

STATISTICAL ANNEX

List of tables

	<i>Page</i>
1. Real GDP growth rates	132
2. Gross domestic savings rates	133
3. Gross domestic investment rates	134
4. Inflation rates	135
5. Budget balances	136
6. Current account balances	137
7. Change in money supply	138
8. Merchandise export growth rates	139
9. Merchandise import growth rates	140
10. Population, size and dynamics	141
11. Population, structure	142
12. International migration	143
13. Education, primary level	144
14. Education, secondary and tertiary levels	145
15. Health, life expectancy	146
16. Health, morbidity	147
17. Mortality	148
18. Poverty and malnutrition	149
19. Gender parity and legislation on violence against women	150
20. Employment, dynamics and share of total population	151
21. Employment, by economic activity	152
22. Employment, by status	153
23. Labour productivity, by economic activity	154
24. Unemployment, by gender and age group	155
25. Telecommunications	156
26. Infrastructure and transport	157
27. Land area and use	158
28. Energy and water use	159
29. Pollution and access to water and sanitation	160
Technical notes	161

Table 1. Real GDP growth rates

(Per cent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies	7.6	7.2	6.2	1.7	5.9	7.4	4.4	6.4	7.0	7.8	7.6	7.9
East and North-East Asia	9.5	8.5	7.7	3.4	7.5	8.2	5.6	7.6	7.3	8.4	8.1	8.5
China	10.9	10.0	9.3	7.8	7.6	8.4	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.7
Hong Kong, China	3.9	4.3	5.0	-5.5	4.0	10.0	0.6	1.8	3.2	8.6	7.3	6.2
Mongolia	6.3	2.4	4.0	3.5	3.2	1.1	1.0	4.0	5.6	10.6	6.2	7.5
Republic of Korea	9.2	7.0	4.7	-6.9	9.5	8.5	3.8	7.0	3.1	4.7	4.0	5.2
North and Central Asia	-4.4	-2.8	1.7	-4.0	6.1	9.7	5.9	5.3	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.5
Armenia	6.9	5.9	3.3	7.3	3.3	5.9	9.6	13.2	13.9	10.5	13.9	13.4
Azerbaijan	-11.8	1.3	5.8	10.0	7.4	11.1	9.9	10.6	11.2	10.2	26.4	34.5
Georgia	2.6	11.2	10.5	3.1	2.9	1.8	4.8	5.5	11.1	5.9	9.3	7.0
Kazakhstan	-8.2	0.5	1.7	-1.9	2.7	9.8	13.5	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.5	10.5
Kyrgyzstan	-5.4	7.1	9.9	2.1	3.7	5.4	5.3	0.0	6.7	7.0	-0.6	2.7
Russian Federation	-4.1	-3.6	1.4	-5.3	6.4	10.0	5.1	4.7	7.3	7.2	6.4	6.7
Tajikistan	-12.4	-16.7	1.7	5.3	3.7	8.3	9.6	10.8	11.0	10.6	6.7	7.0
Turkmenistan	-7.2	6.7	-11.4	7.1	16.9	17.6	20.4	12.0	13.0	9.0	6.0	14.0
Uzbekistan	-0.9	1.7	5.2	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.4	7.7	7.0	7.3
Pacific island economies	-0.4	5.4	-3.9	3.3	6.8	-1.3	1.7	0.7	3.0	3.8	2.7	3.8
Cook Islands	..	-0.3	-2.3	-0.8	2.7	13.9	4.9	2.6	8.2	4.3	0.1	1.8
Fiji	2.5	4.7	-2.3	1.2	9.2	-2.8	2.7	4.3	1.0	5.3	0.7	3.6
Kiribati	5.6	3.1	4.6	15.8	8.7	-0.7	2.9	-1.2	5.6	-3.1	4.5	..
Papua New Guinea	-3.4	6.6	-6.3	4.7	7.6	-1.2	1.8	-1.0	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.7
Samoa	6.6	7.3	0.8	2.4	2.2	6.1	7.0	1.0	3.5	3.7	5.1	3.5
Solomon Islands	..	1.9	-0.9	1.4	-0.5	-14.3	-8.7	-2.1	6.4	8.0	5.0	6.2
Tonga	4.5	0.0	-3.2	3.5	2.3	5.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	1.4	2.3	1.9
Tuvalu	-5.0	-7.1	5.6	19.7	-0.5	13.4	5.9	1.2	4.0	4.0	2.0	..
Vanuatu	0.0	2.5	8.6	4.3	-3.2	2.7	-2.7	-4.9	2.9	5.5	6.8	7.0
South and South-West Asia	6.5	7.1	5.0	4.9	3.3	5.2	2.3	5.2	7.2	7.4	8.0	7.8
Bangladesh	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.9	5.3	4.4	5.3	6.3	6.0	6.7
Bhutan	7.3	5.8	4.2	5.8	7.8	9.9	7.5	8.5	7.1	7.5	6.1	..
India	7.3	7.8	4.8	6.5	6.1	4.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.0	9.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.2	5.8	3.4	1.6	2.8	5.1	3.3	7.5	6.7	4.8	5.4	6.1
Maldives	7.4	9.1	10.4	9.8	7.2	4.8	3.5	6.5	8.5	9.5	-4.5	18.7
Nepal	3.3	5.3	5.3	2.9	4.5	6.1	5.6	-0.6	3.3	3.8	2.7	1.9
Pakistan	5.2	5.5	1.7	3.5	4.2	3.9	1.8	3.1	4.7	7.5	8.6	6.6
Sri Lanka	5.5	4.0	6.3	4.7	4.3	6.0	-1.5	4.0	6.0	5.4	6.0	7.0
Turkey	7.2	7.0	7.5	3.1	-4.7	7.4	-7.5	7.9	5.8	8.9	7.4	6.0
South-East Asia	8.3	7.6	4.7	-6.9	3.9	6.2	2.4	4.6	5.1	6.5	5.6	5.9
Brunei Darussalam	3.0	3.6	4.1	-4.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.7	3.0	2.5
Cambodia	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.0	12.6	8.4	5.5	5.2	8.6	10.0	13.4	8.0
Indonesia	8.2	7.8	4.7	-13.1	0.8	4.9	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.5
Lao PDR	7.0	6.9	6.9	4.0	7.3	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	7.2	7.5
Malaysia	9.8	10.0	7.3	-7.4	6.1	8.5	0.3	4.4	5.4	7.1	5.3	5.6
Myanmar	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	10.9	13.7	11.3	10.0	13.8	5.0	4.5	..
Philippines	4.7	5.8	5.2	-0.6	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	6.0	5.0	5.5
Singapore	8.0	8.2	8.6	-0.8	6.8	9.6	-2.0	3.2	2.9	8.7	6.4	7.6
Thailand	9.2	5.9	-1.4	-10.5	4.4	4.8	2.2	5.3	7.0	6.2	4.5	5.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	-35.0	15.0	17.0	-6.7	-6.2	0.3	2.3	..
Viet Nam	9.5	10.8	4.1	5.8	4.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.2
Developed ESCAP economies	1.7	3.4	2.1	-0.5	0.4	2.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.2
Australia	3.4	4.2	3.9	5.3	4.3	3.2	2.5	4.1	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.5
Japan	2.0	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-0.1	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.2
New Zealand	4.2	3.4	3.0	0.7	4.7	3.8	2.5	4.7	3.7	4.2	2.1	1.9

Sources: ESCAP, based on national sources; International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM) (Washington, D.C., IMF, December 2006); and *IMF Country Reports*; Asian Development Bank, *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006* (Manila, ADB, 2006); and website of the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth Independent State, available at <<http://www.cisstt.com>>, 26 February 2007; and ESCAP estimates.

Table 2. Gross domestic savings rates

(Per cent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	42.5	41.1	41.5	40.8	39.4	39.0	39.4	40.3	42.4	44.6	47.0	48.8
Hong Kong, China	29.6	30.1	30.7	29.4	30.1	32.0	29.8	31.1	31.2	30.7	33.0	32.4
Mongolia	23.4	18.9	25.8	14.3	14.6	10.4	5.7	3.7	8.8	..	..	..
Republic of Korea	36.5	35.7	35.8	37.9	35.8	33.9	31.9	31.4	33.0	35.0	33.3	32.5
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	-4.6	-2.6	-5.3	-4.3	0.0	-0.6	3.3	8.0	13.4	13.2	..	..
Azerbaijan	2.9	0.3	12.9	4.8	8.6	20.4	24.9	27.3	29.6	34.1	52.2	..
Georgia	-12.8	0.7	-8.5	0.4	3.1	4.9	7.5	9.6	9.7	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	15.3	19.8	17.1	15.9	16.1	26.4	28.7	30.1	30.8	34.9	37.5	..
Kyrgyzstan	9.3	3.4	14.3	-8.2	1.2	14.2	12.6	13.6	4.5	4.9	..	..
Russian Federation	28.8	27.9	24.2	21.6	31.9	38.7	34.6	30.7	32.0	..	..	..
Tajikistan	23.9	18.9	13.0	6.4	15.9	7.3	4.8	5.0	4.3	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	27.1	22.7	18.7	19.9	17.3	19.4	20.0	21.8	26.9	31.2	32.7	..
Pacific island economies												
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	10.3	11.8	11.7	13.5	10.8	5.1	9.8	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	40.2	31.2	22.4	22.6	13.2	23.7	12.6	11.7	..	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	-14.6	-17.2	-13.1	-17.2	-10.2	-9.4	-21.0	-22.5	-12.8	-16.0	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	17.0	11.8	20.3	22.4	19.2	19.3	20.6	15.6	14.9	..	..	..
South and South-West Asia												
Bangladesh	13.3	14.9	15.9	17.4	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.6	19.5	20.0	20.3
Bhutan	46.1	35.6	23.5	22.9	22.5	42.5	47.5	42.0	40.2	28.5	32.8	..
India	25.1	23.8	24.6	22.6	24.9	23.5	23.6	26.5	28.9	29.1	29.5	30.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15.7	18.0	20.7	25.5	25.4	26.8	38.4	38.5	38.6	39.6	40.6	42.5
Maldives	46.8	49.2	45.9	46.7	44.2	44.2	44.9	46.3	51.4	..	..	..
Nepal	14.8	13.8	14.0	13.8	13.6	15.2	15.1	12.1	12.0	12.6	12.4	11.1
Pakistan	15.8	12.6	13.0	16.0	12.9	17.1	17.8	18.1	17.6	15.7	14.5	14.4
Sri Lanka	14.6	15.3	17.3	19.1	19.5	17.4	15.8	14.4	15.9	15.9	17.2	17.1
Turkey	22.3	20.1	21.8	23.2	21.4	18.4	17.3	19.1	19.1	20.2	20.3	18.3
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	5.1	5.3	9.0	9.5	7.3	6.8	9.5	9.5	7.3	5.8	6.7	6.4
Indonesia	30.6	30.1	31.5	26.5	25.8	26.6	23.4	22.9	22.4	23.0	22.8	21.6
Lao PDR	11.5	12.4	9.4	14.8	16.4	15.1	15.4	17.9	17.0	18.2	17.3	17.9
Malaysia	39.7	42.9	43.9	48.7	47.4	47.3	42.3	42.3	42.5	43.9	43.3	43.4
Myanmar	13.4	11.5	11.8	11.8	13.0	12.3	11.5	10.5	..	..	..	..
Philippines	14.5	14.6	14.2	12.4	14.3	17.3	17.1	19.1	19.3	20.5	20.1	20.0
Singapore	50.2	51.1	52.1	53.0	49.0	47.4	44.2	44.2	43.7	47.0	48.6	49.9
Thailand	34.1	33.8	32.9	33.3	30.7	30.4	29.4	29.3	30.5	31.2	29.4	31.8
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	-13.0	-46.0	-44.0	-48.0	-34.0	6.0	27.0	..
Viet Nam	18.2	17.2	20.1	21.5	24.6	27.1	28.8	28.7	27.4	28.5	30.2	31.4
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	21.7	22.6	22.3	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.6	22.2	22.1	..	..	..
Japan	29.6	29.6	29.8	28.7	27.6	27.7	26.4	25.3	25.6	..	..	..
New Zealand	23.5	22.8	21.6	19.8	20.7	22.4	23.8	22.5	22.7	..	..	..

Sources: ESCAP, based on national sources; and Asian Development Bank, *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006* (Manila, ADB, 2006); World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2006* (CD-ROM) (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2006).

Table 3. Gross domestic investment rates

(Per cent of GDP)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	40.8	39.6	38.2	37.7	37.4	36.3	38.5	40.2	43.9	50.5	42.6	43.6
Hong Kong, China	34.1	31.6	34.0	28.9	24.8	27.5	25.3	22.8	21.9	21.8	20.5	21.3
Mongolia	31.7	29.9	28.1	35.2	37.0	36.2	36.1	32.2	38.0	36.5	35.5	..
Republic of Korea	37.7	38.9	36.0	25.0	29.1	31.0	29.3	29.1	30.0	30.4	30.1	29.1
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	18.4	20.0	19.1	19.1	18.4	18.6	19.8	21.7	24.3	24.9	29.7	..
Azerbaijan	23.8	29.0	34.2	33.4	26.5	20.7	20.7	34.6	53.1	54.5	45.7	..
Georgia	4.0	18.7	18.6	19.4	21.8	20.5	20.9	21.1	23.4	..	..	..
Kazakhstan	23.3	16.1	15.6	15.8	17.8	18.1	26.9	27.3	25.9	26.3	27.5	..
Kyrgyzstan	18.3	25.2	21.7	15.4	18.0	20.0	18.0	17.6	11.8	14.5	12.2	..
Russian Federation	21.1	20.0	18.3	16.2	14.4	16.9	18.9	17.9	18.2	17.9	17.5	..
Tajikistan	21.3	13.3	17.7	13.4	16.6	9.4	9.2	10.8	10.8	..	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	38.7	45.5	4.0	35.4	32.6	26.7	25.5	..	..	..
Uzbekistan	24.2	23.0	18.9	20.9	17.1	19.6	21.1	21.2	20.8	23.9	23.0	..
Pacific island economies												
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	13.6	11.4	11.7	16.0	14.4	12.4	14.9	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	21.9	22.7	21.1	17.9	16.1	21.3	21.8	19.8	..	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	20.1	22.6	19.5	19.0	20.2	19.4	18.5	20.4	18.9	17.5	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	23.2	20.2	18.8	17.7	20.3	22.2	20.0	21.2	19.8	..	..	..
South and South-West Asia												
Bangladesh	19.1	20.0	20.7	21.6	22.2	23.0	23.1	23.2	23.4	24.0	24.5	25.0
Bhutan	46.7	43.0	33.0	35.7	39.7	47.4	58.0	59.3	57.9	61.0	61.0	..
India	26.9	24.5	24.6	22.6	26.0	24.2	23.0	25.3	27.2	30.1	30.8	32.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14.9	15.3	16.2	24.7	26.0	27.1	32.6	33.9	35.1	35.7	36.2	37.9
Maldives	31.5	30.5	33.2	30.1	33.6	26.3	28.1	25.5	32.3	..	..	..
Nepal	25.2	27.3	25.3	24.8	20.5	24.3	24.1	24.2	25.8	26.4	28.9	30.3
Pakistan	18.5	19.0	17.9	17.7	15.6	17.4	17.2	16.8	16.9	16.6	18.1	20.0
Sri Lanka	24.2	24.2	24.4	25.1	27.3	28.0	22.0	21.2	22.1	25.0	26.5	29.0
Turkey	25.6	25.0	25.6	24.3	24.0	25.0	15.9	21.4	23.3	26.4	27.4	25.4
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	12.8	15.2	14.4	12.0	17.0	17.3	21.2	20.1	21.5	17.5	19.7	20.3
Indonesia	31.9	30.7	31.8	25.4	21.8	21.1	19.2	19.0	19.0	21.8	22.0	20.2
Lao PDR	24.5	29.0	26.2	24.9	22.7	20.5	21.0	24.0	21.4	17.5	21.1	21.4
Malaysia	43.6	41.5	43.0	26.7	22.4	27.3	23.9	24.0	21.6	22.6	19.8	20.4
Myanmar	14.2	12.3	12.5	12.4	13.4	12.4	11.6	10.4	..	..	..	..
Philippines	22.5	24.0	24.8	20.3	18.8	21.2	19.0	17.7	16.7	17.1	16.7	16.3
Singapore	34.2	35.8	39.2	32.3	32.0	32.5	26.0	22.8	15.6	19.4	18.6	18.8
Thailand	42.1	41.8	33.7	20.4	20.5	22.8	24.1	23.8	24.9	27.1	31.6	29.2
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	35.0	21.0	41.3	41.8	35.7	31.3	28.4	..	..
Viet Nam	27.1	28.1	28.3	29.0	27.6	29.6	31.2	33.2	35.4	35.5	35.4	35.2
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	22.3	22.3	23.2	23.6	24.2	21.7	22.7	24.4	24.5	25.4	25.7	..
Japan	28.2	29.1	28.7	26.9	26.0	26.3	25.8	24.0	23.9	23.8	24.4	..
New Zealand	21.5	21.5	20.5	19.2	20.1	19.6	20.0	20.4	21.7	23.5	24.3	..

Sources: ESCAP, based on national sources; and Asian Development Bank, *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006* (Manila, ADB, 2006); World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2006* (CD-ROM) (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2006).

Table 4. Inflation rates

(Per cent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies	31.0	14.6	9.2	11.9	10.4	5.6	6.3	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3
East and North-East Asia	12.3	6.9	3.1	1.5	-0.9	0.6	1.2	-0.1	1.3	3.3	2.0	1.6
China	17.1	8.3	2.8	-0.8	-1.4	0.4	0.7	-0.8	1.2	3.9	1.8	1.5
Hong Kong, China	9.0	6.4	5.8	2.8	-4.0	-3.8	-1.6	-3.1	-2.5	-0.4	0.9	2.0
Mongolia	56.7	46.9	20.5	6.0	7.5	8.1	7.9	1.6	4.7	11.0	9.5	5.1
Republic of Korea	4.4	5.0	4.4	7.5	0.8	2.2	4.1	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.6
North and Central Asia	212.6	56.1	17.3	24.9	73.8	19.6	20.0	14.9	12.7	10.0	11.8	9.4
Armenia	176.0	19.0	13.8	9.0	0.6	-0.8	3.1	1.1	4.8	6.9	0.6	2.9
Azerbaijan	412.0	20.0	3.7	-1.0	-8.6	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.2	6.7	9.6	8.3
Georgia	163.0	39.0	7.1	4.0	19.2	4.1	4.7	5.6	4.8	5.7	8.2	9.2
Kazakhstan	176.0	39.0	17.4	7.0	8.4	13.2	8.3	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.6
Kyrgyzstan	43.0	32.0	23.0	10.0	35.9	18.7	7.0	2.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.6
Russian Federation	197.5	47.7	14.8	27.7	85.7	20.8	21.5	15.8	13.7	10.9	12.7	9.7
Tajikistan	443.0	270.0	72.0	43.0	26.0	24.0	36.5	10.2	17.1	6.8	7.8	11.9
Turkmenistan	1 005.3	992.4	83.4	17.2	24.1	7.2	11.6	8.8	5.6	5.9	10.6	11.0
Uzbekistan	304.6	54.0	58.8	17.8	29.0	24.9	27.2	27.6	10.3	1.7	6.9	7.6
Pacific island economies	10.4	7.6	3.8	10.5	8.7	10.0	6.7	8.0	10.1	3.4	2.4	2.8
Cook Islands	0.9	-0.6	-0.4	0.8	1.3	3.2	8.7	3.4	2.0	0.9	2.5	..
Fiji	2.2	2.4	2.9	8.1	0.2	3.0	2.3	1.6	4.2	3.3	3.0	4.0
Kiribati	4.1	-1.8	2.6	4.3	0.6	0.9	7.0	1.6	2.6	-1.9	-0.5	..
Papua New Guinea	17.3	11.6	4.0	13.6	14.9	15.6	9.3	11.8	14.7	2.2	1.7	1.7
Samoa	-2.9	5.4	6.9	2.2	0.3	1.0	3.8	8.0	0.1	16.3	1.8	4.6
Solomon Islands	9.6	11.7	8.1	12.3	8.0	7.1	7.7	9.3	10.0	6.7	7.2	8.2
Tonga	1.5	3.0	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.3	8.3	10.4	11.1	11.8	9.6	7.2
Tuvalu	5.6	0.0	1.6	0.6	4.0	3.9	1.4	5.0	3.3	2.8	3.2	..
Vanuatu	1.8	1.1	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.4	2.2	3.1	1.6	0.9	2.3
South and South-West Asia	30.5	25.6	24.9	28.1	18.5	15.4	15.6	13.9	9.7	6.3	6.7	7.6
Bangladesh	8.9	7.0	3.7	9.0	7.0	2.8	1.9	2.8	4.4	5.8	6.5	7.2
Bhutan	9.5	8.8	6.5	10.6	6.8	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	4.6	5.3	3.1
India	10.2	9.4	6.8	13.1	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.4	6.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	49.4	23.2	17.3	20.0	20.1	12.6	11.4	15.8	15.6	15.2	12.1	11.0
Maldives	5.5	6.3	7.5	-1.4	3.0	-1.2	0.7	0.9	-2.9	6.4	3.3	2.5
Nepal	7.6	8.1	8.1	8.3	11.4	3.5	2.4	2.9	4.8	4.0	4.5	8.0
Pakistan	13.1	10.7	11.8	7.8	5.7	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.1	4.6	9.3	8.0
Sri Lanka	7.7	15.9	9.6	9.4	4.7	6.2	14.2	9.6	6.3	7.6	11.6	13.0
Turkey	88.1	80.3	85.7	84.6	64.9	54.9	54.4	45.0	25.3	8.6	8.2	9.5
South-East Asia	6.3	5.7	4.9	21.4	7.8	2.3	4.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	6.0	6.8
Brunei Darussalam	6.0	2.0	1.7	-0.4	-0.1	1.2	0.6	-2.3	..	0.9	1.1	..
Cambodia	7.8	7.1	7.9	14.8	4.0	-0.8	0.2	3.3	1.2	3.9	5.8	5.0
Indonesia	9.4	7.9	6.2	58.5	20.3	3.6	11.5	11.9	6.6	6.1	10.5	13.1
Lao PDR	19.7	13.0	27.6	90.9	128.4	25.1	7.8	10.6	15.5	10.5	7.2	7.0
Malaysia	4.0	3.4	2.8	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	3.0	3.8
Myanmar	25.2	16.3	29.7	51.5	18.4	-0.1	21.1	57.1	36.6	4.5	9.4	..
Philippines	6.7	7.5	5.6	9.3	5.9	4.0	6.8	3.0	3.5	6.0	7.7	6.5
Singapore	1.8	1.4	2.0	-0.3	0.1	1.3	1.0	-0.4	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.1
Thailand	5.7	5.9	5.6	8.1	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.7
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	-0.3	9.5	4.2	1.8	0.9	..
Viet Nam	16.8	5.7	3.2	7.3	4.1	-1.7	-0.4	3.8	3.1	7.8	8.3	7.3
Developed ESCAP economies	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
Australia	4.6	2.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.6
Japan	-0.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.2
New Zealand	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.3	-0.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.1	3.4

Sources: ESCAP, based on national sources; International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM) (Washington, D.C., IMF, December 2006); and *IMF Country Reports*; Asian Development Bank, *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006* (Manila, ADB, 2006); website of the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth Independent States, <www.cisstat.com>, 26 February 2007; and ESCAP estimates.

