

STATISTICAL ANNEX¹

List of tables

	<i>Page</i>
1. Standard of living, demographics and economic growth	222
2. Poverty and inequality	223
3. Age dependency, education and employment	224
4. Resource consumption	225
5. Access and connectivity	226

¹ The present *Survey* contains a new statistical annex which is shorter and focuses more on indicators for inclusive and sustainable development. The series included in the previous version of the statistical annex are available from www.unescap.org/pdd/publications/index_survey.asp. Readers are encouraged to give feedback about the new statistical annex by completing the readership survey available at the end of this publication.

Table 1. Standards of living, demographics and economic growth

(Percentage of GDP)

	Gross domestic product per capita		Population size	Urban population	Fertility rate	Under 5 mortality rate	Life expectancy at birth (Years)		GDP (2005 US dollars) growth	
	Current United States dollars	Valued at purchasing power parity of 2005	Millions	Percentage of the population	Live births per woman	Deaths per 1,000 live births	Female	Male	Percentage change per annum	
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
East and North-East Asia	9 305	10 193	1 557.4	51	1.6	14.4	76	72	2.9	4.2
Developing economies	6 025	8 324	1 430.8	50	1.6	14.8			8.2	8.7
China	5 346	7 399	1 347.6	48	1.6	14.6	75	72	10.3	10.6
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	506	..	24.5	60	2.0	33.2	72	66	-1.9	0.8
Hong Kong, China	34 161	44 323	7.1	100	1.1	..	86	80	3.4	4.5
Macao, China	65 551	68 066	0.6	100	1.1	..	83	79	2.6	13.5
Mongolia	3 060	4 187	2.8	63	2.5	30.7	73	65	1.2	7.9
Republic of Korea	23 067	28 331	48.4	83	1.4	4.8	84	77	6.0	4.1
Developed economies	46 407	30 980	126.5	67	1.4	3.4	87	80	0.8	0.6
Japan	46 407	30 980	126.5	67	1.4	3.4	87	80	0.8	0.6
South-East Asia	3 685	5 229	600.0	42	2.2	29.0	73	68	4.6	5.4
Brunei Darussalam	40 301	45 707	0.4	76	2.0	7.2	80	76	2.2	1.3
Cambodia	897	2 083	14.3	20	2.5	42.5	64	62	6.9	7.9
Indonesia	3 495	4 094	242.3	45	2.1	31.8	71	68	3.7	5.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 303	2 464	6.3	34	2.7	41.9	69	66	6.3	7.4
Malaysia	9 977	14 174	28.9	73	2.6	6.5	77	72	6.2	5.0
Myanmar	1 144	..	48.3	34	2.0	62.4	67	63	8.3	11.5
Philippines	2 370	3 638	94.9	49	3.1	25.4	72	66	3.2	4.8
Singapore	50 087	53 547	5.2	100	1.3	2.6	83	79	6.4	6.2
Thailand	5 318	7 635	69.5	34	1.6	12.3	78	71	4.1	4.2
Timor-Leste	4 829	1 420	1.2	29	6.1	54.1	63	62	2.6	20.8
Viet Nam	1 392	2 980	88.8	31	1.8	21.7	77	73	7.7	7.2
South and South-West Asia	2 003	3 364	1 802.1	34	2.6	59.3	68	65	4.4	6.5
Afghanistan	586	1 098	32.4	23	6.2	101.1	49	49	-4.3	12.8
Bangladesh	706	1 569	150.5	29	2.2	46.0	70	68	4.9	6.0
Bhutan	2 336	5 162	0.7	35	2.3	53.7	69	65	5.9	8.5
India	1 528	3 203	1 241.5	30	2.6	61.3	67	64	6.0	7.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6 977	..	74.8	71	1.6	25.0	75	71	3.2	5.3
Maldives	6 405	7 834	0.3	41	1.7	10.7	78	76	6.5	7.2
Nepal	607	1 106	30.5	19	2.7	48.0	70	68	4.9	3.8
Pakistan	1 182	2 424	176.7	36	3.3	72.0	66	65	3.6	4.6
Sri Lanka	2 812	4 888	21.0	14	2.3	12.2	78	72	4.6	6.2
Turkey	10 524	13 468	73.6	70	2.1	15.2	76	72	3.0	5.3
North and Central Asia	10 026	11 618	221.0	63	1.8	27.3	74	64	-2.8	5.2
Armenia	3 270	5 112	3.1	64	1.7	17.5	77	71	-1.7	7.6
Azerbaijan	6 813	8 758	9.3	52	2.2	44.7	74	68	-4.2	13.9
Georgia	3 319	5 001	4.3	53	1.5	20.5	77	70	-6.7	6.4
Kazakhstan	11 503	11 819	16.2	59	2.5	28.3	72	62	-1.2	7.6
Kyrgyzstan	1 098	2 163	5.4	35	2.7	30.6	72	64	-2.7	4.1
Russian Federation	13 006	14 727	142.8	73	1.5	11.9	75	63	-2.9	4.7
Tajikistan	935	2 052	7.0	26	3.2	63.3	71	64	-7.7	7.9
Turkmenistan	5 042	8 319	5.1	50	2.4	52.5	69	61	-1.5	8.8
Uzbekistan	1 641	3 068	27.8	36	2.3	48.6	71	65	0.3	7.4
Pacific	46 565	25 130	37.2	71	2.4	23.7	79	75	3.8	2.9
Developing economies	3 816	2 651	10.1	21	3.6	50.1	67	63	2.2	3.1
American Samoa	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	13 478	..	..	..	..	9.5	..	..	2.6	1.0
Fiji	4 391	4 201	0.9	52	2.639	16.4	72	67	2.8	1.4
French Polynesia	26 290	..	0.3	51	2.1	..	78	73	1.8	1.9
Guam	..	..	0.2	93	2.4	..	79	74	..	..
Kiribati	1 803	2 063	0.1	..	..	47.4	..	..	2.7	1.6
Marshall Islands	3 448	..	0.1	..	..	26.2	..	..	1.2	2.8
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2 855	3 013	0.1	23	3.39	41.5	70	68	1.7	0.1
Nauru	6 954	..	..	..	..	40.0	..	..	-9.8	-1.0
New Caledonia	38 690	..	0.3	57	2.122	..	80	73	1.4	3.5
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	21.1	..	..	..	..
North Mariana Islands	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	11 096	12 149	..	..	..	18.6	..	..	1.7	1.6
Papua New Guinea	1 794	2 363	7.0	13	3.891	57.8	65	61	3.6	4.9
Samoa	3 629	3 952	0.2	20	3.8	18.7	76	70	3.6	2.3
Solomon Islands	1 518	2 581	0.6	19	4.2	21.6	69	66	0.8	5.4
Tonga	4 335	4 315	0.1	24	3.9	15.4	75	69	2.4	1.4
Tuvalu	3 713	..	..	..	..	30.1	..	..	4.8	0.4
Vanuatu	3 168	3 930	0.2	26	3.82	13.2	73	69	2.0	3.9
Developed economies	62 111	32 777	27.0	89	2.0	4.7	84	80	3.9	2.9
Australia	67 039	34 418	22.6	89	2.0	4.5	84	80	3.9	3.0
New Zealand	36 874	24 377	4.4	86	2.2	5.9	83	79	3.5	2.1
Asia and the Pacific	5 748	6 832	4 217.7	43	2.1	41.7	72	68	2.7	4.6
Developing ESCAP economies	4 108	5 873	4 064.2	42	2.1	42.5	71	68	4.5	7.3
Least Developed Countries	805	1 517	285.3	28	2.6	59.9	66	65	4.6	7.2
Landlocked Developing Countries	2 728	3 705	146.5	34	3.2	64.6	66	62	-1.2	8.3
Developed ESCAP economies	49 171	31 297	153.5	71	1.5	3.6	86	80	1.2	1.0
Africa	1 811	2 711	1 045.9	40	4.4	100.2	59	56	2.6	4.7
Europe	32 055	25 665	597.6	73	1.6	5.4	82	76	2.2	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	9 727	10 472	596.6	80	2.2	19.3	77	71	2.9	3.5
North America	48 155	41 648	347.6	82	2.0	7.8	81	76	3.5	1.6
World	10 035	10 132	6 974.0	51	2.5	52.5	71	67	2.8	2.6

