		
East and North-East Asia         41 33         58 349         45 338         99 359         99 365         55 64         45 20         77 3         10 22         45 44         47 65           Ching         0.00         31 22         45 84         47 65         50 20         50 70         50 20         55 45 20         77 30         10 20         51 71         10 24         45 44         47 65         50 20         50 70         70 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         77 70         70 70         77 70         70 70         77 70         70 70         70 70         70 70         70 70         70 70         70 70         70 70         70 70         70 70         70		1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	1995	2000	2005	2008	2009	
Chem         20         0.04         31.29         46.80         50.143         50.67         55.063         45.00         1.47.3         17.200         81.514         41.544         47.500           Apara         3.345         4.757         6.723         6.724         7.200         81.511         1.858         7.800         8.511         1.858         7.815         7.320         8.511         1.858         7.815         7.320         8.511         1.858         7.815         7.820         8.511         1.858         7.815         7.820         7.815         7.820         7.815         7.840         7.815         7.840         7.815         7.840         7.815         7.840         7.815         7.840         7.815         7.840         7.815         7.840         7.815         7.840         7.815         7.840         7.840         7.817         7.720         7.840	East and North-East Asia *	41 313	58 349	85 939	100 939	98 045	111 571						
Link Mode China         8         8         4         4         77         77         78	China	20 034	31 229	46 809	53 049	50 875	55 665	4 520	10 473	31 026	45 844	47 656	
Seven         State         State <th< td=""><td>DPR Korea Hong Kong, China</td><td></td><td>8 814</td><td>14 773</td><td>17 320</td><td>16 926</td><td>20.085</td><td></td><td></td><td>72 300</td><td>81 911</td><td>81 958</td></th<>	DPR Korea Hong Kong, China		8 814	14 773	17 320	16 926	20.085			72 300	81 911	81 958	
Maces. China         4 202         5 197         0 014         10 610         10 610         10 610         10 603         11 958         4 46         313         5 20         10 80         314           Repulse of Nores         3 733         5 22         6 023         6 036         7 78         6 778         3 73         5 20         10 80         9 44           Repulse of Nores         3 733         5 200         6 224         7 78         6 778         3 31         4 1         568         766         500           Carmonia         4 20         5 064         500         6 224         7 205         7 73         <	Japan	3 345	4 757	6 728	8 351	6 790	8 611	15 298	17 819	17 404	15 987	15 446	
Accession         137         338         448         453         453         453         562         10.080         10.080         0.494           Berner Carries and	Macao, China	4 202	5 197	9 014	10 610	10 402	11 926	46	144	295	229	206	
Telope on Notes 1 720 3 242 0 0 38 0 10 0 0 15 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 10 0 0 17 9 0 0 10 0 0 17 9 0 0 10 0 0 17 9 0 0 10 0 1	Mongolia Ropublic of Koroa	2 753	5 3 2 2	339 6.023	6 801	433	456	3 810	5 508	10.080	11 006	0.404	
Butue di aurasiani         Absol         A 100         A 28         0         228         M 37         Di tria           Cambodin         1333         2.006         2.906         3.01         1.41         668         7.66         3.00           Las PDR         00         00         1072         2.206         1.206         2.906         3.01         1.66         5.02         1.206         1.206         2.906         3.01         1.66         5.02         1.206         1.206         2.906         3.01         1.722         2.206         3.01         1.726         2.906         3.01         1.802	South East Asia	29 400	26 076	49 542	64 750	62 095	60 649	3019	5 508	10 000	11 990	5 4 5 4	
Gamaobai         1333         2001         2.0466         2.390         31         41         688         768         5468         548         748         748         744         558         544         748         748         748         748         748         748         748         748         748         748         748         748         744         748         744         748         747         757         224         743         748         744         744         748         747         757         248         757         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758         758	Brunei Darussalam	20 400	30 070	126	226	157	09 0 10						
Indexesia         4.24         5.054         5.052         6.234         7.003         1.782         2.06         4.106         5.466         5.053           Marking         7.494         10.22         2.234         2.234         2.457         2.042         2.042         2.042         2.042         3.03         0.17         3.520         1.515         1.670         2.140         3.521         1.515         1.670         1.616         1.606         1	Cambodia			1 333	2 001	2 046	2 399	31	41	568	786	340	
Marting         7.469         10         222         10         411         22.062         22.468         24.77         20.442         50.32           Philippines         1700         1982         20.33         1313         317         35.20         1.151         17.02         1.108         1.008         3.908         4.355           Singapore         6.070         6.002         7.077         7.778         7.488         9.181         2.264         4.44         5.150         3.908         4.355           Vort Nam         1.316         2.140         3.478         1.420         1.707         6.000         1.100         1.000         3.047         3.908         4.355           South and South-West Asis         4.233         2.047         5.000         5.000         4.110         7.10         0.75         2.248           Bangledesh         1.561         1.91         2.02         1.92         1.000         2.02         1.100         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007         1.007 <t< td=""><td>Indonesia</td><td>4 324</td><td>5 064</td><td>5 002</td><td>6 234</td><td>6 324</td><td>7 003</td><td>1 782</td><td>2 205</td><td>4 106</td><td>5 486</td><td>5 053</td></t<>	Indonesia	4 324	5 064	5 002	6 234	6 324	7 003	1 782	2 205	4 106	5 486	5 053	