Table 5. Budget balances

(Per cent of GDP)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	-1.0	-1.9	-2.0	-2.6	-3.2	-3.1	-2.8	-3.2	-2.7	-1.5	-1.1	-1.6
Hong Kong, China	-0.3	2.1	6.5	-1.8	0.8	-0.6	-4.9	-4.8	-3.3	1.6	1.0	1.1
Mongolia	-1.5	-2.6	-9.1	-14.3	-11.6	-7.7	-4.5	-5.8	-4.2	-2.1	3.2	..
Republic of Korea	0.3	0.2	-1.4	-3.9	-2.5	1.1	1.2	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	..	..	-4.7	-3.7	-7.4	-6.3	-3.8	-2.4	-3.2	-2.3	-2.9	-2.4
Azerbaijan	..	..	-2.8	-2.0	-2.8	-1.9	-2.0	-1.2	-1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1
Georgia	..	..	..	..	-6.7	-4.7	-2.0	-2.2	-1.3	-3.0	-2.4	-2.1
Kazakhstan	-2.4	-4.4	-4.0	-4.4	-3.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-1.0	-0.3	0.6	0.5
Kyrgyzstan	-11.5	-5.4	-5.2	-3.0	-2.5	-1.9	0.4	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	-1.8
Russian Federation	-4.9	-7.4	-6.4	-4.8	-1.2	2.4	3.1	1.7	2.4	4.9	7.5	7.7
Tajikistan	..	..	-3.3	-3.8	-3.1	-0.6	-0.6	-2.4	-1.8	-2.4	-3.8	-4.4
Turkmenistan	..	..	0.0	-2.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	-2.7	-1.8	-2.2	-3.2	-3.2
Uzbekistan	..	..	-2.5	-2.3	-3.2	-3.9	-3.6	-0.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.3
Pacific island economies												
Cook Islands	-2.8	-7.8	1.1	-2.5	-2.4	-1.8	1.3	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-1.1	..
Fiji	-0.2	-4.7	-6.5	5.0	-0.3	-3.2	-6.5	-5.7	-6.2	-3.4	-3.6	-3.0
Kiribati	16.2	-11.0	25.7	40.9	17.1	18.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	-0.5	0.5	0.2	-1.8	-2.4	-1.8	-3.1	-3.4	-1.0	1.5	0.1	0.0
Samoa	-7.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.3	-0.7	-2.3	-2.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	-3.8
Solomon Islands	-4.6	-4.3	-3.6	3.0	5.0	-0.6	-7.4	-20.2	-5.8	4.9	-0.9	-1.4
Tonga	1.2	0.8	-1.2	-2.5	-0.2	0.8	-0.2	1.2	0.9	2.4	-6.7	-1.5
Tuvalu	..	..	-31.8	19.1	-3.5	-2.2	-45.7	33.7	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	-2.7	-1.7	-0.5	-9.4	-1.6	-7.0	-3.7	-2.1	-1.8	1.3	2.3	-0.1
South and South-West Asia												
Bangladesh	-4.6	-4.7	-3.7	-3.4	-4.6	-6.1	-5.1	-4.7	-4.2	-4.2	-4.5	-3.9
Bhutan	0.1	2.2	-2.3	0.9	-1.7	-3.8	-10.5	-3.9	-9.5	1.8	-9.4	-7.0
India	-5.1	-4.9	-5.8	-6.5	-5.4	-5.7	-6.2	-5.9	-4.5	-4.0	-4.1	-3.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-4.1	-3.4	-3.0	-3.7	-6.8
Maldives	-6.4	-2.5	-1.3	-1.9	-4.1	-4.4	-4.7	-4.9	-3.4	-1.6	-12.2	..
Nepal	-4.8	-5.6	-5.1	-5.9	-5.3	-4.7	-5.9	-5.4	-3.6	-3.2	-3.4	-4.2
Pakistan	-5.6	-6.5	-6.4	-7.6	-6.1	-5.4	-4.3	-4.3	-3.7	-2.4	-3.3	-4.2
Sri Lanka	-10.1	-9.4	-7.9	-9.1	-7.5	-9.9	-10.8	-8.9	-8.0	-8.2	-8.7	-8.7
Turkey	-4.1	-8.4	-7.8	-7.1	-11.7	-10.3	-16.0	-14.4	-11.2	-7.0	-2.0	-2.4
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	-7.3	-6.3	-3.8	-5.4	-3.9	-4.9	-6.8	-6.5	-6.0	-4.7	-3.4	-2.6
Indonesia	2.2	1.0	0.5	-1.7	-2.5	-1.1	-2.4	-1.5	-1.7	-1.1	-0.5	-1.6
Lao PDR	-9.0	-9.1	-8.4	-11.1	-7.6	-6.0	-7.6	-4.9	-7.4	-3.7	-9.9	-4.9
Malaysia	0.8	0.7	2.4	-1.8	-3.2	-5.7	-5.5	-5.6	-5.3	-4.3	-3.8	-3.7
Myanmar	-3.2	-2.2	-0.9	-5.7	-4.5	-8.4	-5.9	-4.1	-4.5	..	..	..
Philippines	0.6	0.3	0.1	-1.9	-3.8	-4.0	-4.0	-5.3	-4.7	-3.9	-2.7	-2.1
Singapore	7.8	6.9	3.4	2.5	0.5	2.0	1.6	-1.1	-1.6	-1.1	-0.3	-0.1
Thailand	3.0	0.9	-1.5	-2.8	-3.3	-2.2	-2.4	-1.4	0.4	0.1	-0.6	-0.6
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	0.4	3.1	9.8	..	..
Viet Nam	..	..	-4.8	-2.6	-1.4	-2.4	-4.7	-4.5	-3.3	-4.3	-4.9	-5.0
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	-2.1	-0.9	0.1	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.2
Japan	-4.7	-5.1	-3.8	-5.6	-7.5	-7.7	-6.4	-8.2	-8.1	-6.3	-5.6	-5.2
New Zealand	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	3.4	4.6	4.8	4.4

Sources: ESCAP, based on national sources; International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM) (Washington, D.C., IMF, December 2006), *IMF Country Reports*; and World Economic Outlook databases (Washington, D.C., IMF, 2006); Asian Development Bank, *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006* (Manila, ADB, 2006); and ESCAP estimates.

Table 6. Current account balances

(Per cent of GDP)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	0.2	0.9	4.1	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	7.2	7.1
Hong Kong, China	..	..	-4.5	1.5	6.4	4.1	5.9	7.6	10.4	9.5	11.1	10.1
Mongolia	-6.8	-5.8	-5.5	-7.8	-6.7	-5.7	-7.6	-9.6	-7.5	3.9	5.5	..
Republic of Korea	-1.7	-4.1	-1.6	11.7	5.5	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	4.1	2.1	0.4
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	-17.0	-18.2	-18.7	-22.1	-16.6	-14.6	-9.4	-6.2	-6.7	-4.5	-3.9	-5.6
Azerbaijan	-16.6	-29.3	-23.1	-30.7	-13.1	-3.2	-0.9	-12.3	-27.8	-30.4	1.3	11.2
Georgia	-19.1	-18.7	-14.4	-7.6	-7.1	-8.8	-6.5	-6.5	-9.4	-8.3	-11.7	-10.0
Kazakhstan	-1.2	-3.7	-3.8	-5.8	-1.0	2.0	-6.3	-4.2	-0.9	1.1	-0.9	0.2
Kyrgyzstan	-15.7	-23.3	-7.8	-25.1	-20.2	-9.1	-3.7	-5.0	-5.2	-4.6	-8.4	-12.8
Russian Federation	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.1	12.6	18.0	11.1	8.4	8.2	9.9	10.9	10.0
Tajikistan	-16.9	-7.2	-5.4	-9.1	-3.1	-6.8	-6.7	-1.4	-0.3	-2.7	-0.8	2.6
Turkmenistan	0.2	0.1	-21.6	-34.5	-20.5	6.4	0.2	1.7	0.7	-4.4	1.9	2.6
Uzbekistan	-0.2	-7.0	-3.9	-0.6	-0.8	1.6	-1.0	1.2	8.7	9.7	11.6	10.7
Pacific island economies												
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	-1.0	3.1	1.5	-0.3	-3.8	-6.3	-7.2	-0.1	-8.0	-17.4	-17.1	-6.2
Kiribati	-6.1	-19.9	20.3	30.4	3.3	3.9	17.0	-1.5	-17.2	-14.2	..	..
Papua New Guinea	13.9	6.0	-2.4	1.6	3.9	9.1	9.6	-4.3	3.9	2.8	13.1	4.5
Samoa	..	..	3.9	6.6	2.4	4.8	-11.4	-7.3	-0.5	-4.6	-7.5	..
Solomon Islands	2.5	4.0	-10.1	2.7	6.6	-15.4	-12.0	-1.5	11.4	24.3	0.7	-15.8
Tonga	-13.3	-5.8	-0.9	-11.5	-0.9	-6.4	-10.1	5.0	-3.1	4.2	-4.8	-6.2
Tuvalu	4.7	-16.7	39.0	-17.7	2.1	61.5	-29.8	11.7	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	-1.1	2.7	-5.4	2.1	0.8	-7.9	-10.3	-7.6	-11.3	-8.8
South and South-West Asia												
Bangladesh	-1.8	-3.2	-1.3	-11.7	-1.1	-1.0	-2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.9
Bhutan	-11.6	-11.9	-7.6	10.6	2.2	5.4	-5.4	-8.9	-10.7	-7.6	-22.0	-15.1
India	-1.7	-1.2	-1.4	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	0.7	1.3	2.4	-0.8	-1.1	-1.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	..	3.9	1.4	-1.1	12.0	17.5	7.1	3.1	0.6	0.9	7.5	7.4
Maldives	-4.6	-1.6	-6.8	-4.1	-13.4	-8.2	-9.4	-5.6	-4.5	-15.8	-33.6	-36.2
Nepal	-8.1	-8.7	-8.0	-1.5	0.1	4.5	4.9	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.4
Pakistan	-3.7	-7.4	-6.0	-2.9	-3.1	-0.3	0.5	3.7	4.9	1.9	-1.4	-3.9
Sri Lanka	-6.1	-4.9	-2.6	-1.4	-3.6	-6.5	-1.4	-1.4	-0.4	-3.2	-2.8	-5.3
Turkey	-1.4	-1.3	-1.4	1.0	-0.7	-4.9	2.3	-0.8	-3.4	-5.2	-6.4	-7.9
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	46.6	41.9	56.0	..	..	..	69.7	59.3	68.5	68.7	68.4	..
Cambodia	-3.2	-3.1	0.6	-5.8	-5.1	-2.8	-1.1	-1.5	-3.7	-2.3	-4.3	-5.5
Indonesia	-3.2	-3.4	-2.4	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.4	0.6	0.3	0.8
Lao PDR	-19.5	-18.5	-17.5	-11.7	-8.3	-0.5	-4.7	0.3	-2.0	-7.7	-6.7	-10.0
Malaysia	-9.8	-4.4	-5.9	13.2	15.9	9.4	8.3	8.4	12.8	12.6	15.7	13.2
Myanmar	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	..
Philippines	-4.4	-4.8	-5.3	2.4	9.5	8.2	1.9	5.5	4.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Singapore	17.5	15.0	15.6	22.3	17.4	11.6	13.7	13.4	24.1	24.5	28.5	25.9
Thailand	-7.9	-7.9	-2.1	12.8	10.2	7.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	4.2	-2.1	1.2
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	-5.4	2.2	11.7	12.5	7.6	5.1	35.1	..	..
Viet Nam	-9.0	-8.2	-5.7	-3.9	4.1	3.6	2.1	-1.7	-4.7	-2.0	0.4	0.9
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	-5.4	-3.9	-3.1	-5.0	-5.7	-4.1	-2.1	-4.0	-5.6	-6.3	-6.0	-5.7
Japan	2.1	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.7
New Zealand	-4.9	-5.8	-6.4	-3.9	-6.1	-5.0	-2.7	-4.1	-4.4	-6.6	-8.8	-8.1

Sources: ESCAP, based on national sources; International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM) (Washington, D.C., IMF, December 2006); and *IMF Country Reports*; Asian Development Bank, *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006* (Manila, ADB, 2006); and ESCAP estimates.

Table 7. Change in money supply

(Per cent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	29.5	25.3	19.6	14.8	14.7	12.3	15.0	19.4	19.6	14.4	17.9	17.9
Hong Kong, China	10.6	12.5	8.7	11.1	8.3	9.3	-0.3	0.5	6.3	7.3	3.5	3.6
Mongolia	32.9	25.8	32.5	-1.7	31.6	17.6	27.9	42.0	49.6	20.4	38.1	38.3 ^a
Republic of Korea	15.6	15.8	14.1	27.0	27.4	25.4	13.2	11.0	6.7	-0.6	3.1	9.5
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	64.3	35.1	29.2	36.7	14.0	38.6	4.3	34.0	10.4	22.3	27.8	21.3 ^a
Azerbaijan	25.4	17.1	41.4	-15.2	20.1	73.4	-11.3	14.4	26.8	47.7	23.2	68.4 ^b
Georgia	..	41.4	44.0	-1.1	21.1	39.4	18.5	17.9	22.8	42.4	26.5	31.4 ^b
Kazakhstan	108.2	20.9	24.1	-14.1	84.4	45.0	40.2	30.1	34.2	68.2	26.3	59.1 ^a
Kyrgyzstan	..	14.8	32.2	17.5	33.7	11.7	11.3	33.9	33.4	32.1	10.0	41.1 ^a
Russian Federation	112.6	29.6	28.8	37.6	56.7	58.0	36.3	33.8	38.5	33.7	36.3	38.3 ^a
Tajikistan	..	78.7	105.1	28.2	37.3	63.3	35.1	40.4	40.9	9.8	25.9	48.2 ^a
Turkmenistan	567.8	247.8	107.2	67.7	75.7	83.3	23.8	1.5	40.9	13.4	..	..
Uzbekistan	151.9	119.0	45.6	27.5	32.7	37.1	54.3	29.7	27.1	47.8	56.1	..
Pacific island economies												
Cook Islands	..	-3.2	31.2	12.1	16.7	8.1	14.4	3.2	9.9	9.6	-5.2	..
Fiji	4.5	0.9	-8.7	-0.5	13.6	-1.5	-3.1	7.8	25.1	10.4	15.0	14.9 ^c
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	13.7	30.7	7.7	2.5	9.2	5.0	6.2	7.3	-4.4	14.8	29.5	30.4 ^a
Samoa	24.4	6.3	15.2	2.5	15.7	16.3	6.1	10.2	14.0	8.3	15.6	15.9 ^a
Solomon Islands	9.2	15.3	6.7	2.5	7.0	0.6	-13.6	6.0	25.4	17.5	38.8	24.2 ^c
Tonga	0.7	5.3	7.8	14.7	11.9	18.8	14.9	7.8	13.4	18.6	12.1	14.2 ^c
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	13.3	10.1	-0.4	12.6	-9.2	5.5	5.7	-1.7	-0.8	9.9	11.4	6.5 ^d
South and South-West Asia												
Bangladesh	16.1	8.3	10.8	10.4	12.8	18.6	16.6	13.1	15.6	13.8	16.8	13.5
Bhutan	36.0	9.4	58.6	16.4	31.4	16.1	7.6	28.5	-0.2	19.9	11.9	32.0 ^d
India	11.0	18.7	17.7	18.2	17.1	15.2	14.3	16.8	13.0	16.7	15.6	24.4 ^c
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	30.1	32.5	23.7	20.4	21.5	22.4	27.6	24.9	24.5	23.0	22.8	21.1 ^e
Maldives	15.6	26.0	23.1	22.8	3.6	4.1	9.0	19.3	14.6	32.6	11.7	25.1 ^a
Nepal	16.1	14.4	11.9	21.9	20.8	21.8	15.2	4.4	9.8	12.8	8.3	12.5 ^f
Pakistan	13.8	20.1	19.9	7.9	4.3	12.1	11.7	16.8	17.5	20.5	16.5	10.2
Sri Lanka	35.8	11.3	15.6	13.2	13.4	12.9	13.6	13.4	15.3	19.6	19.1	15.0
Turkey	103.6	117.3	97.5	89.7	100.3	40.5	86.2	29.1	14.6	22.1	25.2	21.6
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	6.7	-2.3	-4.6	-12.9	16.8	25.9	-7.1	-1.4	22.2	17.4	..	..
Cambodia	44.3	40.4	16.6	15.7	17.3	26.9	20.4	31.1	15.0	30.4	16.1	27.5
Indonesia	27.6	29.6	23.2	62.3	11.9	16.6	12.8	4.7	8.1	8.1	16.4	15.9
Lao PDR	16.4	26.7	65.8	113.3	78.4	46.0	13.7	37.6	20.1	21.6	5.1	5.9 ^f
Malaysia	24.0	19.8	22.7	1.5	13.7	5.2	2.2	5.8	11.1	25.4	15.4	13.2 ^a
Myanmar	36.5	38.9	28.8	34.2	29.7	42.4	43.9	34.7	1.4	32.4	27.3	25.1 ^f
Philippines	23.9	23.7	23.1	8.6	16.9	8.1	3.6	10.4	3.6	9.9	6.4	12.6
Singapore	8.5	9.8	10.3	30.2	8.5	-2.0	5.9	-0.3	8.1	6.2	6.2	6.0
Thailand	17.0	12.6	16.4	9.5	2.1	3.7	4.2	2.6	4.9	5.4	8.2	4.9
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	155.5	6.8	32.4	21.9	12.3	..
Viet Nam	22.6	25.7	24.3	23.5	66.5	35.4	27.3	13.3	33.1	31.0	30.9	26.9
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	8.5	10.6	7.3	8.4	11.7	3.7	13.2	5.6	13.3	11.7	7.7	12.6 ^c
Japan	2.7	2.3	3.1	4.1	3.4	1.1	2.2	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.3 ^g
New Zealand	9.3	16.1	5.2	1.8	5.0	2.3	6.8	7.7	10.6	5.1	5.2	14.0 ^g

Sources: ESCAP, based on national sources; International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (CD-ROM) (Washington, D.C., IMF, January 2007); and Asian Development Bank, *Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006* (Manila, ADB, 2006).

- ^a October compared with the corresponding period of previous year.
^b November compared with the corresponding period of previous year.
^c September compared with the corresponding period of previous year.
^d August compared with the corresponding period of previous year.
^e February compared with the corresponding period of previous year.
^f March compared with the corresponding period of previous year.
^g June compared with the corresponding period of previous year.