Sources and notes appear in the technical notes at the end of the annex.

Table 2. Poverty and inequality

(Percentage of GDP)

	Population living in poverty (PPP\$1.25 a day)		Population living in poverty (PPP \$2.00 a day)		Gini index ¹		Mean log deviation index ¹	
	Percentage of the population		Percentage of the population		Income equality coefficient		Income equality coefficient	
	Early 1990s	Latest	Early 1990s	Latest	Early 1990s	Latest	Early 1990s	Latest
East and North-East Asia	60.2 (90)	13.1 (08)	84.6 (90)	29.8 (08)	32.4 (90)	42.5 (05)	0.171 (90)	0.327 (08)
Developing economies	60.2 (90)	13.1 (08)	84.6 (90)	29.8 (08)	32.4 (90)	42.5 (05)	0.171 (90)	0.327 (08)
China	60.2 (90)	13.1 (08)	84.6 (90)	29.8 (08)	32.4 (90)	42.5 (05)	0.171 (90)	0.327 (08)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	43.4 (96)	..	..	..
Macao, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	33.2 (95)	36.5 (07)	0.184 (95)	0.219 (07)
Republic of Korea	..	..	..	..	31.6 (98)	..	..	..
Developed economies	..	..	..	..	24.9 (93)	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	24.9 (93)	..	..	..
South-East Asia	45.5 (90)	14.7 (10)	71.0 (90)	36.4 (10)	35.9	37.4	0.349	0.355
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	44.5 (94)	22.8 (08)	75.2 (94)	53.3 (08)	38.3 (94)	37.9 (08)	0.252 (94)	0.239 (08)
Indonesia	54.3 (90)	18.1 (10)	84.6 (90)	46.1 (10)	29.2 (90)	34.0 (05)	0.140 (90)	0.245 (11)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	55.7 (92)	33.9 (08)	84.8 (92)	66.0 (08)	30.4 (92)	36.7 (08)	0.152 (92)	0.226 (08)
Malaysia	1.6 (92)	- (09)	11.2 (92)	2.3 (09)	47.7 (92)	46.2 (09)	0.391 (92)	0.372 (09)
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	30.7 (91)	18.4 (09)	55.4 (91)	41.5 (09)	43.8 (91)	43.0 (09)	0.319 (91)	0.306 (09)
Singapore	..	..	..	..	42.5 (98)	..	..	..
Thailand	11.6 (90)	0.4 (09)	37.1 (90)	4.6 (09)	45.3 (90)	40.0 (09)	..	..
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	72.8 (07)	..	31.9 (07)	..	0.169 (07)
Viet Nam	63.7 (93)	16.9 (08)	85.7 (93)	43.4 (08)	35.7 (92)	35.6 (08)	0.208 (92)	0.209 (08)
South and South-West Asia	52.3 (90)	28.7 (10)	79.0 (90)	61.7 (10)	31.9	33.5	0.316	0.313
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	27.8 (07)	..	0.127 (07)
Bangladesh	70.2 (92)	43.3 (10)	93.0 (92)	76.5 (10)	27.6 (91)	32.1 (10)	0.129 (91)	0.170 (10)
Bhutan	..	..	49.5 (03)	29.8 (07)	..	38.1 (07)	..	0.240 (07)
India	49.4 (94)	32.7 (10)	81.7 (94)	68.7 (10)	30.8 (93)	33.4 (04)	0.160 (93)	0.195 (09)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.9 (90)	1.5 (05)	13.1 (90)	8.03 (05)	43.6 (90)	38.3 (05)	0.328 (90)	0.247 (05)
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	37.4 (04)	..	0.233 (04)
Nepal	68.0 (96)	24.8 (10)	89.0 (96)	57.3 (10)	35.2 (95)	32.8 (10)	0.208 (95)	0.176 (10)
Pakistan	64.7 (91)	21.0 (08)	88.2 (91)	60.2 (08)	33.2 (90)	30.0 (07)	0.184 (90)	0.150 (07)
Sri Lanka	15.0 (91)	7.0 (07)	49.5 (91)	29.1 (07)	32.5 (90)	40.3 (06)	0.179 (90)	0.270 (06)
Turkey	2.1 (94)	- (08)	9.8 (94)	4.2 (08)	41.5 (94)	39.0 (08)	0.299 (94)	0.268 (08)
North and Central Asia	6.9 (93)	1.0 (09)	16.6 (93)	3.2 (09)	46.5	38.6	0.436	0.298
Armenia	17.5 (96)	1.3 (08)	38.9 (96)	12.4 (08)	44.4 (96)	30.9 (08)	..	0.161 (08)
Azerbaijan	16.3 (95)	0.4 (08)	39.1 (95)	2.8 (08)	35.0 (95)	33.7 (08)	0.209 (95)	0.188 (08)
Georgia	4.7 (96)	15.3 (08)	14.0 (96)	32.2 (08)	..	41.3 (08)	..	0.300 (08)
Kazakhstan	4.2 (93)	0.1 (09)	17.6 (93)	1.1 (09)	32.7 (93)	29.0 (09)	0.179 (93)	0.137 (09)
Kyrgyzstan	18.6 (93)	6.2 (09)	30.1 (93)	21.7 (09)	53.7 (93)	36.2 (09)	0.583 (93)	0.220 (09)
Russian Federation	1.5 (93)	0.0 (09)	8.3 (93)	0.1 (09)	48.4 (93)	40.1 (09)	0.415 (93)	0.268 (09)
Tajikistan	49.4 (99)	6.6 (09)	83.7 (99)	27.7 (09)	..	30.8 (09)	..	0.156 (09)
Turkmenistan	63.5 (93)	24.8 (98)	85.7 (93)	49.7 (97)	35.4 (93)	..	0.209 (93)	..
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	45.3 (98)	36.7 (03)	..	..
Pacific								
Developing economies								
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	5.9 (09)	..	22.9 (09)	..	42.8 (08)	..	0.313 (08)
French Polynesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Mariana Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	35.8 (96)	..	57.4 (96)	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developed economies					35.2 (94)			
Australia	..	..	..	..	35.2 (94)	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asia and the Pacific	51.6 (90)	18.9 (10)	76.7 (90)	41.9 (10)	33.5	37.5	0.415	0.419
Developing ESCAP economies	51.6 (90)	18.9 (10)	76.7 (90)	41.9 (10)	33.5	37.5	0.415	0.419
Least Developed Countries	69.7 (92)	38.8 (10)	91.7 (92)	71.5 (10)	29.6	32.8	0.161	0.187
Landlocked Developing Countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developed ESCAP economies								
Africa	51.1 (90)	39.8 (11)	69.0 (90)	61.5 (11)	43.3	42.1	0.535	0.535
Europe								
Latin America and the Caribbean	12.8 (90)	5.1 (10)	24.9 (90)	10.8 (10)	53.5	51.0	0.414	0.391
North America								
World	45.0 (90)	19.6 (11)	66.9 (90)	39.4 (11)	36.4	39.4	0.485	0.463