Mysima         117         208         222         193         243         311         U           Singapore         6 070         0.022         7079         7778         7488         9 181         2181         4144         5139         8070         8.828         8.828         8.5861           Timanal         6 502         9 577         11567         14150         14157         1542         1102         1404         5139         8.828         5139         1127         1778         7488         9 181         208         128         7444         500         7478         7488         11070         7488         747         500         748         749         748         749         748         749	Malavsia	7 469	10 222	16 431	22 052	23 646	24 577	20 642	30 532				
Philippines 1760 1962 2063 3139 3017 3520 1015 107 2144 510 6828 6961 Processes 4 200 6022 7079 778 748 18 10 162 102 100 3047 308 433 Ver Nam 1351 2140 3478 4233 3747 5000 South and South-West Asia 423 065 1116 177 5000 South and South-West Asia 423 065 1116 177 875 2284 Philippines 156 209 467 287 800 1128 177 875 2284 Philippines 315 467 389 467 287 800 1128 177 875 2284 Philippines 315 467 385 883 686 792 33 242 77 123 Natalway 315 467 385 883 686 792 33 242 77 123 Natalway 315 467 335 863 683 6972 33 242 77 123 Natalway 315 467 335 863 683 6972 33 242 77 123 Natalway 315 467 335 863 683 6792 33 242 77 123 Natalway 315 467 335 863 683 6792 33 242 77 123 Natalway 303 875 844 375 500 510 510 510 501 503 1109 109 153 Three 315 467 335 863 1686 2792 33 242 77 123 Natalway 7083 9585 20273 24954 25506 27000 3981 524 8246 9870 10483 Three 316 1128 1770 875 2284 83 446 674 504 504 524 777 964 993 Turkey 7083 9586 20273 24594 2550 827000 3981 524 1270 964 993 Turkey 7083 9586 20273 24594 2550 827000 3981 524 128 1830 516 528 Azaebalan 43 35 347 386 149 1430 1436 1435 123 1830 518 528 1830 Carebalan 52 45 337 564 310 140 1430 1435 123 1830 518 528 183 Carebalan 42 47 201 751 120 1453 Turkey 173 241 224 148 319 558 575 864 111 20 518 1980 11458 Turkendia 12 45 337 569 568 5564 2550 2270 3981 524 127 21 153 120 1428 1830 538 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 12	Myanmar	117	208	232	193	243	311						
Shingkont         0.000         0.007         0.007         0.004         0.000	Philippines	1 760	1 992	2 623	3 139	3 017	3 520	1 615	1 670	2 144	6 000	6.064	
Times, saise         To         10         27         10         10         100	Thailand	6 952	9 579	11 567	14 584	14 150	15 842	1 820	4 444	3 047	3 908	4 535	
Viet Nam         1 351         2 140         3 3 478         4 236         3 747         5 050           South and South Need South	Timor-Leste	0 002	0 01 0		19	27	10 0 12	1 020		0011	0 000		
South and South-West Asia         4 233         6 085         8 1.47         10 256         9 888         11 70           Bringlodein         156         199         204         4 47         287         8.30         1 128         1 767         275         254           Bringlodein         154         2 544         3 919         5 234         5 534         1 000         2 28         47         1 128         1 767         1 28         1 067           Iran (islemic Rep. of)         449         1 342         1 889         2 034         1 000         1 000         1 28         77         1 23           Nepsl         383         464         375         500         510         1 000         1 28         72         1 66         987           String         7 103         906         20 273         24 69         27 000         3 981         5 284         8 240         9 870         10 433           Amendamet Asia         1471         3 143         3 143         1443         1443         1443         1443         1445         1328         1328         1280         1280         1282         1283         1281         1283         1281         1281         1281	Viet Nam	1 351	2 140	3 478	4 236	3 747	5 050						
Argunalisation       159       208       447       267       260       1 128       1 767       875       2 2 2 42         India       2 124       2 649       3 1919       5 283       5 168       5 584       3 0.00       2 428       77       128       1 100       2 2 58         India       2 124       2 649       3 1919       5 283       5 168       5 584       3 0.00       2 42       77       123         Matchwes       315       4 467       3 55       6 53       6 568       7 52       3 24       77       7 123         Meal       3 33       4 57       7 38       2 33       6 568       7 52       6 44       7 187       7 7 123         Mean       2 7 000       3 381       5 284       5 244       5 244       7 7 7 906       6 53         Stankin       2 7 7       9 50       1 290       1 500       2 033       2 188       1 28       5 16       5 66         Arran       1 471       3 143       3 447       3 183       3 333       1 427       3 103       2 12       1 128       1 565       5 56         Arran       2 10       1 220       1 230       1 220       1 221	South and South-West Asia *	4 233	6 085	8 147	10 256	9 888	11 070						
Brutan         15         8         14         28         23         27         100	Afghanistan Bangladesh	156	199	208	467	267		830	1 1 2 8	1 767	875	2 254	
