



Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011
Special Supplement

Asian Development Bank

© 2011 Asian Development Bank

All rights reserved. Published in 2011.
Printed in the Philippines.

Publication Stock No. RPT113837

Cataloging-In-Publication Data

Asian Development Bank.

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011: Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators, special supplement.
Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2011.

1. Inclusive growth. 2. Indicators. I. Asian Development Bank.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) or its Board of Governors or the governments they represent.

ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this publication and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use.

By making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area, or by using the term “country” in this document, ADB does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

ADB encourages printing or copying information exclusively for personal and noncommercial use with proper acknowledgment of ADB. Users are restricted from reselling, redistributing, or creating derivative works for commercial purposes without the express, written consent of ADB.

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
1550 Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel +63 2 632 4444
Fax +63 2 636 2444
www.adb.org

Foreword

The Asia and Pacific region has achieved high economic growth over the past two decades, which has substantially reduced poverty. Despite this growth, many countries in the region experience widening disparities in their income and nonincome outcomes, between the rich and the poor, and the disadvantaged sections of the population. Growing and continued disparities can pose a threat to a high, efficient, and sustained growth. Therefore, inclusive growth is increasingly becoming a development agenda nationally and internationally.

The Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Strategy 2020, which is its long-term strategic framework, has adopted inclusive economic growth as one of the strategic agendas to achieve its vision of an Asia and Pacific region free from poverty. Inclusive growth in ADB's Strategy 2020 is about economic growth with equality of opportunity. High, efficient, and sustained growth; social inclusion to ensure equal access to opportunities; and social safety nets to protect the most vulnerable and deprived are the three critical policy pillars supported by good governance and institutions for an inclusive growth strategy that aims at high and sustained growth while ensuring that all members of the society benefit from growth.

This report is a special supplement to the *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011*. It presents a framework of inclusive growth indicators (FIGI) and proposes a set of 35 indicators of inclusive growth. The FIGI was conceptualized with the three policy pillars and good governance and institutions as the guiding framework. Development of the framework is part of ADB's efforts to promote further research and measurement to operationalize inclusive growth.

The special supplement was produced by ADB's Development Indicators and Policy Research Division, under the overall guidance of Douglas H. Brooks, assistant chief economist. The publication was prepared by Kaushal Joshi, with technical support from Melissa Pascua in the early stages and later from Modesta de Castro. Criselda De Dios and Kristine Faith Agtarap provided research assistance and compiled the data. Derek Blades drafted the commentaries on statistical tables. Juzhong Zhuang provided valuable suggestions in conceptualizing FIGI and in selecting the indicators. Suggestions from Armin Bauer, Indu Bhushan, Shiladitya Chatterjee, Bart Edes, Samantha Hung and Shanti Jagannathan, and from the staff of the Economics and Research Department, during an internal seminar, helped substantially in determining the indicators. Manuscript and copy editing were provided by Wickie Mercado and Cherry Zafaralla and typesetting was carried out by Rhommell Rico. We are thankful to various national and international agencies from where the data has been sourced for the indicators in the tables.

We hope that this publication will become a regular vehicle to promote the research and measurement of inclusive growth, and the use of statistics in developing strategies and policies aimed at inclusive growth.



Changyong Rhee
Chief Economist

Contents

Foreword.....	iii
Key Symbols, Data Sources, Statistical Tables	vi
Highlights of the Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators.....	2

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators

Introduction	4
Poverty and Inequality	
Income Poverty	10
Nonincome Poverty	14
Policy Pillar 1: High, Efficient and Sustained Growth to Create Productive Jobs and Economic Opportunity	
Economic Growth and Employment.....	21
Key Infrastructure Endowments	28
Policy Pillar 2: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity	
Access and Inputs to Education and Health	31
Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services	38
Gender Equality and Opportunity.....	44
Policy Pillar 3: Social Safety Nets	50
Good Governance and Institutions	53

Tables

Table 1.1	Income Poverty and Inequality	12
Table 1.2	Nonincome Poverty and Inequality.....	16
Table 2.1	Economic Growth and Employment.....	23
Table 2.2	Key Infrastructure Endowments.....	30
Table 3.1	Access and Inputs to Education and Health.....	33
Table 3.2	Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services	40
Table 3.3	Gender Equality and Opportunity	46
Table 4	Social Safety Nets	52
Table 5	Good Governance and Institutions.....	55

Figures

Figure 1	Policy Pillars of Inclusive Growth	5
Figure 2	Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators.....	7
Figure S1	Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line, Total, Rural, Urban, Latest Year	11
Figure S2	Proportion of Population Living Below \$2 a day PPP \$, Earliest and Latest Years.....	11

Figure S3	Ratio of Income/Consumption Share of Top 20% to Bottom 20%, Earliest and Latest Years	11
Figure S4	Average Years of Total Schooling of Youth (Aged 15–24) by Gender, 1990 and 2010	15
Figure S5	Prevalence of Underweight Children Under Five Years of Age: Total, Lowest and Highest Quintile, Latest Year	15
Figure S6	Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) by Rural, Urban, Latest Year	15
Figure S7	Growth Rate in GDP per Capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP \$), 2000–2005 and 2005–2009	22
Figure S8	Growth Rate of Average Per Capita Income/Consumption in 2005 PPP \$: Lowest Quintile and Total Population, Latest Period	22
Figure S9	Number of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers (per 100 wage and salaried workers) by Gender, 2007 or Latest Year	22
Figure S10	Electricity Consumption (per capita kWh) 1990 or Earliest Year and 2008	29
Figure S11	Number of Cellular Phone Subscriptions (per 100 people) 2000 or Earliest Year and 2010	29
Figure S12	Depositors with Other Depository Corporations (per 1000 adults) 2004 and 2010 or Nearest Year ...	29
Figure S13	School Life Expectancy, Primary to Tertiary, by Sex, 2009 or Latest Year	32
Figure S14	Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoid, and Pertussis (DTP3) Immunization Coverage among 1-Year-Olds by Lowest and Highest Quintile, Latest Year	32
Figure S15	Government Expenditure on Education and Health (percent of total government expenditure), 2010	32
Figure S16	Percentage of Population With Access to Electricity, Urban and Rural, 2008	39
Figure S17	Share of Population using Solid Fuels for Cooking, by Lowest and Highest Quintile, Latest Year	39
Figure S18	Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities: Total, Rural, Urban, Latest Year	39
Figure S19	Gender Parity in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Education, 2009 or Latest Year	45
Figure S20	Antenatal Care Coverage (At Least One Visit) by Lowest and Highest Quintile, Latest Year	45
Figure S21	Gender Parity in Labor Force Participation, Aged 15 and Over, 1990 and 2009 or Nearest Year	45
Figure S22	Social Security Expenditure on Health (percent of government expenditure on health), 1995 or Earliest Year and 2009	51
Figure S23	Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare (percent of total government expenditure), 1995 and 2010 or Nearest Year	51
Figure S24	Government Effectiveness, 2009	54
Figure S25	Corruption Perceptions Index, 2010	54
Definitions	.....	56

Key Symbols

...	Data not available
–	Magnitude equals zero
0 or 0.0	Magnitude is less than half of unit employed
na	Not applicable

Data Sources

The sources of data in the statistical tables are mainly international statistical agencies that compile internationally comparable data based on official statistics produced by the national statistical agencies. In some cases, the data are directly drawn from national statistical sources. For indicators where official statistics are lacking, data from non-official international sources that provide widely comparable indicators have been used.

Statistical Tables

The data on inclusive growth indicators are presented in 9 statistical tables for 48 economies of Asia and the Pacific that are members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The term “country,” used interchangeably with “economy,” is not intended to make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territory or area. The 48 economies have been broadly grouped into developing and developed members aligned with the operational effectiveness of ADB’s regional departments. The developed members refer exclusively to the three economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but is not classified as a developing member; however, the data for Brunei Darussalam are presented under the group of developing member economies. The remaining 44 developing members and Brunei Darussalam are further grouped into five based on ADB’s operational regions, namely, Central and West Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific. Economies are listed alphabetically per group. The statistics in the tables for each indicator are usually presented for two data points between 1990 and 2010. These have often been referred to as earliest (usually a year between 1990 and 2000) and latest (usually a year between 2000 and 2010) year depending on the available data for different economies. Similarly, the charts often present data with time period specified as “earliest year” and “latest year.” This is because the years for which data are available vary widely across countries. The tables that are the sources for the charts show the actual years to which the data relate.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators



Highlights of the Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators

The proposed framework of inclusive growth indicators identifies policy ingredients of inclusive growth—economic growth and employment opportunities, social inclusion, social protection, as well as good governance and institutions, on which it is based.

The inclusive growth indicators is a set of 35 indicators of (i) poverty and inequality (income and nonincome), (ii) economic growth and employment, (iii) key infrastructure endowments, (iv) access to education and health, (v) access to basic infrastructure utilities and services, (vi) gender equality and opportunity, (vii) social safety nets, and (viii) good governance and institutions.

Key points that emerge from available data for the 35 indicators are presented below.

Poverty and Inequality

Income Poverty

- Poverty, whether measured by countries' own criteria or by a standard definition such as \$1.25 or \$2 a day, has declined in most countries of the Asia and the Pacific region due to high rates of growth in gross domestic product over the last two decades.
- Poverty is much more widespread in rural than in urban areas. Between the earliest and latest periods for which data are available, the rural–urban disparities as measured by ratio of rural poverty to urban poverty worsened in almost all countries in the region, except for Afghanistan, India, and Sri Lanka.
- Between the earliest and latest periods for which data are available, the ratios of share of income/consumption of the richest 20% to the bottom 20% increased in 12 out of 22 countries, although, overall poverty declined in most of them.

Nonincome Poverty

- Wide disparities exist across countries in the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are judged to be underweight. These range from 40% and more in Bangladesh, India, and Timor-Leste, to under 2% in Georgia, Samoa, and Tuvalu.
- Children in rural households are much more likely to be underweight than those in urban areas, and the children in the poorest households are more likely to be underweight than those from the top quintile.
- As seen with underweight prevalence, overall,

children in the poorest 20% of households are at higher risk of death than those in the richest 20%, with at least three times higher risk in Cambodia, India, the Philippines, Samoa, and Viet Nam.

Policy Pillar 1: High, Efficient, and Sustained Growth to Create Productive Jobs and Economic Opportunity

Economic Growth and Employment

- Average per capita incomes grew faster during 2000–2009 compared to incomes during 1990–2000. The growth of employment has, however, not kept pace with economic growth as revealed by the employment elasticity for most countries.
- A large workforce comprises “own-account and contributing family workers,” also termed as vulnerable employment, compared to more stable wage-paid employees. More women are employed in vulnerable jobs compared to men in most countries.
- Growth in mean per capita incomes (or consumption) measured in 2005 purchasing power parity based on household surveys for 19 economies shows that for eight economies, the average annual growth in the mean per capita income (or consumption) was faster for the lowest quintile compared to the total population, while for rest of the economies, the mean incomes of the lowest quintile grew much slower than those of the total populations.

Key Infrastructure Endowments

- Availability of per capita electricity, mobile phones, and paved roads, including access to financial institutions, has been improving, but there are large disparities across countries.

Policy Pillar 2: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity

Access and Inputs to Education and Health

- Between 1999 (or nearest year) and 2009, school life expectancies rose in all countries except for the Marshall Islands and Samoa. The gap between girls and boys in the number of years of schooling has narrowed in most countries.
- In countries with low rates of immunization for children, children in rural areas and those from the poorest 20% of households were clearly at a disadvantage.
- In most economies, governments spend little on health (about 4%–10% of overall government expenditures). In contrast, the advanced economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand spend about 15%–22% on health against overall expenditures.

Access and Inputs to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services

- In 2009, less than 45% of the population in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Timor-Leste had access to electricity. In countries with low access to electricity, there were wide rural–urban disparities. In Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, and Timor-Leste, access to electricity in urban areas was at least twice as high as that in the rural areas.
- More than 60% of households in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam use solid fuels for cooking (a measure of energy poverty).
- There are clear disparities in the use of solid fuels for cooking between rural and urban households—with rural households generally using more solid fuels. This makes rural households more exposed to indoor pollution because of their use of biomass for cooking. As with the rural households, the bottom 20% of households also use more solid fuels for cooking.
- Access to improved drinking water sources has been increasing and has charted good progress. Access to improved sanitation has also increased; however, less than 50% of the population has access to improved sanitation in many countries. Moreover, there are wide rural–urban disparities in the availability of improved sanitation.

Gender Equality and Opportunity

- Between 1991 and 2009 (or nearest years in both cases), the ratios of female to male enrollment improved in all educational levels in almost all economies. Overall, over the last two decades, the Asia and Pacific region has been moving toward gender equality in education.
- The availability of antenatal care for pregnant women was low in South Asia, with Bangladesh,

India, and Pakistan among the countries with less than 80% women accessing antenatal care at least once. Afghanistan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, and Nepal had less than 50% coverage ratios.

- Disparities exist in antenatal care coverage between rural and urban areas, and between the poorest and richest 20% of households in countries with low access rates—with those in the rural areas and those in the poorest 20% of households receiving less antenatal care coverage.
- In almost all countries, clear disparities in participation of females in the labor force exist, with the lowest participation rates for females in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Policy Pillar 3: Social Safety Nets

- Government expenditure on social security and welfare as a share of total government expenditure is low in most countries of the region, as social safety nets have been developed only in a few countries. Government expenditure on social security and welfare averaged 8%–10%, compared with that in the developed economies of Australia (32.3%) and Japan (39.5%) in 2010.

Good Governance and Institutions

- Government effectiveness is measured by a rating between –2.5 and +2.5 (with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes) and includes perceptions of quality of public services and quality of civil services in a country. The ratings were below 0 for 33 out of 45 economies, with the lowest ratings (between –1.4 and –1.9) for Afghanistan, the Marshall Islands, and Myanmar.
- The Corruption Perceptions Index measures perceived corruption in public services, and scores are assigned between 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (highly clean). The rates were below 5 for 32 out of 41 economies, with the lowest score of 1.4 assigned to Afghanistan, and highest scores of 9.3 assigned to New Zealand and Singapore.

Introduction

Developing economies in the Asia and Pacific region have made significant strides in reducing extreme poverty in the last 2 decades. While the region has achieved high economic growth rates in recent years and remarkable success in reducing extreme poverty, most economies still face the challenges of hunger, undernourishment, child mortality, low achievements in primary education, and other nonincome dimensions of development. In many economies, inequalities pertaining to income and nonincome outcomes between different groups of populations, especially between the rich, the poor, and the vulnerable sections, have been widening. In addition, the severe economic shock of 2008–2009 and rising food prices in many countries affected the most vulnerable populations in the developing economies.