Sources and notes appear in the technical notes at the end of the annex

¹ The aggregates for the Gini index are calculated as the population-weighted averages of the Gini indexes of countries with two data points available. While the aggregates for the Gini index represent average within-country inequality for a group of countries, aggregates for the mean log deviation index represent total inequality, including both within-country and between-country inequality.

Table 3. Age dependency, education and employment

(Percentage)

	Child dependency ratio		Old age dependency ratio		Average years of total schooling of adults		Adult literacy rate	Employment-to-population ratio			Vulnerable employment, total
	Percentage		Percentage		Total	Females	Percentage of the population aged 15 and above	Percentage of females aged 15 and above	Percentage of males aged 15 and above	Percentage of total employment	
	2010	2050	2010	2050	2010	2010	2005-2010	2010	2010	Latest	
East and North-East Asia	26.4	22.5	13.3	43.9	8.6	8.4	94.7	63.2	75.4		
Developing economies	26.8	22.3	11.5	42.2	8.3	8.1	94.7	64.9	76.0		
China	26.9	22.1	11.3	41.9	8.2	7.6	94.3 (10)	65.5	76.3	..	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	33.8	26.8	14.1	26.4	..	..	100.0 (08)	69.0	79.5	..
Hong Kong, China	15.2	22.8	16.8	54.7	10.4	10.1	..	49.2	64.8	6.5 (11)	
Macao, China	16.4	22.4	8.8	52.0	8.2	8.0	93.5 (06)	64.9	74.5	4.4 (11)	
Mongolia	40.4	35.2	6.0	22.2	8.4	8.5	97.4 (10)	51.8	62.9	57.5 (09)	
Republic of Korea	22.7	24.4	15.4	60.7	11.8	11.3	..	47.6	68.7	24.8 (08)	
Developed economies	20.9	26.2	35.5	69.6	11.6	11.4		47.3	68.1	10.5 (08)	
Japan	20.9	26.2	35.5	69.6	11.6	11.4	..	47.3	68.1	10.5 (08)	
South-East Asia	40.7	27.4	8.3	28.0	6.9	6.6	92.6	55.6	78.2	58.4	
Brunei Darussalam	37.3	24.6	5.1	26.5	8.5	8.6	95.2 (10)	53.0	73.3	..	
Cambodia	49.6	25.1	5.9	18.4	6.0	5.8	73.9 (09)	77.8	85.2	68.5 (11)	
Indonesia	40.1	25.7	8.2	30.0	6.2	5.6	92.6 (09)	46.6	79.0	57.2 (11)	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	56.0	24.4	6.3	17.9	5.1	4.5	72.7 (05)	75.8	78.2	..	
Malaysia	46.7	30.5	7.3	23.1	10.1	9.9	93.1 (10)	42.3	74.5	21.7 (10)	
Myanmar	37.0	24.4	7.4	26.6	4.6	4.5	92.3 (10)	72.2	79.5	..	
Philippines	58.2	35.0	6.0	16.3	9.0	9.2	95.4 (08)	45.8	73.5	41.2 (11)	
Singapore	23.6	23.6	12.2	57.6	9.1	8.8	95.9 (10)	53.2	73.2	9.6 (11)	
Thailand	29.1	23.7	12.6	41.4	7.5	7.3	93.5 (05)	63.1	79.3	53.5 (11)	
Timor-Leste	90.9	47.7	5.8	6.9	..	..	58.3 (10)	36.6	71.9	..
Viet Nam	33.5	23.7	8.5	37.1	6.4	6.3	93.2 (10)	71.2	79.4	62.5 (11)	
South and South-West Asia	48.2	28.2	7.6	20.2	5.5	4.5	64.0	29.1	77.3	76.4	
Afghanistan	90.5	46.9	4.4	6.3	4.2	1.5	..	13.6	74.2	..	
Bangladesh	48.8	23.1	7.2	23.3	5.8	5.6	56.8 (10)	53.7	80.6	..	
Bhutan	44.7	23.1	7.3	25.0	..	..	52.8 (05)	61.8	73.9	70.9 (11)
India	47.4	28.1	7.6	19.9	5.1	4.1	62.8 (06)	27.7	78.1	80.8 (10)	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	31.9	22.0	7.3	37.4	8.6	7.5	85.0 (08)	13.5	65.6	42.0 (08)	
Maldives	39.0	19.5	7.7	33.3	6.0	6.0	98.4 (06)	43.2	71.5	..	
Nepal	60.7	27.6	7.0	16.7	4.0	3.5	60.3 (10)	78.8	85.7	..	
Pakistan	58.6	29.9	7.1	15.2	5.6	4.3	54.9 (09)	20.4	79.9	63.1 (08)	
Sri Lanka	37.1	28.8	12.2	35.4	11.1	11.0	91.2 (10)	32.0	73.4	41.9 (10)	
Turkey	39.0	25.0	8.8	30.5	7.0	6.1	90.8 (09)	24.5	63.2	33.1 (11)	
North and Central Asia	27.3	29.1	14.7	30.8	11.2	11.1	99.6	51.4	65.8	13.6	
Armenia	29.4	25.9	16.2	35.0	10.4	11.0	99.6 (10)	32.1	52.3	37.8 (08)	
Azerbaijan	28.8	30.7	9.0	27.0	..	..	99.8 (09)	57.0	63.8	54.7 (08)
Georgia	24.0	23.6	20.7	45.2	..	..	99.7 (10)	46.8	61.4	63.2 (08)
Kazakhstan	35.6	36.2	9.9	21.5	10.4	10.3	99.7 (10)	61.8	73.2	30.4 (11)	
Kyrgyzstan	45.9	36.1	6.8	17.4	8.7	8.8	99.2 (09)	50.0	71.6	..	
Russian Federation	20.8	28.2	17.7	38.5	11.5	11.3	99.6 (10)	52.2	65.1	5.7 (08)	
Tajikistan	62.1	35.0	5.8	13.4	9.3	10.0	99.7 (10)	50.9	65.9	..	
Turkmenistan	43.9	26.7	6.2	19.9	..	..	99.6 (10)	41.5	67.3	..
Uzbekistan	44.3	25.5	6.6	21.7	..	..	99.4 (10)	42.5	66.0	..
Pacific	36.7	33.4	16.4	30.1	10.5	10.6		57.2	69.7		
Developing economies	62.5	39.2	5.7	13.3	4.8	4.2	67.6	64.2	73.3		
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	43.9	31.1	7.3	23.3	10.0	10.0	..	36.9	76.4	..	
French Polynesia	36.9	24.3	9.4	30.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guam	41.8	29.3	10.8	26.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	61.1	33.2	6.1	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	37.8	27.3	12.0	32.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Mariana Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	67.1	40.3	4.8	11.4	4.1	3.4	60.6 (10)	68.6	72.6	..	
Samoa	66.2	42.8	8.8	15.9	..	..	98.8 (10)	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	69.6	41.5	5.5	12.8	..	..	..	50.9	77.2	..
Tonga	66.1	43.4	10.4	15.7	9.4	9.2	99.0 (06)	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	65.6	41.9	5.9	13.7	..	..	82.6 (10)	..	..	70.0 (09)
Developed economies	28.5	30.4	19.8	39.0	12.2	12.5		55.8	68.9	9.5 (08)	
Australia	28.1	30.3	19.9	39.0	12.1	12.5	..	55.6	68.8	9.0 (08)	
New Zealand	30.8	31.1	19.6	38.8	12.7	12.6	..	57.3	69.6	12.1 (08)	
Asia and the Pacific	37.3	26.6	10.4	28.5	7.1	6.4	83.0	48.1	76.0	62.9	
Developing ESCAP economies	37.9	26.6	9.6	27.7	6.9	6.2	81.1	46.9	76.4	66.3	
Least Developed Countries	52.0	28.5	6.8	19.4	5.2	4.7	64.8	56.6	80.7	84.8	
Landlocked Developing Countries	54.6	34.9	7.0	15.4	6.0	5.0	82.0	48.2	73.0	49.1	
Developed ESCAP economies	22.3	27.4	32.6	61.0	11.7	11.6		48.8	68.2	10.0	
Africa	71.7	48.8	6.3	10.5	5.6	5.0	64.2	49.9	70.1	63.2	
Europe	23.0	27.6	25.2	49.0	10.5	10.4	99.1	45.6	58.8	12.8	
Latin America and the Caribbean	42.7	27.0	10.6	30.0	8.2	8.1	91.2	48.3	75.1	31.4	
North America	29.4	31.0	19.6	36.1	13.0	13.1		53.0	63.0		
World	41.0	32.4	11.6	25.7	7.7	7.1	80.2	47.9	72.6	51.8	