India         2 124         2 649         3 9 19         5 283         5 188         5 584         3 068         4 1067         1008         1067           Maidwes         315         467         395         683         666         792         33         42         77         723           Maidwes         315         467         395         683         666         792         33         42         77         723           Stanka         333         464         375         500         510         100         155         537         561         593         514         524         5246         524         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247         5247 </td <td>Bhutan</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>28</td> <td>23</td> <td>27</td> <td>000</td> <td>1 120</td> <td>1707</td> <td>010</td> <td>2 204</td>	Bhutan	5	8	14	28	23	27	000	1 120	1707	010	2 204	
if an (samic kop. d)         469         1.342         1.889         2.034         1.000         2.286           Negal	India	2 124	2 649	3 919	5 283	5 168	5 584	3 056	4 4 16	7 185	10 868	11 067	
Hendit         152<	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	489	1 342	1 889	2 034	656	702	1 000	2 286	77	122		
Pakistan         378         557         798         823         865         914           SritLarka         403         400         559         237.02         2984         25.56         27.000         5981         52.4         72.7         9870         966         9633           Turkey         7.08         95.66         20.27.3         2.984         25.56         27.000         3.981         5.24         72.7         9.870         10.433           Armenia         12         45         3.19         5.53         5.75         6.64         1.111         2.29         5.16         5.26         72.33         12.87         10.01         5.243         1.800         5.243         1.800         5.243         1.800         5.243         1.800         5.243         1.800         1.813         1.833         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.812         1.813         1.814         1.813         1.814         1.813         1.814         1.813         1.814         1.813         1.814         1.813         1.812         1.181         1.812         1.181	Nepal	363	464	375	500	510	192	100	155	373	561	589	
Shi Lanka       403       400       548       448       654       654       527       524       524       527 <th52< th="">       523       <th53< th=""> <th< td=""><td>Pakistan</td><td>378</td><td>557</td><td>798</td><td>823</td><td>855</td><td>914</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<></th53<></th52<>	Pakistan	378	557	798	823	855	914						
Linkey         7 / 63         9 / 566         20 / 2/3         24 / 994         27 / 000         3 / 56         5 / 264         6 / 20 / 10 / 033           Amenia         12         45         3 / 19         558         5 / 75         664         111         269         5 / 16         526           Avarbaijan         85         1 / 10         1 / 403         1 / 405         1 / 302         1 / 500         2 / 32         3 / 15         6 / 27         1 / 100         1 / 100         1 / 403         3 / 417         3 / 14         3 / 417         3 / 143         3 / 303         2 / 28 / 30         2 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 28 / 30         1 / 30	Sri Lanka	403	400	549	438	448	654	504	524	727	966	963	
Ammenia         12         45         313         568         972         644         111         260         518         528           Axmenia         65         337         600         1409         1409         1405         1405         1405         1405         1405         1205         1205         1607         1527         1807         1527         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1521         1807         1807         1521         1807		7 083	9 586	20 273	24 994	25 506	27 000	3 981	5 284	8 246	9870	10 493	
Azertalian         B61         1400         1200         200         1200         120 <th< td=""><td>Armenia</td><td>12</td><td>45</td><td>319</td><td>558</td><td>575</td><td>684</td><td></td><td>111</td><td>269</td><td>516</td><td>526</td></th<>	Armenia	12	45	319	558	575	684		111	269	516	526	
Georgia         85         387         560         1 290         1 500         2 0.33         228         315         877         1 872         1 880           Kazakhstan         1 471         3 143         3 447         3 143         3 349         1 247         201         1 521           Kygyzstan         36         59         3 19         2 435         2 147         3         242         477         201         1 521           Tajkistan         4         -         21 329         18 371         28 416         36 538         -           Turkmenistan         92         302         242         1 069         1 215         217         52         1 150           American Samoa         34         44         98         5101         100 37         1 800         1 417         3 13         12           Cok Islands         48         73         88         95         101         102         6         9         1 3<1	Azerbaijan	12	10	861	1 409	1 430	1 495		1 326	1 830	2 162	020	
Aczansian       14/1       3 143       3 447       3 118       3 393       1.247       3 0.04       5 243         Kussian Federation       2135       2.147       2132       1837       22.416       36 558       5         Russian Federation       2137       22.416       36 558       2       178       33       5       5       5       7       178       33       3       12       2117       78       33       3       12       2117       78       33       3       12       2       1069       1215       2117       752       1150       5       772       1150       7	Georgia	85	387	560	1 290	1 500	2 033	228	315	857	1 872	1 980	
Raispin Federation       Col       Col <thcol< th="">       Col       Col<td>Kyrayzstan</td><td>36</td><td>14/1</td><td>3 143</td><td>3 447</td><td>3 118</td><td>3 393</td><td>42</td><td>1 247</td><td>3 004</td><td>5 243</td><td></td></thcol<>	Kyrayzstan	36	14/1	3 143	3 447	3 118	3 393	42	1 247	3 004	5 243		