Table 8. Merchandise export growth rates

(Per cent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	22.9	1.5	21.0	0.5	6.1	27.9	6.7	22.4	34.6	35.4	28.4	27.2
Hong Kong, China	14.8	4.0	4.0	-7.5	-0.1	16.1	-5.9	5.4	11.8	15.9	11.6	9.7
Macao, China	7.2	-0.1	7.6	-0.3	2.8	15.4	-9.4	2.4	9.5	9.0	-12.0	3.0
Mongolia	45.9	-10.4	6.4	-23.5	3.8	30.1	11.9	0.5	17.5	41.2	22.4	43.6
Republic of Korea	30.3	3.7	5.0	-2.8	8.6	19.9	-12.7	8.0	19.3	31.0	12.0	14.4
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	26.0	7.0	-19.3	-2.1	7.9	25.5	13.9	45.6	35.4	6.0	36.2	-1.1 ^a
Azerbaijan	-2.5	5.2	25.5	-16.1	51.2	81.3	11.9	10.9	13.9	42.6	104.4	94.1 ^a
Georgia	-1.3	29.2	20.6	-20.2	10.0	39.1	8.1	21.6	37.8	31.4	34.8	20.7 ^a
Kazakhstan	62.5	15.7	9.6	-14.9	2.0	55.1	-3.9	12.3	32.0	55.7	37.4	39.0 ^a
Kyrgyzstan	20.3	29.8	18.8	-15.2	-13.5	10.4	-6.1	3.8	18.5	24.2	33.3	16.3 ^a
Russian Federation	22.3	8.8	-3.1	-14.3	1.5	39.0	-3.0	5.3	26.7	34.8	32.9	28.7 ^a
Tajikistan	52.2	2.8	-3.1	-20.0	15.4	13.8	-16.8	13.0	8.1	14.8	15.9	55.8 ^a
Turkmenistan	-12.3	-10.6	-55.4	-20.9	100.3	110.1	4.8	9.0	27.2	6.6	27.6	9.6 ^b
Uzbekistan	10.7	49.3	-4.4	-20.1	-0.6	0.9	-16.3	-7.1	26.9	32.4	14.9	11.8 ^b
Pacific island economies												
Fiji	3.6	24.1	-23.9	-11.6	19.4	-13.7	0.1	3.6	34.5	-0.7	-6.8	-11.3 ^c
Papua New Guinea	13.4	-2.4	-14.8	-16.1	9.1	7.3	-13.7	-9.5	34.4	15.6	28.4	15.0 ^d
Samoa	151.4	14.8	45.5	30.5	..	..	9.7	-8.9	5.2	-18.4	0.9	-15.0 ^e
Solomon Islands	17.1	-3.5	7.5	-27.6	4.4	-47.4	-5.0	-21.8	38.6	-4.4	33.6	20.7 ^d
Tonga ^f	6.2	-24.8	0.4	-17.8	12.6	-9.9	8.3	50.8	-1.1	-21.6 ^g	15.9 ^g	-0.6 ^h
Vanuatu	13.2	6.7	16.9	-4.0	-24.2	5.8	-26.8	1.0	32.3	28.6	14.3	..
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..	..	-37.7	82.1	46.7	-13.3	-2.6	7.9
Bangladesh ^f	..	11.8	13.8	16.8	2.9	8.3	12.4	-7.4	9.4	16.1	13.8	21.6
Bhutan ^f	10.2	39.7	1.7	12.1	-5.9	9.2	-12.9	4.5	8.7	39.7	18.0	25.3 ^b
India ^f	20.3	5.6	4.5	-3.9	9.5	21.1	1.5	20.3	23.3	28.5	23.4	30.0 ^h
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^f	-5.5	22.0	-17.9	-28.6	60.3	35.3	-16.0	18.1	20.4	29.0	36.9	38.0 ^c
Maldives	12.7	-6.0	12.3	6.6	-4.3	18.8	1.4	20.1	14.8	19.1	-10.7	39.7 ^b
Nepal ^f	-9.8	2.3	9.8	12.7	17.4	37.6	4.6	-18.8	4.3	8.9	14.8	-1.1 ^b
Pakistan ^f	19.4	7.0	-4.4	3.7	-9.8	10.1	7.4	-0.7	22.2	10.3	16.9	14.3
Sri Lanka	18.6	7.8	13.3	1.9	-2.6	19.8	-12.8	-2.4	9.2	12.2	10.2	9.1 ^h
Turkey	19.5	7.3	13.1	2.7	-1.4	4.5	12.8	15.1	31.0	33.7	16.3	13.4 ^a
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	3.0	8.3	8.3	-50.2	28.9	23.9	5.5	3.1	28.6	2.0	26.6	18.0 ^d
Cambodia	74.3	-24.6	33.9	4.4	41.1	23.7	12.5	12.7	17.9	24.1	12.4 ^b	22.2 ^h
Indonesia	..	5.8	12.5	-10.5	1.7	27.6	-12.3	3.1	8.4	12.6	20.1	16.2 ^h
Lao PDR	..	..	-1.4	7.7	-10.5	9.5	-3.3	-5.9	11.6	8.3	52.2	29.5 ^b
Malaysia	21.0	7.0	-27.1	32.7	12.1	16.2	-10.4	6.9	11.3	20.8	11.0	13.4 ^e
Myanmar	..	-1.2	-4.3	0.6	22.4	42.1	33.1	5.2	-0.1	14.1	14.5	9.4 ^d
Philippines	29.4	17.7	22.8	16.9	18.8	8.7	-15.6	9.5	2.9	9.5	4.0	15.5 ^e
Singapore	22.5	5.8	0.0	-12.2	4.4	20.3	-11.8	2.8	27.9	24.2	15.7	21.2 ^a
Thailand	24.8	-1.3	4.4	-6.8	7.4	19.3	-6.6	4.6	17.4	20.6	14.9	16.8 ^e
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	-20.0	50.0	16.7	14.3 ^b	25.0 ^h	0.0 ^h
Viet Nam	34.4	33.2	26.6	1.9	23.3	25.5	3.8	11.2	20.8	31.4	22.4	21.9 ^b
Developed ESCAP countries												
Australia	11.5	13.6	6.3	-12.7	0.0	13.1	25.7	-9.0	-24.4	-2.9	14.7	22.6 ^e
Japan	12.1	-7.2	2.3	-8.5	7.9	13.8	-16.6	3.1	13.3	20.5	5.4	7.5 ^e
New Zealand	14.5	9.7	-1.7	-16.8	8.7	1.9	10.3	14.8	22.1	20.7	14.5	-2.1 ^a

Sources: ESCAP calculated from national sources; International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics database; and Economist Intelligence Unit, *Country Reports*; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Economic Survey of Europe*, 2005, No. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.E.7); and website of the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth Independent States, available at <www.cisstat.com>, 27 February 2007; and ESCAP estimates.

^a Refers to first 9 months of 2006.

^b Estimate.

^c Refers to first 6 months of 2006.

^d Refers to first 3 months of 2006.

^e Refers to first 10 months of 2006.

^f Fiscal year data.

^g Preliminary.

^h Projection.

ⁱ All figures are estimates, except for 2006 data which are projection. Figures exclude opium and flows associated with US Army and most International Security Assistance Force activities.

Table 9. Merchandise import growth rates

(Per cent)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	14.2	5.1	2.5	-1.5	18.2	24.4	12.6	27.1	39.9	36.0	17.6	20.0
Hong Kong, China	19.1	3.0	5.1	-11.6	-2.7	18.5	-5.5	3.3	11.7	16.9	10.5	11.6
Macao, China	-3.8	-2.1	4.1	-6.1	4.4	10.5	5.9	6.0	8.9	26.3	12.5	16.3
Mongolia	87.3	8.6	3.9	7.5	1.9	19.8	3.8	8.3	16.0	27.5	16.0	25.7
Republic of Korea	32.0	11.3	-3.8	-35.5	28.4	34.0	-12.1	7.8	17.6	25.5	16.4	18.4
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	71.1	12.8	4.3	1.6	-10.5	7.2	0.0	14.2	28.0	5.8	33.2	19.7 ^a
Azerbaijan	-14.1	35.8	2.8	25.4	-16.9	7.4	-4.8	24.4	49.4	31.5	21.4	17.2 ^a
Georgia	13.9	78.4	37.4	-14.5	-13.2	12.4	7.8	4.4	34.5	36.7	33.8	56.3 ^a
Kazakhstan	6.9	24.4	8.3	-7.0	-15.4	26.1	11.6	1.2	18.8	44.6	30.1	32.0 ^a
Kyrgyzstan	24.6	47.5	-17.5	17.0	-27.1	-8.0	-11.2	27.1	26.6	24.9	98.7	47.0 ^a
Russian Federation	24.1	8.8	5.7	-19.4	-31.9	13.5	19.8	13.4	24.8	28.0	28.7	36.2 ^a
Tajikistan	48.1	-17.5	12.3	-5.2	-6.8	1.8	1.9	4.8	22.2	56.1	97.0	28.9 ^a
Turkmenistan	-7.1	-25.9	17.0	-14.8	48.8	18.7	32.0	-9.8	18.5	32.2	9.6	5.3 ^b
Uzbekistan	5.6	71.5	-11.2	-25.3	-4.0	-5.0	-1.3	-13.8	9.8	27.2	13.1	15.3 ^b
Pacific island economies												
Fiji	0.6	14.0	-10.1	-19.7	25.3	-7.9	4.8	9.2	39.1	14.6	2.6	13.2 ^c
Papua New Guinea	7.8	23.3	-1.6	-27.0	-0.1	-7.0	-6.4	14.6	10.3	22.4	4.6	-12.2 ^d
Samoa	15.1	7.4	1.2	1.9	..	..	30.9	12.9	-7.6	23.3	20.9	21.9 ^e
Solomon Islands	8.6	-1.9	42.4	-40.8	-13.7	-24.5	-13.0	-19.0	36.3	30.1	51.6	17.5 ^d
Tonga ^{f, g}	35.4	-8.6	-12.9	18.6	-21.2	12.8	-2.9	0.8	21.0	11.6 ^h	27.3 ^h	8.2 ⁱ
Vanuatu ^g	6.4	5.5	-3.5	-5.6	9.3	-7.2	0.8	-4.5	16.4	6.0	14.1	..
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan ^{f, j}	..	..	..	..	..	..	-8.9	52.5	50.9	2.3	9.0	10.1
Bangladesh ^f	..	18.8	3.2	5.1	6.5	4.6	11.5	-8.5	13.1	12.9	20.6	12.2
Bhutan ^f	4.6	14.1	18.4	3.7	19.3	14.0	6.1	-5.2	2.2	29.2	67.6	18.0 ^b
India ^f	21.6	12.1	4.6	-7.1	16.5	4.6	12.3	14.5	24.1	48.6	32.0	31.5 ^j
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^{f, g}	1.2	17.3	-5.8	1.2	-6.0	12.3	20.2	21.6	34.1	29.2	7.3	30.6 ^c
Maldives	..	12.6	15.6	1.5	13.6	-3.4	-0.3	1.1	20.2	36.3	16.1	26.5 ^b
Nepal ^f	21.9	6.1	21.2	-11.8	-11.0	22.1	-0.2	-10.6	13.6	10.6	15.6	11.2 ^b
Pakistan ^f	21.4	13.6	0.8	-14.9	-6.8	9.3	4.1	-3.6	18.2	27.6	32.1	38.8
Sri Lanka	11.4	2.4	7.8	0.4	1.5	22.4	-18.4	2.2	9.3	19.9	10.8	18.9 ^j
Turkey	53.5	22.2	11.3	-5.4	-11.4	34.0	-24.0	24.5	34.5	40.7	19.7	17.8 ^a
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	7.2	18.8	-10.3	-26.0	-43.1	7.5	-7.9	23.8	-17.7	22.4	0.3	25.5 ^d
Cambodia ^g	59.5	-9.7	1.9	-1.7	36.4	21.7	8.2	12.8	13.0	22.5	20.2 ^b	22.1 ⁱ
Indonesia ^g	..	8.1	4.5	-30.9	-4.2	31.9	-14.1	2.8	10.9	28.0	26.2	15.6 ⁱ
Lao PDR	..	..	-6.0	-14.7	0.3	-3.4	-4.7	-12.4	3.4	54.2	23.8	36.1 ^b
Malaysia	25.5	2.0	-27.2	5.7	9.1	25.1	-10.0	8.2	4.4	26.4	8.5	14.1 ^e
Myanmar	..	14.4	6.9	-17.6	7.2	20.2	-12.4	11.5	8.7	7.1	1.5	11.9 ^d
Philippines ^g	24.4	22.2	10.8	-17.5	3.6	12.2	-4.2	18.7	3.1	8.8	7.7	9.0 ^a
Singapore	21.5	5.6	0.8	-23.3	9.4	21.3	-13.9	0.4	17.1	27.4	15.3	21.6 ^a
Thailand	31.9	0.6	-13.4	-33.8	16.9	31.3	-3.0	4.6	17.4	25.7	25.9	7.1 ^e
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.4	-6.3	-16.9	-8.6 ^b	5.9 ^j	1.9 ^j
Viet Nam	40.0	35.0	5.2	-4.8	3.8	33.2	3.7	22.1	27.8	26.7	15.7	20.1 ^b
Developed countries												
Australia	14.7	6.2	2.6	-2.0	7.3	4.1	13.0	1.6	-15.4	-3.4	7.5	16.7 ^e
Japan	22.6	4.0	-3.0	-18.1	11.5	22.0	-8.9	-4.3	14.1	19.3	15.8	13.6 ^e
New Zealand ^g	22.0	4.5	-0.3	-14.5	3.4	-0.5	0.4	14.8	22.1	20.7	14.5	-2.1 ^a

Sources: ESCAP, calculated from national sources; International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics database; and Economist Intelligence Unit, *Country Reports*; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Economic Survey of Europe*, 2005, No. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.E.7); and website of the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth Independent States, available at <www.cisstat.com>, 27 February 2007; and ESCAP estimates.

- a Refers to first 9 months of 2006.
b Estimate.
c Refers to first 6 months of 2006.
d Refers to first 3 months of 2006.
e Refers to first 10 months of 2006.
f Fiscal year data.
g f.o.b. value.
h Preliminary.
i Projection.
j All figures are estimates, except for 2006 data which are projection.

Table 10. Population, size and dynamics

	Population, mid-year (1 000)			Population growth rate (%)				Total fertility rate (%)		
				Annual average over the period				Children per woman		
	1990	2000	2005	90-95	95-00	00-05	2005	90-95	95-00	00-05
Developing ESCAP economies										
East and North-East Asia										
China	1 155 305	1 273 979	1 315 844	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
DPR Korea	19 690	21 862	22 488	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
Hong Kong, China	5 704	6 637	7 041	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9
Macao, China	372	444	460	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.8
Mongolia	2 216	2 497	2 646	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	3.4	2.7	2.4
Republic of Korea	42 869	46 779	47 817	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
North and Central Asia										
Armenia	3 545	3 082	3 016	-1.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	2.4	1.8	1.3
Azerbaijan	7 212	8 143	8 411	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.9	2.2	1.9
Georgia	5 460	4 720	4 474	-1.6	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	2.0	1.6	1.5
Kazakhstan	16 500	15 033	14 825	-0.8	-1.1	-0.3	-0.1	2.5	2.1	2.0
Kyrgyzstan	4 395	4 952	5 264	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.6	3.0	2.7
Russian Federation	148 370	146 560	143 202	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	1.6	1.2	1.3
Tajikistan	5 303	6 159	6 507	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	4.9	4.3	3.8
Turkmenistan	3 668	4 502	4 833	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.0	3.0	2.8
Uzbekistan	20 515	24 724	26 593	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.9	3.0	2.7
Pacific island economies										
American Samoa	47	58	65	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.3			
Cook Islands	18	19	18	1.7	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7			
Fiji	724	811	848	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	3.4	3.2	2.9
French Polynesia	195	236	257	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.6	2.4
Guam	134	155	170	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	3.1	3.2	2.9
Kiribati	72	90	99	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0			
Marshall Islands	47	52	62	1.5	0.4	3.5	3.8			
Micronesia (Fed. States)	96	107	110	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	4.8	4.5	4.4
Nauru	9	12	14	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9			
New Caledonia	171	215	237	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.4
Niue	2	2	1	-2.2	-2.0	-2.1	-1.1			
Northern Mariana Islands	44	70	81	5.2	4.1	3.0	2.7			
Palau	15	19	20	2.7	2.1	0.7	0.5			
Papua New Guinea	4 114	5 299	5 887	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	5.0	4.6	4.1
Samoa	161	177	185	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	4.7	4.7	4.4
Solomon Islands	317	419	478	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	5.1	4.8	4.3
Tonga	94	100	102	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	4.5	4.0	3.5
Tuvalu	9	10	10	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4			
Vanuatu	149	191	211	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	4.8	4.6	4.2
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan	14 606	23 735	29 863	7.2	2.8	4.7	4.5	8.0	8.0	7.5
Bangladesh	104 047	128 916	141 822	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	4.1	3.5	3.2
Bhutan	1 642	1 938	2 163	1.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	5.6	5.0	4.4
India	849 415	1 021 084	1 103 371	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	3.8	3.4	3.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	56 674	66 365	69 515	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	4.3	2.5	2.1
Maldives	216	290	329	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	6.0	5.2	4.3
Nepal	19 114	24 431	27 133	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	5.0	4.4	3.7
Pakistan	111 698	142 648	157 935	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	5.7	5.0	4.3
Sri Lanka	17 786	19 848	20 743	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.1	2.0
Turkey	57 300	68 234	73 193	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.9	2.7	2.5
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	257	333	374	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.7	2.5
Cambodia	9 738	12 744	14 071	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	5.4	4.5	4.1
Indonesia	181 414	209 174	222 781	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.9	2.5	2.4
Lao PDR	4 132	5 279	5 924	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	5.8	5.3	4.8
Malaysia	17 845	22 997	25 347	2.7	2.5	2.0	1.8	3.6	3.3	2.9
Myanmar	40 753	47 724	50 519	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.8	3.0	2.5
Philippines	61 104	75 766	83 054	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	4.1	3.6	3.2
Singapore	3 016	4 017	4 326	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4
Thailand	54 639	61 438	64 233	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
Timor-Leste	740	722	947	2.7	-3.2	5.6	6.8	4.8	4.9	7.8
Viet Nam	66 206	78 671	84 238	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.3	2.5	2.3
Developed ESCAP economies										
Australia	16 873	19 071	20 155	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
Japan	123 537	127 034	128 085	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.4	1.3
New Zealand	3 411	3 818	4 028	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.0

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision* (New York, UNPD, 2006), <<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>> (November 2006).

Table 11. Population, structure

	Share of the total population (%)									Urban population, as a share of the total population (%)		
	Children (0-14 yrs old)			Elderly (65 yrs old and above)			Women per 100 men			1990	2000	2005
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005			
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	27.7	24.8	21.4	5.6	6.8	7.6	93.9	94.4	94.7	27.4	35.8	40.4
DPR Korea	26.9	26.5	25.0	4.7	5.6	6.8	98.2	99.4	100.2	58.4	60.2	61.6
Hong Kong, China	21.5	16.5	14.4	8.5	11.0	12.0	95.2	107.0	112.5	99.5	100.0	100.0
Macao, China	25.7	22.3	16.3	6.5	7.3	7.7	106.0	107.0	107.8	99.8	100.0	100.0
Mongolia	41.7	35.1	30.5	4.0	3.8	3.8	100.4	99.8	99.7	57.0	56.6	56.7
Republic of Korea	25.8	20.8	18.6	5.0	7.4	9.4	98.8	98.8	99.5	73.8	79.6	80.8
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	30.4	25.9	20.8	5.6	10.0	12.1	106.2	112.6	114.5	67.5	65.1	64.1
Azerbaijan	34.3	31.0	25.8	4.2	5.9	7.1	104.4	104.9	106.0	53.7	50.9	51.5
Georgia	24.6	21.6	18.9	9.3	12.5	14.3	110.4	110.9	111.6	55.2	52.7	52.2
Kazakhstan	31.8	27.5	23.1	5.2	6.9	8.5	105.6	107.7	108.7	56.3	56.3	57.3
Kyrgyzstan	37.6	34.8	31.5	5.0	5.6	6.1	104.5	103.1	103.1	37.8	35.4	35.8
Russian Federation	23.0	18.2	15.3	10.0	12.3	13.8	113.5	114.6	115.5	73.4	73.4	73.0
Tajikistan	43.2	42.3	39.0	3.8	3.4	3.9	101.3	99.5	101.5	31.5	25.9	24.7
Turkmenistan	40.5	36.2	31.8	3.8	4.4	4.7	102.8	102.8	103.0	45.1	45.1	46.2
Uzbekistan	40.9	37.2	33.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	102.3	101.2	101.1	40.1	37.3	36.7
Pacific island economies												
American Samoa										80.9	88.8	91.3
Cook Islands										56.9	65.2	70.4
Fiji	37.9	33.3	31.7	3.1	3.4	3.9	96.9	96.8	96.8	41.6	48.3	50.8
French Polynesia	35.3	31.5	27.8	3.2	4.3	4.9	92.1	93.8	95.5	55.9	52.4	51.7
Guam	30.2	30.5	30.0	3.9	5.4	6.1	87.7	95.9	96.4	90.8	93.2	94.0
Kiribati										35.0	43.0	47.4
Marshall Islands										64.7	65.8	66.7
Micronesia (Fed. States)							95.5	97.6	98.8	25.8	22.3	22.3
Nauru										100.0	100.0	100.0
New Caledonia	32.3	29.9	28.2	4.6	5.3	6.0	95.7	95.0	94.8	59.6	61.9	63.7
Niue										30.9	33.7	36.7
Northern Mariana Islands										89.8	93.3	94.5
Palau										69.6	69.6	69.6
Papua New Guinea	41.3	41.5	40.3	2.7	2.3	2.4	90.8	93.4	94.0	13.1	13.2	13.4
Samoa	40.9	40.9	40.7	3.9	4.4	4.6	90.4	92.2	92.2	21.2	21.9	22.4
Solomon Islands	45.8	42.4	40.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	93.2	93.7	93.7	13.7	15.7	17.0
Tonga	39.3	37.5	35.9	4.4	5.5	6.0	98.0	96.6	96.1	22.7	23.2	24.0
Tuvalu										40.7	46.0	48.1
Vanuatu	43.9	42.1	39.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	94.2	95.5	96.2	18.7	21.7	23.5
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan	45.7	46.8	46.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	93.5	93.8	93.9	18.3	21.3	22.9
Bangladesh	40.9	37.5	35.5	3.2	3.4	3.6	94.1	95.2	95.7	19.8	23.2	25.1
Bhutan	41.6	41.2	38.4	3.7	4.3	4.6	97.7	97.4	97.4	7.2	9.6	11.1
India	36.6	34.1	32.1	4.3	4.9	5.3	93.7	94.5	95.0	25.5	27.7	28.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	44.7	35.2	28.7	3.5	4.5	4.5	95.1	96.8	97.2	56.3	64.2	66.9
Maldives	46.5	43.8	40.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	95.0	94.7	94.8	25.8	27.5	29.6
Nepal	41.9	40.9	39.0	3.4	3.5	3.7	98.4	101.4	101.8	8.9	13.4	15.8
Pakistan	43.6	41.3	38.3	3.3	3.7	3.8	93.9	94.3	94.3	30.6	33.1	34.9
Sri Lanka	32.1	26.2	24.1	5.3	6.6	7.3	95.2	96.3	96.8	17.2	15.7	15.1
Turkey	35.7	30.7	29.2	4.0	5.1	5.4	97.7	98.1	98.5	59.2	64.7	67.3
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	34.5	31.3	29.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	89.1	92.0	93.0	65.8	71.1	73.5
Cambodia	44.5	40.7	37.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	110.2	107.5	106.9	12.6	16.9	19.7
Indonesia	35.8	30.2	28.3	3.8	4.9	5.5	99.6	100.0	100.3	30.6	42.0	48.1
Lao PDR	43.8	42.7	40.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	101.3	100.3	99.9	15.4	18.9	20.6
Malaysia	36.5	33.7	32.4	3.7	4.1	4.6	97.0	96.9	97.0	49.8	61.8	67.3
Myanmar	37.3	32.5	29.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	100.7	101.0	101.4	24.9	28.0	30.6
Philippines	40.9	37.5	35.1	3.2	3.5	3.9	98.6	98.6	98.6	48.8	58.5	62.7
Singapore	21.5	21.8	19.5	5.6	7.2	8.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	31.9	25.6	23.8	3.9	6.0	7.1	101.0	102.8	103.6	29.4	31.1	32.3
Timor-Leste	41.5	45.5	41.1	2.0	2.8	2.9	93.3	88.7	92.6	20.8	24.5	26.5
Viet Nam	38.9	33.5	29.5	5.0	5.4	5.4	100.7	100.3	100.2	20.3	24.3	26.4
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	21.9	21.2	19.6	11.2	12.1	12.7	100.3	102.7	102.5	85.4	87.2	88.2
Japan	18.4	14.6	14.0	12.0	17.2	19.7	103.7	104.3	104.7	63.1	65.2	65.8
New Zealand	23.4	22.9	21.3	11.1	11.9	12.3	102.7	104.0	103.5	84.7	85.7	86.2

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision* (New York, UNPD, 2006), <<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>> (November 2006).