Sources and notes appear in the technical notes at the end of the annex.

Table 4. Resource consumption

(Percentage)

	Domestic material consumption				Total primary energy supply per capita	Primary energy production	Total freshwater withdrawal per capita	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions per capita	
	Kg per United States dollar of the year 2000		tonnes per capita		Tonnes of oil equivalent		M ³ per capita per annum	tonnes	
	1990	2008	1990	2008	2010	2010	Latest	1992	2009
East and North-East Asia	1.9	2.9	7.3	16.5	2.1	1.6	450 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	3.2	6.1
Developing economies	8.7	7.1	5.6	16.9	1.9	1.6	426 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	2.6	5.9
China	13.0	8.7	5.1	17.0	1.8	1.7	424 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	2.3	5.8
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..	14.7	5.7	0.8	0.9	..	12.3	3.1
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	..	2.0	..	..	5.7	5.3
Macao, China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.8
Mongolia	45.7	29.3	22.7	21.5	1.2	5.4	203 ⁽⁰⁹⁾	4.9	5.3
Republic of Korea	2.1	1.2	14.5	18.3	5.2	0.9	549 ⁽⁰²⁾	6.5	10.6
Developed economies	0.4	0.3	13.9	10.5	3.9	0.8	714 ⁽⁰¹⁾	9.1	8.7
Japan	0.4	0.3	13.9	10.5	3.9	0.8	714 ⁽⁰¹⁾	9.1	8.7
South-East Asia	5.2	4.2	4.7	6.5	0.9	1.1	640	1.2	2.0
Brunei Darussalam	1.1	..	21.2	16.4	8.3	46.5	..	21.8	23.7
Cambodia	..	5.8	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.3	162 ⁽⁰⁶⁾	..	0.3
Indonesia	5.6	5.0	3.4	5.4	0.9	1.6	531 ⁽⁰⁰⁾	1.1	1.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9.7	13.3	2.2	6.3	..	..	607 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	0.1	0.3
Malaysia	4.3	3.4	11.3	17.3	2.6	3.0	429 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	3.9	7.1
Myanmar	..	..	1.5	3.2	0.3	0.5	739 ⁽⁰⁰⁾	0.1	0.2
Philippines	5.2	3.5	4.7	4.3	0.4	0.3	889 ⁽⁰⁹⁾	0.8	0.7
Singapore	1.7	1.1	25.6	31.7	6.4	0.1	..	15.8	6.4
Thailand	5.8	3.1	8.1	8.2	1.7	1.0	845 ⁽⁰⁷⁾	2.2	4.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 203 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	..	0.2
Viet Nam	8.6	13.0	1.9	8.4	0.7	0.7	984 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	0.3	1.6
South and South-West Asia	6.4	5.2	3.3	4.8	0.7	0.6	586 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1.0	1.8
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	887 ⁽⁰⁰⁾	0.1	0.2
Bangladesh	5.7	4.1	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.2	247 ⁽⁰⁸⁾	0.2	0.3
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	482 ⁽⁰⁸⁾	0.4	0.6
India	9.7	6.5	3.1	4.7	0.6	0.4	529 ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.9	1.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	..	..	..	2.8	4.7	1 349 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	4.0	8.2
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 ⁽⁰⁸⁾	1.1	3.3
Nepal	15.3	10.2	2.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	341 ⁽⁰⁶⁾	0.1	0.1
Pakistan	8.5	7.3	4.0	4.7	0.5	0.4	1 096 ⁽⁰⁸⁾	0.6	0.9
Sri Lanka	4.3	3.7	2.5	4.5	0.5	0.3	653 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	0.3	0.6
Turkey	..	..	..	..	1.4	0.4	589 ⁽⁰³⁾	2.7	3.9
North and Central Asia	9.0	5.1	15.2	12.5	3.9	7.4	913 ⁽⁰¹⁾	12.1	9.3
Armenia	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.3	930 ⁽⁰⁷⁾	1.2	1.5
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	1.3	7.1	1 403 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	7.7	5.4
Georgia	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.3	405 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	2.9	1.3
Kazakhstan	6.3	10.4	10.1	24.8	4.7	9.8	1 247 ⁽¹⁰⁾	15.9	14.3
Kyrgyzstan	5.1	24.2	2.4	9.1	0.5	0.2	1 516 ⁽⁰⁶⁾	2.4	1.3
Russian Federation	..	..	..	..	4.9	9.0	453 ⁽⁰¹⁾	14.3	11.0
Tajikistan	2.0	11.5	0.9	2.8	0.3	0.2	1 715 ⁽⁰⁶⁾	1.3	0.4
Turkmenistan	5.1	8.5	5.3	14.4	4.2	9.2	5 861 ⁽⁰⁴⁾	7.2	9.7
Uzbekistan	3.3	12.3	2.3	10.3	1.6	2.0	1 895 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	5.3	4.3
Pacific	2.4	2.0	30.9	37.5	5.4	12.3	947 ⁽⁰⁰⁾	11.7	12.3
Developing economies	2.1	1.7	19.2	21.3	..	..	68 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	0.9	1.0
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	3.5
Fiji	7.7	3.7	14.3	8.0	..	..	101 ⁽⁰⁰⁾	1.0	1.0
French Polynesia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.3
Guam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.5
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.9
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.2	14.4
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	12.0
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.6
North Mariana Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	10.3
Papua New Guinea	27.7	18.6	15.8	12.6	..	..	64 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	0.5	0.5
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.9
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.4
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.7
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.5
Developed economies	2.2	2.0	35.8	45.0	5.4	12.3	1 186 ⁽⁰⁰⁾	15.2	16.5
Australia	2.3	2.0	39.1	49.1	5.6	13.9	1 177 ⁽⁰⁰⁾	16.8	18.3
New Zealand	1.7	1.6	19.3	24.0	4.2	3.9	1 200 ⁽⁰²⁾	7.2	7.4
Asia and the Pacific	2.9	3.3	6.1	10.1	1.4	1.5	633 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	2.7	3.9
Developing ESCAP economies	7.6	5.9	5.6	9.9	1.3	1.4	624 ⁽⁹⁰⁾	2.4	3.7
Least Developed Countries	8.5	6.7	1.7	2.6	0.3	0.3	370	0.1	0.3
Landlocked Developing Countries	18.9	11.0	11.4	9.7	1.6	3.3	1 170	4.7	3.4
Developed ESCAP economies	0.5	0.4	16.4	16.2	4.2	2.8	785 ⁽⁰¹⁾	10.0	10.0
Africa	5.9	5.0	4.0	4.6	0.7	1.3	210	1.1	1.2
Europe	1.1	0.8	16.1	15.5	3.3	1.9	472 ⁽⁰⁷⁾	8.6	7.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.5	2.7	9.1	13.3	1.3	1.7	526 ⁽⁰⁰⁾	2.3	2.7
North America	1.0	0.7	27.3	27.3	7.2	6.2	1 610 ⁽⁰⁵⁾	18.6	17.0
World	1.8	1.8	8.2	11.0	1.9	1.9	560	4.0	4.4

Sources and notes appear in the technical notes at the end of the annex.

Table 5. Access and connectivity

(Percentage)