Tarkine island         14         6           Turkine island         216         3         12         217         572         1150           Pacific *         8 083         9 632         10 982         11103         10 917         11 580         40         41         55           American Samoa         34         44         1982         11 103         10 917         11 580         40         41         55           Cock Islands         46         726         4931         5489         5565         5101         102         6         9         13         12           Fiji         3138         292         5465         5564         1060         154         63         109         124         128           Finch Polynesia         172         225         128         1142         1053         1196         112         119           Micronesia (F.S.)         21         19         2         117         9         2         2         128         1197           Naru         1409         1799         2383         2458         2525         920         128         1197           Naru         2         2         2 </td <td>Russian Federation</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>010</td> <td>2 400</td> <td>2 171</td> <td></td> <td>21 329</td> <td>18 371</td> <td>28 416</td> <td>36 538</td> <td></td>	Russian Federation	00	00	010	2 400	2 171		21 329	18 371	28 416	36 538		
Turkmenistan         218         3         12         21         78         33           Pacific*         8083         9 652         10 962         11 103         10 917         11 580         77         57.2         1 500           American Samoa         34         44         24         0.0         91.1         1500         78         33         12         0.0         11 103         0.0         1         35         7           American Samoa         344         44         24	Tajikistan		4						6				
Dial       3.2       3.02       2.44       1.03       1.101       1.101       1.101       1.102       6       9       1.3       1.3       1.22       1.26       1.103       1.103       1.103       1.103       1.103       1.103       1.103       1.101       1.101       1.101       1.103       1.101       1.103       1.101       1.103       1.101 <t< td=""><td>Turkmenistan</td><td>218</td><td>302</td><td>242</td><td>1.069</td><td>1 215</td><td></td><td>21</td><td>78 217</td><td>33 572</td><td>1 150</td><td></td></t<>	Turkmenistan	218	302	242	1.069	1 215		21	78 217	33 572	1 150		
Partinic       Dota	Pacific *	9 092	0.622	10 092	11 103	10.017	11 590		217	512	1 150		
Australia       3 726       4 931       5 7499       5 586       5 584       5 885       2 2 19       3 498       4 756       5 808       6 285         Cock Islands       44       73       88       95       101       102       6       9       13       13       12         Fig       318       224       545       585       542       632       68       83       109       124       125         French Polynesia       172       252       208       196       160       154       63       63       564       63       63       566       57       63       66       57       65       57       4       4       5       566       57       66       122       119       78       78       78       2458       2525       920       1283       1872       1965       1917       191       142       122       12       12       190       25       25       920       128       1872       1965       1917       191       18       375       18       182       1965       1917       191       12       14       12       12       12       12       12       19       25 <td>American Samoa</td> <td>34</td> <td>44</td> <td>24</td> <td>11103</td> <td>10 917</td> <td>11 300</td> <td>40</td> <td>41</td> <td>35</td> <td></td> <td></td>	American Samoa	34	44	24	11103	10 917	11 300	40	41	35			
Cock Islands         48         73         88         95         101         102         6         9         13         13         12           Fiji         318         294         545         555         542         632         68         83         109         124         125           Guam         1382         1287         1228         1142         1053         1196         6         5           Marshall Islands         6         5         9         6         5         7 <td>Australia</td> <td>3 726</td> <td>4 931</td> <td>5 499</td> <td>5 586</td> <td>5 584</td> <td>5 885</td> <td>2 519</td> <td>3 498</td> <td>4 756</td> <td>5 808</td> <td>6 285</td>	Australia	3 726	4 931	5 499	5 586	5 584	5 885	2 519	3 498	4 756	5 808	6 285	
Init       513       2.24       542       542       542       542       542       543       553       103       124       1253         Guam       1362       1287       1228       1142       1053       1196       154       63       5         Kiribati       3       5       5       4       4       4       5       5       5       44       4       5         Marshall Islands       6       5       9       6       5       5       6       112       119         New Caledonia       86       110       101       104       99       99       59       69       96       112       119         New Caledonia       86       110       101       104       99       99       59       69       96       112       119         New Caledonia       86       110       101       104       99       99       59       69       96       112       12       197         Northern Mariana Islands       669       517       498       383       345       375       2       5       5       6       122       129       161       52       53	Cook Islands	48 318	73	88 545	95 585	101 542	102	6	9	13	13	12	