This has heightened the need for strong and sustainable growth and creation of opportunities leading to inclusive growth so that benefits can be shared by all. Some studies (Ali and Zhuang 2007, ADB 2011, Commission on Growth and Development 2008) advocate growth strategies that favor equality of opportunities so that everyone can participate in and benefit from the growth process. This special supplement to the *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011* proposes a framework of inclusive growth indicators and presents statistics on the proposed set of indicators for the developing member economies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It is a continuation of ADB's efforts to promote further research and measurement to operationalize inclusive growth.

Why must growth be inclusive?

Inclusive growth is important for very salient reasons:

- For ethical considerations of equity and fairness, growth must be shared and should be inclusive across different segments of populations and regions. Economic and other shocks hurt the poor and the vulnerable most, and growth that results in high disparity is unacceptable.
- Growth with persisting inequalities within a country may endanger social peace, force poor and unemployed people into criminal activities, make women more vulnerable to prostitution, force children into undesirable labor, and further weaken other disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of population—resulting in a waste of vast human capital that could otherwise be used productively in creating economic outputs for sustainable growth.
- Continued inequalities in outcomes and access to opportunities in a country may result in civil unrest and violent backlash from people who are continually deprived, derailing a sustainable growth process. This may create political unrest and disrupt the

social fabric and national integration, undermining the potential for long-term, sustained growth.

In the context of the debate on inequalities and strategies for inclusive growth, researchers have made a distinction between two types of inequalities: good inequalities and bad inequalities (Chaudhuri and Ravallion 2007). Good inequalities arise largely from differences in individual efforts, while bad inequalities arise from differences in circumstances beyond the control of individuals and prevent equal access to opportunities. It is the unequal access to opportunity that must form a nonnegotiable target of policy interventions toward inclusive growth. Creating equal access to opportunity should be at the core of inclusive growth as it aims to eliminate circumstance-related bad inequality. Accordingly, inclusive growth can be defined as economic growth with equality of opportunity. Therefore, “Inclusive growth is about raising the pace of growth and enlarging the size of the economy, while leveling the playing field for investment and increasing productive employment opportunities, as well as ensuring fair access to them. It allows every section of the society to participate in and contribute to the growth process equally, irrespective of their circumstances.” (ADB 2011, 47).

Policy Ingredients of an Inclusive Growth Strategy

In 2008, ADB adopted inclusive economic growth as one of its three critical strategic agendas¹ in *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank*, which will contribute to achieving ADB's vision of “an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty” and its mission to “help reduce poverty and improve living conditions and the quality of life” (ADB 2008, 1). Under Strategy 2020, ADB will support inclusive growth in the region through financing, policy advice and knowledge solutions, and technical assistance and capacity building, with particular foci on building infrastructure, providing basic public services such as water and sanitation and education, developing the financial sector and fostering financial inclusion, and enhancing food security.

The concept of inclusive growth in ADB's Strategy 2020—economic growth with equality of opportunity was developed by ADB staff and documented in detail in Ali and Zhuang (2007) and Zhuang (2010). The following three policy pillars supported by good governance and institutions (Zhuang 2010) are identified as requirements for a strategy anchored on inclusive growth that aims at high and sustained growth while ensuring that all members of the society benefit from growth.

1 The other two are environmentally sustainable growth and regional integration.

- **High, efficient, and sustained growth to create productive jobs and economic opportunity.** High, efficient, and sustained economic growth creates sufficient levels of productive jobs and expands economic opportunities for all. For developing Asia, it is imperative that economic growth also creates productive employment opportunities to absorb a large surplus labor force in decent jobs. High and sustained growth is a necessary—though not sufficient—condition for inclusive growth. It creates resources for governments to invest in better access to education and health services, infrastructure, social protection and safety nets for the poor and the vulnerable, and protection against transitory livelihood shocks. These are essential to achieve equality of opportunities through the other two policy pillars of inclusive growth.
- **Social inclusion to ensure equal access to economic opportunity.** Social inclusion ensures that all sections of the population, including those disadvantaged due to their individual circumstances, have equal opportunities. In the early stages of growth, inequalities are likely to rise as new opportunities are captured by people who are better placed to take advantage of them due to their initial situations. To ensure equal access to opportunities, human capacities should be enhanced to bridge the gaps that arise due to circumstances beyond the control of individuals, especially those from marginalized and disadvantaged sections of the society, including

women. Thus, providing access to education, basic health facilities to all, and infrastructure to facilitate access to these services are essential ingredients of an inclusive growth strategy.

- **Social safety nets.** Social safety nets are required to protect the chronically poor and to mitigate the risks and vulnerabilities associated with transitory livelihood shocks, caused for example by ill health or economic crisis. Social protection is particularly important to cater to the needs of those who are chronically poor, and who cannot participate in and benefit from the opportunities created by growth due to circumstances beyond their control. This is necessary as it takes some time before the most vulnerable benefit from the impacts of any policy. Therefore, policies on social safety nets will not only protect those who have to face shocks such as loss of job or ill health, but also protect the very poor from extreme deprivation.
- The three policy pillars—expansion of economic opportunity, social inclusion to promote equal access to opportunities, and social safety nets—supported by **good governance** and **strong institutions**, can promote inclusive growth where all members of the society can benefit from and contribute to the growth process.

Figure 1 depicts the three policy pillars of an inclusive growth strategy.

Figure 1 Policy Pillars of Inclusive Growth



Source: Zhuang (2010).

Measuring Inclusive Growth: Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators

Given the policy ingredients of inclusive growth as depicted in Figure 1, the questions that arise are: How should one measure inclusive growth? Are the economic opportunities equally accessible to all sections of the society? Are the public inputs and processes in building human capital and health equally accessible to all and geared to enhance human capacities, particularly the poor, rural populace, and women? Are there sufficient infrastructure endowments to enhance access to opportunities, markets, resources, information, and communications? Is governance responsive? All these considered, do current policies reduce inequalities in income and nonincome outcomes? Is progress being made and is progress becoming more inclusive?

One approach to answer some of these questions is to identify indicators to measure not only the income and nonincome outcomes of inclusive growth, but also indicators of associated inputs, processes, and drivers (social inclusion, social safety nets, and governance). These indicators will help evaluate the effectiveness of policies aimed at promoting inclusive growth.

This special supplement to the *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011* is a contribution to the ongoing research in ADB to operationalize inclusive growth, and proposes a framework of inclusive growth indicators (FIGI). The proposed FIGI aims to promote the use of statistics in developing inclusive growth policies and to encourage debate on the subject.

In terms of scope, the proposed FIGI identifies indicators in a manner that distinguishes among different policy ingredients of inclusive growth depicted in Figure 1: (i) economic growth and employment opportunities, (ii) social inclusion, (iii) social protection, and (iv) good governance and institutions, with the key income and nonincome outcomes at the top of the framework. The proposed FIGI is presented in Figure 2. The proposed framework is not rigidly prescriptive and is flexible, to take into account gaps in the availability of timely and comparable statistics of good quality for a majority of the developing economies in the region. It ultimately attempts to help achieve the goal of reducing poverty and inequality (income and nonincome) by measuring income and nonincome outcomes and their distribution across population, as allowed by available data. The framework presents 35 quantifiable indicators to measure - outcomes and components of the three policy pillars of inclusive growth, as well as the components of good governance and strong institutions, which form the foundation of any inclusive growth strategy.

How does FIGI Compare with Other Indicator Frameworks?

The United Nations' (UN) framework of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators (United Nations 2008) is a framework of indicators currently on the international and national development agenda. The 60 MDG indicators serve as an overarching framework to monitor progress on the 8 goals and 18 targets,² and include indicators that are a product of a rich debate among the UN agencies and other development partners. Progress toward the MDGs has helped to substantially reduce extreme poverty, improve children's access to schools, reduce maternal and child deaths, promote gender equality, and empower women. At the same time, the progress on MDG outcomes has been quite uneven within countries (among different sections of the populations), between countries, and across different goals, particularly for the nonincome MDGs. This has been observed even for countries with high economic growth during this decade. An "MDG plus" has been suggested—i.e., additional indicators to see why progress varies between countries and within countries, as the existing set of indicators might overlook key processes to achieve MDGs. Another view is however, to maintain a compact set.

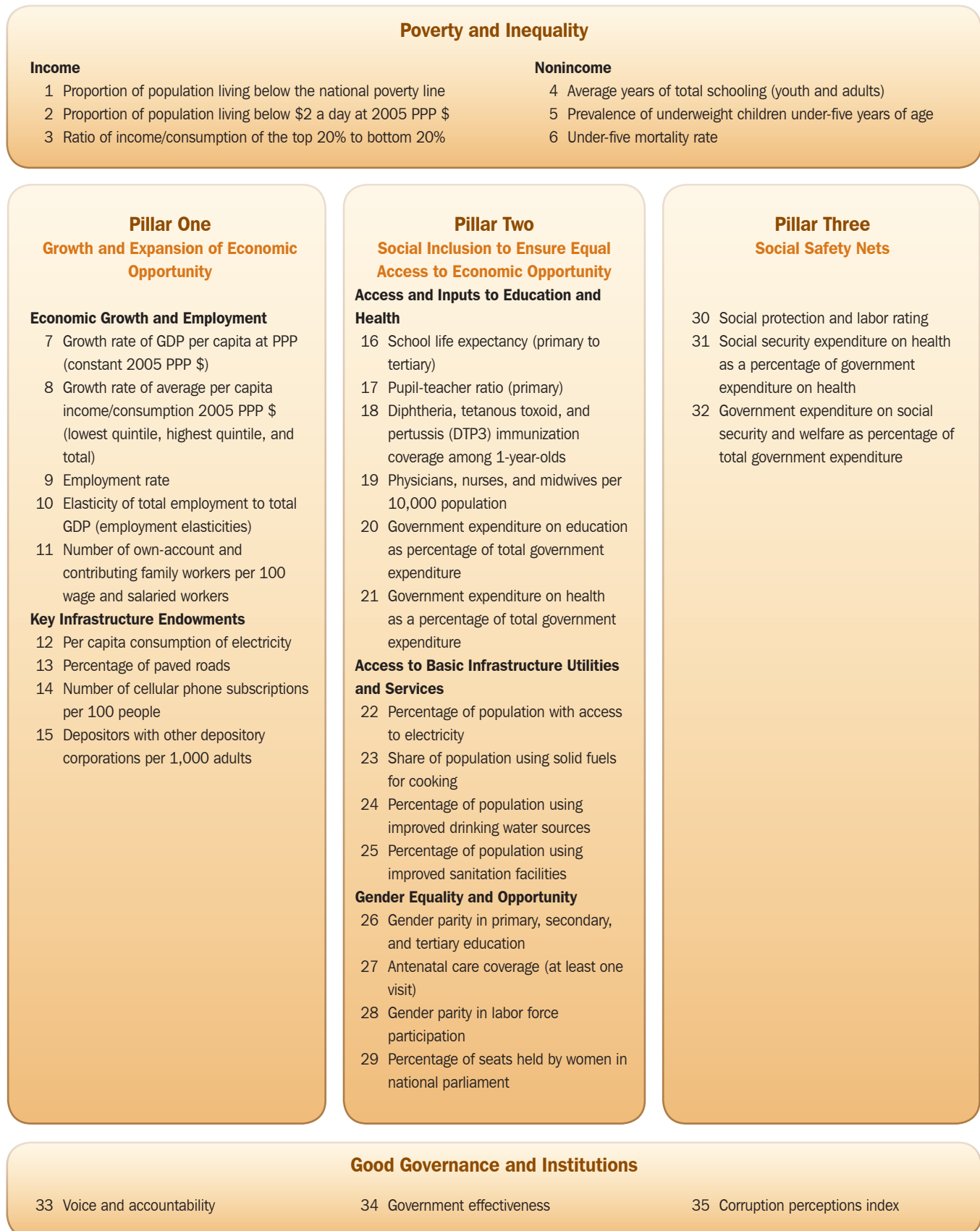
Recognizing the limitations of macroeconomic statistics such as the gross domestic product (GDP) as a measure of well-being, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has been spearheading efforts in measuring well-being and progress in societies under its initiative known as Better Life Initiative: Measuring Well-being and Progress.³ OECD has developed a compendium of OECD well-being indicators, which also includes an indicator of subjective well-being (OECD 2011). The OECD compendium provides a framework that distinguishes between current material living conditions and quality of life on one hand, and the conditions required to ensure their sustainability over time, on the other. It also provides comparative information on a proposed set of indicators on the conditions of people's lives in developed and emerging market economies.

The FIGI, however, draws its motivation from the policy ingredients of inclusive growth described in Figure 1 and is more focused on the needs of the developing Asian economies. With the focus on inclusive growth, the indicators proposed in FIGI are also influenced by the MDG indicators—nearly one third of the 35 proposed indicators in FIGI are

² The Millennium Declaration was adopted by world leaders in September 2000. For the full text of the Millennium Declaration, see United Nations (2000).

³ For details of OECD Better Life Initiative, please visit the OECD website. http://www.oecd.org/document/0/0,3746,en_2649_201185_47837376_1_1_1_1,00.html.

Figure 2 Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators



GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity

Source: Developed from the Policy Pillars in Figure 1 as adopted from Zhuang, J (2010). Asian Development Bank.

also part of MDG monitoring. Examples include outcome indicators on poverty, child deaths, and nutrition, and some access indicators for health, gender parity, and mobile phone access. As inclusive growth is economic growth with equality of opportunity, the FIGI emphasizes growth and creation of opportunities along with social inclusion, social safety nets, and good governance, which are recognized as important policy ingredients to mitigate unequal opportunities. For example, indicators of inputs and access to education, health, infrastructure (including financial access and access to clean energy for electricity and cooking—the absence of which is often referred to as energy poverty), are included in FIGI, along with indicators of social safety nets and good governance. Some of the process indicators included in the FIGI, especially social safety nets and good governance, are not part of MDG monitoring. In that context, FIGI has a wider scope.

About the Statistical Tables

Using the proposed framework in Figure 2, a set of nine statistical tables with statistics on 35 indicators has been compiled for ADB's regional members in the subsequent sections.⁴ To the extent supported by available data, disaggregated statistics by area (rural or urban), wealth (top and bottom quintiles), and gender (female and male) have been presented. It may be noted that the sources of disaggregated statistics by wealth quintiles and by rural–urban are mainly household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. In the absence of regular household surveys in most developing economies in the region, these statistics are available only for a few economies. They are therefore, presented only for economies for which these could be accessed from publicly available databases maintained by international organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, and other international organizations. Sources for the data are indicated at the end of each table.