	Access to improved water sources	Access to improved sanitation	Access to electricity	Affordability of mobile broadband	Fixed (wired)-broadband subscribers	International Tourist arrivals	Port container traffic	Paved roads	Days to export	Cost to export
	Percentage of the population			Price as percentage of GNI per capita	Per 100 population	Millions	Per million dollars of GDP	Percent-age of total length of the road network	Days	US dollars per container
	2010	2010	2009	2011	2011	2010	2010	Latest	2012	2012
East and North-East Asia	92	68	98	13	13.8	105.54	15	59.5 (08)	15	710
Developing economies	91	65	98			96.93	24	53.2 (08)		
China	91	64	99	13.3	11.6	55.66	22	54.0 (08)	21	580
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	98	80	26	..	..	..	..	3.0 (06)	..	..
Hong Kong, China	..	..	..	0.8	31.6	20.09	106	100.0 (09)	5	580
Macao, China	..	..	..	..	24.7	11.93	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	82	51	67	6.9	3.2	0.46	..	4.0 (02)	49	2 560
Republic of Korea	98	100	..	1.4	36.9	8.80	18	79.0 (09)	7	670
Developed economies	100	100	..	..	27.6	8.61	3	80.0 (09)	10	880
Japan	100	100	..	..	27.6	8.61	3	80.0 (09)	10	880
South-East Asia	88	69	74	6.6	2.6	69.88	39	41.4 (99)	14	580
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	100	2.0	5.7	0.21	7	81.0 (08)	19	680
Cambodia	64	31	24	8.0	0.2	2.40	20	6.0 (04)	22	760
Indonesia	82	54	65	5.3	1.1	7.00	12	57.0 (09)	17	640
Lao People's Democratic Republic	67	63	55	11.1	0.7	1.67	..	14.0 (09)	26	2 140
Malaysia	100	96	99	2.4	7.4	24.58	74	81.0 (08)	11	440
Myanmar	83	76	13	..	-	0.31	4	12.0 (05)	..	..
Philippines	92	74	90	9.7	1.9	3.52	25	10.0 (03)	15	590
Singapore	100	100	100	0.6	25.6	9.16	128	100.0 (09)	5	460
Thailand	96	96	99	3.4	5.0	15.94	19	99.0 (00)	14	590
Timor-Leste	69	47	22	..	0.0	0.04	..	..	25	750
Viet Nam	95	76	98	10.8	4.3	5.05	56	48.0 (07)	21	610
South and South-West Asia	91	43	70	11.6	1.4	39.00	8	52.4 (08)	17	1 110
Afghanistan	50	37	16	..	..	..	..	29.0 (06)	74	3 550
Bangladesh	81	56	41	22.8	0.3	0.30	14	10.0 (03)	25	1 030
Bhutan	96	44	..	42.1	1.8	0.03	..	62.0 (03)	38	2 230
India	92	34	75	8.9	1.1	5.78	6	50.0 (08)	16	1 120
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	96	100	98	..	2.4	2.94	6	73.0 (06)	25	1 470
Maldives	98	97	..	2.6	6.4	0.79	28	100.0 (05)	21	1 550
Nepal	89	31	44	69.8	0.3	0.60	..	54.0 (08)	41	1 980
Pakistan	92	48	62	..	0.4	0.91	12	65.0 (06)	21	660
Sri Lanka	91	92	77	2.6	1.7	0.65	82	81.0 (03)	20	720
Turkey	100	90	..	..	10.3	27.0	8	89.0 (09)	13	990
North and Central Asia	93	79	..	20.6	9.8	31.97	2	80.7 (07)	28	3 040
Armenia	98	90	..	..	5.0	0.68	..	94.0 (09)	13	1 820
Azerbaijan	80	82	..	5.3	10.7	1.28	..	51.0 (06)	38	3 430
Georgia	98	95	..	..	7.5	2.03	19	94.0 (07)	9	1 360
Kazakhstan	95	97	..	1.6	7.4	3.39	..	88.0 (01)	81	4 690
Kyrgyzstan	90	93	..	62.6	0.7	1.32	..	91.0 (01)	63	4 160
Russian Federation	97	70	..	2.0	13.1	22.28	2	80.0 (07)	21	2 820
Tajikistan	64	94	..	360.0	0.1	..	..	83.0 (95)	71	8 450
Turkmenistan	..	98	..	..	-	..	..	81.0 (01)	..	..
Uzbekistan	87	100	..	37.5	0.5	0.98	..	87.0 (01)	80	4 590
Pacific	88	86	..	6.5	18.5	11.54	6	44.8 (09)	9	1 070
Developing economies	55	53	..	173.2	1.2	3.15	17	11.0 (01)	23	920
American Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	100	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..
Fiji	98	83	..	173.2	2.7	0.63	..	49.0 (01)	22	660
French Polynesia	100	98	..	..	13.1	0.15	10	..	..	..
Guam	100	99	..	..	..	1.20	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	0.9	-	..	..	21	1 120
Marshall Islands	94	75	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	21	950
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.0 (01)	30	1 300
Nauru	88	65	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	..	..	..	..	16.8	0.10	10	..	..	..
Niue	100	100	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..
North Mariana Islands	98	..	..	..	..	0.38	..	..	..	..
Palau	85	100	..	..	2.5	0.09	..	..	29	970
Papua New Guinea	40	45	..	..	0.1	0.15	28	4.0 (01)	23	950
Samoa	96	98	..	..	..	0.12	..	14.0 (01)	25	690
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.02	..	2.0 (01)	24	1 070
Tonga	100	96	..	..	1.2	0.05	..	27.0 (01)	22	760
Tuvalu	98	85	..	..	4.6	-	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	90	57	..	..	0.1	0.10	..	24.0 (01)	21	1 690
Developed economies	100	100	..	1.1	24.6	8.40	6	45.8	9	1 063
Australia	100	100	..	1.0	24.3	5.89	5	43.0 (09)	9	1 100
New Zealand	100	..	..	1.8	25.8	2.51	17	66.0 (09)	10	870
Asia and the Pacific	91	58	81	11.8	6.7	257.94	15	57.1 (08)	16	990
Developing ESCAP economies	91	57	81	11.9	5.9	240.93	20	55.7 (08)	19	1 020
Least Developed Countries	78	53	33	28.5	0.3	5.60	11	13.8 (00)	32	1 450
Landlocked Developing Countries	78	67	..	58.2	2.4	10.42	..	59.3 (95)	67	4 130