Guam         1362         1227         1228         1142         1053         1196           Kiribati         3         5         5         4         4         5           Marshall Islands         6         5         9         6         5           Marshall Islands         6         5         9         6         5           Neuro         21         19         26         5         9         69         96         112         119           New Caledonia         86         110         101         104         99         99         59         69         96         112         119           New Zeladod         1409         17.78         23.83         24.59         24.58         5.5         6         1         2         2         2         2           Northern Mariana Islands         669         517         498         388         345         375         5         5         6         120         124         147         51         52         53         44           Solomon Islands         11         1         2         2         2         3         2         1412         14         19 <td>French Polynesia</td> <td>172</td> <td>254</td> <td>208</td> <td>196</td> <td>160</td> <td>154</td> <td>63</td> <td>00</td> <td>103</td> <td>124</td> <td>125</td>	French Polynesia	172	254	208	196	160	154	63	00	103	124	125	
Kirbati       3       5       5       4       4       5         Marshall Islands       6       5       9       6       5         Nauru       7       21       19       26       7         Nauru       7       21       19       26       7         New Caledonia       86       110       101       104       99       99       59       69       96       112       119         New Caledonia       1409       1789       2383       2459       2458       2525       920       1283       1872       1965       1917         Nue       2       2       3       5       5       6       1       2       2       2       2         Northern Mariana Islands       669       517       498       388       345       375       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       3       2       2       2       3       2       2       3       2       2       3       2       2       3       2       2 <td>Guam</td> <td>1 362</td> <td>1 287</td> <td>1 228</td> <td>1 142</td> <td>1 053</td> <td>1 196</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Guam	1 362	1 287	1 228	1 142	1 053	1 196						
Micronesia Islands       0       3       9       0       3         Micronesia (F.S.)       21       19       26         Naruu       New Caledonia       86       110       101       104       99       99       59       69       96       112       119         New Caledonia       1409       1789       2383       2459       2458       2525       920       1283       1872       1965       1917         Nue       2       2       3       5       6       1       2       2       2       2         Northern Mariana Islands       669       517       498       388       345       375       5       6       1       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       2       3       44       3       56       6       10       9       1       12       14       19       2       3       2       Vanuatu       14       1       1       2       2       3       2       Vanuatu       14       15       61       101       97       11	Kiribati Maraball Jalanda	3	5	5	4	4	5						
Nauru         Nauru           New Caladonia         86         110         101         104         99         99         59         69         96         112         119           New Caladonia         1409         1789         2383         2459         2458         2525         920         1283         1872         1985         1917           Nue         2         2         3         5         5         6         1         12         2         2         2           Northern Mariana Islands         669         517         498         388         345         375         -         -         -         -         -         -         2         2         1         1         2         2         1         1         5         9         16         19         - </td <td>Micronesia (F.S.)</td> <td>0</td> <td>21</td> <td>19</td> <td>26</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Micronesia (F.S.)	0	21	19	26	5							
New Caledonia         86         110         101         104         99         99         59         69         96         112         119           New Zealand         1409         1789         2383         2459         2458         2525         920         1283         1872         1965         1917           Nue         2         2         3         5         6         1         2         2         2           Northern Mariana Islands         669         517         498         388         345         375         -         -         -         -         2         2           Palau         53         58         66         10         1         2         2         3         -	Nauru												
New Debilition       1409       1709       2303       2436       2436       2525       920       1253       1672       1905       1917         Nuite       2       2       3       5       5       6       1       2       2       2         Northern Mariana Islands       669       517       498       388       345       375       2       2         Papua New Guinea       42       58       69       120       124       147       51       52       53       44         Samoa       68       88       102       122       129       129       61       52       53       44         Solomon Islands       11       5       9       16       19       145       141       14       19       Vanuatu       44       58       62       91       101       97       11       12       14       19       Vanuatu       44       58       62       91       101       97       11       12       14       19       Vanuatu       44       58       62       91       101       97       11       12       14       19       Vanuatu       41       13       13	New Caledonia	86	110	101	104	99	99	59	69	96	112	119	
Northern Mariana Islands         669         517         498         388         345         375         Image: Constraint of the second sec	Niue	1 409	1 / 89	2 383	2 459	2 458	2 525	920	1 283	1872	1 965	1917	