The statistics in the tables for each indicator are usually presented for two data points between 1990 and 2010. These have often been referred to as earliest (usually a year between 1990 and 2000) and latest (usually a year between 2000 and 2010) year depending on the available data for different economies. The earliest and latest years for some indicators vary substantially across countries because indicators based on surveys are available for years only when the survey has been conducted.

Each of the nine tables is also preceded by a brief write up on the indicators presented in the tables and some key trends based on data in the tables. The tables that are the sources for the charts presented show the actual years that the data relate to. In presenting the key trends, references have been sometimes made to five largest (or most populous) economies of the region. These refer to the economies of the People's Republic of China, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

Conclusion

The set of 35 indicators proposed are subject to experiment and research, and the indicators will be improved based on further research, additional inputs, and better data availability. Similar reports will be produced in the coming years with an improved set of indicators as needed.

This publication aims to help strengthen the understanding of inclusive growth and the use of statistics in creating knowledge, as well as provide evidence for developing strategies and policies aimed at promoting inclusive growth. At the same time, this publication hopes to raise awareness of the need to collect timely and reliable disaggregated statistics on subpopulations and regions in a country, and to fill the data gaps to shed light on the inequalities in outcomes and in the equality of opportunities of an inclusive growth process.

⁴ The sources of data are mainly international statistical agencies that compile internationally comparable data based on official statistics produced by the national statistical agencies. For some indicators however, where official statistics are lacking, data from non-official international sources that provide widely comparable indicators have been used.

Bibliography and References

- Ali, I., and J. Zhuang. 2007. Inclusive Growth toward a Prosperous Asia: Policy Implications. *ERD Working Paper Series* No. 97. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
- Asian Development Bank. 2011. *Asia 2050: Realizing the Asian Century*. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
- Barro, Robert and Jong-Wha Lee, April 2010, *A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950–2010*, NBER Working Papers No. 15902.
- _____. 2008. *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008–2020*. Manila.
- Chaudhuri, S., and M. Ravallion. 2007. Partially Awakened Giants: Uncover Growth in China and India. In L. Alan Winters, and S. Yusuf, eds., *Dancing With Giants: China, India, and the Global Economy*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Commission on Growth and Development. 2008. *The Growth Report: Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development*. Washington, D.C.: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.
- McKinley, T. 2010. Inclusive Growth Criteria and Indicators: An Inclusive Growth Index for Diagnosis of Country Progress. *ADB Sustainable Development Working Paper Series* No. 14. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2011. *Compendium of OECD Well-Being Indicators*. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/4/31/47917288.pdf>
- United Nations. 2011. *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011*. <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/>.
- _____. 2008. *Official list of MDG indicators*. <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>
- _____. 2000. *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.pdf>
- Zhuang, J., ed. 2010. *Poverty, Inequality, and Inclusive Growth in Asia: Measurement, Policy Issues, and Country Studies*. Manila: Asian Development Bank.
- Zhuang, J., and R. Hasan. 2008. Inclusive Growth: Why It is Important. *Development Asia*. 2 (December). Manila: Asian Development Bank.

Poverty and Inequality

Income Poverty

The desirable outcome of policies anchored on inclusive growth strategy is not only to bring populations out of poverty but also to reduce the associated income inequalities in society. Reducing income inequality is a major policy concern, demonstrating the need to bring about a more equitable share of economic growth and narrow down the gap between the rich and the poor, rural and urban, across different regions, and among different groups. Inequalities in the distribution of incomes are generally regarded as good—provided that they mostly reflect returns to talent or hard work (or good inequalities). But widespread and persistent inequalities also endanger social cohesion and may lead to unrest and social tension between the haves and the have-nots.

What are the proposed indicators?

Three indicators are proposed:

- Proportion of population living below the national poverty line,
- Proportion of population living below \$2 a day at 2005 PPP \$, and
- Ratio of income/consumption of the top 20% to bottom 20%.

The first indicator measures national poverty based on the poverty lines defined by the national governments. These definitions vary from country to country but are highly relevant as they help the national governments identify policy measures needed to reduce poverty. While poverty as measured by PPP \$1.25 a day represents extreme poverty, and has been declining in most countries, the PPP \$2 a day poverty is still widespread. The second indicator therefore provides a measure based on the international dollar, to compare the size of populations living below PPP \$2 a day across countries. The third indicator, the ratio of income/consumption of top 20% to the bottom 20% measures inequalities in income at the two ends of the income distribution.

Trends in Economies

Poverty, whether measured by countries' own criteria or by a standard definition such as \$1 or \$2 a day, has declined in most countries in the Asia and Pacific region due to high rates of growth in gross domestic product (GDP) over the last decade.

Poverty, as measured by each country's own national definition, fell in 21 countries but increased in 7 during the earliest and latest periods for which data are available. The seven included four Pacific Island economies—Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu. Of the 21 countries that reduced poverty of their population, gains in excess of 20 percentage points were made by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Poverty as measured by population living below \$2 PPP per day has also declined in most economies, but the percentages were in excess of 40% in 15 out of 26 economies for the latest year for which data are available. The countries with \$2 PPP poverty in excess of 70% include Bangladesh and India. The latest data for the two countries pertain to the year 2005.

Inequalities in Income Poverty

Poverty is much more widespread in rural than in urban areas. Based on latest available data, rural poverty was 20 percentage points higher than urban rates in five economies—including Bhutan, Cambodia, Republic of Fiji, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Nepal. In Bhutan, the rural–urban disparities were the widest, with 18 poor persons in rural areas for every 1 poor in urban areas. Differences between rural and urban poverty, of less than 10 percentage points, were reported in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Between earliest and latest periods for which data are available, the rural–urban disparities as measured by the ratio of rural poverty to urban poverty worsened in almost all countries, except for Afghanistan, India, and Sri Lanka.

For 31 developing economies, ratios of the income shares of the top to bottom quintiles for most recent available data, ranged from a low of 4.3 in Afghanistan and 4.4 in Bangladesh to 11.3 in Malaysia, and 12.5 in Papua New Guinea. However, the data for Papua New Guinea pertain to 1996. In two thirds of the countries—including the five most populous—the quintile ratios were less than 7.0, for the latest years to which the data pertain.

Between the earliest and latest periods for which data are available, ratios of income shares of top and bottom quintiles increased in 12 out of 22 countries although overall poverty declined in most of them. For example, in Nepal, the \$2 poverty declined by 10.6 points between 1996 and 2004, and the ratio increased from 6 to 9 during the same period. Thus while many countries have succeeded in bringing down poverty, the ratio of income shares between the top and the bottom groups has increased in favor of the rich. In Georgia, however, poverty rose by 18 points and the ratio of top to bottom quintiles also increased from 7.1 to 8.9.

Figure S1
Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line: Total, Rural, and Urban, Latest Year

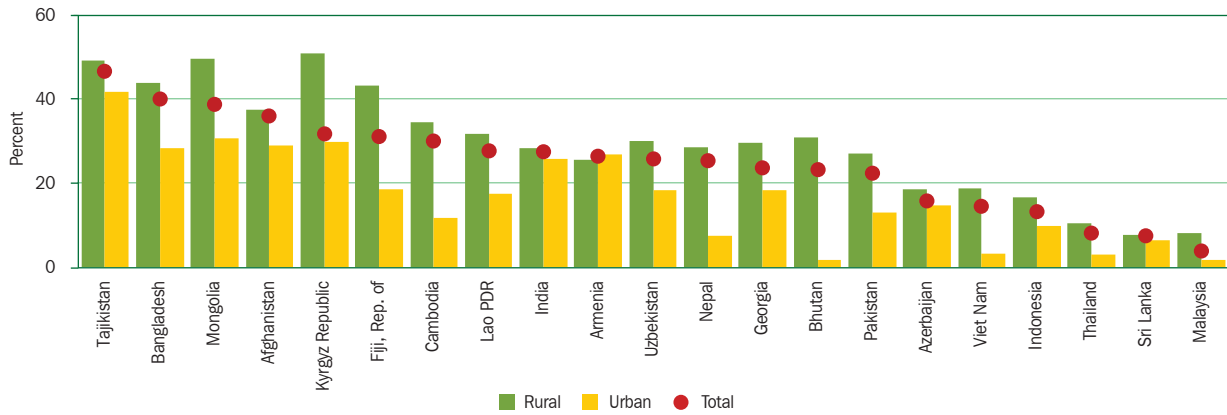


Figure S2
Proportion of Population Living Below \$2 a day PPP \$, Earliest and Latest Years

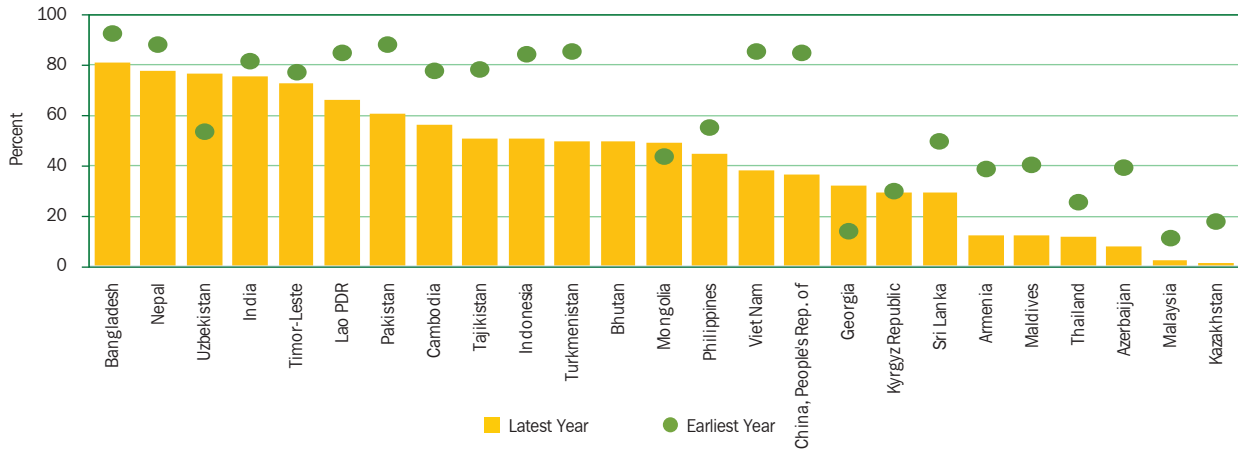
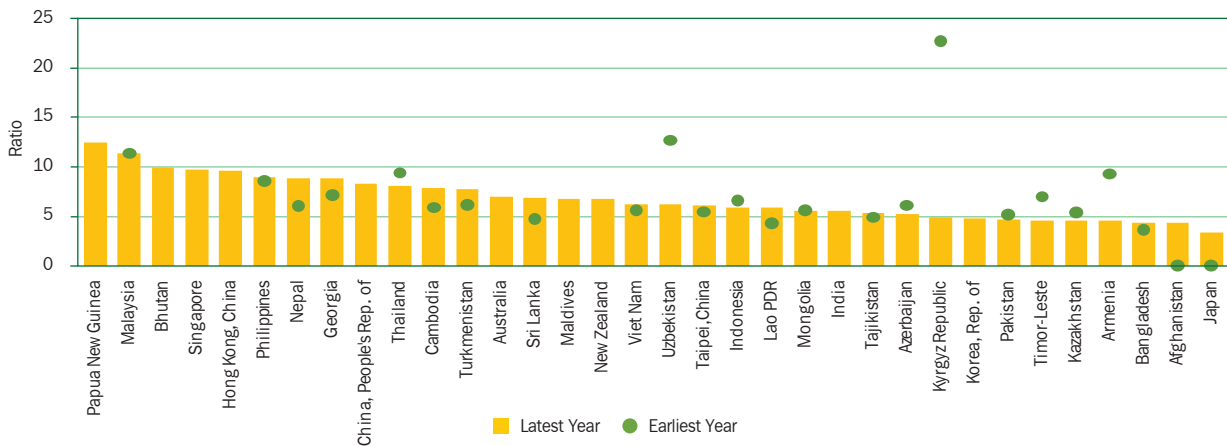


Figure S3
Ratio of Income/Consumption Share of Top 20% to Bottom 20%, Earliest and Latest Years



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 **Income Poverty and Inequality**

	1 Proportion of Population below the National Poverty Line (percent)					
	Earliest Year			Latest Year		
	Total	Rural ^a	Urban ^a	Total	Rural ^a	Urban ^a
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	33.0 (2005)	36.2	21.1	36.0 (2008)	37.5	29.0
Armenia	54.8 (1999)	46.1	61.4	26.5 (2009)	25.5	26.9
Azerbaijan	49.6 (2001)	42.5	55.7	15.8 (2008)	18.5	14.8
Georgia	52.1 (2002)	...	...	23.6 (2007)	29.7	18.3
Kazakhstan	17.6 (2001)	23.2	13.0	8.2 (2009)	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	49.9 (2003)	57.5	35.7	31.7 (2008)	50.8	29.8
Pakistan	30.6 (1999)	34.7	20.9	22.3 (2006)	27.0	13.1
Tajikistan	92.3 (1999)	73.8	68.8 (2003)	46.7 (2009)	49.2	41.8
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	29.9 (1998)	...	...
Uzbekistan	31.5 (2000)	...	...	25.8 (2005)	30.0	18.3
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	6.0 (1996)	7.9	2.0	...	3.8 (2009)	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	5.0 (2004)	...	...
Mongolia	36.3 (1995)	33.1	38.5	38.7 (2009)	49.6	30.6
Taipei, China ^b	0.6 (1993)	...	...	1.1 (2009)	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	56.6 (1992)	58.7	42.7	40.0 (2005)	43.8	28.4
Bhutan	31.7 (2003)	38.3	4.2	23.2 (2007)	30.9	1.7
India	36.0 (1994)	37.3	32.4	27.5 (2005)	28.3	25.7
Maldives	...	...	...	21.0 (2004)	...	...
Nepal	41.8 (1996)	43.3	21.6	25.4 (2009)	28.5	7.6
Sri Lanka	26.1 (1991)	29.5	16.3	7.6 (2009)	7.7	6.5
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	47.0 (1994)	40.1	21.1 (1997)	30.1 (2007)	34.5	11.8
Indonesia	17.6 (1996)	19.8	13.6	13.3 (2010)	16.6	9.9
Lao PDR	45.0 (1993)	48.7	33.1	27.6 (2008)	31.7	17.4
Malaysia	5.7 (2004)	11.9	2.5	3.8 (2009)	8.2	1.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	40.6 (1994)	...	...	26.5 (2009)	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	33.7 (1990)	39.2	20.5	8.1 (2009)	10.4	3.0
Viet Nam	58.1 (1993)	66.4	25.1	14.5 (2008)	18.7	3.3
The Pacific ^d						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	28.4 (2006)	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	35.0 (2003)	40.0	28.0	31.0 (2009)	43.3	18.6
Kiribati	...	...	...	21.8 (2006)	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	20.0 (1999)	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	29.9 (2005)	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	24.9 (2006)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	24.0 (1990)	...	...	30.2 (1996)	...	...
Samoa	15.0 (1997)	...	...	26.9 (2008)	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	22.7 (2006)	...	...
Timor-Leste	39.7 (2001)	...	...	49.9 (2007)	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	22.3 (2002)	...	...
Tuvalu	17.2 (1994)	...	...	26.3 (2010)	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	15.9 (2006)	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

b Refers to percentage of low-income population to total population.