Table 12. International migration

	Immigrant population						Net migration rate (%)		
	Share of total population (%)			Women per 100 men			per 1 000 population		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005	90-95	95-00	00-05
Developing ESCAP economies									
East and North-East Asia									
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.5	96.5	96.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
DPR Korea	0.2	0.2	0.2	96.5	113.7	117.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong, China	38.9	40.7	42.6	97.1	116.9	117.6	10.1	9.4	8.8
Macao, China	54.9	54.2	55.9	112.5	120.0	123.3	8.4	7.7	4.4
Mongolia	0.3	0.3	0.3	96.5	113.7	117.2	-5.2	-7.4	-3.9
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	86.2	100.3	115.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3
North and Central Asia									
Armenia	18.6	10.2	7.8	143.5	143.5	143.5	-29.5	-14.3	-6.6
Azerbaijan	5.0	2.0	2.2	129.6	135.7	136.8	-3.1	-3.2	-2.4
Georgia	6.2	4.6	4.3	63.9	62.7	59.8	-21.3	-14.4	-10.8
Kazakhstan	21.9	19.1	16.9	129.6	135.7	136.8	-18.7	-17.1	-8.0
Kyrgyzstan	14.2	7.5	5.5	139.3	139.3	139.3	-12.2	-1.1	-2.9
Russian Federation	7.8	8.1	8.4	129.6	135.7	136.8	2.5	3.1	0.6
Tajikistan	8.0	5.4	4.7	129.6	135.7	136.8	-11.3	-11.6	-10.9
Turkmenistan	8.4	5.4	4.6	129.6	135.7	136.8	2.5	-2.3	-0.4
Uzbekistan	8.1	5.5	4.8	129.6	135.7	136.8	-3.1	-3.4	-2.3
Pacific island economies									
American Samoa	45.0	35.7	31.4	94.5	95.5	96.1			
Cook Islands	14.1	15.3	17.0	79.6	79.8	79.8			
Fiji	1.9	2.0	2.0	94.0	92.7	92.0	-9.3	-8.8	-8.4
French Polynesia	13.2	13.0	13.1	67.2	69.5	70.7	-0.5	1.4	2.1
Guam	52.4	62.2	66.9	77.8	87.1	87.1	-4.6	-7.9	0.0
Kiribati	3.0	2.7	2.6	95.2	95.1	95.1			
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (Fed. States)	3.2	3.2	3.2	53.7	53.8	53.8	-4.4	-25.4	-18.4
Nauru	41.5	37.4	36.1	78.5	81.8	81.8			
New Caledonia	21.4	19.0	18.2	80.0	80.0	80.0	5.8	5.2	4.7
Niue	11.4	8.7	7.6	94.0	105.9	111.5			
Northern Mariana Islands	11.0	7.3	6.5	76.4	76.4	76.4			
Palau	12.7	13.5	15.2	57.8	57.8	57.8			
Papua New Guinea	0.8	0.5	0.4	74.1	72.5	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	3.6	4.5	5.0	88.4	91.0	92.3	-15.8	-16.2	-15.5
Solomon Islands	1.3	0.8	0.7	78.6	74.2	72.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	3.2	1.6	1.1	94.9	94.9	86.1	-18.3	-14.5	-14.1
Tuvalu	3.2	3.1	3.1	128.6	128.8	128.0			
Vanuatu	1.4	0.7	0.5	82.2	85.5	87.4	-1.1	-6.3	-6.0
South and South-West Asia									
Afghanistan							37.6	-3.6	16.0
Bangladesh	0.8	0.8	0.7	16.1	16.1	16.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Bhutan	0.5	0.5	0.5	81.9	81.7	81.3	-14.2	-0.5	0.0
India	0.9	0.6	0.5	88.5	89.5	90.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.7	3.5	2.8	74.7	68.7	65.9	-5.1	-1.4	-4.1
Maldives	1.2	1.1	1.0	81.8	81.7	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	2.2	2.9	3.0	252.4	234.3	223.9	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8
Pakistan	5.9	3.0	2.1	81.9	81.8	81.3	-4.4	-0.1	-2.4
Sri Lanka	2.6	2.0	1.8	104.0	111.0	114.8	-2.0	-1.7	-1.6
Turkey	2.0	1.8	1.8	102.0	108.0	111.2	0.2	0.4	-0.7
South-East Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	28.5	31.2	33.2	74.9	83.3	88.0	2.6	2.2	2.0
Cambodia	0.4	1.9	2.2	101.1	103.9	105.4	3.7	1.7	-0.1
Indonesia	0.3	0.2	0.1	102.5	90.7	85.2	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9
Lao PDR	0.6	0.5	0.4	92.9	92.9	92.9	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Malaysia	5.7	6.1	6.5	80.8	74.3	71.3	2.4	3.6	1.2
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.2	85.5	85.5	85.5	-0.6	0.3	0.3
Philippines	0.3	0.4	0.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	-2.8	-2.5	-2.3
Singapore	24.1	33.6	42.6	101.0	101.0	101.0	15.4	19.6	9.6
Thailand	0.7	1.4	1.6	54.4	101.8	131.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Timor-Leste	0.7	0.7	0.6	85.4	90.6	90.8	5.8	-51.0	19.2
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0	85.9	85.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5
Developed ESCAP economies									
Australia	23.6	21.4	20.3	97.1	103.3	106.6	4.5	5.5	5.1
Japan	0.7	1.3	1.6	98.9	112.5	116.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
New Zealand	15.5	18.5	15.9	100.8	105.5	110.7	4.5	1.1	4.0

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Migrant Stock, The 2005 Revision* (New York, UNPD, 2006), <<http://esa.un.org/migration/>> (November 2006).

Table 13. Education, primary level

	Net enrolment rate (%)		Girls to boys ratio		Completion rate (%)					
					Both sexes		Boys		Girls	
	1991	2004	1991	2004	1991	2004	1991	2004	1991	2004
Developing ESCAP economies										
East and North-East Asia										
China	97.4		0.93	1.00	103.3					
DPR Korea										
Hong Kong, China		93.0	1.01	0.94	102.2	111.0		113.5		108.5
Macao, China	81.1	89.2	0.96	0.92		102.1		102.3		101.8
Mongolia	90.1	84.2	1.02	1.02		95.5		94.7		96.3
Republic of Korea	99.7	99.4 (05)	1.01	0.99 (05)	97.9	104.1 (05)	97.6	104.1 (05)	98.3	104.1 (05)
North and Central Asia										
Armenia		93.7		1.03		106.6		105.6		107.6
Azerbaijan	88.8	83.8	0.99	0.98		96.1		97.0		95.2
Georgia	97.1	92.8	1.00	1.00		85.6		83.8		87.5
Kazakhstan	89.3	92.6	0.99	0.99		110.0		110.4		109.5
Kyrgyzstan	92.3	90.1		1.00		93.1		92.7		93.4
Russian Federation	98.6	91.5	1.00	1.00						
Tajikistan	76.7	96.7	0.98	0.95		91.9		94.2		89.6
Turkmenistan										
Uzbekistan	78.2		0.98	0.99 (04)		96.7		96.9		96.5
Pacific island economies										
American Samoa										
Cook Islands		77.4 (00)		0.98 (03)		87.9 (99)		89.8 (99)		85.9 (99)
Fiji		96.2	1.00	0.98 (04)		104.9		104.7		105.1
French Polynesia										
Guam										
Kiribati		97.0 (99)		1.03 (04)		118.1		116.1		120.3
Marshall Islands		89.6 (03)		0.94 (03)		125.0 (03)		122.6 (03)		127.5 (03)
Micronesia (Fed. States)										
Nauru				0.99 (03)		74.1 (02)		70.9 (02)		77.8 (02)
New Caledonia										
Niue		98.5 (99)		1.19 (04)		81.1		88.9		73.7
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau		96.4 (00)		0.82 (04)		98.8 (00)		106.7 (00)		90.4 (00)
Papua New Guinea			0.88	0.88 (03)	47.4	53.9 (03)	52.2	57.9 (03)	42.5	49.5 (03)
Samoa		90.4	1.02	1.00 (04)		96.1		94.2		98.2
Solomon Islands		79.6	0.86	0.97 (04)	71.6					
Tonga		95.8 (01)	0.97	0.95 (04)	102.6	106.9 (02)	106.7	108.0 (02)	98.4	105.5 (02)
Tuvalu				1.07 (04)		103.1		94.3		113.3
Vanuatu		93.9	0.96	0.97 (04)		87.2		88.2		86.2
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan			0.55	0.44						
Bangladesh		93.8		1.03		76.4		74.1		78.8
Bhutan										
India		89.7	0.76	0.93		88.5		92.9		83.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	92.4	88.6	0.90	1.10	91.2	94.6	96.9	92.3	85.2	96.9
Maldives		89.7 (02)		0.97		99.7		97.8		101.7
Nepal		78.0 (03)	0.63	0.91 (05)	50.9	74.7 (05)		79.6 (05)		69.5 (05)
Pakistan	33.4	66.2		0.73						
Sri Lanka		97.1	0.95	0.99 (03)	97.0		97.6		96.4	
Turkey	89.2	89.3	0.92	0.94	89.7	87.8	93.2	93.1	86.0	82.3
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	92.0		0.94	1.00	100.0	111.9		111.7		112.1
Cambodia	69.3	97.6	0.81	0.92		81.7		85.4		77.8
Indonesia	96.6	94.3	0.98	0.98	90.7	101.5		100.8		102.1
Lao PDR	62.6	84.4	0.79	0.88		74.0		78.3		69.6
Malaysia		93.2 (03)	1.00	1.00 (03)	91.4	91.0 (03)	91.4	90.8 (03)	91.5	91.1 (03)
Myanmar	98.1	90.2 (05)	0.96	1.02 (05)		77.8 (05)		76.5 (05)		79.1 (05)
Philippines	96.5	94.0	0.99	0.99		96.6		93.4		99.9
Singapore			0.97							
Thailand	75.8		0.96	0.95 (05)		86.2 (99)		87.7 (99)		84.6 (99)
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	90.2	92.9 (02)	0.93	0.93		100.8 (03)		103.9 (03)		97.6 (03)
Developed ESCAP economies										
Australia	99.1	95.8	0.99	1.00 (04)		98.2		97.4		99.0
Japan	99.7	99.9	1.00	1.00	101.4		101.3		101.6	
New Zealand	97.5	99.3	0.99	1.00 (04)	99.7		100.6		98.7	

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006).

Table 14. Education, secondary and tertiary levels

	Secondary level				Tertiary level			
	Net enrolment rate (%)		Girls to boys ratio		Gross enrolment rate (%)		Women to men ratio	
	1999	2004	1991	2004	1999	2004	1991	2004
Developing ESCAP economies								
East and North-East Asia								
China			0.75	1.00	6.4	19.1	0.52	0.85
DPR Korea								
Hong Kong, China	73.6 (01)	77.7	1.05	0.97	28.2 (01)	32.1		0.97
Macao, China	62.0	76.8	1.11	1.04	27.5	68.8	0.48	0.65
Mongolia	55.4	82.3	1.14	1.14	25.7	38.9	1.89	1.64
Republic of Korea	96.6	90.4 (05)	0.97	1.00 (05)	66.0	89.9 (05)	0.49	0.62 (05)
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	84.7 (00)	88.7		1.03	23.7	26.2		1.21
Azerbaijan	73.2	77.0	1.01	0.97	15.4	14.8	0.67	0.87
Georgia	77.0	80.7	0.97	0.99	35.9	41.5	1.18	1.03
Kazakhstan	85.3 (00)	92.1	1.04	0.98	24.5	48.0		1.38
Kyrgyzstan			1.02	1.01	29.0	39.7		1.19
Russian Federation			1.06	0.99		68.2	1.27	1.36
Tajikistan	62.6	79.4		0.84	13.6	16.4	0.62	0.33
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan			0.91	0.97	15.2 (02)	15.3		0.80
Pacific island economies								
American Samoa								
Cook Islands	59.0	57.2 (00)		1.02 (03)				
Fiji	79.0	82.6	0.95	1.07		15.3		1.20
French Polynesia								
Guam								
Kiribati		70.4		1.22				
Marshall Islands		74.4 (03)		1.04 (03)	16.9 (01)	17.0 (03)		1.30 (03)
Micronesia (Fed. States)								
Nauru				1.07 (03)				
New Caledonia								
Niue	93.4			0.95				
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau				1.14	40.6 (00)	40.2 (02)		2.15 (02)
Papua New Guinea			0.61	0.79 (03)	2.1			0.55 (99)
Samoa	71.6	65.7	1.96	1.12	11.5			0.93 (01)
Solomon Islands	22.2	26.4 (03)	0.61	0.81 (03)				
Tonga	71.3	67.7	1.03	1.08	3.3	6.1		1.67
Tuvalu				0.93 (01)				
Vanuatu	29.4	39.3	0.80	0.86	4.0	5.0		0.58
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan			0.51	0.21		1.1		0.28
Bangladesh	45.8	48.0 (03)		1.11 (03)	5.8	6.5 (03)		0.50 (03)
Bhutan								
India			0.60	0.80	10.2 (00)	11.8	0.54	0.66
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		78.1	0.75	0.94	18.8	22.5	0.48	1.11
Maldives	31.7	51.3 (02)		1.14	0.0	0.0		2.37
Nepal			0.46	0.86 (05)	4.1 (00)	5.6	0.33	0.40
Pakistan		21.8	0.48	0.73	2.6 (02)	3.2	0.58	0.80
Sri Lanka			1.08	1.00			0.55	
Turkey			0.63	0.75	21.5	29.0	0.53	0.73
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam			1.09	1.05	9.7	14.8 (05)		1.98 (05)
Cambodia	14.7	25.8	0.43	0.69	2.2 (00)	2.9		0.46
Indonesia	48.6 (00)	56.9	0.83	0.99	14.4 (01)	16.7		0.79
Lao PDR	26.7	37.1	0.62	0.76	2.5	5.9		0.63
Malaysia	68.9	75.5 (03)	1.05	1.14 (03)	23.3	32.4 (03)		1.41 (03)
Myanmar	30.7	37.2 (05)	0.98	0.99 (05)	6.9	11.3 (02)		1.76 (01)
Philippines	50.8	61.1	1.04	1.11	28.7	28.8	1.42	1.28
Singapore			0.93				0.71	
Thailand			0.94	1.03 (05)	32.5	43.0 (05)		1.11 (05)
Timor-Leste	20.1 (01)					10.2 (02)		1.48 (02)
Viet Nam	59.1	64.8 (02)		0.95	10.7	10.2		0.77
Developed ESCAP economies								
Australia	88.6 (00)	85.5	1.03	0.96	65.7	72.2	1.19	1.23
Japan	99.4	99.9	1.02	1.00	45.1	54.0	0.65	0.89
New Zealand		91.1 (02)	1.02	1.09	67.0	85.8	1.14	1.40

Sources: United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006); UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *Global Education Digest 2006* (CD-ROM) (Montreal, UNESCO, 2006).

Table 15. Health, life expectancy

	Life expectancy, years								
	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	90-95	95-00	00-05	90-95	95-00	00-05	90-95	95-00	00-05
Developing ESCAP economies									
East and North-East Asia									
China	68.1	69.7	71.5	66.5	67.8	69.8	70.0	71.9	73.3
DPR Korea	64.6	63.1	63.0	62.2	60.4	60.1	67.3	66.2	66.1
Hong Kong, China	77.6	80.0	81.5	75.5	77.2	78.6	81.0	83.0	84.6
Macao, China	77.3	78.8	80.0	75.2	76.5	77.8	79.8	80.9	82.0
Mongolia	61.2	61.9	63.9	59.4	59.9	61.9	63.2	63.9	65.9
Republic of Korea	72.2	74.6	76.8	68.5	70.9	73.2	76.5	78.5	80.5
North and Central Asia									
Armenia	68.7	70.4	71.4	65.3	66.9	67.9	72.1	73.7	74.6
Azerbaijan	65.6	66.3	66.9	62.2	62.6	63.2	69.5	70.0	70.5
Georgia	70.5	70.5	70.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	74.3	74.3	74.3
Kazakhstan	65.2	63.1	63.2	60.5	57.7	57.8	70.3	68.9	68.9
Kyrgyzstan	65.8	65.7	66.8	61.5	61.5	62.6	70.0	70.0	71.1
Russian Federation	66.8	66.0	65.4	60.6	60.0	59.1	72.8	72.5	72.2
Tajikistan	63.1	63.3	63.5	60.5	60.7	61.0	65.7	66.0	66.3
Turkmenistan	63.3	62.9	62.4	59.2	58.8	58.2	67.6	67.2	66.7
Uzbekistan	66.2	66.5	66.5	63.0	63.3	63.3	69.4	69.7	69.7
Pacific island economies									
American Samoa									
Cook Islands									
Fiji	66.6	66.8	67.8	64.6	64.8	65.7	68.8	69.0	70.0
French Polynesia	70.2	71.8	73.0	67.9	69.5	70.6	72.8	74.6	75.8
Guam	72.6	73.5	74.6	70.4	71.4	72.4	75.0	76.0	77.0
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (Fed. States)	66.4	67.1	67.5	65.9	66.5	66.9	67.0	67.6	68.2
Nauru									
New Caledonia	71.5	74.0	75.0	69.2	71.5	72.6	74.5	76.7	77.8
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea	52.5	53.7	55.1	51.9	53.2	54.7	53.6	54.5	55.8
Samoa	66.0	68.4	70.0	63.1	65.4	67.1	69.7	71.9	73.5
Solomon Islands	60.9	61.2	62.2	60.4	60.7	61.6	61.5	61.7	62.9
Tonga	70.1	71.1	72.1	69.0	70.0	70.9	71.4	72.3	73.4
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu	65.1	66.5	68.4	62.9	65.0	66.8	65.9	68.3	70.4
South and South-West Asia									
Afghanistan	45.5	45.6	46.0	45.3	45.4	45.8	45.9	45.9	46.3
Bangladesh	56.3	59.9	62.6	55.8	59.5	61.8	57.0	60.5	63.4
Bhutan	55.9	59.7	62.7	54.9	58.6	61.5	57.1	60.9	63.9
India	59.5	61.5	63.1	59.0	60.4	61.7	60.1	62.7	64.7
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	66.1	68.3	70.2	65.1	67.2	68.8	67.5	69.6	71.7
Maldives	61.0	63.9	66.3	62.3	64.8	66.9	59.8	63.0	65.8
Nepal	55.9	59.4	61.4	56.0	59.1	60.9	55.8	59.6	61.7
Pakistan	60.9	61.3	62.9	60.6	60.9	62.7	61.4	61.7	63.1
Sri Lanka	71.4	73.0	73.9	69.1	70.5	71.3	74.3	75.8	76.7
Turkey	66.1	67.8	68.6	64.0	65.6	66.3	68.5	70.2	70.9
South-East Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	74.5	75.5	76.3	72.4	73.4	74.2	77.1	78.1	78.9
Cambodia	55.0	55.5	56.0	52.9	52.2	52.1	56.9	58.5	59.6
Indonesia	62.6	64.9	66.5	61.0	63.0	64.6	64.5	66.8	68.6
Lao PDR	50.8	52.5	54.5	49.5	51.3	53.3	52.0	53.8	55.8
Malaysia	70.7	71.9	73.0	68.7	69.6	70.8	73.1	74.5	75.5
Myanmar	56.7	58.6	60.1	54.8	56.2	57.4	59.0	61.1	62.9
Philippines	66.5	68.6	70.2	64.5	66.5	68.1	68.7	70.7	72.4
Singapore	75.8	77.2	78.6	73.9	75.1	76.7	78.3	79.3	80.5
Thailand	68.7	69.0	69.7	65.9	65.3	66.0	71.8	73.0	73.7
Timor-Leste	47.8	52.6	55.1	47.1	51.7	54.1	48.7	53.6	56.3
Viet Nam	66.4	68.8	70.4	64.6	66.9	68.4	68.5	70.7	72.4
Developed ESCAP economies									
Australia	77.6	78.7	80.2	74.7	75.9	77.6	80.6	81.5	82.8
Japan	79.5	80.5	81.9	76.2	77.1	78.3	82.4	83.8	85.3
New Zealand	76.1	77.6	79.0	73.3	75.0	76.7	78.9	80.1	81.3

Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision* (New York, UNPD, 2006), <<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>> (November 2006).