Palau       53       58       86       83       84         Papua New Guinea       42       58       69       120       124       147       51       52       53       44         Samoa       68       88       102       122       129       129       61       52       53       44         Solomon Islands       11       5       9       16       19       16       19       170       11       12       14       19       143       11       2       2       2       3       2       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       101       97       11       12       14       19       14       19       14       19       15       11       14       19       15       11       14       19       14       19       15       12       14       19       12       14       19       14       19       12       14       19       15       16       16       16       16       16       16       16       16       16       16       16       16	Northern Mariana Islands	669	517	498	388	345	375			-	-	~	
Pagua New Guillea       4-2       56       69       120       124       147       51       52         Samoa       68       88       102       122       129       129       61       52       53       44         Solomon Islands       11       5       9       16       19       61       52       53       44         Tonga       29       35       42       49       51       45       52       53       44         Tonga       29       35       42       49       51       45       52       53       44         Vanuatu       1       1       1       2       2       2       3       2       73       74       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       19       11       12       14       19       14       19       14       19       11       12       14       19       14       19       14       19       14       14       14       14       14       14	Palau Danua Neur Ouisse	53	58	86	83	84	4 4 7	F.4	50				
Solomon Islands       11       5       9       16       19       101       02       00       44         Tonga       29       35       42       49       51       45       122       3       2         Tuvalu       1       1       1       2       2       2       3       2       14       19         Asia and the Pacific*       82 029       110 143       153 611       184 057       180 936       203 838       112       14       19         Asia and the Pacific*       82 029       110 143       153 611       184 057       180 936       203 838       112       14       19         LDC       LDC       LDC       LDC       LDC       LS	Samoa	42	58	69 102	120	124	147	51	52 61	52	53	44	
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       180 936       203 838       201       201       11       12       14       19         Asia and the Pacific *       82 029       110 143       153 611       180 936       203 838       203 838       201<	Solomon Islands	11	5	9	16	19	120		01	02	00		
I uvalu       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       180 936       203 838       203 838       201 838	Tonga	29	35	42	49	51	45						
Asia and the Pacific *       82 029       110 143       153 611       184 057       180 936       203 838         LLDC       LDC         ASE AN       ECO       SAARC	l uvalu Vapuatu	1	58	62	2 91	101	97	11	3 12	14	19		
Asia and the racine     02 02 3     110 143     135 011     104 037     105 030     205 030       LLDC     LDC       ASEAN       ECO       SAARC       Central Asia       Pacific island developing econ.       Lower middle income countries       Upper middle income countries       High income countries       High income countries       High income countries       Africa*       18 859       26 462       35 385 638       439 447       485 193       46 021       49 376       Europe*       304 085       385 638       439 447       485 193       461 509       476 550       Middle East*       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	Asia and the Pacific *	82 020	110 1/3	153 611	184 057	180.036	203.838	11	12	14	15		
LDC ASEAN ECO SAARC Central Asia Pacific island developing econ. Low income countries Lower middle income countries Upper middle income countries High 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	LLDC	02 023	110 143	155 011	104 037	100 330	203 030						
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	LDC												
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	ASEAN												
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	SAARC												
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 7953       140 722       149 765         Other countries/areas       World       527 689       674 527       798 019       916 818       882 074       939 860	Central Asia												
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	Pacific island developing econ.												
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 7953       140 722       149 765         Other countries/areas       Upontries/areas       Upontries/areas       Upontries/areas       Upontries/areas       Upontries/areas	Low moone 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 7953       140 722       149 765         Other countries/areas       World       527 689       674 527       798 019       916 818       882 074       939 860	Upper middle income countries												
Arrica       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	High income countries	40.050	06.400	25 200	44.070	40.004	40.070						
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	Europe *	304 085	26 462 385 638	35 368 439 447	44 3/9	46 021	49 376 476 550						
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	Middle East *	13 704	24 090	36 271	55 237	52 886	60 332						
Other countries/areas           World         527 689         674 527         798 019         916 818         882 074         939 860	Americas *	109 011	128 193	133 322	147 953	140 722	149 765						
	World	527 689	674 <u>5</u> 27	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