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

d Except for Nauru and Tonga, data refers to percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011), economy sources.

Table 1.1 **Income Poverty and Inequality**

	2 Proportion of Population Living Below \$2 a day at 2005 PPP \$ (percent)				3 Income/ Consumption Share				
	Earliest Year		Latest Year		Earliest Year			Latest Year	
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Bottom 20%	Top 20%	Ratio of Top 20% to Bottom 20% ^a	Bottom 20%	Top 20%	Ratio of Top 20% to Bottom 20% ^a	
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	9.0	38.7	4.3 (2008)
Armenia	38.9 (1996)	12.4 (2008)	5.4	50.4	9.3 (1996)	8.8	39.8	4.5 (2008)	
Azerbaijan	39.1 (1995)	7.7 (2008)	6.9	42.3	6.1 (1995)	8.0	42.1	5.3 (2008)	
Georgia	14.0 (1996)	32.2 (2008)	6.1	43.6	7.1 (1996)	5.3	47.2	8.9 (2008)	
Kazakhstan	17.6 (1993)	1.5 (2007)	7.5	40.4	5.4 (1993)	8.7	39.9	4.6 (2007)	
Kyrgyz Republic	30.1 (1993)	29.4 (2007)	2.5	57.0	22.7 (1993)	8.8	42.8	4.8 (2007)	
Pakistan	88.2 (1991)	60.9 (2006)	8.1	41.7	5.2 (1991)	9.0	42.1	4.7 (2006)	
Tajikistan	78.5 (1999)	50.8 (2004)	8.1	39.3	4.9 (1999)	7.8	41.7	5.4 (2004)	
Turkmenistan	85.7 (1993)	49.6 (1998)	6.9	42.5	6.2 (1993)	6.0	47.5	7.8 (1998)	
Uzbekistan	53.6 (1998)	76.7 (2003)	3.9	49.6	12.7 (1998)	7.1	44.2	6.2 (2003)	
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of ^b	84.6 (1990)	36.3 (2005)	...	...	...	5.7	47.8	8.3 (2005)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	5.3	50.7	9.7 (1996)
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	37.5	4.7 (1998)
Mongolia	43.5 (1995)	49.1 (2005)	7.3	40.4	5.6 (1995)	7.2	40.5	5.6 (2005)	
Taipei, China ^c	...	...	2.6	14.1	5.4 (1993)	3.0	18.3	6.1 (2008)
South Asia									
Bangladesh	92.5 (1992)	81.3 (2005)	10.0	36.2	3.6 (1992)	9.4	40.8	4.4 (2005)	
Bhutan	...	49.5 (2003)	...	...	...	5.4	53.0	9.9 (2003)
India ^b	81.7 (1993)	75.6 (2005)	...	...	...	8.1	45.3	5.6 (2005)
Maldives	40.6 (1998)	12.2 (2004)	...	...	...	6.5	44.2	6.8 (2004)
Nepal	88.1 (1996)	77.6 (2004)	7.6	45.7	6.0 (1996)	6.1	54.2	8.9 (2004)	
Sri Lanka	49.5 (1991)	29.1 (2007)	8.7	41.5	4.8 (1991)	6.9	47.8	6.9 (2007)	
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	77.8 (1994)	56.4 (2007)	8.0	46.8	5.9 (1994)	6.6	51.7	7.9 (2007)	
Indonesia ^b	84.6 (1990)	50.6 (2009)	7.1	47.3	6.6 (2005)	7.6	44.9	5.9 (2009)	
Lao PDR	84.8 (1992)	66.0 (2008)	9.3	40.1	4.3 (1992)	7.6	44.8	5.9 (2008)	
Malaysia	11.2 (1992)	2.3 (2009)	4.7	53.1	11.4 (1992)	4.5	51.5	11.3 (2009)	
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	55.4 (1991)	45.0 (2006)	5.9	50.5	8.6 (1991)	5.6	50.4	9.0 (2006)	
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	49.0	9.7 (1998)
Thailand	25.6 (1992)	11.5 (2004)	5.6	52.7	9.4 (1992)	6.1	49.0	8.1 (2004)	
Viet Nam	85.7 (1993)	38.4 (2008)	7.8	44.0	5.6 (1993)	7.3	45.4	6.2 (2008)	
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	57.4 (1996)	...	...	...	4.5	56.4	12.5 (1996)
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	77.5 (2001)	72.8 (2007)	6.7	46.8	7.0 (2001)	9.0	41.3	4.6 (2007)	
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	41.3	7.0 (1994)
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	10.6	35.7	3.4 (1993)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	43.8	6.8 (1997)

a Derived from income and expenditure of the highest 20% and lowest 20% groups.

b Values are weighted average of urban and rural.

c Defined as disposable income, consumption.

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

Sources: PovcalNet Database Online (World Bank 2011); World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; ADB estimates.

Nonincome Poverty

While the outcomes of reduced income poverty and associated reductions in income inequalities are important goals of policies anchored on inclusive growth, so are better outcomes in ensuring basic human capacities—education and health. Ensuring a healthy life for children so that they survive beyond 5 years of life, providing adequate nutrition to undernourished populations, and providing reasonable years of schooling continue to be key requirements in developing basic human capacities to mitigate unequal access to opportunities and enable people to participate in and benefit from the growth process. At the same time, reduced disparities in the health and educational outcomes among the rich and the poor, female–male, rural–urban, and different groups of populations are essential for more inclusive outcomes.

What are the proposed indicators?

Three indicators are proposed:

- Average years of total schooling,
- Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age, and
- Under-five mortality rate.

A United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) study¹ adopted 4 years of schooling as the minimum number of years required to gain the most basic literacy and numeracy skills. The study indicated that those with less than 4 years of education are in a state of “education poverty” and those with less than 2 years of education are in “extreme education poverty.” Prevalence of underweight children measures malnutrition (assessed by underweight). Growth retardation in children due to poor diet is likely to harm their cognitive skills and learning capabilities as they move up through school, and eventually affect their equality of opportunity when they enter the labor force. The under-five mortality rate, while measuring child survival, is also a reflection of the state of primary health care in a country, apart from the social, economic, and environmental living conditions of children and others.

Trends in Economies

The average years of schooling have been going up for youth and adults since 1990 in all countries except for the youth in Armenia, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan. For males and females aged 15–24, the average for 29 countries went up from 7.3 years in 1990 to 9.0 years in 2010. The corresponding figures for adults were 5.7 in 1990 and 7.4 in 2010—lower than for youths because the years of schooling have been rising in the last 2 decades.

1 UNESCO. 2010. *Reaching the Marginalized*. EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010. Paris: UNESCO Publishing and Oxford University Press.

Percentages of children under 5 years of age judged to be underweight range from 40% and more in Bangladesh, India, and Timor-Leste, to under 2% in Georgia, Samoa, and Tuvalu. All countries reduced their percentages except Armenia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Vanuatu between the two earliest and latest years between 1990 and 2010 for which data are available. Between these years, the simple average of percentage of underweight children for 25 countries declined by 7 percentage points. Nevertheless, thirteen countries still had 20% or more children underweight.

Mortality rates per 1,000 live births for children under 5 years of age go from less than 5 in the Republic of Korea and Singapore to 87 in Cambodia and Pakistan and to nearly 200 per 1,000 in Afghanistan. Between 1990 and 2009, all countries reduced child deaths, and the weighted average of child mortality fell from 89 per 1,000 to 51 per 1,000.

Inequalities in Nonincome Poverty

Years of schooling for young females (15–24) averaged 7.2 for all countries in 1990 and 7.5 for young males, but by 2010, young females had overtaken the males with 9.1 years of schooling compared with 9.0 for young men. Female–male disparities also declined for adults.

Boys are much more likely to be underweight than girls, but in Bangladesh, India, and the Philippines, girls were slightly more underweight than boys. In all countries, children in rural households are much more likely to be underweight than those in the urban areas, and in Azerbaijan, by a factor of three. The chance of being underweight is clearly related to household income/wealth and children in the bottom quintile of the income/wealth distribution are more likely to be underweight compared to those at the top quintile. The income/wealth effect on underweight prevalence was particularly marked in Azerbaijan, India, Thailand, and Turkmenistan, with children in the bottom quintile nearly three times or more underweight compared to those in the top bracket.

Child mortality rates per thousand live births show that in almost all countries, boys under 5 years of age are at higher risk of death than girls. The exceptions are the People’s Republic of China, India, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. As seen with underweight prevalence, overall, children in the poorest 20% of households are at higher risk of death than those in the richest 20%, and at least three times higher in Cambodia, India, the Philippines, Samoa, and Viet Nam.

Figure S4
Average Years of Total Schooling of Youth (Aged 15–24) by Gender, 1990 and 2010



Figure S5
Prevalence of Underweight Children Under Five Years of Age: Total, Lowest and Highest Quintile, Latest Year

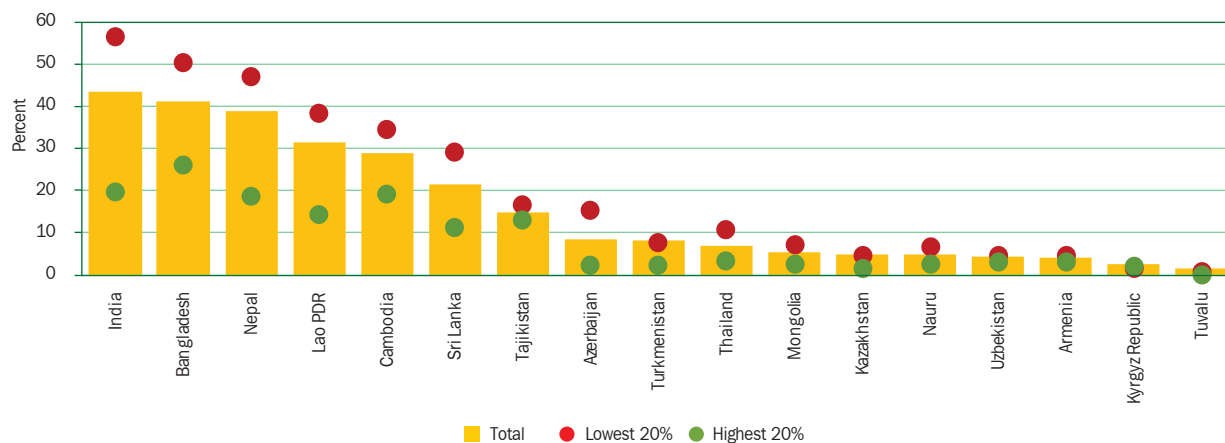
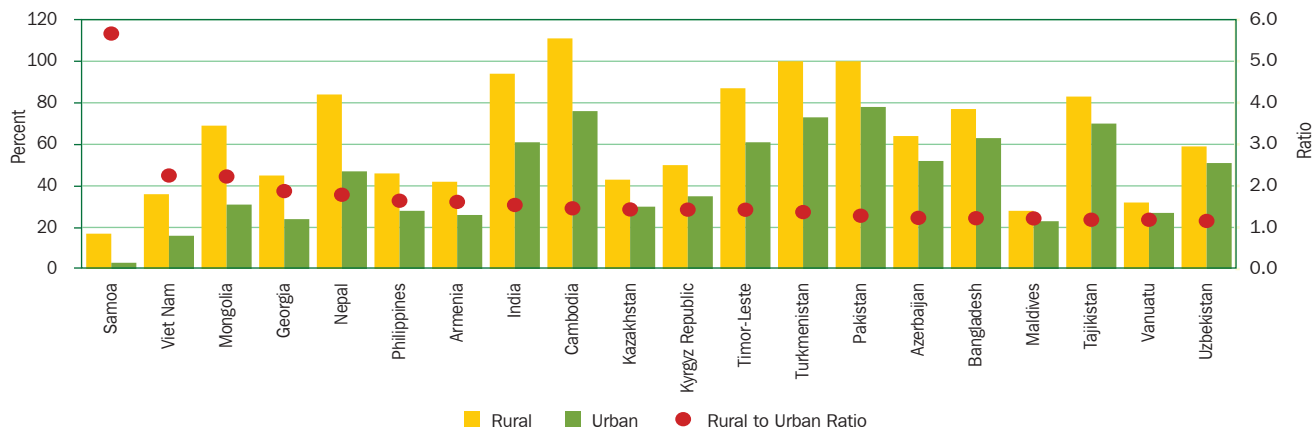


Figure S6
Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) by Rural and Urban, Latest Year



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 **Nonincome Poverty and Inequality**