Table 16. Health, morbidity

	HIV/AIDS			Malaria prevalence			Tuberculosis			
	Number of adults (15 yrs old and over) with HIV/AIDS		Share of total in age group 15-49 yrs (%)	Number of cases			Incidence		Prevalence	
	Total	Female		Per 100 000 population			Per 100 000 population		Per 100 000 population	
	2005	2005	2005	1990	2000	2003	2004	1990	2000	2004
Developing ESCAP economies										
East and North-East Asia										
China	650 000	180 000	0	8	1		101	327	271	221
DPR Korea					337	74	178	424	368	178
Hong Kong, China							148	86	77	
Macao, China							124	86	90	
Mongolia	<500	<100	<0.1				192	574	285	209
Republic of Korea	13 000	1 400	<0.1	0	9	2	90	130	139	125
North and Central Asia										
Armenia	2 900	<1000	0	0	5	1	78	43	88	98
Azerbaijan	5 400	<1000	0	0	19	6	75	57	113	90
Georgia	5 600	<1000	0	0	5	7	82	52	98	89
Kazakhstan	12 000	6 800	0				151	96	146	160
Kyrgyzstan	4 000	<1000	0	0	0	9	122	90	157	137
Russian Federation	940 000	210 000	1				115	82	188	160
Tajikistan	4 900	<500	0	3	310	85	177	195	193	277
Turkmenistan	<500		<0.1	0	1	0	65	106	130	83
Uzbekistan	31 000	4 100	0	0	1	0	117	114	140	156
Pacific island economies										
American Samoa								117	62	49
Cook Islands							28	117	57	51
Fiji	<1000	<500	0				28	85	50	41
French Polynesia								117	41	56
Guam								303	113	91
Kiribati							59	303	75	59
Marshall Islands							59	303	87	59
Micronesia (Fed. States)								218	94	59
Nauru							28	117	52	35
New Caledonia								243	105	117
Niue							28	117	68	57
Northern Mariana Islands								303	75	68
Palau							59	169	149	91
Papua New Guinea	57 000	34 000	2	2 550	1 532	1 242	233	843	628	448
Samoa							28	84	43	43
Solomon Islands				36 766	16 212	19 962	59	303	82	59
Tonga							28	92	44	42
Tuvalu							28	117	68	57
Vanuatu				19 274	3 354	7 496	59	303	94	64
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan	<1000	<100	<0.1	2 174		2 172	333	826	713	661
Bangladesh	11 000	1 400	<0.1	52	43	42	229	640	494	435
Bhutan	<500	<100	<0.1	578	306	184	107	371	217	184
India	5 600 000	1 600 000	1	238	199	166	168	570	458	312
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	66 000	11 000	0	137	30	35	27	57	40	35
Maldives				7	7	1	49	155	87	57
Nepal	74 000	16 000	1	120	31	36	184	616	310	257
Pakistan	84 000	14 000	0	71	58	82	181	430	415	329
Sri Lanka	5 000	<1000	<0.1	1 616	1 058	52	60	109	109	91
Turkey				15	17	13	28	82	49	45
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	<100	<100	<0.1				54	114	56	63
Cambodia	130 000	59 000	2	1 271	490	527	510	947	789	709
Indonesia	170 000	29 000	0	95	117		245	443	327	275
Lao PDR	3 600	<1000	0	533	758	334	156	474	357	318
Malaysia	67 000	17 000	1	283	55	26	103	197	139	133
Myanmar	350 000	110 000	1	2 427	1 241	1 448	171	419	292	180
Philippines	12 000	3 400	<0.1	141	48	54	293	893	554	463
Singapore	5 500	1 500	0				40	62	46	41
Thailand	560 000	220 000	1	501	133	59	142	360	250	208
Timor-Leste					6 902	3 846	556	1 186	1 108	692
Viet Nam	250 000	84 000	1	187	79	46	176	499	251	232
Developed ESCAP economy										
Australia	16 000	<1000	0				6	7	6	6
Japan	17 000	9 900	<0.1				30	71	46	39
New Zealand	1 400		0				11	11	11	11

Sources: UNAIDS/WHO, 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (Geneva, UNAIDS/WHO, 2006); WHO, World Malaria Report 2005 (Geneva, WHO, 2006) and World Health Statistics 2006 (Geneva, WHO, 2006).

Table 17. Mortality

	Infant mortality rate			Under 5 mortality rate			Children 1 yr old immunized against measles (%)		Maternal mortality rate		
	Deaths per 1 000 live births								Deaths per 100 000 live births		
	1990	2000	2004	1990	2000	2004	1990	2004	1990	1995	2000
Developing ESCAP economies											
East and North-East Asia											
China	38	33	26	49	41	31	98	84	95	60	56
DPR Korea	42	42	42	55	55	55	98	95	70	35	67
Hong Kong, China									7		
Macao, China										20	
Mongolia	78	50	41	108	65	52	92	96	65	65	110
Republic of Korea	8	5	5	9	5	6	93	99	130	20	20
North and Central Asia											
Armenia	52	33	29	60	37	32	93 (92)	92	50	29	55
Azerbaijan	84	77	75	105	93	90	66 (92)	98	22	37	94
Georgia	43	41	41	47	45	45	16 (92)	86	33	22	32
Kazakhstan	53	63	63	63	73	73	89 (92)	99	80	80	210
Kyrgyzstan	68	60	58	80	70	68	94 (92)	99	110	80	110
Russian Federation	23	20	17	29	25	21	83 (92)	98	75	75	67
Tajikistan	99	93	91	128	120	118	84 (92)	89	130	120	100
Turkmenistan	80	77	80	97	99	103	76 (92)	97	55	65	31
Uzbekistan	65	59	57	79	71	69	84 (92)	98	55	60	24
Pacific island economies											
American Samoa											
Cook Islands	26	20	18	32	24	21					
Fiji	25	18	16	31	22	20	84	62	90	20	75
French Polynesia										20	20
Guam										12	12
Kiribati	65	52	49	88	70	65	75	56			
Marshall Islands	63	55	52	92	68	59	52	70			
Micronesia (Fed. States)	26	20	19	31	24	23	81	85			
Nauru		25	25		30	30		40			
New Caledonia										10	10
Niue							99	99			
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau	28	24	22	34	29	27	98	99			
Papua New Guinea	74	70	68	101	95	93	67	44	930	390	300
Samoa	40	28	25	50	34	30	89	25	35	15	15
Solomon Islands	38	36	34	63	60	56	70	72		60	130
Tonga	26	22	20	32	26	25	86	99			
Tuvalu	40	38	36	56	53	51	95	98			
Vanuatu	48	38	32	62	48	40	66	48	280	32	32
South and South-West Asia											
Afghanistan	168	165	165	260	257	257	20	61	1 700	820	1 900
Bangladesh	100	66	56	149	92	77	65	77	850	600	380
Bhutan	107	77	67	166	100	80	93	87	1 600	500	420
India	84	68	62	123	94	85	56	56	570	440	540
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	54	36	32	72	44	38	85	96	120	130	76
Maldives	79	45	35	111	60	46	96	97		390	110
Nepal	100	69	59	145	95	76	57	73	1 500	830	740
Pakistan	100	85	80	130	108	101	50	67	340	200	500
Sri Lanka	26	16	12	32	19	14	80	96	140	60	92
Turkey	67	38	28	82	44	32	78	81	180	55	70
South-East Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	10	8	8	11	9	9	99	99	60	22	37
Cambodia	80	95	97	115	135	141	34	80	900	590	450
Indonesia	60	36	30	91	48	38	58	72	650	470	230
Lao PDR	120	77	65	163	101	83	32	36	650	650	650
Malaysia	16	11	10	22	14	12	70	95	80	39	41
Myanmar	91	78	76	130	110	106	90	78	580	170	360
Philippines	41	30	26	62	40	34	85	80	280	240	200
Singapore	7	3	3	9	4	3	84	94	10	9	30
Thailand	31	19	18	37	22	21	80	96	200	44	44
Timor-Leste	130	80	64	172	102	80		55		850	660
Viet Nam	38	23	17	53	30	23	88	97	160	95	130
Developed ESCAP economies											
Australia	8	6	5	10	6	6	86	93	9	6	8
Japan	5	3	3	6	5	4	73	99	18	12	10
New Zealand	8	6	5	11	8	6	90	85	25	15	7

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006).

Table 18. Poverty and malnutrition

	Share of population below \$1 [1993 PPP] per day (%)		Share of population below the national poverty line (%)		Gini coefficient of income distribution		Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight (%)	
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
Developing ESCAP economies								
East and North-East Asia								
China	33.0	16.6 (01)		4.6 (98)		0.45 (01)	19.1	7.8 (02)
DPR Korea								23.4
Hong Kong, China						0.43 (96)		
Macao, China								
Mongolia	13.9 (95)	27.0 (98)	36.3 (95)	35.6 (98)	0.33	0.30 (98)	12.3 (92)	12.7 (00)
Republic of Korea						0.32 (98)		
North and Central Asia								
Armenia		2.0 (03)		50.9 (01)	0.44	0.34 (03)		2.6 (00)
Azerbaijan	10.9 (95)	3.7 (01)	68.1 (95)	49.0 (01)	0.36	0.37 (01)		6.8 (01)
Georgia		6.5 (03)		54.5 (03)	0.37	0.40 (03)		3.1 (99)
Kazakhstan	2.0 (93)	2.0 (03)		34.6 (96)	0.33	0.34 (03)		4.2 (99)
Kyrgyzstan	8.0 (93)	2.0 (03)		47.6 (01)	0.54	0.30 (03)		11.0 (97)
Russian Federation	6.1 (94)	2.0 (02)	30.9 (94)		0.48	0.40 (02)	3.0 (95)	
Tajikistan		7.4 (03)			0.32	0.33 (03)		
Turkmenistan	20.7 (93)	12.1 (98)			0.35	0.41 (98)		12.0 (00)
Uzbekistan	3.3 (93)	17.3 (00)		27.5 (00)	0.33	0.27 (00)		7.9 (02)
Pacific island economies								
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
Fiji							7.9 (93)	
French Polynesia								
Guam								
Kiribati								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (Fed. States)								
Nauru								
New Caledonia								
Niue								
Northern Mariana Islands								
Palau								
Papua New Guinea				37.5 (96)		0.51 (96)		
Samoa								
Solomon Islands								
Tonga								
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu								
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan								39.3
Bangladesh	35.9 (92)	36.0 (00)		49.8 (00)	0.28	0.32 (00)	65.8	47.5
Bhutan								18.7 (99)
India	42.3 (93)	36.0 (99)	36.0 (93)	28.6 (99)			53.4 (93)	48.5 (99)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.0	2.0 (98)			0.44	0.44 (98)		10.9 (98)
Maldives							38.9 (94)	30.4 (01)
Nepal		24.1		30.9	0.38	0.47		48.3 (01)
Pakistan	47.8 (91)	17.0 (02)	28.6 (93)	32.6 (99)	0.33	0.31 (02)	40.4 (91)	37.8 (02)
Sri Lanka	3.8	5.6 (02)	20.0	25.0 (96)	0.30	0.40 (02)		29.4 (00)
Turkey	2.4 (94)	3.4 (03)	28.3 (94)	27.0 (02)	0.42	0.44 (03)	10.4 (93)	3.9 (03)
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam								
Cambodia		34.1 (97)		35.9 (99)		0.40 (97)	39.8 (94)	45.2 (00)
Indonesia	17.4 (93)	7.5 (02)		27.1 (99)	0.34	0.34 (02)		28.2 (03)
Lao PDR	7.8 (92)	27.0 (02)	45.0 (93)	38.6 (97)	0.30	0.35 (02)	44.0 (93)	40.0 (00)
Malaysia	2.0 (92)	2.0 (97)			0.48	0.49 (97)	23.3 (93)	10.6 (03)
Myanmar							32.4	31.8 (03)
Philippines	19.8 (91)	15.5 (00)	40.6 (94)	36.8 (97)	0.44	0.46 (00)	33.5	27.6 (03)
Singapore						0.42 (98)		
Thailand	6.0 (92)	2.0 (02)	18.0		0.46	0.42 (02)	18.6 (93)	
Timor-Leste								45.8 (03)
Viet Nam	14.6 (93)	2.2 (02)		28.9 (02)	0.36	0.38 (02)		28.4 (03)
Developed ESCAP economies								
Australia					0.35	0.35 (94)		
Japan					0.25			
New Zealand						0.36 (97)		

Sources: United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006); World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2006), <<http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>> (November 2006).

Table 19. Gender parity and legislation on violence against women

	Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector, as a share of total non-agricultural employees (%)			Women in parliamentary seats, as a share of total parliamentarians (%)			Quality index of legislation on violence against women		
	1990	2000	2004	1990	2000	2005	Domestic violence	Rape and sexual assault	Sexual harassment
							2003	2003	2003
Developing ESCAP economies									
East and North-East Asia									
China	37.7	39.7	40.9	21.3	21.8	20.2	1.00	0.50	0.00
DPR Korea	40.7			21.1	20.1	20.1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hong Kong, China	41.2	44.8	47.3						
Macao, China	42.7	49.0	49.5						
Mongolia	44.3	48.5	50.3	24.9	7.9	6.8	1.00	0.50	0.00
Republic of Korea	38.1	40.1	41.6	2.0	3.7	13.0	0.25	0.50	0.50
North and Central Asia									
Armenia	47.9	45.5	46.5	35.6	3.1	5.3	0.00	0.50	0.00
Azerbaijan	32.8	43.6	48.8		12.0	10.5	0.00	0.50	0.00
Georgia	48.4	49.3	50.3		7.2	9.4	0.00	0.50	0.00
Kazakhstan	44.8	47.6	49.4		10.4	10.4	0.50	0.50	0.50
Kyrgyzstan	48.2	44.4	43.8		1.4	10.0	1.00	0.50	0.00
Russian Federation	48.8	50.1	50.9		7.7	9.8	0.50	0.50	0.50
Tajikistan	39.3	49.0	53.3		2.8	12.7	0.00	0.50	0.50
Turkmenistan				26.0	26.0		0.00	0.50	0.00
Uzbekistan	46.7	41.7	39.5		6.8	17.5	0.00	0.50	0.00
Pacific island economies									
American Samoa	41.3								
Cook Islands	38.4	39.0	39.4				0.00	0.00	0.00
Fiji	29.9	33.9	35.9		11.3	8.5	0.00	0.50	0.00
French Polynesia	42.7	42.4	41.9						
Guam	42.5	44.1	44.2						
Kiribati				0	4.9	4.8	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marshall Islands						3.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Micronesia (Fed. States)					0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nauru				5.6	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Caledonia									
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islan									
Palau					0	0	0.00	0.50	0.00
Papua New Guinea	20.3	32.1	35.4	0	1.8	0.9	0.00	0.50	0.00
Samoa				0	8.2	6.1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Solomon Islands				0	2.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tonga				0		0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuvalu				7.7	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vanuatu				4.3	0	3.8	0.00	0.00	0.00
South and South-West Asia									
Afghanistan	17.8			3.7			0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	17.6	22.9	23.1	10.3	9.1	2.0	0.50	0.25	0.25
Bhutan	12.0			2.0	2.0	9.2	0.00	0.25	0.00
India	12.7	16.6	17.3	5.0	9.0	8.3	1.00	0.50	0.50
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11.9	13.6	13.7	1.5	4.9	4.1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maldives	31.8	36.7	35.6	6.3		6.0	1.00	0.00	0.00
Nepal				6.1	5.9	5.9	1.00	0.50	0.00
Pakistan	6.6	7.4	8.6	10.1		21.3	0.50	0.50	0.00
Sri Lanka	39.1	46.0	43.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	1.00	0.50	0.50
Turkey	15.0	19.0	19.9	1.3	4.2	4.4	0.25	0.50	0.00
South-East Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	11.3	30.3	31.5				0.50	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	53.5	51.9	51.3		8.2	9.8	1.00	0.50	0.00
Indonesia	29.2	31.7	31.1	12.4		11.3	1.00	1.00	0.00
Lao PDR	42.1			6.3	21.2	22.9	1.00	0.50	0.00
Malaysia	37.8	36.7	36.9	5.1		9.1	0.25	0.50	0.00
Myanmar	36.4						0.00	0.50	0.00
Philippines	39.7	41.1	40.4	9.1	12.4	15.3	1.00	0.25	0.25
Singapore	42.5	45.4	47.0	4.9	4.3	16.0	0.50	0.50	0.00
Thailand	45.3	46.1	46.4	2.8	5.6	8.8	1.00	0.50	0.50
Timor-Leste	19.0					25.3	1.00	0.00	0.00
Viet Nam	52.1	49.7	49.1	17.7	26.0	27.3	0.00	0.50	0.00
Developed ESCAP economies									
Australia	44.6	48.1	48.6	6.1	22.4	24.7	0.50	0.50	0.00
Japan	38.0	40.0	41.2	1.4	4.6	7.1	0.25	0.00	0.00
New Zealand	47.9	50.5	50.5	14.4	29.2	28.3	0.25	0.00	0.25

Sources: United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006); United Nations Development Fund for Women, *Not a Minute More: Ending Violence Against Women* (New York, UNIFEM, 2003).

Table 20. Employment, dynamics and share of total population

	Employment growth rate (%)				Employment to population (15-64 yrs old) ratio					
	Annual average over the period				Total		Men		Women	
	91-95	96-00	01-05	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
Developing ESCAP economies										
East and North-East Asia										
China	1.3	1.2			82.9	82.3 (02)				
DPR Korea										
Hong Kong, China	1.4	2.0	1.1	2.3	67.9	65.3	83.2	76.8	51.3	55.4
Macao, China	2.0	1.6	4.0	9.1	64.7	68.0	79.2	74.3	51.2	62.2
Mongolia		1.1	3.7	1.9	58.7 (93)	55.6	60.7 (93)	55.0	56.6 (93)	56.2
Republic of Korea	2.5	0.7	1.6	1.3	61.0	66.4	71.4	76.4	50.4	56.2
North and Central Asia										
Armenia		-2.9	-2.9	2.2	73.0 (93)	54.6	76.4 (98)	63.3 (02)		49.2 (02)
Azerbaijan	-0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	83.5	68.2	79.4 (99)	74.3		62.6
Georgia			-1.1	-2.2		58.4	59.3 (98)	64.3		53.0
Kazakhstan			2.3	2.8 (04)		71.4 (04)		76.5 (04)		66.6 (04)
Kyrgyzstan				3.1 (04)		61.9 (04)		71.8 (04)		52.3 (04)
Russian Federation	-3.4	0.3	0.9	1.3	71.6 (92)	67.1	76.9 (92)	70.7	66.5 (92)	63.8
Tajikistan	5.8				68.8 (91)		83.0 (91)	60.2 (96)	54.8 (91)	
Turkmenistan										
Uzbekistan	0.5	2.2			70.3		78.1 (91)	73.2 (95)	64.8 (91)	
Pacific island economies										
American Samoa		2.3								
Cook Islands										
Fiji										
French Polynesia										
Guam	1.0				49.4		52.8 (92)		48.1 (92)	
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (Fed. States)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia							60.6 (96)			
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea										
Samoa										
Solomon Islands										
Tonga						59.0 (03)		59.2 (03)		46.6 (03)
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu										
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh		-1.3			86.2	53.9 (03)	101.4	81.8 (03)	70.0	24.6 (03)
India		1.4			63.1 (94)		86.3 (94)	81.6 (00)	38.2 (94)	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										
Maldives		5.2					74.6 (95)	73.1 (00)		
Nepal								73.6 (99)		
Pakistan	1.1	3.3	3.1	2.2	50.3	47.0	86.1	75.3	12.1	16.4
Sri Lanka	-2.3	3.5	3.7	5.2 (04)	53.6	51.9 (04)	69.3	69.0 (04)	36.8	33.8 (04)
Turkey	-0.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	57.7	46.1	78.1	67.5	36.8	24.1
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam						64.8 (01)		72.9 (01)		56.0 (01)
Cambodia			5.6			80.6 (04)		81.6 (04)		79.7 (04)
Indonesia	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.3	69.3	64.4	84.8	82.5	53.7	46.4
Lao PDR										
Malaysia	2.7	4.1	2.5	5.6	62.6	66.0	79.7	80.7 (04)	45.1	46.7 (04)
Myanmar	3.4				64.2					
Philippines	2.7	1.6	3.4	3.6	66.0	64.9	83.6	79.4	48.3	50.3
Singapore	2.8	2.6	0.3	1.6 (04)	67.6 (91)	67.5 (04)	81.0 (91)	73.6 (04)	54.0 (91)	61.3 (04)
Thailand	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.7	87.9	81.7	94.3	89.3	81.5	74.5
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.8 (04)	81.5	79.2 (04)	80.5 (96)	81.4 (04)		77.1 (04)
Developed ESCAP economies										
Australia	1.0	1.7	2.2	3.3	69.4	73.0	80.0	80.8	58.5	65.2
Japan	0.7		-0.3	0.4	72.7	74.9	86.3	87.1	59.0	62.5
New Zealand	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.8	66.3	77.5	74.9	85.0	57.8	70.3

Source: ILO Laborsta database, <http://laborsta.ilo.org/> (November 2006).