		Inbou	Ind touris	m expendi	ture		Outbound tourism expenditure						
	1005	Million U	S dollars	2010	% of	GDP	1005	Million U	S dollars	2010	% of	GDP	
Frank and Marsh Frank Asia *	1995	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	1995	2005	2009	2010	2005	2009	
China	31 340 8 730	29 296	39 675	45 814	1.3	0.9	3 688	21 759	43 700	128 941 54 900	1.1	0.9	
DPR Korea	0100	20 200	00 01 0	10 011	1.0	0.0	0 000	21700	10 1 00	01000	0.0	0.0	
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 Mongolia	3 102	/ 618	1/ 63/	244	66.2	83.2	20	126	901	250	4.8	4.3	
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	24	
Brunei Darussalam	21 400	191	254	07 303	2.0	2.4	14 020	374	477	41755	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 Malaysia	25	147	208	17 810	5.4	4.8	2 31/	3 711	6 /03	7 873	0.6	1.5	
Myanmar	151	68	10112	11 015	0.4	0.2	18	31	0 400	1 010	0.3	0.4	
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	
Viet Nam		2 300	3 050	4 450	43	3.3		900	1 100	1 470	17	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	0 404	5 401	14 000	10 000	0.0	0.0	2 000	11 334	20 400	20 004	0.7	0.0	
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	
Maldives	211	287	2012	714	38.2	47.6	241	3723	9 108		9.3	2.5	
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	
lurkey	4 957	18 152	21 250	20 807	3.8	3.5	911	2872	4 147	4 826	0.6	0.7	
North and Central Asia	1	220	224	403	4.5	2.0	3	226	326	302	4.8	2.9	
Azerbaijan	70	78	353	621	4.5	0.8	146	164	380	745	4.0	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	
Taiikistan		2	2	4	0.1	0.0		4	6	18	0.2	0.1	
Turkmenistan		_			0.11	010					0.2	0.1	
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	
Fiii	20	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 Marahall Jalanda	2	3	3		2.9	2.1		9	11		8.8	8.3	
Marshall Islands Micronesia (E.S.)								6			2.3		
Nauru								Ŭ			2.0		
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	
Nue Northern Mariana Islands	655	.1	2										
Palau	000	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	
Tuvalu	10	10	10		5.7	4.0		4	1		1.5	2.1	
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													
ASEAN ECO													
SAARC													
Central Asia													
Pacific island developing econ.													
Low 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			
Other countries/areas **	30 403	145 025	100 100	102 100			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	
* Assessmenter related by UNIMTO Diseases				** \ /= !					undering the state of the state	والمتحد والمتحد والمتحد والمحا			