	4 Average Years of Total Schooling of Youth (15–24) and Adults (25 and over)																	
	Total						Female						Male					
	Youth			Adult			Youth			Adult			Youth			Adult		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
Developing Member Economies																		
Central and West Asia																		
Afghanistan	2.9	4.4	5.9	1.5	2.2	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	4.3	6.6	9.2	2.4	3.4	5.2
Armenia	11.5	9.3	9.3	10.1	10.8	10.8	11.6	9.5	11.1	9.9	10.7	10.9	11.3	9.1	7.5	10.3	10.9	10.6
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	7.7	10.0	10.5	7.7	9.9	10.4	7.9	10.1	10.3	7.3	9.7	10.3	7.5	9.9	10.6	8.1	10.1	10.4
Kyrgyz Republic	8.1	7.6	7.5	8.1	9.2	9.3	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.4	7.3	8.6	9.4	9.3
Pakistan	4.1	5.1	7.2	2.3	3.3	4.9	2.8	3.8	6.3	1.0	1.9	3.4	5.2	6.2	8.0	3.5	4.6	6.3
Tajikistan	9.9	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	8.3	9.5	10.0	9.9	8.0	7.0	9.8	10.4	9.7
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia																		
China, People's Rep. of	7.6	9.5	10.9	4.9	6.6	7.5	7.6	9.3	10.9	4.4	5.8	6.9	7.5	9.6	11.0	5.3	7.4	8.2
Hong Kong, China	12.5	12.0	12.6	8.5	8.7	10.0	12.7	12.2	13.0	7.7	8.3	9.7	12.4	11.7	12.3	9.4	9.2	10.3
Korea, Rep. of	11.0	12.7	12.7	8.9	10.6	11.6	11.0	12.9	12.9	7.5	9.6	11.0	11.1	12.6	12.6	10.4	11.6	12.3
Mongolia	8.0	7.3	8.6	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.6	7.3	8.0	8.4	7.8	6.8	8.5	7.9	8.2	8.2
Taipei, China	11.1	11.9	13.0	8.0	9.6	11.0	11.7	12.0	13.1	7.2	8.9	10.5	10.6	11.8	12.9	8.8	10.2	11.6
South Asia																		
Bangladesh	3.7	6.6	8.3	2.9	3.7	4.8	3.3	6.3	9.3	1.9	3.2	4.3	4.1	6.8	7.4	3.7	4.2	5.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	4.6	5.8	7.1	3.0	3.6	4.4	3.5	4.9	6.4	1.7	2.3	3.2	5.5	6.6	7.7	4.1	4.8	5.5
Maldives	5.2	6.6	9.0	4.0	3.0	4.7	5.1	6.6	9.4	3.7	2.8	4.4	5.3	6.6	8.6	4.4	3.3	5.0
Nepal	3.3	4.0	5.6	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.4	3.8	6.3	0.8	1.3	2.4	4.2	4.2	4.9	3.3	3.6	4.2
Sri Lanka	9.0	9.6	9.2	6.9	7.6	8.2	9.0	9.5	9.1	6.4	7.3	8.1	8.9	9.8	9.3	7.3	7.8	8.4
Southeast Asia																		
Brunei Darussalam ^a	7.9	7.7	8.3	7.5	8.2	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.9	6.6	8.0	8.5	7.5	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.6
Cambodia	6.0	6.0	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.5	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.2
Indonesia	6.5	6.5	7.7	3.3	4.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	7.4	2.5	4.0	5.1	7.2	6.9	7.9	4.1	5.5	6.6
Lao PDR	4.5	4.9	5.9	3.1	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.4	5.7	1.9	2.9	3.8	5.1	5.3	6.1	4.3	5.0	5.4
Malaysia	10.2	11.4	12.0	6.5	8.2	9.5	10.3	11.6	12.2	5.7	7.5	9.2	10.2	11.2	11.7	7.3	8.8	9.9
Myanmar	3.6	5.0	7.0	2.4	3.1	4.0	3.6	5.0	6.9	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.5	5.0	7.1	2.4	3.1	4.0
Philippines	8.1	8.9	9.7	7.1	8.0	8.7	8.5	9.3	10.0	7.0	8.0	8.8	7.8	8.5	9.4	7.2	7.9	8.5
Singapore	8.4	10.6	10.8	5.8	7.6	8.8	8.1	10.8	11.1	5.4	7.1	8.3	8.6	10.4	10.6	6.1	8.1	9.3
Thailand	7.2	8.3	10.6	4.6	5.4	6.6	7.5	8.5	11.4	4.1	5.0	6.2	7.0	8.2	9.8	5.0	5.8	6.9
Viet Nam	4.5	6.6	8.8	4.0	4.5	5.5	4.5	6.5	8.9	3.5	4.2	5.2	4.5	6.7	8.7	4.5	4.8	5.7
The Pacific																		
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	10.9	11.9	12.4	8.3	10.3	11.0	11.2	11.9	12.6	8.0	10.1	10.9	10.7	11.8	12.3	8.6	10.5	11.2
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5.0	5.7	5.6	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.8	1.6	2.3	3.0	6.1	6.5	6.4	3.0	4.5	5.6
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	10.0	10.7	10.6	8.5	9.8	10.5	10.0	10.9	10.5	8.2	9.7	10.2	9.9	10.6	10.7	8.8	9.9	10.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies																		
Australia	11.0	11.2	12.5	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.8	13.1	11.7	12.0	12.4	10.5	10.6	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.7
Japan	11.0	11.7	12.1	9.9	10.7	11.5	11.1	12.0	12.5	9.4	10.3	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.8	10.4	11.2	11.8
New Zealand	12.0	13.0	13.7	11.7	12.0	12.5	12.2	13.2	13.9	11.4	11.8	12.4	11.8	12.7	13.4	12.1	12.2	12.6

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

Source: Barro and Lee (2010), ADB staff estimates.

Table 1.2 **Nonincome Poverty and Inequality**

	5 Prevalence of Underweight Children Under-Five Years of Age (percent)					
	Total		Gender ^a			
	Earliest	Latest	Female	Male	Female to Male Ratio	
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	44.9 (1997)	32.9 (2004)	33.0	32.7	1.0	
Armenia	2.7 (1998)	4.2 (2005)	5.2	3.4	1.5	
Azerbaijan	8.8 (1996)	8.4 (2006)	8.0	8.7	0.9	
Georgia	2.7 (1999)	1.1 (2009)	1.0	1.3	0.8	
Kazakhstan	6.7 (1995)	4.9 (2006)	4.3	5.4	0.8	
Kyrgyz Republic	8.2 (1997)	2.7 (2005)	2.5	2.9	0.9	
Pakistan	39.0 (1990)	31.3 (2001)	31.0	31.6	1.0	
Tajikistan	...	14.9 (2005)	13.3	16.4	0.8	
Turkmenistan	10.5 (2000)	8.2 (2005)	7.1	9.3	0.8	
Uzbekistan	15.3 (1996)	4.4 (2006)	4.3	4.6	0.9	
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	15.3 (1992)	4.5 (2005)	4.2	4.7	0.9	
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	10.8 (1992)	5.3 (2005)	5.3	5.3	1.0	
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	64.1 (1992)	41.3 (2007)	42.4	40.2	1.1	
Bhutan	14.1 (1999)	12.0 (2008)	7.5	16.0	0.5	
India	50.7 (1992)	43.5 (2005)	43.9	43.1	1.0	
Maldives	32.5 (1994)	25.7 (2001)	26.0	25.5	1.0	
Nepal	44.1 (1995)	38.8 (2006)	39.8	37.7	1.1	
Sri Lanka	21.1 (2006)	21.6 (2009)	21.6	21.6	1.0	
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	42.6 (1996)	28.8 (2008)	29.2	28.4	1.0	
Indonesia	29.8 (1992)	19.6 (2007)	18.6	20.7	0.9	
Lao PDR	39.8 (1993)	31.6 (2006)	30.6	32.5	0.9	
Malaysia	...	16.7 (1999)	...	...	...
Myanmar	28.8 (1990)	29.6 (2003)	28.2	31.1	0.9	
Philippines	29.8 (1992)	20.7 (2003)	21.3	20.3	1.0	
Singapore	...	3.3 (2000)	2.9	3.6	0.8	
Thailand	16.3 (1993)	7.0 (2005)	7.1	6.9	1.0	
Viet Nam	36.9 (1992)	20.2 (2006)	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	6.9 (1993)	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	4.8 (2007)	2.9	6.9	0.4	
Palau	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	18.1 (2005)	14.6	21.0	0.7	
Samoa	...	1.7 (1999)	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	11.5 (2006)	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	40.6 (2002)	41.5 (2003)	38.1	43.0	0.9 (2002)	
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	1.6 (2007)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	10.6 (1996)	11.7 (2007)	9.0	14.1	0.6	
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...

continued

- a Figures refer to the latest year as indicated in the column for "Total" unless otherwise specified.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Table 1.2 **Nonincome Poverty and Inequality** (continued)

	5 Prevalence of Underweight Children Under-Five Years of Age (percent)					
	Urbanity			Wealth Quintile		
	Rural	Urban	Rural to Urban Ratio	Lowest	Highest	Lowest to Highest Ratio
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	4.6	3.2	1.4 (2005)
Armenia	...	...	...	15.4	2.2	7.0 (2006)
Azerbaijan	11.5	3.7	3.1 (2006)	...	...	...
Georgia	1.4	0.9	1.6 (2009)	4.6	1.6	2.8 (2006)
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	1.6	2.0	0.8 (2006)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	32.6	29.1	1.1 (2001)	16.6	13.0	1.3 (2007)
Tajikistan	15.9	12.2	1.3 (2007)	7.8	2.4	3.2 (2005)
Turkmenistan	8.7	7.3	1.2 (2005)	4.5	3.1	1.5 (2006)
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	8.0	3.0	2.7 (2005)	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	7.3	2.6	2.8 (2005)
Mongolia	5.6	4.5	1.2 (2005)	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	43.0	33.4	1.3 (2007)	50.5	26.0	1.9 (2007)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	45.6	32.7	1.4 (2005)	56.6	19.7	2.9 (2005)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	40.7	23.1	1.8 (2006)	47.0	18.8	2.5 (2006)
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	29.3	11.2	2.6 (2007)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	30.4	21.1	1.4 (2008)	34.5	19.3	1.8 (2008)
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	33.8	20.0	1.7 (2006)	38.4	14.3	2.7 (2006)
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	31.0	24.7	1.3 (2003)	...	...	...
Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	7.8	4.7	1.7 (2005)	10.7	3.3	3.3 (2005)
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	6.7	2.5	2.7 (2007)
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	19.8	12.4	1.6 (2005)	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	0.7	0.0	... (2007)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011), World Health Organization (WHO 2011) Global Health Observatory Database, UNICEF Childinfo Website (www.childinfo.org/index.html).

Table 1.2 **Nonincome Poverty and Inequality**

	6 Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)							
	Total		Gender					
	1990	2009	Female	Male	Male to Female Ratio	Female	Male	Male to Female Ratio
			1990			2009		
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	250.0	198.6	237.0	262.0	1.1	189.0	208.0	1.1
Armenia	56.4	21.6	49.0	63.0	1.3	19.0	24.0	1.3
Azerbaijan	97.7	33.5	85.0	109.0	1.3	29.0	37.0	1.3
Georgia	47.0	29.1	42.0	51.0	1.2	26.0	32.0	1.2
Kazakhstan	60.3	28.7	51.0	69.0	1.4	24.0	33.0	1.4
Kyrgyz Republic	74.7	36.6	69.0	80.0	1.2	34.0	39.0	1.1
Pakistan	130.4	87.0	130.0	130.0	1.0	87.0	87.0	1.0
Tajikistan	117.0	61.2	97.0	136.0	1.4	51.0	71.0	1.4
Turkmenistan	98.6	45.3	84.0	112.0	1.3	39.0	52.0	1.3
Uzbekistan	73.7	36.1	70.0	77.0	1.1	35.0	38.0	1.1
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	45.5	19.1	52.0	39.0	0.8	22.0	17.0	0.8
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	8.7	4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	101.0	28.8	85.0	117.0	1.4	24.0	33.0	1.4
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	147.5	52.0	144.0	151.0	1.0	51.0	53.0	1.0
Bhutan	147.9	78.6	137.0	158.0	1.2	73.0	84.0	1.2
India	118.2	65.6	126.0	111.0	0.9	70.0	62.0	0.9
Maldives	112.8	12.7	111.0	114.0	1.0	11.0	14.0	1.3
Nepal	142.0	48.2	140.0	144.0	1.0	48.0	49.0	1.0
Sri Lanka	28.4	14.7	24.0	33.0	1.4	13.0	18.0	1.4
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^a	11.3	6.7	11.0	12.0	1.1	6.0	7.0	1.2
Cambodia	116.7	87.5	107.0	126.0	1.2	80.0	95.0	1.2
Indonesia	85.6	38.9	77.0	93.0	1.2	35.0	42.0	1.2
Lao PDR	157.1	58.6	148.0	166.0	1.1	55.0	62.0	1.1
Malaysia	17.8	6.1	16.0	19.0	1.2	5.0	7.0	1.4
Myanmar	117.9	71.2	104.0	131.0	1.3	63.0	79.0	1.3
Philippines	59.1	33.1	53.0	64.0	1.2	30.0	36.0	1.2
Singapore	8.0	2.8	...	...	...	2.0	3.0	1.5
Thailand	31.6	13.5	27.0	36.0	1.3	12.0	15.0	1.3
Viet Nam	55.3	23.6	53.0	58.0	1.1	23.0	25.0	1.1
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	18.2	15.2	21.0	15.0	0.7	12.0	18.0	1.5
Fiji Rep. of	22.0	17.6	19.0	25.0	1.3	15.0	20.0	1.3
Kiribati	88.6	46.2	84.0	93.0	1.1	46.0	47.0	1.0
Marshall Islands	48.5	35.4	48.0	49.0	1.0	35.0	36.0	1.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	57.7	38.5	57.0	58.0	1.0	38.0	39.0	1.0
Nauru	9.0	44.2	6.0	12.0	2.0	30.0	58.0	1.9
Palau	21.0	14.9	17.0	25.0	1.5	11.0	18.0	1.6
Papua New Guinea	91.3	68.3	87.0	95.0	1.1	65.0	71.0	1.1
Samoa	50.0	25.3	49.0	51.0	1.0	14.0	36.0	2.6
Solomon Islands	38.2	35.8	39.0	37.0	0.9	37.0	35.0	0.9
Timor-Leste	183.6	56.4	158.0	207.0	1.3	49.0	64.0	1.3
Tonga	22.5	19.1	20.0	24.0	1.2	18.0	20.0	1.1
Tuvalu	53.1	35.1	52.0	54.0	1.0	35.0	35.0	1.0
Vanuatu	40.1	16.3	42.0	39.0	0.9	17.0	16.0	0.9
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	9.1	5.1	8.0	10.0	1.3	5.0	6.0	1.2
Japan	6.2	3.3	6.0	7.0	1.2	3.0	4.0	1.3
New Zealand	11.1	6.2	9.0	13.0	1.4	5.0	6.0	1.2

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

continued

Table 1.2 **Nonincome Poverty and Inequality** (continued)

	6 Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)					
	Urbanity			Wealth Quintile		
	Rural	Urban	Rural to Urban Ratio	Lowest	Highest	Lowest to Highest Ratio
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	42	26	1.6 (2005)	52	23	2.3 (2005)
Azerbaijan	64	52	1.2 (2006)	63	41	1.5 (2006)
Georgia	45	24	1.9 (2005)	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	43	30	1.4 (2006)	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	50	35	1.4 (2006)	...	...	...
Pakistan	100	78	1.3 (2007)	121	60	2.0 (2007)
Tajikistan	83	70	1.2 (2005)	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	100	73	1.4 (2000)	106	70	1.5 (2000)
Uzbekistan	59	51	1.2 (2006)	72	42	1.7 (2006)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	69	31	2.2 (2005)	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	77	63	1.2 (2007)	86	43	2.0 (2007)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	94	61	1.5 (2006)	118	39	3.0 (2006)
Maldives	28	23	1.2 (2009)	28	21	1.3 (2009)
Nepal	84	47	1.8 (2006)	98	47	2.1 (2006)
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	111	76	1.5 (2005)	127	43	3.0 (2005)
Indonesia	...	...	...	77	32	2.4 (2007)
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	46	28	1.6 (2008)	59	17	3.5 (2008)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	36	16	2.3 (2002)	53	16	3.3 (2002)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	17	3	5.7 (2009)	23	7	3.3 (2009)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	87	61	1.4 (2010)	87	52	1.7 (2010)
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	32	27	1.2 (2007)	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011), Global Health Observatory (World Health Organization 2011), UNICEF Childinfo Website (www.childinfo.org/index.html).