Developed ESCAP economies	100	100	..	1.1	27.1	17.01	4	65.4 (09)	10	920
Africa	66	40	45	49.6	0.6	63.91	13	..	22	1 480
Europe	99	97	..	1.6	25.1	421.85	5	84.6 (03)	10	1 040
Latin America and the Caribbean	94	80	93	19.1	7.7	74.56	8	14.9 (00)	15	1 850
North America	99	100	..	0.9	27.8	76.13	3	62.5 (08)	6	1 140
World	88	63	76	14.5	8.6	946.28	9	57.0	12	1 130

Sources and notes appear in the technical notes at the end of the annex.

Technical notes

To ensure that aggregates are representative, they are calculated only if the population (for social indicators) or the GDP (for economic indicators) of countries with available values covers more than two thirds of the total population or GDP of the group of countries under consideration.

Table 1.

Gross domestic product per capita, current United States dollars

Gross domestic product in current United States dollars divided by the total population

Sources: United Nations Statistical Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database; United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.

Notes: Gross domestic product is the total market value of all final goods and services produced within the national borders in a given period of time. Individual country data are collected from national statistical offices of countries by the United Nations Statistics Division (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. Aggregates are weighted averages using total population as weights. Data accessed in January 2013.

Gross domestic product per capita, valued at purchasing power parity

Gross domestic product in constant 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars divided by the total population

Sources: World Bank, World Development Indicators; United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.

Notes: Gross domestic products are converted into PPP dollars using purchasing power parity rates of 2005. Aggregates are weighted averages using total population as weights. Data accessed on January 2013.

Population size, millions

Estimated mid-year population, covering all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum.

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.

Notes: 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 accessed in May 2011.

Urban population, percentage of the population

Population living in areas classified as urban according to the administrative criteria used by each country or area

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using total population as weights. Data accessed in May 2011.

Fertility rate, live births per woman

Average number of live births per woman

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.

Notes: Calculated as the number of live births a woman would have by the end of her reproductive period assuming the current prevailing age-specific fertility rates continue throughout her childbearing life. Aggregates are weighted averages using the population of females aged 15 to 49 as weights. Data accessed in May 2011.

Under 5 mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births

Probability that a child born in a specified year will die before reaching the age of five

Source: World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory Database, *World Health Statistics*.

Notes: Data are collected from countries by WHO / UNICEF from civil registration systems, population censuses and household surveys. Millennium Development Goal aggregation and imputation methods are used. Aggregates are weighted averages using the number of live births as weights. Data accessed in October 2012.

Life expectancy at birth, female/ male, number of years

The number of years a newborn female/male infant will live if prevailing age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using total population as weights. Data accessed in May 2011.

GDP growth, average annual percentage change

Average annual percentage growth rate of GDP at constant 2005 United States dollars.

Source: United Nations Statistical Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using GDP in United States dollars at 2005 prices as weights. Data accessed in January 2013.

Table 2

Population living in poverty (PPP \$1.25 a day), percentage of the population

Percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 PPP prices

Source: United Nations, Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database

Notes: 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. Imputation and aggregation follow a methodology described in the statistical appendix of appendix of the *Asia-Pacific Regional MDG Report 2011/12* (www.unescap.org/pdd/calendar/CSN-MDG-NewDelhi-Nov-2011/MDG-Report2011-12.pdf). Data accessed in July 2012.