Table 21. Employment, by economic activity

	Share of total employment (%)								
	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Developing ESCAP economies									
East and North-East Asia									
China	64.9	60.6		23.1	22.7		12.1	16.7	
DPR Korea									
Hong Kong, China	0.9	0.3	0.3	36.7	20.3	15.2	62.4	79.4	84.5
Macao, China	0.2	0.2	0.1	42.5	28.2	25.2	57.3	71.6	74.7
Mongolia		48.6	39.9		14.1	16.8		37.2	43.3
Republic of Korea	17.9	10.6	7.9	35.4	28.1	26.9	46.7	61.3	65.2
North and Central Asia									
Armenia			46.9 (04)			16.0 (04)			37.1 (04)
Azerbaijan	36.4	41.0	39.3	26.9	10.9	12.1	36.6	48.1	48.6
Georgia		52.2	54.3		9.8	9.3		38.0	36.4
Kazakhstan			33.5 (04)			17.4 (04)			49.1 (04)
Kyrgyzstan	32.7	53.1	48.0	27.9	10.5	12.5	39.4	36.5	39.5
Russian Federation		14.5	10.2		28.4	29.8		57.1	60.0
Tajikistan	47.9 (91)			24.7 (91)			27.4 (91)		
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan		48.0 (99)			8.2 (99)			43.8 (99)	
Pacific island economies									
American Samoa									
Cook Island									
Fiji									
French Polynesia									
Guam									
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (Fed. States)									
Nauru									
New Caledonia									
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea		73.3			3.7			23.0	
Samoa									
Solomon Islands									
Tonga									
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu									
South and South-West Asia									
Afghanistan									
Bangladesh	69.5	64.8		13.6	10.7		16.9	24.5	
Bhutan									
India									
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			24.9			30.4			44.7
Maldives		22.1			30.7			47.2	
Nepal									
Pakistan	51.2	48.4	43.1	19.8	18.0	20.3	29.0	33.5	36.6
Sri Lanka	48.6			20.9			30.5		
Turkey	46.9	36.0	30.7	20.7	24.0	25.7	32.4	40.0	43.6
South-East Asia									
Brunei Darussalam									
Cambodia									
Indonesia	56.0	45.1	44.0	13.8	17.5	18.0	30.3	37.3	38.0
Lao PDR									
Malaysia	26.0	18.4	14.8 (04)	27.5	32.2	30.1 (04)	46.5	49.5	55.1 (04)
Myanmar	69.7			9.2			21.1		
Philippines	45.2	37.5	37.0	15.0	16.0	14.9	39.7	46.5	48.1
Singapore	0.3 (91)	0.3 (01)	0.3 (04)	35.2 (91)	43.3	38.0	64.5 (91)	56.7	62.0
Thailand	64.0	48.8	42.6	14.0	19.0	20.3	22.0	32.2	37.1
Timor-Leste									
Viet Nam		65.3	57.9 (04)		12.4	17.4 (04)		22.3	24.8 (04)
Developed ESCAP economies									
Australia	5.6	5.0	3.7	25.1	21.7	21.1	69.3	73.3	75.2
Japan	7.3	5.1	4.5	34.2	31.4	28.3	58.5	63.5	67.2
New Zealand	10.6	8.7	7.2	24.7	23.3	22.1	64.7	68.0	70.8

Source: ILO Laborsta database, <<http://laborsta.ilo.org/>> (November 2006).

Table 22. Employment, by status

	Share of total sex-specific employment (%)											
	Employees				Employers				Other self-employed			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China												
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	85.0 (93)	83.2	94.7 (93)	93.3	8.4 (93)	6.8	1.7 (93)	1.8	6.6 (93)	10.0	3.6 (93)	4.9
Macao, China	86.2 (96)	86.0	93.0 (96)	93.4	5.4 (96)	6.2	1.0 (96)	1.5	8.4 (96)	7.8	6.0 (96)	5.1
Mongolia		39.5 (00)		43.7 (00)			1.7 (00)			58.8 (00)		55.5 (00)
Republic of Korea	63.1	66.0	56.8	67.1			10.0		3.5	36.9	24.1	43.2
29.4												
North and Central Asia												
Armenia												
Azerbaijan												
Georgia	43.3 (98)	34.4	43.8 (98)	34.6	2.6 (98)	1.7	0.4 (98)	0.4	54.1 (98)	63.9	55.8 (98)	65.0
Kazakhstan		64.1 (04)		60.2 (04)		1.6 (04)		0.6 (04)		34.3 (04)		39.1 (04)
Kyrgyzstan		48.4 (04)		48.7 (04)		1.2 (04)		0.8 (04)		50.4 (04)		50.5 (04)
Russian Federation	89.9 (92)	91.7	94.4 (92)	92.7	0.2 (92)	1.5	0.0 (92)	1.0	10.0 (92)	6.7	5.6 (92)	6.2
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific island economies												
American Samoa												
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (Fed. States)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia	80.5 (96)		89.1 (96)						19.5 (96)		10.9 (96)	
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	19.7 (96)	14.2 (03)	9.3 (96)	14.0 (03)	0.5 (96)	0.5 (03)	0.2 (96)	0.2 (03)	79.9 (96)	85.4 (03)	90.6 (96)	85.9 (03)
Bhutan												
India												
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53.0 (96)	52.4	56.2 (96)	41.5	4.1 (96)	7.1	1.0 (96)	1.2	42.9 (96)	40.5	42.8 (96)	57.2
Maldives	35.5 (95)	25.9 (00)	46.4 (95)	42.1 (00)	6.0 (95)	5.5 (00)	2.4 (95)	1.6 (00)	58.5 (95)	68.6 (00)	51.1 (95)	56.3 (00)
Nepal												
Pakistan	35.4 (95)	39.2	24.8 (95)	31.2	1.1 (95)	1.0	0.3 (95)	0.1	63.5 (95)	59.7	74.9 (95)	68.7
Sri Lanka		57.9 (03)		59.6 (03)		3.6 (03)		0.9 (03)		38.6 (03)		39.5 (03)
Turkey	50.6 (98)	57.8	30.8 (98)	43.8	8.1 (98)	6.6	0.8 (98)	0.9	41.3 (98)	35.6	68.4 (98)	55.3
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		19.1 (01)		13.6 (01)		0.2 (01)		0.1 (01)		80.7 (01)		86.3 (01)
Indonesia												
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	72.5 (95)	75.5 (03)	72.9 (95)	77.5 (03)	3.4 (95)	4.6 (03)	0.7 (95)	1.2 (03)	24.2 (95)	19.9 (03)	26.3 (95)	21.3 (03)
Myanmar												
Philippines		50.8		49.7		5.9		2.4		43.4		47.9
Singapore	82.8 (91)	81.2 (04)	92.4 (91)	91.9 (04)	7.4 (91)	7.0 (04)	2.0 (91)	2.2 (04)	9.8 (91)	11.8 (04)	5.5 (91)	5.9 (04)
Thailand	31.0	44.5 (04)	25.6	42.9 (04)	1.8	4.3 (04)	0.6	1.5 (04)	67.2	51.2 (04)	73.9	55.5 (04)
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam	20.2 (96)	29.8 (04)	13.6 (96)	21.2 (04)	1.1 (96)	0.7 (04)	0.4 (96)	0.3 (04)	78.7 (96)	69.5 (04)	86.0 (96)	78.5 (04)
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	82.8	84.4	87.8	90.1	5.6	3.8	3.7	2.4	11.6	11.8	8.5	7.5
Japan	81.1	85.4	72.5	85.0	4.3	3.6	1.3	1.1	14.6	11.0	26.2	13.8
New Zealand	74.6 (91)	77.0	85.5 (91)	86.6	10.3 (91)	8.4	4.8 (91)	4.3	15.1 (91)	14.5	9.7 (91)	9.1

Source: ILO Laborsta database, <<http://laborsta.ilo.org/>> (November 2006).

Table 23. Labour productivity, by economic activity

	Agriculture			Industry			Services		
	United States dollar		Avg. annual growth rate	United States dollar		Avg. annual growth rate	United States dollar		Avg. annual growth rate
	1990	2005		1990	2005		1990	2005	
Developing ESCAP economies									
East and North-East Asia									
China	308	497 (02)	4.1	1 333	5 257 (02)	12.1	2 030	3 044 (02)	3.4
DPR Korea									
Hong Kong, China	7 856	8 654	0.6	18 039	24 840	2.2	32 885	43 262	1.8
Macao, China	0	0		10 205	12 803		24 297	29 530	
Mongolia	575 (93)	510	-1.0	2 255 (93)	3 781	4.4	1 493 (93)	2 160	3.1
Republic of Korea	6 547	14 004	5.2	15 375	40 813	6.7	13 877	17 052	1.4
North and Central Asia									
Armenia		1 130 (04)			4 734 (04)			1 788 (04)	
Azerbaijan	1 543	1 010	-2.8	2 311	11 832	11.5	1 933	1 672	-1.0
Georgia	1 023 (98)	1 165	1.9	3 926 (98)	6 380	7.2	1 911 (98)	3 465	8.9
Kazakhstan		2 563 (04)			6 440 (04)			3 449 (04)	
Kyrgyzstan	1 502	1 122	-1.9	1 976	1 412	-2.2	1 062	677	-3.0
Russian Federation	7 802 (97)	9 355	2.3	6 552 (97)	8 553	3.4	4 266 (97)	5 717	3.7
Tajikistan	752		-4.1	2 274 (91)		-10.7	3 617		-17.4
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan	1 323 (95)		-0.1	5 831 (91)		-0.1	714 (95)		0.8
Pacific island economies									
American Samoa									
Cook Islands									
Fiji									
French Polynesia									
Guam									
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (Fed. States)									
Nauru									
New Caledonia	10 876 (96)			40 546 (96)			50 746 (96)		
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea		1 014 (00)			23 894 (00)			3 310 (00)	
Samoa									
Solomon Islands									
Tonga									
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu									
South and South-West Asia									
Afghanistan									
Bangladesh	284	609 (03)	6.1	1 009	2 687 (03)	7.8	1 805	1 786 (03)	-0.1
Bhutan									
India									
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6 121 (96)	5 813	-0.6	10 023 (96)	10 679	0.7	11 233 (96)	13 432	2.0
Maldives	2 095 (95)	2 994 (00)	7.4	2 291 (95)	3 698 (00)	10.1	10 267 (95)	12 829 (00)	4.6
Nepal									
Pakistan	825	1 094	1.9	1 991	2 702	2.1	2 597	2 844	0.6
Sri Lanka	640	956 (03)	3.1	1 709	2 760 (03)	3.8	1 798	2 338 (03)	2.0
Turkey	2 815	4 793	3.6	11 631	15 539	2.0	11 599	14 233	1.4
South-East Asia									
Brunei Darussalam		59 462 (01)			67 848 (01)			68 260 (01)	
Cambodia		525 (04)			5 410 (04)			2 571 (04)	
Indonesia	576	854	2.7	4 722	6 037	1.7	2 274	2 839	1.5
Lao PDR									
Malaysia	3 855	5 541 (04)	2.6	10 095	16 428 (04)	3.5	6 262	9 998 (04)	3.4
Myanmar	279		3.2	388		2.9	520		1.1
Philippines	953	1 137	1.2	4 511	4 895	0.5	2 161	2 282	0.4
Singapore	22 638 (91)	14 568 (04)	-3.3	24 695 (91)	43 947	4.2	27 471 (91)	59 902	5.7
Thailand	539	869	3.2	6 141	8 687	2.3	5 424	4 912	-0.7
Timor-Leste									
Viet Nam	131 (96)	182 (04)	4.2	349	894 (04)	7.0	4 542	556 (04)	-13.9
Developed ESCAP economies									
Australia	25 016	40 579	3.3	42 117	56 988	2.0	35 243	45 721	1.8
Japan	17 205	22 813	1.9	55 980	68 228	1.3	50 526	58 294	1.0
New Zealand	18 046	32 585	4.0	30 980	35 790	1.0	29 325	31 351	0.4

Sources: ILO Laborsta database, <<http://laborsta.ilo.org/>> (November 2006); United Nations Statistics Division, *National Accounts Main Aggregates Databases* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/selectionbasicFast.asp>> (November 2006).

Table 24. Unemployment, by gender and age group

	Unemployment rate (%)			Women to men ratio		Youth to adult ratio			
						Men		Women	
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2005	1990	2004	1990	2004
Developing ESCAP economies									
East and North-East Asia									
China	2.5	3.1	4.2						
DPR Korea									
Hong Kong, China	1.3	4.9	5.6	1.0	0.7	4.0	2.3 (03)	4.7	2.1 (03)
Macao, China							3.1 (03)		1.9 (03)
Mongolia		4.6	3.3	1.2 (93)	1.2		1.5 (02)		1.6 (02)
Republic of Korea	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.6	0.9	4.1	3.7	6.9	4.0
North and Central Asia									
Armenia				0.9 (97)					
Azerbaijan									
Georgia		10.8	13.8	0.9 (98)	0.9		1.9 (03)		3.3 (03)
Kazakhstan		12.8			1.4 (04)		2.2 (03)		1.8 (03)
Kyrgyzstan					1.2 (04)		2.2 (02)		1.7 (02)
Russian Federation		9.8		1.0 (92)	1.1 (04)			2.8 (95)	2.3 (99)
Tajikistan									
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan									
Pacific island economies									
American Samoa									
Cook Islands									
Fiji	6.4								
French Polynesia									
Guam	2.8								
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands			25.4	1.4 (99)	1.0				
Micronesia (Fed. States)									
Nauru									
New Caledonia				1.4 (96)					
Niue									
Northern Mariana Islands									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea	7.7	2.8		0.7	0.3 (00)				
Samoa									
Solomon Islands									
Tonga									
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu									
South and South-West Asia									
Afghanistan									
Bangladesh	1.9	3.3		1.0	1.2 (03)				14.7 (00)
Bhutan									
India		4.3		1.1 (94)	1.0 (00)	4.1 (94)		3.0 (94)	4.3 (00)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			11.5		1.7				5.4 (96)
Maldives								5.0 (95)	2.8 (00)
Nepal									
Pakistan	3.1	7.8	7.7	0.3	1.9	3.1 (94)	3.2 (02)	1.1 (94)	1.4 (02)
Sri Lanka	14.4	8.0	7.7	2.6	2.2	4.7	9.1 (03)	3.5	4.4 (03)
Turkey	7.5	6.5	10.3	1.0	1.0	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.9
South-East Asia									
Brunei Darussalam									
Cambodia		2.5			1.5 (01)				4.3 (98)
Indonesia		6.1		1.5 (96)		8.5 (92)		9.1 (92)	8.3 (96)
Lao PDR								4.9 (95)	
Malaysia	5.1	3.0		1.4 (95)	1.0 (03)				7.0 (00)
Myanmar									
Philippines	8.1	10.1	7.4	1.4	1.0	2.6	3.0 (03)	2.9	4.4 (03)
Singapore				0.9 (91)	1.0 (04)	1.9 (92)	1.0 (03)	3.7 (92)	2.2 (03)
Thailand	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	4.3	4.6	2.6	5.1
Timor-Leste									
Viet Nam		2.3		0.8 (96)	1.3 (04)		3.8		2.7
Developed ESCAP economies									
Australia	6.9	6.4	5.1	1.1	1.1	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.7
Japan	2.1	4.7	4.4	1.1	0.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1
New Zealand	7.8	6.0	3.7	0.9	1.2	2.3	3.6	2.5	3.2

Sources: ILO Laborsta database, <<http://laborsta.ilo.org/>> (November 2006); United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006).

Table 25. Telecommunications

	Personal computers			Internet users			Telephone subscribers					
	Per 100 population			Per 100 population			Land lines			Mobile cellular		
	1990	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China		1.6	4.1		1.7	8.4	0.6	11.2	26.6	0.3	6.6	29.9
DPR Korea							2.5	2.3	4.4			
Hong Kong, China	4.7	35.4	59.3	3.3	27.8	50.1	45.0	58.9	53.9	13.0	81.7	123.5
Macao, China		16.2	29.0	0.3	13.9	37.0	25.5	40.9	37.9	8.8	32.7	115.8
Mongolia		1.4	12.8		1.3	10.1	3.2	5.0	5.9		6.5	21.1
Republic of Korea	3.7	40.5	54.5	0.8	41.4	68.4	30.6	56.2	49.2	3.7	58.3	79.4
North and Central Asia												
Armenia		0.7	6.6	0.1	1.1	5.0	15.7	17.3	19.3		0.6	10.6
Azerbaijan			2.3		0.2	8.1	8.6	9.8	13.0	0.1	5.2	26.7
Georgia		2.2	4.3		0.5	3.9	9.9	10.8	15.1		4.1	32.6
Kazakhstan					0.6	2.7	8.0	12.2	16.9		1.3	33.4
Kyrgyzstan			0.5	1.9	1.1	5.3	7.2	7.7	8.3		0.2	10.3
Russian Federation	0.3	6.3	12.1	0.2	2.0	15.2	14.0	21.9	27.9	0.1	2.2	83.6
Tajikistan					0.1	0.1	4.5	3.6	3.8			4.1
Turkmenistan					0.1	0.7	6.0	8.2	7.7		0.2	1.0
Uzbekistan					0.5	3.3	6.9	6.7	6.7		0.2	2.7
Pacific island economies												
American Samoa							11.8			3.9		
Cook Islands							16.3					
Fiji		4.4	5.2		1.5	7.2	5.8	10.7	12.4	0.3	6.8	16.8
French Polynesia		31.8	10.9		6.3	21.5	19.4	22.7	20.9	0.5	16.9	34.0
Guam				0.7	16.2	47.9	29.3	48.0		3.5	17.6	59.4
Kiribati		0.9	1.2		1.8	2.4	1.7	4.0			0.4	0.7
Marshall Islands		3.9	8.8		1.6	3.5	1.1	7.8	8.3	0.6	0.9	1.1
Micronesia (Fed. States)					3.7		2.5					
Nauru										4.5		
New Caledonia				14.0	32.1		16.8	23.8	23.3	0.4	23.3	56.7
Niue												
Northern Mariana Islands										2.5		
Palau												
Papua New Guinea		5.5	6.3		0.9	2.9	0.8	1.3	1.1		0.2	0.4
Samoa		0.6			0.6	3.3	2.6	4.8	7.3		1.4	13.0
Solomon Islands		3.8	4.6		0.5	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	1.3
Tonga		1.3	5.0	0.1	2.4	3.0	4.6	9.8		0.3	0.2	16.4
Tuvalu					5.3		1.3					
Vanuatu		1.3	1.4		2.1	3.5	1.8	3.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	5.8
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan						0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3			4.0
Bangladesh		0.2	1.2		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8		0.2	6.4
Bhutan		0.8			0.3		0.4	2.2				
India		0.5	1.5		0.5	5.4	0.6	3.2	4.5		0.4	8.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		6.3	10.5		1.0	10.1	4.0	14.9	27.3		1.5	10.4
Maldives		3.7	11.0		2.2	5.8	2.9	9.1			2.8	
Nepal		0.3	0.5		0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.7		0.1	0.9
Pakistan	0.1	0.4			0.2	6.8	0.8	2.2	3.4		0.2	8.3
Sri Lanka		0.7	2.7		0.7	1.4	0.7	4.2	6.0	0.3	2.3	16.2
Turkey	0.5	3.8	5.1	0.1	3.8	21.9	12.2	27.0	25.9	0.7	23.6	59.6
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam		6.9	8.5	1.1	9.0	15.3	13.6	24.3		12.6	28.6	56.3
Cambodia		0.1	0.3		0.1	0.3		0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	7.6
Indonesia	0.1	1.0	1.4		0.9	7.2	0.6	3.2	5.7	0.1	1.8	21.1
Lao PDR		0.3	1.7		0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.3		0.2	10.8
Malaysia	0.8	9.5	19.2	0.2	21.4	42.4	8.9	19.9	16.8	5.0	22.0	75.2
Myanmar		0.2			0.0		0.2	0.5				
Philippines	0.4	1.9	4.5		2.0	5.3	1.0	4.0	4.2	0.7	8.4	39.5
Singapore	6.6	48.3		2.8	32.4	57.9	34.6	48.4	43.5	8.7	68.4	103.4
Thailand	0.4	2.8	5.8	0.1	3.8	11.0	2.4	9.1	11.0	2.3	5.0	43.0
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam		0.8	1.3		0.3	12.7	0.2	3.2	18.8		1.0	11.4
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	15.0	47.0	68.9	2.8	34.5	70.4	45.6	54.0	56.9	12.4	44.7	91.4
Japan	6.0	31.5	54.2	1.6	29.9	50.2	44.1	48.8	45.9	9.3	52.6	74.0
New Zealand		35.8	48.2	4.9	39.3	58.9	43.4	47.5	45.1	10.1	40.0	87.6

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006).