Policy Pillar 1: High, Efficient and Sustained Growth to Create Productive Jobs and Economic Opportunity

Economic Growth and Employment

High, efficient, and sustained growth is the key to creating productive and decent job opportunities. It is essential not only to reduce poverty but also to create resources that provide access to education, health, and physical infrastructure, and resources that facilitate equal opportunities. “Growth is a necessary, if not sufficient, condition for broader development, enlarging the scope for individuals to be productive and creative (Commission on Growth and Development 2008, 1).” Accelerating growth and expanding opportunities to provide decent and productive jobs to the increasing labor force in the developing economies of Asia is an integral part of an inclusive growth strategy.

What are the proposed indicators?

Five indicators are proposed:

- Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) (constant 2005 PPP \$),
- Growth rate of average per capita income/consumption in 2005 PPP \$ (lowest quintile, top quintile, and total),
- Employment rate,
- Elasticity of total employment to total GDP (employment elasticities), and
- Number of own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried workers.

The first indicator measures growth in the per capita GDP from the national accounts, while the second indicator measures how fast the income (or consumption) of those at the bottom end of the income (or consumption) distribution are growing as compared to the per capita income (or consumption) of the total population based on household income (or consumption) surveys. Employment elasticity measures growth in employment associated with one percentage point of economic growth. Employment rate refers to the proportion of the working-age population that is employed (15 years and above; and for youth, 15–24 years). It is a crucial indicator of the ability of an economy to create jobs. The last indicator is a measure of the extent of “vulnerable employment”—which is more likely in informal jobs without access to social protection measures—to wage and salary employment expected to be more formal in status and provides a measure of decent employment.

Trends in Economies

The average per capita GDP grew much faster during 2000–2009 as compared to that during 1990–2000. The simple unweighted average annual growth of the per capita GDP for 35 economies for which data are available was 4.2% for 2000–2009 as compared to a growth of 1.0% during 1990–2000. For three developed economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand, the annual average growth rate of per capita income was 1% during 2000–2009 and 1.6% during 1990–2000. In the current decade, developing economies have grown faster, leading to increases in the per capita incomes in real terms. However, the growth varied substantially. The per capita incomes rose by 5% or more annually in Azerbaijan, Cambodia, the People’s Republic of China, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Turkmenistan, and Viet Nam. The per capita incomes in the PRC grew at more than 9% per annum during the entire 1990–2010, substantially cutting down extreme poverty in the country.

In 14 countries, the employment rates for men and women together were higher in the more recent year (usually a year between 2005 and 2009) than in the earlier year (generally a year between 1990 and 1996). The average elasticity of total employment during 2004–2008 when compared to that during 1992–1996 improved for many central and west Asian economies that were affected by the events in the early nineties, but did not improve much for other countries during the same period, and actually were even lower for many. For example, the employment elasticity was actually lower in India during 2004–2008—a period of high growth rate compared to that during 1992–1996, a period of much slower growth. Available data also show that in many developing economies, a large workforce comprises “own-account and contributing family workers,” (vulnerable employment) as compared to more stable wage-paid employees.

Inequalities in per Capita Income/Consumption

Growth in mean per capita income (or consumption) based on household surveys (mostly conducted during 1999 to 2009) for 19 economies show that for 8 economies, the average annual growth in the mean per capita income (or consumption) measured in 2005 PPP, was faster for the lowest quintile compared to the total population and the highest quintile.

In almost all economies, employment rates for males are higher than those for females. Further, females tend to be employed more as “own-account and contributing family workers” (or vulnerable employment), as seen by the number of females in vulnerable employment per 100 female wage employees.

Figure S7
Growth Rate in GDP per Capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP \$), 2000–2005 and 2005–2009

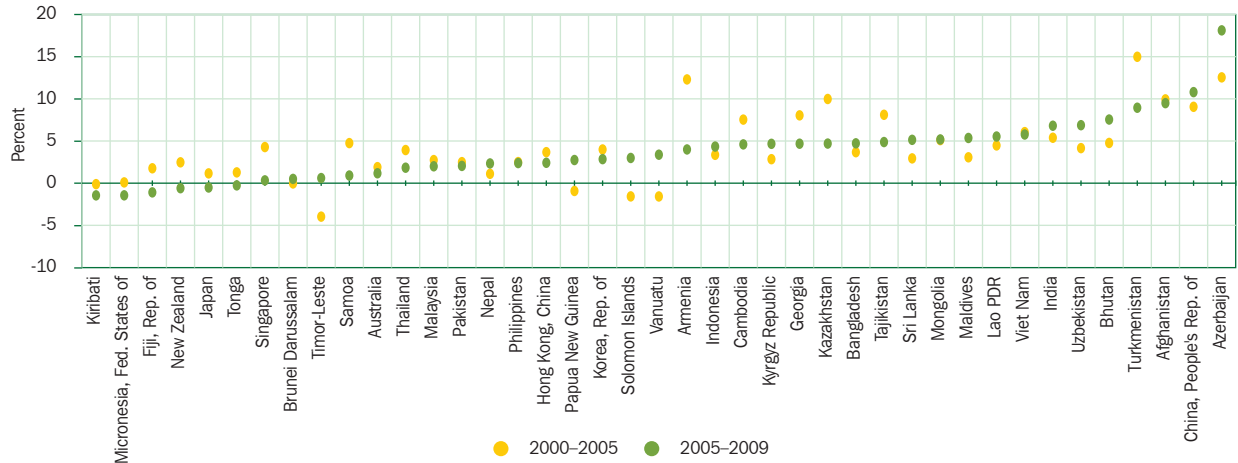
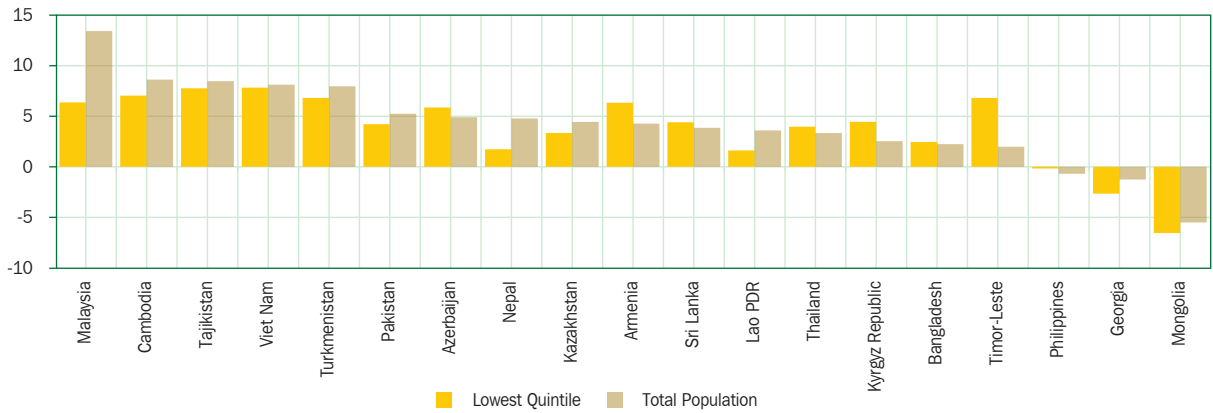
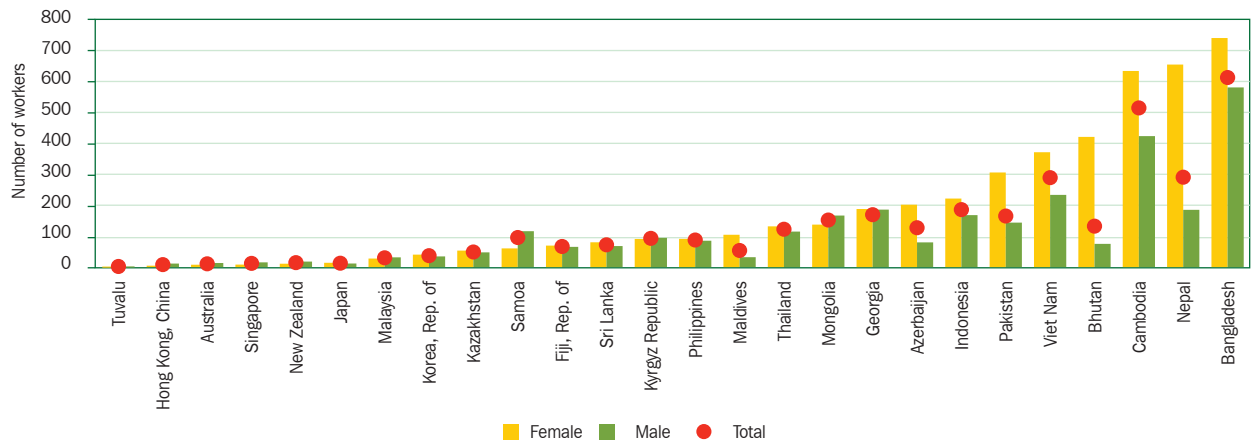


Figure S8
Growth Rate of Average Per Capita Income/Consumption in 2005 PPP \$: Lowest Quintile and Total Population, Latest Period



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Figure S9
Number of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers (per 100 wage and salaried workers) by Gender, 2007 or Latest Year



Note: GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity.
Source: Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 **Economic Growth and Employment**

	7 Growth Rate of GDP per Capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP \$)			
	1990–1995	1995–2000	2000–2005	2005–2009
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	9.9 (2002–2005)	9.5
Armenia	-10.3	6.1	12.3	4.0
Azerbaijan	-17.2	6.1	12.5	18.1
Georgia	-21.2	7.2	8.0	4.7
Kazakhstan	-8.7	3.7	10.0	4.7
Kyrgyz Republic	-13.3	4.2	2.8	4.7
Pakistan	2.0	0.8	2.5	2.0
Tajikistan	-19.0	-1.3	8.1	4.9
Turkmenistan	-11.4	2.6	15.0	8.9
Uzbekistan	-6.1	2.2	4.2	6.9
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	10.9	7.6	9.1	10.8
Hong Kong, China	3.6	1.0	3.7	2.4
Korea, Rep. of	6.7	3.5	4.0	2.8
Mongolia	-3.3	1.7	5.1	5.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	2.3	3.2	3.7	4.7
Bhutan	5.5	4.2	4.8	7.5
India	3.1	4.0	5.4	6.8
Maldives	...	6.2	3.1	5.4
Nepal	2.6	2.3	1.1	2.3
Sri Lanka	4.2	4.3	2.9	5.1
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	0.4	-1.1	0.0	0.5 (2005–2007)
Cambodia	4.6 (1993–1995)	4.9	7.5	4.6
Indonesia	6.2	-0.7	3.4	4.3
Lao PDR	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.5
Malaysia	6.7	2.3	2.7	2.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-0.1	1.8	2.5	2.4
Singapore	5.7	3.5	4.3	0.3
Thailand	7.3	-0.3	3.9	1.8
Viet Nam	6.1	5.6	6.1	5.8
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	1.4	1.2	1.8	-1.1
Kiribati	-0.5	4.4	-0.1	-1.4
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.6	-0.1	0.1	-1.4
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5.8	-2.9	-0.9	2.7
Samoa	0.2	2.9	4.8	0.9
Solomon Islands	4.9	-5.4	-1.6	3.0
Timor-Leste	...	13.1 (1999–2000)	-4.0	0.6
Tonga	3.2	1.6	1.3	-0.3
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.4	1.6	-1.6	3.4
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	1.3	3.1	1.9	1.2
Japan	1.1	0.7	1.2	-0.5
New Zealand	1.8	1.6	2.5	-0.6

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

Source: ADB estimates based on data from World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

Table 2.1 **Economic Growth and Employment**

	8 Growth Rate of Average Per Capita Income/Consumption in 2005 PPP \$ ^a					
	Earliest Year			Latest Year		
	Total	Lowest Quintile	Highest Quintile	Total	Lowest Quintile	Highest Quintile
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	-2.8	3.6	-5.5 (1996–2001)	4.3	6.3	2.8 (2001–2008)
Azerbaijan	4.2	5.4	5.0 (1995–2001)	4.9	5.9	4.1 (2001–2008)
Georgia	-7.0	-7.8	-6.1 (1996–2000)	-1.3	-2.7	-0.7 (2000–2008)
Kazakhstan	2.3	3.3	2.1 (1993–2001)	4.4	5.5	4.5 (2001–2007)
Kyrgyz Republic	-11.8	6.6	-16.7 (1993–1999)	2.5	4.4	2.6 (1999–2007)
Pakistan	3.2	4.6	2.9 (1991–2001)	5.2	4.2	6.5 (2001–2005)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	8.5	7.8	9.4 (1999–2004)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	15.9	13.6	18.1 (1993–1998)
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.9	1.1	0.8 (1995–2002)	-5.5	-6.6	-5.5 (2002–2005)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2.0	1.1	3.3 (1992–2000)	2.2	2.5	2.5 (2000–2005)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	4.8	1.7	6.9 (1995–2004)
Sri Lanka	2.4	0.2	3.7 (1990–2002)	3.9	4.4	3.6 (2002–2006)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1.9	0.3	2.4 (1994–2004)	8.6	7.0	10.2 (2004–2007)
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	1.7	0.9	2.0 (1992–2002)	3.6	1.6	4.9 (2002–2008)
Malaysia	5.2	3.9	5.7 (1992–1997)	13.4	6.4	16.2 (2004–2009)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2.7	1.7	3.1 (1991–2000)	-0.7	0.0	-1.3 (2000–2006)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.7	1.7	0.1 (1992–1999)	3.3	4.0	2.9 (1999–2004)
Viet Nam	4.3	3.8	4.7 (1993–2002)	8.1	7.8	8.1 (2002–2008)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	2.0	6.8	-0.1 (2001–2007)
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Derived from mean per capita income/consumption share of the lowest 20% and highest 20% groups.

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

Sources: PovcalNet Database Online (World Bank 2011), ADB staff estimates.