Population living in poverty (PPP \$2.00 a day), percentage of the population

Percentage of the population living on less than \$2.00 a day at 2005 international prices

Source: World Bank, Development Research Group, *World Development Indicators 2012*

Notes: See Population living in poverty (PPP \$1.25 a day). Data accessed in January 2013.

Gini index

Extent to which the income distribution within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution

Source: World Bank, Development Research Group, *World Development Indicators 2012*

Notes: The Gini index ranges from 0 for perfect equality to 100 for absolute inequality. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data on high-income economies are from the Luxembourg Income Study database. The aggregates for the Gini index are calculated

as the population-weighted average of the Gini indexes of the countries with two data points available. They should be interpreted as representing average values of within-country inequality for specific subregions or regions. Data accessed in September 2012.

Mean log deviation index

Extent to which the income distribution within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution

Source: World Bank, PovcalNet Database (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm>)

Notes: The mean log deviation (MLD) index, also known as the Theil's L index, varies between 0 and ∞ with zero representing an equal distribution and higher values representing higher levels of inequality. The MLD index differs from the Gini index in that it can be aggregated across subgroups, in this case across countries. The value of the MLD index for a group of countries represents the total inequality for that group of countries, including both within-country inequality and between-country inequality. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. The aggregates for the MLD index are calculated for countries that have two data points available. Data accessed in November 2012.

Table 3

Child dependency ratio, percentage

The ratio of the population of age 0 to 14 to the population aged 15 to 64

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using the population aged 15 to 64 as weights. Data accessed in May 2011.

Old age dependency ratio, percentage

The ratio of the population aged 65 and above to the population aged 15 to 64

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*.

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using the population aged 15 to 64 as weights. Data accessed in May 2011.

Average years of schooling of adults (aged 15 and above), total/female

Average number of years of education received by people aged 15 and above

Source: Barro, Robert and Jong-Wha Lee, 2010. "A new dataset of educational attainment in the world, 1950-2010". NBER Working Paper No.15902. Data available for download at www.barrolee.com/data/full1.htm.

Notes: Figures are calculated from survey data on education attainment levels using official durations of each level. Aggregates are weighted averages using the population aged 15 and above as weights. Data accessed in January 2013.

Adult literacy rate, percentage of population aged 15 and above

The percentage of people aged 15 years and above who can read with comprehension and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Data Centre (stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/tableviewer/document.aspx?ReportId=143)

Notes: Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy or the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Values mainly obtained from population censuses and household and/or labour force surveys. UNESCO, Institute for Statistics 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 accessed in October 2012.

Employment-to-population ratio, female/male, percentage of females/ males aged 15 and above

The proportion of the working-age female/male population that is employed

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Seventh Edition*

Notes: For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 and above, although that may vary slightly from country to country. 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. Information was derived from a variety of sources, including household or labour force surveys, official estimates and censuses provided by countries to ILO. In a very few cases, information was derived from insurance records and establishment surveys. Aggregates are calculated by the ILO Employment Trend Unit. Data accessed in July 2012.

Vulnerable employment, percentage of total employment

The sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment

Source: International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Seventh Edition*

Notes: Data accessed in January 2013.

Table 4

Domestic material consumption, kg per United States dollar of the year 2000

Total amount of materials used by an economy, defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory plus all physical imports minus all physical exports, divided by the GDP at constant 2000 United States dollars

Source: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and United Nations Environmental Program, Asia-Pacific Material Flows online database; United Nations Statistical Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using GDP in United States dollars of the year 2000 as weights. Data accessed in February 2013.

Domestic material consumption, tonnes per capita

Total amount of materials used by an economy in a given year divided by the total population

Source: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and United Nations Environmental Programme, Asia-Pacific Material Flows online database; United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Data accessed in February 2013.

Total primary energy supply per capita, tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per capita

Sum of the energy demand used for power generation, other energy sectors, industry, transport, residential and commercial buildings, agriculture and other sectors divided by the total population

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA). World Energy balances database; United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*

Notes: Total primary energy supply (TPES) per capita is equivalent to total primary energy demand per capita. Countries report to IEA through the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member site and the non-OECD government site. Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Data accessed in January 2013.

Indigenous energy production per capita, tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) per capita

Total quantity of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after

any operation for removal of inert matter, divided by the total population

Source: IEA, World Energy Balances database; United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*

Notes: Indigenous production is the production of primary energy, such as hard coal, lignite, peat, crude oil, natural gas liquids, natural gas, combustible renewables and waste, nuclear, hydro, geothermal, solar and the heat from heat pumps that is extracted from the ambient environment. Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Data accessed in January 2013.

Total freshwater withdrawal per capita, m³ per capita per annum

The gross amount of water extracted, either permanently or temporarily, from surface water or groundwater sources minus that produced from non-conventional water sources, such as reused treated wastewater and desalinated water, divided by the total population

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, AQUASTAT; United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Data accessed in February 2013.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, tonnes per capita

CO₂ emissions divided by the total population. CO₂ emissions per capita figures are based on population figures (WPP, 2010). Estimates of total CO₂ emissions include anthropogenic emissions, less removal by sinks, of CO₂. The term "total" implies that emissions from all national activities are considered. The typical sectors for which CO₂ emissions/removals are estimated are energy, industrial processes, agriculture, waste, and the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF).

Source: MDG Indicators Database. The Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) estimates carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel consumption and land-use changes; records of atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ and other radiatively active trace gases; carbon cycle and terrestrial carbon management datasets and analyses; and global/regional climate data and time series.

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Data accessed in February 2013.

Table 5

Access to improved water sources, percentage of the population

Proportion of the population with access to improved water sources

Source: United Nations, Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database

Notes: Improved water sources include household water connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water (if the secondary available source is also improved). Imputation and aggregation follow a methodology described in the Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2011 (www.unescap.org/stat/statpub/mdg-progress-classification/TN-01-progress-classification.pdf), Countries report data to the WHO /UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation. The primary data sources used in international monitoring include nationally representative household surveys, including multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS), demographic health survey (DHS), the World Health Survey (WHS), Living Standards and Measurement Survey (LSMS), the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (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 accessed in July 2012.

Access to improved sanitation, percentage of the population

Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation

Source: United Nations, Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database

Notes: Improved sanitation refers to facilities which include flush or pour-flush toilet or latrine to: piped sewerage; a septic tank or pit; a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; a pit latrine with slab; or a composting toilet or latrine. Imputation and aggregation follow a methodology described in the *Asia-Pacific MDG Report 2011* (www.unescap.org/stat/statpub/mdg-progress-classification/TN-01-progress-classification.pdf). See above for details on country reporting. Data accessed in July 2012.