Table 26. Infrastructure and transport

	Total road network		Length of paved road		Railway network			Passenger cars		
	km per 1 000 km ²		(% of total network)		km per 1 000 km ²			per 1 000 population		
	1990	2003	1990	2003	1995	2000	2004	1990	2000	2003
Developing ESCAP economies										
East and North-East Asia										
China	126.6	194.0		79.5	5.9	6.3	6.5	1.4	6.7	
DPR Korea	230.9	259.1 (99)	5.7	6.4 (99)						
Hong Kong, China	1 374.1	1 664.5 (99)	100.0	100.0 (99)				37.7	52.7	51.9
Macao, China	2.3 (96)	12.6	100.0	100.0 (00)				67.2	110.5	125.5
Mongolia	27.1	31.4 (02)	10.2	3.5 (02)		1.2	1.2			
Republic of Korea	574.4	985.0	71.5	76.8	31.4	31.6	31.7	48.4	172.8	216.6
North and Central Asia										
Armenia	272.7	270.7	99.2	96.8 (98)	30.0	29.9	25.2			
Azerbaijan	630.6	327.1	93.9 (94)	47.0				36.1	40.8	44.6
Georgia	310.8	291.4	93.8	39.4	22.7	22.5	22.5	88.3	51.9	55.9
Kazakhstan	58.7	95.6	55.1	95.9		5.0	5.1	49.1	66.5	
Kyrgyzstan	98.5	98.2 (04)	90.0	90.0 (04)			2.2	44.4	38.4	
Russian Federation	25.6 (92)	32.8 (01)	74.2	67.4 (99)	5.3	5.3	5.2	60.4	138.1	160.9
Tajikistan	213.4	198.4 (00)	71.6	82.7 (95)					19.0	
Turkmenistan	45.3	51.1 (99)	73.5	81.2 (99)						
Uzbekistan	170.4	191.8 (99)	79.0	87.3 (99)		8.6	9.7			
Pacific island economies										
American Samoa								84.9		
Cook Islands										
Fiji	166.9	188.3 (99)	44.5	49.2 (99)				55.3		
French Polynesia										
Guam								530.2	418.3	
Kiribati	917.8 (96)	917.8 (99)								
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (Fed. States)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia								315.7	404.1	420.4
Niue										
Northern Mariana Islands										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	40.9	43.3 (99)	3.2	3.5 (99)					4.7	
Samoa	279.2 (96)	279.2 (99)	42.0 (95)	42.0 (99)						
Solomon Islands	43.2	48.6 (99)	2.1	2.5 (99)						
Tonga	944.4 (96)	944.4 (99)	27.0 (95)	27.0 (99)				21.2	49.9	
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	82.9 (93)	87.8 (99)	21.6	23.9 (99)				26.8	15.7	
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan	32.2	53.3	13.3	23.7				2.1	0.3	
Bangladesh	1 444.3	1 837.8 (04)	7.2 (91)	9.5 (04)	20.8	21.1		0.4		
Bhutan	49.7	171.3	77.1	62.0						
India	672.7	1 295.4 (02)	47.3 (91)	62.6 (02)	21.1	21.1	21.3	3.2	6.0	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	80.1	108.9 (02)	47.2 (94)	66.3 (02)	3.3	4.1	3.9	27.5	17.2	
Maldives								4.6	6.9	6.4
Nepal	47.8	111.2	37.5	53.9				1.1	2.0	
Pakistan	219.5	330.0	54.0	60.0	11.4	10.1	10.1	5.0	7.5	
Sri Lanka	1 439.0	1 505.3	32.0 (91)	81.0	23.1			9.8	16.9	21.8
Turkey	477.4	460.5 (02)	23.0 (95)	41.6 (02)	11.1	11.3	11.3	28.8	64.8	66.0
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam								416.3	548.8	592.9
Cambodia	202.8	69.8 (00)	7.5	16.2 (00)	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.5	0.6	
Indonesia	159.4	203.3 (02)	45.1	58.0 (02)	2.8			7.2	14.5	
Lao PDR	60.5	141.3 (02)	24.0	14.1 (02)						
Malaysia	262.1	218.6 (01)	70.0	77.9 (01)	5.1	5.1	5.1	8.7	15.2	17.7
Myanmar	38.0	42.5 (99)	10.9	78.0 (99)				1.9	3.6	
Philippines	538.5	670.9	16.6 (94)	9.9	1.5			17.5	28.5	
Singapore	4 176.1	4 723.9	97.1	100.0				95.1	103.1	101.2
Thailand	141.3	112.4 (00)	55.3	98.5 (00)	7.9	7.9		22.4	43.4	53.8
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	295.2	662.5 (00)	23.5	25.1 (98)	8.7	9.7	8.0			
Developed ESCAP economies										
Australia	105.5	105.6 (99)	35.0	38.7 (98)		1.2	1.2	454.7		
Japan	3 057.3	3 229.8 (02)	69.2	77.7 (02)	55.2	55.3	55.0	282.7	415.1	432.2
New Zealand	345.8	345.8	57.0	63.8	14.6			440.1	499.2	517.5

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators Online* (Washington, D.C., World Bank, 2006), <<http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>> (November 2006); United Nations Statistics Division, *United Nations Common Database* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_help/cdb_quick_start.asp> (November 2006); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAOSTAT database, <<http://faostat.fao.org/site/348/default.aspx>> (November 2006).

Table 27. Land area and use

	Land area	Population density	Forested land area,			Protected area,		
	1 000 km ²	persons per km ²	as a share of land area (%)			as a share of land area (%)		
	2005	2005	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Developing ESCAP economies								
East and North-East Asia								
China	9 327	137	16.8	19.0	21.2	11.6	13.7	14.9
DPR Korea	120	187	68.1	56.6	51.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Hong Kong, China		6 407						
Macao, China		17 699						
Mongolia	1 567	2	7.3	6.8	6.5	4.1	13.9	13.9
Republic of Korea	99	480	64.5	63.8	63.5	3.8	3.9	3.9
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	28	101	12.3	10.8	10.0	9.1	9.1	10.0
Azerbaijan	83	97	11.3	11.3	11.3	6.1	6.6	7.3
Georgia	69	64	39.7	39.7	39.7	3.0	4.0	4.0
Kazakhstan	2 700	5	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.9
Kyrgyzstan	192	26	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.9	3.6	3.6
Russian Federation	16 380	8	47.9	47.9	47.9	7.5	8.8	8.8
Tajikistan	140	45	2.9	2.9	2.9	6.8	18.2	18.2
Turkmenistan	470	10	8.8	8.8	8.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
Uzbekistan	425	59	7.4	7.8	8.0	2.0	4.6	4.6
Pacific island economies								
American Samoa	0.20	326	91.9	90.3	89.4			
Cook Islands	0.24	76	63.9	66.5	66.5			
Fiji	18	46	53.6	54.7	54.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
French Polynesia	3.7	64	28.7	28.7	28.7			
Guam	0.6	309	47.1	47.1	47.1			
Kiribati	0.7	137	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.8	1.5	1.5
Marshall Islands		342				0.1	0.7	0.7
Micronesia (Fed. States)	0.7	157	90.6	90.6	90.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nauru	0.02	649						
New Caledonia	18	13	39.2	39.2	39.2			
Niue	0.26	6	66.2	58.1	54.2			
Northern Mariana Islands		174	75.3	73.4	72.4			
Palau		43	82.9	86.1	87.6	0.0	0.3	0.4
Papua New Guinea	453	13	69.6	66.5	65.0	3.3	3.6	3.6
Samoa	3	65	45.9	60.4	60.4	0.8	1.6	1.8
Solomon Islands	28	17	98.9	84.7	77.6	0.0	0.1	0.2
Tonga	1	157	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.1	27.6	27.8
Tuvalu	0.03	402	33.3	33.3	33.3		0.004	0.004
Vanuatu	12	17	36.1	36.1	36.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan	652	46	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bangladesh	130	985	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.4	1.2	1.3
Bhutan	47	46	64.6	66.8	68.0		26.4	26.4
India	2 973	336	21.5	22.7	22.8	4.8	5.4	5.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 636	42	6.8	6.8	6.8	4.7	5.4	6.6
Maldives	0.30	1 105	3.0	3.0	3.0			
Nepal	143	184	33.7	27.3	25.4	6.8	16.0	16.3
Pakistan	771	198	3.3	2.7	2.5	9.0	9.1	9.1
Sri Lanka	65	316	36.4	32.2	29.9	15.5	17.1	17.2
Turkey	770	93	12.6	13.1	13.2	2.6	3.9	3.9
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	5	65	59.4	54.6	52.8	32.9	38.3	38.3
Cambodia	177	78	73.3	65.4	59.2	0.1	21.6	21.6
Indonesia	1 812	117	64.3	54.0	48.8	6.6	8.8	9.1
Lao PDR	231	25	75.0	71.6	69.9	0.9	16.0	16.0
Malaysia	329	77	68.1	65.7	63.6	15.9	17.2	17.3
Myanmar	658	75	59.6	52.5	49.0	1.2	2.6	4.6
Philippines	298	277	35.5	26.7	24.0	4.0	6.4	6.5
Singapore	1	6 333	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
Thailand	511	125	31.2	29.0	28.4	13.0	18.8	19.0
Timor-Leste	15	64	65.0	57.4	53.7		1.2	1.2
Viet Nam	325	254	28.8	36.0	39.7	0.9	3.1	3.6
Developed ESCAP economies								
Australia	7 682	3	21.9	21.4	21.3	9.1	15.0	17.5
Japan	365	339	68.4	68.2	68.2	8.0	8.5	8.6
New Zealand	268	15	28.8	30.7	31.0	16.3	17.9	19.6

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAOSTAT database, <<http://faostat.fao.org/site/348/default.aspx>> (November 2006); United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, The 2004 Revision* (New York, UNPD, 2006), <<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>> (November 2006).

Table 28. Energy and water use

	Consumption of electricity for domestic purposes (kilowatt-hrs. per capita)		Energy use per \$1,000 [2000 PPP] GDP			Water withdrawal					
						Share of total renewable water resources (%)			Withdrawal for domestic purposes (m ³ per capita)		
	2000	2004	1990	2000	2003	88-92	93-97	98-02	88-92	93-97	98-02
Developing ESCAP economies											
East and North-East Asia											
China	131	188	485	230	220	17.7	18.6	22.3	30.3	20.6	32.6
DPR Korea								11.7			81.9
Hong Kong, China	1 349	1 362	92	89	91						
Macao, China	1 179	1 061									
Mongolia	122	217					1.2	1.3		35.6	36.0
Republic of Korea			221	251	237			26.7		138.0	141.6
North and Central Asia											
Armenia	506	543	398	278	191	33.3	27.8	28.0	275.6	266.8	285.4
Azerbaijan	1 385	1 425		556	437	51.4	54.6	57.0	102.1	100.0	102.0
Georgia	564	624	387	326	243	5.5		5.7	134.2		152.5
Kazakhstan	393	396	937	580	538	33.4	30.7	31.9	38.5	36.8	39.2
Kyrgyzstan	475	479	509	319	317	53.4	49.0	49.0	62.8	65.4	64.7
Russian Federation	960	996	559	591	519	1.8	1.7	1.7	98.9	96.5	98.2
Tajikistan	528	481	807	600	486	75.2	74.3	74.8	91.7	71.4	71.5
Turkmenistan	272	279	605	876		100.1	96.2	99.7	52.0	83.5	93.2
Uzbekistan	292	292		1 338	1 241				99.9	112.8	112.0
Pacific island economies											
American Samoa											
Cook Islands											
Fiji	117	131						0.2			12.3
French Polynesia											
Guam	3 473	2 972									
Kiribati											
Marshall Islands											
Micronesia (Fed. States)											
Nauru											
New Caledonia											
Niue	1 863	2 053									
Northern Mariana Islands											
Palau											
Papua New Guinea	23	22									7.6
Samoa	225	256									
Solomon Islands											
Tonga											
Tuvalu											
Vanuatu											
South and South-West Asia											
Afghanistan	4	5						35.8			17.5
Bangladesh	43	59	102	98	97			6.6	16.3	34.5	19.6
Bhutan	15	20						0.4			10.3
India	74	88	253	210	191	26.4		34.1	29.4		51.2
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	471	590	275	320	311		50.9	53.0		70.6	74.8
Maldives	152	209									
Nepal	22	26	294	253	248			4.8		11.3	12.3
Pakistan	150	178	258	240	236	69.9		76.1	22.4		22.9
Sri Lanka	87	107	137	115	113	19.5		25.2	11.0		15.1
Turkey	350	382	172	177	167	14.8		17.6	90.7		81.5
South-East Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	2 420	3 167				0.9	1.1				
Cambodia								0.9			4.7
Indonesia	146	145	238	230	235	2.6		2.9	26.1		31.6
Lao PDR											
Malaysia	493	616	229	238	258	1.7		1.6	45.8	65.9	66.1
Myanmar	27	42						3.2			8.6
Philippines	170	195	110	139	128		5.8	6.0		62.4	62.4
Singapore	1 425	1 527	297	234	220						
Thailand	317	388	176	193	199			21.2	27.4		35.3
Timor-Leste											
Viet Nam	140	219	303	237	227	6.1		8.0	30.2		70.4
Developed ESCAP economies											
Australia	2 557	2 853	251	225	208			4.9			184.6
Japan	2 030	2 141	153	159	154	21.3		20.6	137.6		137.0
New Zealand	2 968	3 072	247	230	208			0.6			266.8

Sources: United Nations Statistics Division, *Energy Statistics Yearbook* (New York, UNSD, 2004), <<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/yearbook/default.htm>> (November 2006); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations AQUASTAT database, <<http://www.fao.org/AG/AGL/aglw/aquastat/dbases/index.stm>> (November 2006); United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006).

Table 29. Pollution and access to water and sanitation

	CO ₂ emissions (metric tons per capita)		Ozone-depleting substances use (grams per capita)		Share of population with access to improved drinking water sources (%)				Share of population with access to improved sanitation (%)			
	1990	2003	1990	2004	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
					1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
Developing ESCAP economies												
East and North-East Asia												
China	2.1	3.2	51.7	27.1	59	67	99	93	7	28	64	69
DPR Korea	12.4	3.5		98.6	100	100	100	100		60		58
Hong Kong, China	4.6	5.5										
Macao, China	2.8	4.1										
Mongolia	4.5	3.1		1.7	30	30	87	87		37		75
Republic of Korea	5.6	9.6		150.7		71	97	97				
North and Central Asia												
Armenia		1.1		37.9		80	99	99		61	96	96
Azerbaijan		3.5		1.8	51	59	82	95		36		73
Georgia		0.8		12.3	67	67	91	96	94	91	99	96
Kazakhstan	10.7		142.8	3.1	73	73	97	97	52	52	87	87
Kyrgyzstan		1.0		7.0	66	66	98	98	51	51	75	75
Russian Federation	10.3		880.1	7.7	86	88	97	100	70	70	93	93
Tajikistan		0.7		0.5		48		92		45		70
Turkmenistan		9.2	39.6	12.4		54		93		50		77
Uzbekistan		4.8		0.1	91	75	99	95	39	61	69	78
Pacific island economies												
American Samoa	6.1	4.7										
Cook Islands	1.2	1.7		1.8	87	88	99	98	91	100	100	100
Fiji	1.1	1.3	57.8	6.6		51		43	55	55	87	87
French Polynesia	3.1	2.8			100	100	100	100	97	99	99	97
Guam	17.0	25.0			100	100	100	100	98	99	99	98
Kiribati	0.3	0.3		0.1	33	53	76	77	21	22	33	59
Marshall Islands			26.2	1.6	97	96	95	82	51	58	88	93
Micronesia (Fed. States)				16.6	86	94	93	95	20	14	54	61
Nauru	13.9	10.8		1.3								
New Caledonia	9.4	8.2										
Niue	1.5	2.0		0.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northern Mariana Islands					100	97	98	98	78	94	85	96
Palau	15.3	12.3		51.4	98	94	73	79	54	52	76	96
Papua New Guinea	0.6	0.4		3.6	32	32	88	88	41	41	67	67
Samoa	0.8	0.8		2.0	89	87	99	90	98	100	100	100
Solomon Islands	0.5	0.4	6.5	3.3		65		94		18	98	98
Tonga	0.8	1.1		0.6	100	100	100	100	96	96	98	98
Tuvalu				1.0	89	92	92	94	74	84	83	93
Vanuatu	0.5	0.4		0.0	53	52	93	86		42		78
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan	0.2	0.0		6.4	3	31	10	63	2	29	7	49
Bangladesh	0.1	0.3	1.9	2.2	69	72	83	82	12	35	55	51
Bhutan	0.1	0.2		0.1		60		86		70		65
India	0.8	1.2	0.0	9.3	64	83	89	95	3	22	45	59
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	3.9	5.6	24.6	89.9	84	84	99	99	78		86	
Maldives	0.7	1.4	20.9	7.0	95	76	100	98		42	100	100
Nepal	0.0	0.1		0.0	67	89	95	96	7	30	48	62
Pakistan	0.6	0.8	13.0	10.2	78	89	95	96	17	41	82	92
Sri Lanka	0.2	0.5	12.3	9.7	62	74	91	98	64	89	89	98
Turkey	2.6	3.1	76.1	12.2	74	93	92	98	70	72	96	96
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	22.7	12.7		173.2								
Cambodia	0.0	0.0		5.4		35		64		8		53
Indonesia	0.8	1.4		19.4	63	69	92	87	37	40	65	73
Lao PDR	0.1	0.2		4.0		43		79		20		67
Malaysia	3.1	6.4	235.0	59.2	96	96	100	100		93	95	95
Myanmar	0.1	0.2		0.7	47	77	86	80	16	72	48	88
Philippines	0.7	1.0	56.9	19.2	80	82	95	87	48	59	66	80
Singapore	15.0	11.3	1 609.6	50.5			100	100			100	100
Thailand	1.8	3.9	127.8	39.7	94	100	98	98	74	99	95	98
Timor-Leste			0.2			56		77		33		66
Viet Nam	0.3	0.9		5.0	59	80	90	99	30	50	58	92
Developed ESCAP economies												
Australia	16.2	18.0	440.6	9.5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	8.7	9.7	972.0	15.3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	6.9	8.8	350.5	9.7	82		100	100	88			

Source: United Nations Statistics Division, *Millennium Development Goals Indicators* (New York, UNSD, 2006), <<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>> (November 2006).

Technical notes

Table 1. Real GDP growth rates

GDP growth rate at constant prices. The real (at constant market prices) annual percentage changes in GDP in national currencies are reported in this table. Most countries use constant market price values. The growth rates of some countries are at factor cost, including Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan, while Bhutan and Nepal are at purchasers' prices. The table contains historical data from 1995 to 2005. Historical data are mainly obtained from country sources. For a few countries, data are collected from statistical publications, secondary publications and IMF documents. The data for 2006 are generally ESCAP estimates and calculations, although some projections are in line with the economic programmes/projections of the governments concerned. The figures for Bangladesh, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Tonga are reported on a fiscal year basis.

Tables 2 and 3. Gross domestic savings and investment rates

Gross domestic savings (GDS) and investment (GDI). Gross domestic savings are calculated as the difference between GDP and total consumption expenditure in the national accounts statistics. Gross domestic investment (GDI) is the sum of gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories. Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, minus disposals of fixed assets in a given accounting period. Additions to the value of non-produced assets, e.g. land, form part of gross fixed capital formation. Inventories are stocks of goods held by institutional units to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production and sales. All figures used in computing the GDS and GDI as a percentage of GDP are in current prices. Historical data are mostly collected from ADB, Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006; World Bank, World Development Indicators 2006 and input provided by country authorities. The 2006 data are obtained from input supplied by national authorities and ESCAP calculations and estimates.

Table 4. Inflation rates

Inflation rates. Rates of inflation in this table refer to changes in the consumer price index (CPI) and reflect changes in the cost of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services by an average consumer. Historical data are obtained from country sources, statistical publications, secondary publications and IMF documents. The data for 2006 are generally estimates and based on ESCAP calculations. The projections/estimates are also provided by national authorities. For India, data refer to industrial workers index. The consumer price inflation of the following countries are for a given city or group of consumers: Sri Lanka is for Colombo, Timor-Leste is for Dili and excludes currency in circulation, on which no data are available due to dollarization of the financial system; and the data for Nepal is for national urban consumers.

Table 5. Budget balance

Government surplus or deficit, as share of GDP. The Government fiscal balance (surplus/deficit) is the difference between total revenues and total expenditures as a percentage of GDP. This provides a picture of the changes in the Government's financial position each year. When the difference is positive, the fiscal position

is in surplus, otherwise, it is in deficit. The Government revenue is the sum of current and capital revenues. Current revenue is the revenue accruing from taxes, as well as all current non-tax revenues, except for transfers received from other (foreign or domestic) governments and international institutions. Major items of non-tax revenue include receipts from Government enterprises, rents and royalties, fees and fines, forfeits, private donations and repayments of loans properly defined as components of net lending. Capital revenue are the proceeds from the sale of non-financial capital assets. As for Government expenditures, they are the sum of current and capital expenditure. Current expenditures comprise purchases of goods and services by the central Government, transfers to non-central Government units and to households, subsidies to producers and the interests on public debt. Capital expenditures, on the other hand, cover outlays for the acquisition or construction of capital assets and for the purchase of land and intangible assets, as well as capital transfers to domestic and foreign recipients. Loans and advances for capital purposes are also included. In most countries, the budget surplus/deficit is the balance and excludes grants. In the case of Afghanistan, Bhutan, Fiji, India, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Turkey, Vanuatu and Viet Nam the budget balance includes grants. The budget surplus/deficit of Singapore is computed from Government operating revenue minus Government operating expenditures and minus Government development expenditures; while the budget balance of Thailand refers to a Government cash balance comprising the budgetary balance and non-budgetary balance. For developed ESCAP countries, the budget balance refers to general Government fiscal balance. In the case of Australia, the budget balance also refers to data on a cash basis and in the case of New Zealand, the Government balance comprises revenue minus expenditure plus the balance of state-owned enterprises, excluding privatization receipts.

Table 6. Current account balances

Current account balance, as share of GDP. The current account balance refers to the net difference between credit and debit flows from goods, services and income. It also includes current transfers crossing national borders. In contrast, transactions in financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the capital account. A positive (a negative balance) shows that the foreign currencies flows into (out of) the domestic economy. The figures are reported as a percentage of GDP (current prices, national currency) to allow for cross-country comparisons. Historical data are mainly obtained from national sources; ADB, Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries 2006; IMF, International Financial Statistics, 2006 and secondary sources. The 2006 data are derived from projections supplied by national authorities and ESCAP estimates. For Mongolia and Pakistan, the current account balance excludes official transfers.

Table 7. Change in money supply

Growth of money supply. The annual growth rates of board money supply (at the end of a given period) as represented by M2. M2 is defined as the sum of currency in circulation plus demand deposits (M1) and quasi-money which consists of time and savings deposits, including foreign currency deposits. Historical data for M2 are obtained from national sources and IMF publications. The data for 2006 are computed by ESCAP on the basis of IMF data and estimates based on national sources.