Table 2.1 **Economic Growth and Employment**

	9 Employment Rate (youth and aged 15 years and over)											
	Youth (Aged 15-24 Years)						Aged 15 Years and Over					
	1991			2009			Earliest Year			Latest Year		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female ^a	Male ^a	Total	Female ^a	Male ^a
Developing Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	42.1	24.2	58.6	41.6	24.5	57.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	26.6	17.9	35.1	30.2	22.7	37.7	41.9 (2001)	34.7	50.2	42.5 (2006)	36.8	48.8
Azerbaijan	42.6	44.5	40.7	29.2	30.8	27.7	45.4 (2002)	42.6	48.4	60.1 (2008)	57.5	62.8
Georgia	28.2	23.9	32.4	21.1	14.2	27.9	56.9 (1999)	51.1	63.8	55.2 (2005)	48.8	62.6
Kazakhstan	45.5	41.0	49.8	44.2	41.1	47.1	63.6 (2002)	57.6	70.2	66.1 (2008)	61.4	72.0
Kyrgyz Republic	40.8	37.1	44.4	41.2	31.1	51.1	56.3 (2002)	47.4	65.7	60.1 (2006)	49.3	71.3
Pakistan	38.4	10.5	64.5	43.2	17.1	67.8	40.5 (1990)	9.8	68.9	42.8 (2007)	17.5	67.0
Tajikistan	50.1	45.8	54.4	49.3	43.1	55.4	50.9 (2003)	43.1	59.0	58.4 (2004)	47.8	69.1
Turkmenistan	37.9	33.8	41.9	39.6	36.1	43.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	33.4	29.1	37.8	38.6	34.2	42.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	71.5	74.0	69.2	55.9	59.2	53.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	53.7	52.7	54.6	34.8	36.8	32.9	61.5 (1990)	45.5	77.0	57.6 (2009)	51.2	65.4
Korea, Rep. of	36.0	39.6	32.5	25.5	29.2	22.2	58.7 (1990)	46.4	71.9	58.6 (2009)	47.7	70.1
Mongolia	45.2	40.0	50.2	38.6	33.4	43.6	55.9 (1998)	51.8	60.3	56.0 (2005)	54.3	57.7
Taipei, China	36.8	41.8	32.0	23.8	28.5	19.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	66.2	57.2	75.0	53.1	46.3	59.5	68.2 (1991)	57.1	78.0	56.0 (2005)	27.1	83.9
Bhutan	38.4	30.7	45.9	45.2	40.1	50.1	69.8 (2003)	66.0	74.0	58.6 (2005)	46.0	69.4
India	45.9	27.7	62.7	40.0	21.8	56.6	55.3 (1994)	33.0	76.4	57.7 (2005)	35.5	79.4
Maldives	31.6	16.9	47.1	45.2	37.0	53.0	51.3 (1995)	27.9	74.2	54.9 (2006)	40.3	69.5
Nepal	59.1	50.6	67.2	56.4	54.5	58.1	67.2 (1996)	63.7	71.0	91.6 (2003)	93.0	90.0
Sri Lanka	28.2	16.2	39.8	32.8	20.7	44.5	42.5 (1993)	25.9	59.3	45.9 (2009)	30.0	63.8
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^b	41.4	33.0	49.4	41.6	38.8	44.2	62.6 (1991)	43.3	79.3	63.1 (2001)	52.4	73.6
Cambodia	70.9	74.2	67.6	71.2	68.8	73.6	76.4 (2000)	74.1	79.1	64.8 (2004)	64.5	65.1
Indonesia	45.9	36.7	54.9	42.0	33.1	50.7	55.7 (1992)	42.9	68.7	61.9 (2009)	46.7	77.4
Lao PDR	72.2	80.2	64.4	62.0	69.9	54.3	68.6 (1995)	69.5	67.7	92.8 (2003)	92.9	92.6
Malaysia	46.9	38.3	55.2	41.0	34.7	47.2	63.5 (1990)	45.2	81.9	63.1 (2000)	46.1	79.3
Myanmar	69.2	62.7	75.9	45.4	33.9	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	42.2	30.9	53.1	36.1	27.9	44.0	59.3 (1990)	42.8	75.9	59.2 (2009)	45.6	73.0
Singapore	55.8	54.8	56.8	32.6	30.6	34.4	63.6 (1990)	49.5	77.5	61.6 (2009)	51.6	72.2
Thailand	69.5	67.3	71.6	46.3	37.8	54.5	76.9 (1990)	71.5	82.4	72.7 (2009)	64.9	81.0
Viet Nam	74.2	74.6	73.8	50.4	49.4	51.3	74.3 (1996)	71.3	77.7	69.9 (2004)	66.0	74.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.0 (2001)	52.3	67.5
Fiji, Rep. of	41.5	23.5	58.8	39.2	26.1	51.5	56.0 (1996)	36.3	75.4	50.3 (2007)	32.8	67.4
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.1 (2000)	74.8	84.7
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	57.2	57.7	56.6	56.4	57.0	55.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.2 (2001)	30.3	64.7
Solomon Islands	27.4	21.1	33.2	29.7	22.8	36.1	...	...	...	23.1 (1999)	14.6	31.1
Timor-Leste	53.4	48.8	57.8	59.7	54.2	64.9	...	...	...	52.4 (2001)	32.1	73.0
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.6 (1996)	37.6	63.8
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.3 (2002)	42.8	64.8
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies												
Australia	57.5	55.7	59.2	62.4	62.4	62.4	59.1 (1990)	48.4	70.0	61.7 (2009)	55.5	68.1
Japan	42.9	43.4	42.4	39.6	40.3	38.9	61.9 (1990)	49.0	75.6	56.8 (2009)	46.2	68.2
New Zealand	54.6	52.9	56.3	53.5	51.1	55.8	59.1 (1990)	50.4	68.1	64.1 (2009)	58.4	70.1

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

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

Sources: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (ILO 2011), Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

Table 2.1 **Economic Growth and Employment**

	10 Elasticity of Total Employment to Total GDP ^a					
	Total		Female		Male	
	1992–1996	2004–2008	1992–1996	2004–2008	1992–1996	2004–2008
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.10	0.10	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.11
Azerbaijan	-0.06	0.13	-0.07	0.12	-0.05	0.13
Georgia	0.15	-0.08	0.12	-0.10	0.17	-0.06
Kazakhstan	0.06	0.20	0.02	0.22	0.10	0.17
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.09	0.44	-0.07	0.38	-0.10	0.48
Pakistan	0.52	0.77	-0.10	1.48	0.60	0.63
Tajikistan	0.22	0.76	0.16	0.71	0.28	0.79
Turkmenistan	-0.26	0.23	-0.27	0.24	-0.26	0.21
Uzbekistan	-0.68	0.43	-0.74	0.42	-0.63	0.44
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.09
Hong Kong, China	0.33	0.33	0.75	0.52	0.07	0.16
Korea, Rep. of	0.29	0.22	0.36	0.24	0.24	0.20
Mongolia	0.61	0.22	0.67	0.26	0.55	0.19
Taipei, China	0.19	0.45	0.32	0.67	0.10	0.28
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.44	0.39	0.18	0.45	0.60	0.35
Bhutan	-0.46	0.46	-0.87	0.91	-0.36	0.27
India	0.28	0.24	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.22
Maldives	0.60	0.49	1.39	0.57	0.37	0.45
Nepal	0.58	0.95	0.82	1.18	0.43	0.77
Sri Lanka	0.32	0.34	0.32	0.55	0.32	0.22
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	1.11	1.27	1.76	1.86	0.75	0.86
Cambodia	0.44	0.32	0.40	0.28	0.48	0.35
Indonesia	0.29	0.43	0.26	0.43	0.31	0.42
Lao PDR	0.32	0.37	0.34	0.37	0.30	0.38
Malaysia	0.35	0.47	0.33	0.55	0.37	0.43
Myanmar	0.35	0.13	0.36	0.15	0.34	0.11
Philippines	0.79	0.58	0.92	0.66	0.72	0.54
Singapore	0.26	0.58	0.26	0.63	0.26	0.53
Thailand	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.23
Viet Nam	0.30	0.28	0.30	0.27	0.31	0.30
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	0.21	-0.33	0.53	-0.29	0.07	-0.34
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.35	0.59	0.42	0.60	0.28	0.58
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	0.53	0.38	0.51	0.36	0.55	0.40
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	0.57	0.66	0.72	0.82	0.47	0.53
Japan	0.19	-0.10	0.13	0.09	0.22	-0.24
New Zealand	0.79	0.79	0.86	0.94	0.74	0.66

a Employment elasticity is the average percentage point change in employment for a given employed population group (total, female, male) associated with a 1 percentage point change in output over a selected period.

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

Source: Key Indicators of the Labour Market (ILO 2011).

Table 2.1 **Economic Growth and Employment**

	11 Number of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers (per 100 wage and salaried workers)					
	Total		Female		Male	
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	74.2 (1997)	101.2	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	68.4 (2003)	127.2	75.3 (2003)	201.7	63.8 (2003)	79.9
Georgia	124.9 (1998)	169.4	126.8 (1998)	187.7 (2005)	123.1 (1998)	185.8 (2005)
Kazakhstan	69.4 (2001)	48.8	82.1 (2001)	53.3	58.8 (2001)	47.6
Kyrgyz Republic	120.5 (2002)	93.0 (2006)	115.0 (2002)	90.9 (2006)	125.0 (2002)	94.5 (2006)
Pakistan	190.2 (1995)	165.1	302.3 (1995)	305.8	179.3 (1995)	143.7
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	6.2 (1993)	8.0	3.8 (1993)	4.6	7.7 (1993)	11.4
Korea, Rep. of	18.9	36.9	43.1	40.3	3.9	34.5
Mongolia	137.1 (2000)	152.1 (2003)	126.1 (2000)	137.3 (2003)	147.5 (2000)	166.6 (2003)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	558.3 (1996)	612.8 (2005)	977.5 (1996)	740.4 (2005)	405.8 (1996)	580.8 (2005)
Bhutan	...	132.3 (2005)	...	420.9 (2005)	...	75.1 (2005)
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	99.5	53.7 (2006)	152.3	104.5 (2006)	89.6	32.0 (2006)
Nepal	...	290.6 (2001)	...	654.7 (2001)	...	185.1 (2001)
Sri Lanka	64.4 (1997)	72.0	60.3 (1997)	80.2	66.4 (1997)	68.0
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	4.3 (1991)	...	3.6 (1991)	...	4.7 (1991)	...
Cambodia	555.0 (2000)	514.5 (2001)	727.9 (2000)	634.0 (2001)	434.2 (2000)	423.4 (2001)
Indonesia	177.2 (1997)	185.8	243.2 (2002)	221.5	180.3 (2002)	168.0
Lao PDR	932.9 (1995)	...	1766.5 (1995)	...	598.3 (1995)	...
Malaysia	43.5 (1991)	30.1	35.1 (1991)	27.6	47.8 (1991)	31.5
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	90.1 (1998)	87.5	97.2 (1998)	91.3	85.9 (1998)	85.2
Singapore	9.4 (1991)	12.1	6.0 (1991)	8.1	11.9 (1991)	15.3
Thailand	247.2	122.4	289.0	131.7	217.0	114.8
Viet Nam	489.4 (1996)	289.1 (2004)	633.4 (1996)	371.3 (2004)	389.1 (1996)	233.4 (2004)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	66.6 (2005)	...	69.5 (2005)	...	65.4 (2005)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	37.5 (1999)	...	42.9 (1999)	...	35.3 (1999)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	95.6 (2001)	...	60.4 (2001)	...	116.0 (2001)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	134.9 (1996)	...	146.9 (1996)	...	128.3 (1996)	...
Tuvalu	...	2.0 (2002)	...	1.7 (2002)	...	2.2 (2002)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	12.2	10.6	9.7	7.6	14.1	13.2
Japan	24.9	12.6	36.1	13.9	18.0	11.6
New Zealand	1.5	14.4	2.2	10.9	0.9	17.8

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

Source: Key Indicators of the Labor Market (ILO 2011).

Key Infrastructure Endowments

Lack of physical and financial infrastructure is a major impediment to inclusive growth in developing countries. It limits opportunities, especially for small firms, the poor, and those at the receiving end of the infrastructure gap—the rural and geographically disadvantaged populations. Basic economic infrastructure such as roads, telecommunications, electricity, and financial institutions are important to distribute the benefits of growth to the far-flung populations and regions, bridging the rural–urban divide and enabling inclusive growth. There is a strong relationship between modern energy access and inclusive development. Access to energy facilitates development by providing efficient energy for agriculture, industries, businesses, and households. Paved roads connect people to markets, education, and health services by transporting passengers and goods. Banks provide access for families and firms to appropriate financial products including savings, credit, insurance, and others, and are important from the financial inclusion perspective. Designing financial products that respond to the needs of the poor and middle class is key to financial inclusion. Mobile phones facilitate communication, bridge information gaps, and integrate markets.

What are the proposed indicators?

Four indicators are proposed:

- Per capita consumption of electricity,
- Percentage of paved roads,
- Number of cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people, and
- Depositors with other depository corporations per 1,000 adults.

These four indicators provide good measures of the ability of a country to provide (i) modern energy for industries, businesses, and households; (ii) road infrastructure through paved roads that last longer and are more conducive to faster road transport; (iii) access to modern communication through mobile networks; and (iv) financial access. In the absence of a direct indicator on access to paved roads, the percentage of paved roads has been proposed. The total number of deposit account holders relates to both the nonfinancial corporations and households for many reporting countries, due to lack of information on types of account holders.

Trends in Economies

Per capita consumption of electricity is growing rapidly in the region with increasing industrialization, household electrification, and wider use of electrical appliances for home heating, air conditioning, and cooking since 1990. But wide disparities exist across countries, with consumption ranging from 89 kilowatt-hours (kWh) per capita in Nepal to more than 11,000 kWh in Australia in 2008. Per capita

consumption in Cambodia grew on average by 19% between 2000 and 2008 and high growth was also recorded in Viet Nam (13%), the People's Republic of China ([PRC] 12%), and Bangladesh (10%). Some of these high growth rates are increases from a very low base in 2000.

The percentage of paved roads fell in several countries, including Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Philippines, and the PRC. This may be because more unpaved than paved roads are being constructed or because paved roads are being abandoned. In most countries, the percentages of paved roads increased. In 11 countries, growth of over 10 percentage points was recorded. High rates in terms of percentage points were reported by Sri Lanka (49.0), Brunei Darussalam (45.8), Thailand (43.2), Kazakhstan (34.8), and Viet Nam (24.1). Increases in the percentages of paved roads may be due to upgrading of dirt roads or because more new paved roads are being built than unpaved roads.