Access to electricity, percentage of the population

Proportion of the population with access to electricity

Source: IEA, *World Energy Outlook 2011*

Notes: Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources. If electricity access data for 2009 was not available, data for the latest available year was used. The number of people without electricity access as well as the urban/rural breakdown was assessed with input from the *World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision*. Additionally, United Nations data has been adjusted with data from the IEA Statistics Division in order to get the most accurate demographic estimate for 2009 - electricity access data was adjusted to be consistent with demographic patterns of urban/rural population. Due to differences in definitions and methodology from different sources, data quality may vary from country to country. In cases in which country data appeared contradictory, outdated or unreliable, the IEA Secretariat made

estimates based on cross-country comparisons and earlier surveys. Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Data accessed in February 2013.

Affordability of mobile broadband, price as percentage of GNI per capita

Cost of prepaid, handset-based mobile-broadband services divided by the Gross National Income per capita in 2011

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *Measuring the Information Society 2012*, Tables 3.14-3.19

Notes: The cost of mobile-broadband services is the cost of a monthly subscription to an entry-level fixed-broadband plan based on a monthly data usage of 1 GB at a minimum speed of 256 kbit/s. In cases in which several offers are available, preference is given to the cheapest available connection that offers a speed of at least 256 kbit/s and 1 GB of data volume. If providers set a limit of less than 1 GB on the amount of data that can be transferred within a month, then the price per additional byte is added to the monthly price so as to calculate the cost of 1 GB of data per month. Installation charges, modem prices or telephone-line rentals are not included. Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Data accessed in January 2013.

Fixed (wired)-broadband subscribers, per 100 population

Subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet at downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kbit/s divided by the total population and multiplied by 100

Source: International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database

Notes: Subscriptions include those based on cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home /building and other and exclude those based on access to data communications including the Internet via mobile-cellular networks. Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Data accessed in January 2013.

International tourist arrivals, millions

Number of visitors from other countries staying in the country at least for one night.

Source: United Nations World Trade Organization (UNWTO).

Notes: Data accessed in September 2012.

Port container traffic, per million dollars of GDP

The flow of containers from land-to-sea transport modes and vice versa in 20-foot-equivalent units (TEUs) divided by the GDP in thousands of current United States dollars

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Notes: Data refer to coastal shipping as well as international journeys. Transshipment traffic is counted as two lifts at the intermediate port (once to offload and again as an outbound lift). Empty units are included. Aggregates are weighted averages using GDP in current United States dollars as weights. Data accessed in August 2012.

Paved roads, percentage of the total length of the road network

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

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Notes: Aggregates are weighted averages using the total length of roads as weights. Data accessed in August 2012.

Days to export

The time necessary to comply with all procedures required to export goods in 2012

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business Report*

Notes: If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Date accessed in January 2013.

Cost to export, United States dollars per container

The cost associated with all procedures required to export goods in 2012

Source: World Bank, *Doing Business Report*

Notes: The cost includes the costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical controls, customs broker fees, terminal handling charges and inland transport. Aggregates are weighted averages using the total population as weights. Date accessed in January 2013.

Since the 1957 issue, the *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific* has, in addition to a review of the current situation of the region, contained a study or studies of some major aspect or problem of the economies of the Asian and Pacific region, as specified below:

- 1957: Postwar problems of economic development
- 1958: Review of postwar industrialization
- 1959: Foreign trade of ECAFE primary exporting countries
- 1960: Public finance in the postwar period
- 1961: Economic growth of ECAFE countries
- 1962: Asia's trade with western Europe
- 1963: Imports substitution and export diversification
- 1964: Economic development and the role of the agricultural sector
- 1965: Economic development and human resources
- 1966: Aspects of the finance of development
- 1967: Policies and planning for export
- 1968: Economic problems of export-dependent countries. Implications of economic controls and liberalization
- 1969: Strategies for agricultural development. Intraregional trade as a growth strategy
- 1970: The role of foreign private investment in economic development and cooperation in the ECAFE region. Problems and prospects of the ECAFE region in the Second Development Decade
- 1971: Economic growth and social justice. Economic growth and employment. Economic growth and income distribution
- 1972: First biennial review of social and economic developments in ECAFE developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade
- 1973: Education and employment
- 1974: Mid-term review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the ESCAP region, 1974
- 1975: Rural development, the small farmer and institutional reform
- 1976: Biennial review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy at the regional level for the Second United Nations Development Decade in the ESCAP region, 1976
- 1977: The international economic crises and developing Asia and the Pacific
- 1978: Biennial review and appraisal at the regional level of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade
- 1979: Regional development strategy for the 1980s
- 1980: Short-term economic policy aspects of the energy situation in the ESCAP region
- 1981: Recent economic developments in major subregions of the ESCAP region
- 1982: Fiscal policy for development in the ESCAP region
- 1983: Implementing the International Development Strategy: major issues facing the developing ESCAP region
- 1984: Financing development
- 1985: Trade, trade policies and development
- 1986: Human resources development in Asia and the Pacific: problems, policies and perspectives
- 1987: International trade in primary commodities
- 1988: Recent economic and social developments
- 1989: Patterns of economic growth and structural transformation in the least developed and Pacific island countries of the ESCAP region: implications for development policy and planning for the 1990s
- 1990: Infrastructure development in the developing ESCAP region: needs, issues and policy options
- 1991: Challenges of macroeconomic management in the developing ESCAP region
- 1992: Expansion of investment and intraregional trade as a vehicle for enhancing regional economic cooperation and development in Asia and the Pacific
- 1993: Fiscal reform. Economic transformation and social development. Population dynamics: implications for development
- 1995: Reform and liberalization of the financial sector. Social security
- 1996: Enhancing the role of the private sector in development. The role of public expenditure in the provision of social services
- 1997: External financial and investment flows. Transport and communications
- 1998: Managing the external sector. Growth and equity
- 1999: Social impact of the economic crisis. Information technology, globalization, economic security and development
- 2000: Social security and safety nets. Economic and financial monitoring and surveillance
- 2001: Socio-economic implications of demographic dynamics. Financing for development
- 2002: The feasibility of achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific. Regional development cooperation in Asia and the Pacific
- 2003: The role of public expenditure in the provision of education and health. Environment-poverty nexus revisited: linkages and policy options
- 2004: Poverty reduction strategies: tackling the multidimensional nature of poverty
- 2005: Dynamics of population ageing: how can Asia and the Pacific respond?
- 2006: Emerging unemployment issues in Asia and the Pacific: rising to the challenges
- 2007: Gender inequality continues – at great cost
- 2008: Unequal benefits of growth – agriculture left behind
- 2009: Triple threats to development: food, fuel and climate change policy challenges
- 2010: Multiple imbalances and development gaps as new engines of growth. A regional policy agenda for regaining the dynamism
- 2011: Regional connectivity and economic integration. Building the productive capacity of the least developed countries
- 2012: Living with high commodity prices