\* 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 equ

### 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.

#### 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 km<sup>2</sup>)

Number of people per km<sup>2</sup> 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 multipurpose 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/

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 antental 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 mostat-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 healthylooking 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).

### 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-atrisk 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/aidsdecla ration\_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.

#### 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 populationbased epidemiological studies, disease registers and notifications systems for selected specific causes of death. Causes of death for populations without useable deathregistration 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

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 (femaleto-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

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 Bans 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 highincome 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; nonagricultural 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 divived 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 oneperson 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

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-e/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/langen/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.

#### Air pollution and climate change

#### Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions (million tons; % change per annum, tons per capita; grams per 1,000 GDP in 2005 PPP dollars)

Total CO<sub>2</sub> 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 $(N_2O)$ emissions (thousand tons; kg per capita)

N<sub>2</sub>O emmissions 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 (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions (thousand tons)

SO<sub>2</sub> 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.

# $PM_{10}$ concentration in urban areas (micrograms per m<sup>3</sup>)

Particulate matter concentrations refer to fine suspended particulates of less than 10 microns in diameter ( $PM_{10}$ ) 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.

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**<sub>10</sub> 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 6<sup>th</sup> Edition. International Fuel Prices 2005, 2007 and 2008. (available from www.gtz.delen/themen/29957. htm). **Data obtained** on: 23 May 2011.

#### Water availability and use

#### Renewable water; total (billion m<sup>3</sup> per annum; m<sup>3</sup> per capita per annum) and internal (billion m<sup>3</sup> 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<sup>3</sup> per annum); and weighted averages using total population as weight (m<sup>3</sup> per capita per annum). Missing data are not imputed.

### Domestic water withdrawal (m<sup>3</sup> 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 nonconventional 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<sup>3</sup> 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.

#### 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 (km<sup>2</sup>; % 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 (km<sup>2</sup>); and weighted averages using total territorial water area as weight (% of territorial water). Missing data are imputed.

# Terrestrial areas protected (km<sup>2</sup>; % 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 (km<sup>2</sup>); and weighted averages using surface area as weight (% of surface area) Missing data are imputed.

### Forest area (km<sup>2</sup>; % 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 (km<sup>2</sup>); and weighted averages using total land area as weight (% of land area). Average annual growth of aggregate values (% change per annum).

### Primary forest (km<sup>2</sup>; % 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 (km<sup>2</sup>). 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 (km<sup>2</sup>)

*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 (Ms); (b) body wave magnitude (Mb); (c) local magnitude (ML); 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.

### 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 peope divided by some 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, nongovernmental organizations, insurance companies, research institutes and press agencies. **Data obtained on:** 14 February 2011.

### 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:

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-topopulation 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.conferenceboard.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

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 county 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 intracompany debt transactions refer to short- or longterm 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

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\_344 47\_36661793\_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.

# 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-tothe-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 km<sup>2</sup> 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

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 km<sup>2</sup> 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 accesscontrolled 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.

## $CO_2$ emission, aviation, road, rail and total (million tons of $CO_2$ )

Represents the values of CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion by the transport sector. Emissions are expressed in million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO**<sub>2</sub> 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.

### **Tourism**<sup>1</sup>

## 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Aggregates values are calculated by UNWTO using specific country groupings that differ from the groupings used throughout the Statistical Yearbook, as follows:

<sup>•</sup> East and North-East Asia: excluding DPR Korea, including Taiwan Province of China

<sup>·</sup> South and South-West Asia: excluding Turkey

Pacific: Excluding Nauru

<sup>•</sup> 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.);<sup>1</sup> and
- Aggregates for the world, regions and subregions, and economic groupings of countries.<sup>2</sup>

### 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The following section on calculation of indicators describes the methodology in full.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Not all aggregates are calculated by ESCAP; the following section on aggregation methods provides full details on aggregation methods.

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

 $r = \left[ (P_n/P_1)^{1/n} - 1 \right] \cdot 100.$ 

# 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:

$$K_t^{2005} = \frac{C_t}{I_t^{2005}}$$

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); uppermiddle 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;

#### Statistical methods

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	http://www.giz.de/en
(GIZ)	
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/
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Foreign Direct Investment	http://www.unctad.org/
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Investment Report	http://www.unctad.org/
United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR version 4.1)	http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators	http://mdgs.un.org/
United Nations Service Trade Database	http://unstats.un.org/unsd/

List of online data sources

WHO World Malaria Programme, World Malaria	http://www.who.int/malaria/en/
Report 2010	
World Bank, Development Research Group	http://data.worldbank.org/
World Bank, World Development Indicators	http://www.worldbank.org/
World Health Organization, Department of Mental Health	http://www.who.int/
and Substance Abuse:	mental_health/prevention/en/
World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory	http://apps.who.int/ghodata/
(WHO/GHO) Database	
World Health Organization, Global status report on	http://www.who.int/
road safety	
World Migrant Stock, The 2008 Revision	http://esa.un.org/migration/
World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision	http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	http://unwto.org/
World Trade Organization (WTO)	http://www.wto.org/
World Urbanization Prospects, The 2009 Revision	http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/

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