Tables 8 and 9. Merchandise export and import growth rates

Growth rates of exports and imports. The annual growth rates of exports and imports, in terms of merchandise goods only, are shown in these tables. Data are in millions of United States dollars, which are primarily obtained from the balance-of-payments accounts of each country. Exports are in general reported on a free-on-board (f.o.b.) basis. In this case, exports are valued at the Customs frontier of the exporting country plus export duties and the costs of loading the goods onto the carriers unless the latter is borne by the carrier. It excludes the cost of freight and insurance beyond the Customs frontier. As for imports, data are reported either on an f.o.b. or c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) basis. On a c.i.f. basis, the value of imports includes the cost of international freight and insurance up to the Customs frontier of the importing country. It excludes the cost of unloading the goods from the carrier, unless it is borne by the carrier.

Historical data on exports and imports are mainly obtained from IMF publications, national sources and statistical publications. The figures for 2006 are generally estimates based on secondary sources and ESCAP calculations, and are also provided by national authorities.

For South-East Asia and Pacific island economies, all countries report imports on a c.i.f. basis except for Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Tonga and Vanuatu, which records them on an f.o.b. basis. Imports are also valued on an f.o.b. basis for New Zealand, while the rest of the developed ESCAP countries' imports are reported on a c.i.f. basis. Data of most countries in South and South-West Asia, except for Maldives, Sri Lanka and Turkey, are reported on a fiscal year basis.

Table 10. Population, size and dynamics

Population, mid-year. The population figures are based on the *de facto* definition, which counts all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of the country of origin. The figures are estimates, as of 1 July of the year indicated, based upon population data available for reference years only and usually derived from censuses or population registers. Series are updated with information on fertility, mortality and international migration. The time series is commonly used as denominator for the calculation of values of Millennium Development Goals and other indicators.

Population growth rate. The rate represents the average annual population growth rate and is calculated as the exponential rate of change (see statistical methods) for the period. Annual averages of five-year periods and the estimated annual growth rate for 2005 are reported. Each period covers the time from 1 July of one year to 1 July of the following year.

Total fertility rate. The total fertility rate refers to the number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive period if she experienced the current prevailing age-specific fertility rates throughout her childbearing life. It is expressed as children per woman. Annual averages of five-year periods are reported. Each period covers the time from 1 July of one year to 1 July of the following year.

Table 11. Population, structure

Share of children (0-14 years old) to the total population. Data are presented as a percentage and refer to 1 July of the year indicated.

Share of elderly (65 years old and above) to the total population. Data are presented as a percentage and refer to 1 July of the year indicated.

Women per 100 men. Data refer to 1 July of the year indicated.

Urban population as share of the total population. The urban population as a percentage of the total population is the share of the *de facto* population living in areas classified as urban (according to the administrative criteria used by each country or area) of the total population. Data are presented in percentage and refer to 1 July of the year indicated.

Table 12. International migration

Immigrant population, share of the total population. The share of the immigrant population in the total population refers to the estimated number of immigrants divided by the total population and is expressed as a percentage (as of mid-year for each of the years indicated). Immigrants are defined as people born in a country other than that in which they currently live in. For countries lacking data on place of birth, the mid-year estimate of the number of non-citizens is used. In either case, the migrant stock includes refugees, some of whom may not be foreign-born. The number of women per 100 men in the migrant stock is also reported.

Net migration rate. This refers to the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as the net number of migrants per 1 000 population. The net migration rate for five-year periods is reported. Each period covers the time from 1 July of the beginning year to 1 July of the end year.

Table 13. Education, primary level

Net primary enrolment rate. The net primary education enrolment rate is the number of children of official primary school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school divided by the total population of children of official primary school age.

Country notes: India: projected at the national level (593 districts) on the basis of data by age collected for International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) level 1 in a sample of 193 districts under the District Information System on Education. Cook Island, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau: national population data were used to calculate enrolment ratios. Russian Federation: the most common structure is three grades of primary education starting at age 7. However, a four-grade structure also exists, in which about one-third of primary pupils are enrolled. Gross enrolment ratios may therefore be overestimated. China: children enter primary school at age 6 or 7. As the most common entrance age is at 7 years old, enrolment ratios were calculated using the 7-11 age group for both enrolment and population.

Girls to boys ratio. This is the ratio of the female gross enrolment rate in primary school to the male gross enrolment rate.

Country notes: Refer to the country notes of indicator 'net primary enrolment rate'.

Completion rate is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), ranging from three or four years of primary education (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries) and seven (in a small number of countries). Because curricula and standards for school completion vary across countries, a high rate of primary completion does not necessarily mean high levels of student learning.

Country notes: Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau and Tuvalu: national population data were used to calculate enrolment ratios.

Table 14. Education, secondary and tertiary levels

Net secondary education enrolment rate. The net secondary enrolment rate is the ratio of the number of children of official secondary school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in secondary school to the total population of children of official secondary school age.

Girls to boys ratio, secondary level enrolment. This is the ratio of female gross enrolment rate in secondary school to the male gross enrolment rate.

Gross tertiary education enrolment rate. Gross tertiary enrolment ratio refers to the number of students enrolled in tertiary level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the total population of official school age for that level. The gross enrolment ratio can be greater than 100% as a result of grade repetition and entry at ages younger or older than the typical age at that grade level.

Women to men ratio, tertiary level enrolment. The ratio of women to men in tertiary education is the number of female students enrolled at tertiary level in public and private schools divided by the number of male students. When analysing the data, one needs to bear in mind that the sex ratio at birth is significantly unbalanced in some countries. This imbalance, of course, then influences the women to men ratio in education.

Country notes: Marshall Islands and Palau: national population data were used to calculate enrolment ratios.

Table 15. Health, life expectancy

Life expectancy, years. Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality were to stay the same throughout the infant's life. The table shows values for five-year periods, each covering the time from 1 July of the beginning year to 30 June of the end year.

Table 16. Health, morbidity

Number of adults (15 years old and over) living with HIV/AIDS. This indicator refers to the estimated number of adults (15 years or older) who are living with HIV/AIDS at a given point in time. Data for both sexes combined and for female adults only are reported.

Share of total in age group 15-49 years. This indicator refers to the proportion of population aged 15-49 who are estimated to be infected by HIV at a given point in time.

Malaria, reported cases. Malaria prevalence refers to the number of (reported) malaria cases per 100 000 people. In most countries, reported case rates represent only part of the actual total number of malaria cases, since many people are treated at home or in private facilities that do not report to the national health information system (HIS). Nevertheless, if HIS reporting is reasonably consistent and complete over the years, trends in reported cases can give some indication of the local trend in the malaria burden.

Tuberculosis incidence. Tuberculosis incidence refers to the estimated number of new TB cases arisen during the given time period, i.e. 2004 (expressed as per capita rate). A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician. All forms of TB are included, as are cases of people infected with HIV.

Tuberculosis prevalence. Tuberculosis prevalence is the number of people living with tuberculosis per 100 000 population.

Table 17. Mortality

Infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate is typically defined as the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year per 1 000 live births in a given year.

Children under five mortality rate. The children under five-year old 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 five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Children one-year old immunized against measles. This indicator refers to the percentage of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine.

Maternal mortality ratio. The maternal mortality ratio refers to the number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births during a specified time period, usually one year. The maternal mortality ratio can be calculated directly from data collected through vital registration systems, household surveys or other sources. However, those sources all have data quality problems, particularly related to the underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths. World Health Organization, The United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Population Fund have developed a method to adjust existing data in order to take into account these data quality issues. This method involves a dual approach whereby existing data are adjusted for underreporting and misclassification of deaths and model-based estimates are made for countries with no reliable national level data.

Table 18. Poverty and malnutrition

Share of population below \$1 (1993 PPP) per day. The share of population below \$1 per day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices. The \$1 a day poverty line is compared with consumption or income per person and includes consumption from own production and income in kind. Because this poverty line has fixed purchasing power across countries or areas, the \$1 a day poverty line is often called an "absolute poverty line".

Country notes: The value of 2 per cent indicates that the actual headcount is less than or equal to 2 per cent and should be treated with caution. This is the case for Armenia, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Thailand.

Share of population below the national poverty line. This indicator describes the proportion of the population whose incomes are below the official threshold (or thresholds) set by the national government. National poverty lines are usually set for households of various compositions to allow for different family sizes. Where there are no official poverty lines, they may be defined as the level of income required to have only sufficient food or food plus other necessities for survival.

Gini coefficient of income distribution. The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality, while a coefficient of 1 represents perfect inequality.

Children under 5 moderately or severely underweight. Children under five-year old moderately or severely underweight refers to the percentage of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviations from the median for the

international reference population ages 0-59 months. The distribution and the median weight of the international reference population was determined by the National Center for Health Statistics as a reference for the United States of America and later adopted by World Health Organization for international use (often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population).

Country notes: Myanmar (90): Age group is 0-36 months. Bangladesh (90): Age group is 6-59 months. DPR Korea (04): Age group is 0-71 months.

Table 19. Gender parity and legislation on violence against women

Women wage employment in non-agricultural sector, as share of total non-agricultural employees. This indicator refers to the share of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in the sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services. Employment refers to people above a certain minimum age who worked, or held a job, during a reference period. Employment data include both full-time and part-time workers whose remuneration is determined on the basis of hours worked or number of items produced and is independent of profits or expectation of profits.

Women in parliamentary seats, as share of total parliamentarians. This refers to the number of seats held by women in national parliaments expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.

Quality index of legislation on violence against women. The index refers to the existence of legislation punishing acts of violence against women, namely domestic violence, rape and sexual assault, and sexual harassment. A value of 1 means that specific legislation is in place, 0.75 signifies that legislation is in place but of general nature, 0.5 means that specific legislation is being planned, drafted or reviewed, 0.25 signifies planned legislation of general nature and 0 stands for the absence of any relevant legislation.

Table 20. Employment dynamics and share of total population

Employment growth rate. The average annual increment of the number of employed person during a 5-year interval is calculated based on the geometric growth model with annual compounding (see statistical methods).

Country notes: Primary sources of data of countries as reported in Laborsta are Labour Force Surveys (LFS) except for the following: population censuses for American Samoa, Brunei Darussalam, Iran (Islamic Rep. of) (1996), Lao PDR, Maldives, Marshall Islands (1999) and New Caledonia; official estimates for Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Kazakhstan (years prior to 2001), Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Myanmar, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Employment to population ratio. Employment to population ratio refers to the number of employed persons aged 15-64 years divided by the total population of the same age group.

Table 21. Employment, by economic activity

Share of total employment by economic activity – agriculture, industry and services. Employment share by economic activity refers to the share of agriculture, industry, and services of total employment. All persons working in a given establishment are classified under the same economic activity irrespective of their particular occupations.

Table 22. Employment, by status

Share of total sex-specific employment by status – employees, employers and other self-employed. Employment by status refers to the share of each status group of total employment. Status refers to job classifications with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment the person has with other persons or organizations. The basic criteria used to define groups are the type of economic risk and the type of authority over establishments and other workers which the job incumbent has (or will have). The International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE) recognizes five groups: employers, own-account workers, employees, members of producer's cooperatives and contributing family workers. Due to space constraints, own-account workers, members of producer's cooperatives, and contributing family workers are grouped together in this publication under "Other self-employed".

Table 23. Labour productivity, by economic activity

Labour productivity by economic activity. Labour productivity, expressed in United States dollars at constant 1990 prices, is defined as output – measured by gross domestic product (GDP) – per unit of labour input. Labour input here is understood as persons employed. The table thus shows GDP per employed person separately for agriculture, industry, and services.

Table 24. Unemployment, by gender and age group

Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons who are unemployed during the reference period to the total of employed and unemployed persons during the same period. The unemployed comprise all persons above a specified age who were not employed during a specified reference period but were available for work and had taken concrete steps to seek paid employment or self-employment. National definitions of unemployment may differ from this recommended international standard definition. Beyond the question of definition, measuring unemployment remains a challenge, particularly in countries with large informal and agricultural sectors underreporting is common, especially in the case of women.

Women to men ratio. The women-to-men ratio refers to the female unemployment rate divided by the male unemployment rate. A ratio above 1 indicates, for example, that there were more women than men unemployed during the reference period.

Youth to adult ratio. The youth-to-adult ratio refers to the number of unemployed persons aged 15-24 divided by the number of unemployed persons aged 25 and above. A ratio above 1 indicates, for example, that there were more youth than adults unemployed during the reference period. The table shows data on the youth-to-adult ratio disaggregated by sex.

Table 25. Telecommunications

Personal computers per 100 population. Personal computers (PC) are computers designed to be used by a single user at a time.

Internet users per 100 population. The internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, get information from other computers in the network.

Telephone subscribers, land lines per 100 population. This refers to the number of land lines connecting equipment to the public switched network and that have a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment.

Telephone subscribers, mobile cellular per 100 population. This refers to users of mobile telephones who subscribe to an automatic public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology.

Table 26. Infrastructure and transport

Total road network per land area. This indicator is derived from dividing the total road network (measured in kilometres) of a country by its land area (expressed in 1 000 Km²). The total road network includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country.

Length of paved road, as percentage of total road network. Paved roads are roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones, as a percentage of all the country's roads, measured in kilometres.

Railway network per land area. This indicator is derived by dividing the length of rail lines by the land area (in Km²). Rail lines are the length of railway routes available for train service measured in kilometres, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.

Passenger cars per 1,000 population. Passenger cars cover 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-wheeled or three-wheeled cycles or motorcycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses, military vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations are excluded.

Country notes: Afghanistan (2001): Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (WAMR/ATI). Australia: Data refer to fiscal years beginning 1 July. Macao, China: Including special-purpose vehicles. Fiji: Including private and government cars, rental and hired cars. Iran: Source: (WAMR/ATI). Data refer to fiscal years ending 20 March. Japan: Excluding small vehicles and including cars with a seating capacity of up to 10 persons. Republic of Korea: Number of registered motor vehicles. Myanmar: Including vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. New Zealand: Data refer to fiscal years ending 31 March. Pakistan: Data refer to fiscal years beginning 1 July. Including vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. Papua New Guinea: Source: (WAMR/ATI). Russian Federation: Beginning 1996, data provided by State Inspection for security of road traffic of the Russian Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs. Sri Lanka: Including vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations. Thailand: Including micro-buses and passenger pick-ups. Turkey: Including vehicles seating not more than eight persons, including the driver. Vanuatu: Source: (WAMR/ATI).

Table 27. Land area and use

Land area. This refers to total land area of a country, excluding areas under inland water bodies. The definition of inland water bodies generally includes major rivers and lakes. Possible variations in the data may be due to updating and revisions of the country data and not necessarily to any change of area. Data are expressed in 1 000 Km².

Population density. The indicator is calculated as the mid-year population divided by land area. Land area is a country's total area, excluding areas under inland bodies of water and coastal waterways. Density is calculated using the most recently available data on land area.

Forested land area, as share of land area. This indicator gives the forested land area as a percentage of total land area. Forested land or forests and woodland as indicated by FAO refer to land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not. This category includes land from which forests have been cleared but that will be reforested in the foreseeable future, and excludes woodland or forest used only for recreation purposes. Data on forested land may be incomplete as there is no data available for the category of shrub land/savannah since the year of 1995.

Protected area, as share of land area. This indicator gives the area protected to maintain biological diversity as a percentage of total surface area of a country. The generally accepted IUCN-World Conservation Union definition of a protected area is an area of land or sea dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources and managed through legal or other effective means. Protected areas, both terrestrial and marine, are totalled and expressed as a percentage of the total surface area of the country. The total surface area of the country includes terrestrial area plus any territorial sea area (up to 12 nautical miles).

Table 28. Energy and water use

Consumption of electricity for domestic purposes. Domestic electricity consumption refers to total annual electricity consumption by households given in the UNSD energy database. The indicator is calculated by dividing the annual household electricity consumption by population and is expressed in kilowatt-hours per capita per year.

Energy use per \$1,000 (2000 PPP) GDP. Energy supply (apparent consumption; Kg oil equivalent) per \$1 000 (2000 PPP) GDP is commercial energy use measured in units of oil equivalent per \$1 000 of GDP converted from national currencies using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion factors. Total commercial energy consumption is converted to metric ton oil equivalence using standard tables. GDP data must be converted using PPP tables so that real output is compared with real energy input. National total GDP is deflated (currently to 2000 United States PPP dollars) by reference to PPP tables derived from the International Comparisons Programme. Energy input is divided by GDP to derive the ratio.

Water withdrawal, as share of total renewable actual water resources. Water withdrawal as a percentage of total renewable water resources is water withdrawal divided by total renewable water resources multiplied by 100. The numerator is expressed in billion cubic meters per year in AQUASTAT. Water withdrawal or water abstraction refers to the gross amount of water extracted from any source either permanently or temporarily for a given use. It can be diverted towards distribution networks or directly used. It includes consumption, conveyance losses and return flow. Water sources can be either withdrawn from surface water, groundwater or produced (non-conventional water sources) like re-used treated wastewater and desalinated water. Water abstractions from groundwater resources are defined as the difference between the total amount of water withdrawn from aquifers and the total amount charged artificially or injected into aquifers. The amount of water artificially charged or injected is attributed to abstractions from the water sources where they were originally withdrawn.

Renewable water resources are rechargeable due to the hydrological cycle unless they are overexploited, comprising groundwater aquifers and surface water – like rivers and lakes and is calculated as a sum of internal and external renewable water resources. Renewable water resources here correspond to the maximum theoretical amount of water actually available for a country at a given moment. The figure may vary with time. The computation refers to a given period and not to an inter-annual average. Internal renewable water resources comprise the average annual flow of rivers and groundwater generated

from endogenous precipitation. External renewable water resources are generated outside the country. The total external resources are the inflow from neighbouring countries (trans-boundary groundwater and surface water inflows), and the part of shared lakes or border rivers. Renewable water resources are expressed in cubic kilometres per year in AQUASTAT.

Water withdrawal for domestic purposes. Domestic water withdrawal per capita refers to drinking water plus water withdrawn for homes, municipalities, commercial establishments and public services (e.g. hospitals). To calculate the domestic use, AQUASTAT has scaled the data according to GDP per person. For example, if the GDP per person increases, water use per person increases. For poor countries, AQUASTAT considers an almost linear relationship; the richer the countries get, the less linear the relationship (the percentage increase in water withdrawal is much less than the percentage increase in GDP/person). Domestic water withdrawal is expressed in cubic meters per 5-year periods and is divided by population in order to obtain the per capita figure.

Table 29. Pollution and access to water and sanitation

Carbon dioxide emissions. The indicator is obtained by dividing carbon dioxide national emissions expressed in metric tons by the mid-year estimated population. Data on carbon dioxide emissions are calculated by the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) located at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. National emissions of CO₂ from industrial sources are derived from United Nations consumption data for gas, liquid and solid fuels plus cement manufacturing and gas flaring statistics, to which appropriate emission factors have been applied. In order to calculate the amount of emissions from fuel production and trade data the below general equation is customized per fuel:

$$CO_{2i} = (P_i)(FO_i)(C_i)$$

where CO₂ is the amount of carbon dioxide emissions, P is the annual production or consumption of fuel and C is the carbon content. The subscript "i" refers to the unit of measurement for the particular fuel at hand. Carbon dioxide emissions can be expressed in carbon dioxide or converted to carbon content.

Ozone-depleting substances use. Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in tons (ozone-depleting potential) is the sum of the national annual consumption of the weighted tons of the individual substances in the group – metric tons of the individual substance (defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer) multiplied by its ozone-depleting potential. Ozone-depleting substances are any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroys the stratospheric ozone layer. The stratospheric ozone absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation. The consumption of CFCs is the national production plus imports, minus exports, minus destroyed quantities, minus feedstock uses of individual CFCs.

Share of rural population with access to improved drinking water sources. The proportion of rural population with sustainable access to an improved water source is the percentage of the population in rural areas who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided waters, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs. Global Water Supply and Assessment Report 2000 defines reasonable access as "the availability of 20 litres per capita per day at a distance no longer than 1,000 meters." However, access and volume of drinking water are difficult to measure and so sources of drinking water that are thought to provide safe water are used as a proxy.

Share of urban population with access to improved drinking water sources. Please see "Share of rural population with access to improved drinking water sources" for a definition of the indicator. In the urban case, refer to the percentage of the urban population.

Share of rural population with access to improved sanitation. The proportion of the rural population with access to improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the population in rural areas with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human, animal and insect contact. Facilities such as sewers or septic tanks, pour-flush latrines and simple pit or ventilated improved pit latrines are assumed to be adequate, provided that they are not public, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Share of urban population with access to improved sanitation. Please see above for a definition of the indicator. In the case of urban settings, it refers to the percentage of the urban population.

Statistical methods

Exponential growth rate. The average annual growth rate between two points in time for certain demographic data, notably labour force and population, is calculated from the equation

$$r = \left(\frac{\ln P_n / P_1}{n} \right) .100$$

where P_n and P₁ are the last and first observations in the period, n is the number of years in the period, and ln is the natural logarithm operator. The growth rate is based on an exponential growth model between two points in time using continuous compounding. Note that it does not take into account the intermediate values of the series.

The **geometric growth rate** uses discrete compounding instead of continuous compounding. Therefore, it is applicable to capture compound growth over discrete periods. Although continuous growth, as modeled by the exponential growth rate, may be more realistic, many economic phenomena are measured only on an annual basis, in which case the annual compound model is appropriate. If the underlying data are levels, the formula for the average annual percentage change over n periods is

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

Note that it does not take into account the intermediate values of the series. However, if the underlying data are already reported as annual changes, the formula becomes

$$r = \{[(1 + g_0)(1 + g_1)...(1 + g_n)]^{1/n} - 1\} .100,$$

where g₀, g₁, ..., g_n denote the annual changes from the year 1 to n.