Cellular phone subscriptions have grown rapidly over the last decade in developing Asian economies. In the five most populous countries, subscriptions grew fastest in Pakistan (79% per year), Bangladesh (73%), and India (71%). Growth rates were relatively lower in Indonesia (51%) and the PRC (26%), where subscription rates were already high in 2000.

The number of account holders has grown since 2004 until 2010 in countries for which data are available. In developing Asia, low-income households and small unorganized sector firms do not have access to many financial services, which is explained by the low number of depositors per 1,000 adults in these countries. The high ratios are observed in the Republic of Korea (4,522); Malaysia (2,276); Singapore (2,134); Thailand (1,802); and Mongolia (1,339).

Inequalities in Infrastructure Endowments

It would be useful to have data on the per capita consumption of electricity by residence (rural and urban). Similarly, data on roads, on percentage of villages that are accessible to paved roads, or percentage of rural roads that are also paved, are not available. For providing communication access to rural areas, it is helpful to know the proportion of rural population with access to a mobile network. The International Telecommunications Union is starting to collect data for this indicator by rural–urban. According to estimates from the International Telecommunications Union, 76% of the rural population in Asia is connected by a mobile network. Similarly, the breakup of depositors—nonfinancial corporations (small and large firms) and individuals (by sex)—is desirable to know the financial access to small firms and for women's inclusion in control of financial resources.

Figure S10
Electricity Consumption (per capita kWh), 1990 or Earliest Year and 2008

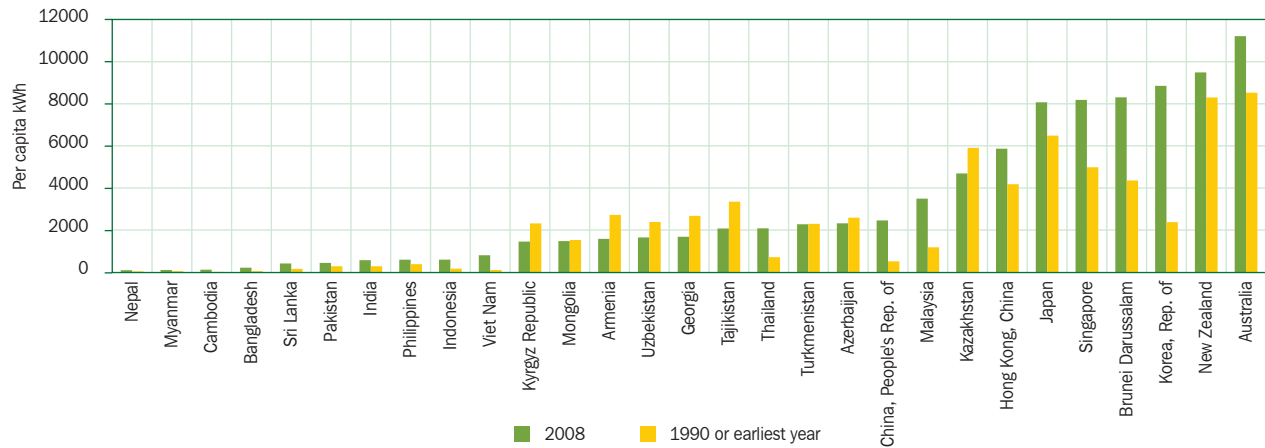


Figure S11
Number of Cellular Phone Subscriptions (per 100 people), 2000 or Earliest Year and 2010

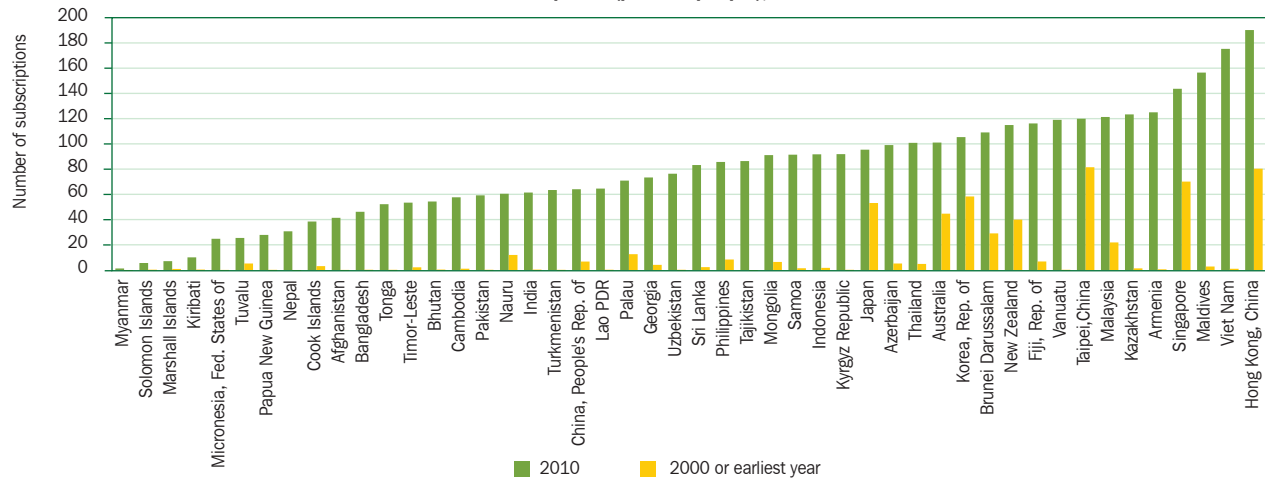
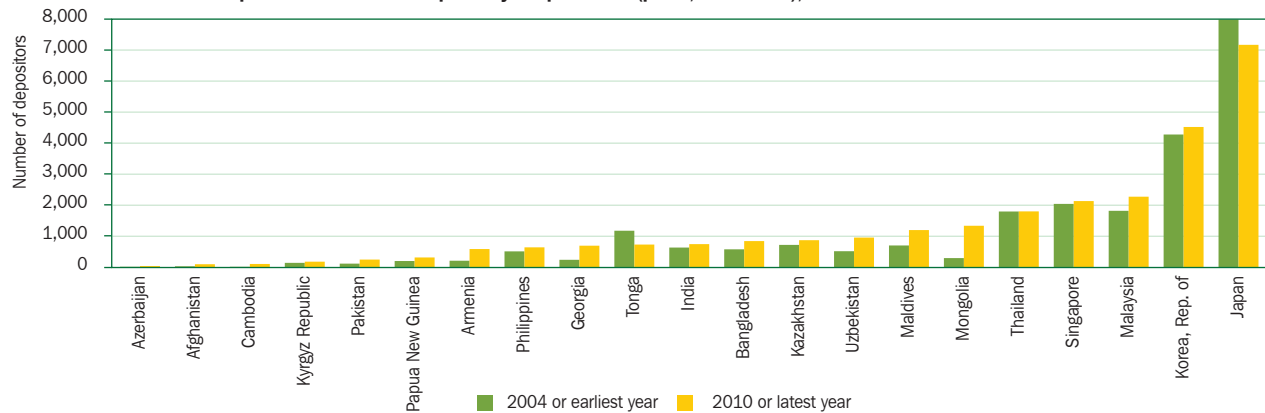


Figure S12
Depositors with Other Depository Corporations (per 1,000 adults), 2004 and 2010 or Nearest Year



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, kWh = Kilowatt hour.
Source: Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 **Key Infrastructure Endowments**

	12 Electricity Consumption (per capita kWh)			13 Paved Roads (percent of total roads)		14 Number of Cellular Phone Subscriptions (per 100 people)		15 Depositors with Other Depository Corporations (per 1,000 adults) ^a	
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2008	2000	2010	2004	2010
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	13.3	29.3 (2006)	0.10 (2002)	41.39	33.5 (2008)	99.7
Armenia	2718	1295	1578	99.2	90.5	0.57	125.01	212.3	588.8
Azerbaijan	2584	2041	2317	93.9 (1994)	50.6 (2006)	5.18	99.04	18.1 (2005)	41.2
Georgia	2673	1353	1678	93.8	94.1 (2007)	4.10	73.36	242.1 ^b	696.7
Kazakhstan	5905	3170	4689	55.1	89.9	1.32	123.35	722.7	873.8
Kyrgyz Republic	2314	1904	1449	90.0	91.1 (2001)	0.18	91.86	144.1	181.8
Pakistan	277	374	436	54.0	65.4 (2006)	0.21	59.21	118.7 ^b	249.5 ^b
Tajikistan	3346	2177	2072	71.6	82.7 (1995)	0.02	86.37	...	...
Turkmenistan	2293	1698	2273	73.5	81.2 (2000)	0.17	63.42	...	...
Uzbekistan	2383	1780	1646	79.0	87.3 (2000)	0.21	76.34	518.8	958.7
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	511	993	2455	72.1	53.5	6.72	64.04	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4178	5447	5866	100.0	100.0	80.31	190.21	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	2373	5907	8853	71.5	78.5	58.31	105.36	4279.3 ^b	4522.2 ^b
Mongolia	1523	1080	1473	10.2	3.5 (2002)	6.41	91.09	297.3 ^b	1339.1 ^b (2009)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	81.48	119.91	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	44	95	208	7.2 (1991)	9.5 (2003)	0.22	46.17	579.7	845.1
Bhutan	...	...	...	77.1	62.0 (2003)	0.36 (2003)	54.32	...	...
India	276	402	566	47.3 (1991)	49.3	0.34	61.42	636.8 ^b	747.3 ^b (2008)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	100.0 (2005)	2.80	156.50	704.0 ^b	1200.1 ^b
Nepal	35	58	89	37.5	55.9 (2006)	0.04	30.69	...	...
Sri Lanka	153	296	409	32.0 (1991)	81.0 (2003)	2.30	83.22	...	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^c	4354	7539	8308	31.4	77.2 (2005)	29.05	109.07	...	...
Cambodia	10 (1995)	29	113	7.5	6.3 (2004)	1.05	57.65	17.7	108.1
Indonesia	162	402	591	45.1	59.1	1.72	91.72	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	24.0	13.5	0.24	64.56	...	44.3 ^b
Malaysia	1178	2742	3490	70.0	82.8 (2006)	21.87	121.32	1820.7	2275.7
Myanmar	45	75	97	10.9	11.9 (2005)	0.03	1.24	...	...
Philippines	376	501	588	16.6 (1994)	9.9 (2003)	8.35	85.67	513.8 (2005)	643.2
Singapore	4983	7575	8185	97.1	100.0	70.10	143.66	2043.7 ^b	2134.3 ^b
Thailand	708	1462	2079	55.3	98.5 (2000)	4.84	100.81	1798.5 (2006)	1802.2
Viet Nam	98	295	799	23.5	47.6 (2007)	1.00	175.30	...	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	3.10	38.46	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	...	...	44.5	49.2 (2000)	6.78	116.19	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	10.05	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	0.86	7.03	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	15.9	17.5 (2000)	0.09 (2002)	24.78	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	11.95	60.46	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	12.56 (2002)	70.89	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	3.2	3.5 (2000)	0.16	27.84	203.1 (2005)	317.3
Samoa	...	...	...	42.0 (1995)	14.2 (2001)	1.42	91.43	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	2.1	2.4 (2000)	0.28	5.57	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	2.15 (2003)	53.42	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	27.0 (1995)	27.0 (2000)	0.18	52.18	1178.8	733.2 (2009)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	5.18 (2004)	25.44	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	21.6	23.9 (2000)	0.20	119.05	...	...
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	8527	10194	11217	35.0	38.7 (1998)	44.68	101.04	...	...
Japan	6486	7974	8071	69.2	79.6 (2007)	53.12	95.39	7984.9 ^b	7169.0 ^b
New Zealand	8301	9413	9492	57.0	65.9	39.97	114.92	...	...

a Comprises of commercial banks and other deposit takers (except the central bank).

b Figures refer to commercial banks only.

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

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011), World Road Statistics (International Road Federation 2011), World Telecommunication Report Database (International Telecommunication Union 2011), Financial Access Survey (International Monetary Fund 2011).

Policy Pillar 2: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity

Access and Inputs to Education and Health Services

Basic schooling and good health are considered basic rights and are also considered both ends and means of economic development. Policies aimed at expanding human capacities with specific focus on the poor and marginalized sections, including women, are important to provide equality in accessing economic opportunities. Costs of education and health care for the poor often act as barriers to opportunities. Therefore, governments have a crucial role in investing in education and health services. Access and inputs to education and health services are the best measures of social protection, as lack of education and poor health undermine capabilities and equality of opportunities for better jobs and wages. Better health and nutrition for children improves their cognitive capabilities and has a bearing on their earning capacities and labor productivity.

What are the proposed indicators?

Six indicators are proposed:

- School life expectancy (primary to tertiary),
- Pupil–teacher ratio (primary);
- Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds;
- Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population;
- Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure; and
- Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure.

The school life expectancy is the number of years that today's children can expect to spend in school, given current enrollment ratios, and provides a picture of children's current access to education. In the absence of good indicators on the quality of education, the pupil–teacher ratio is used as a proxy. The higher the pupil–teacher ratio, the lower the relative access of pupils to teachers and the less attention of the teacher per student—especially for children who need it more than others. Such students are likely to lose interest and drop out of school. The immunization indicator measures access to immunization from three diseases in infants, which threaten to impair their health. The density of health workers (physicians, nurses, and midwives) shows access to trained medical personnel.¹ The last two indicators measure government spending in education and health, which are critical inputs for making these basic social services accessible to all.

1 The World Health Organization's (WHO) *World Health Report 2006* (WHO, 2006. Working Together for Health. *World Health Report 2006*. Geneva: WHO) estimated that countries with fewer than 23 physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population generally fail to achieve adequate coverage rates for selected primary health care interventions as prioritized by the Millennium Development Goals.

Trends in Economies

Between 1999 (or nearest year) and 2009, school life expectancies rose in all countries except in the Marshall Islands and Samoa. The average increase for 39 countries (excluding Australia, Japan, and New Zealand) was 1.3 years.

Pupil–teacher ratios have been generally improving over the years. Twenty economies had ratios 20 or below matching the ratios in the developed economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. On the other end are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, and Pakistan with high ratios of 40 or more.

Immunization rates for diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) have improved in the last 2 decades. Rates rose in 32 countries so the simple average of immunization coverage for all 43 economies increased from 78% in 1990 to 87% in 2009. By 2009, 18 countries had achieved 95% coverage, but 8 countries still had rates below 80% and these include India and Lao People's Democratic Republic in addition to 5 Pacific Island countries.

Government expenditures on education are generally higher than expenditures on health in all countries. Exceptions include the developed economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand, and the Kyrgyz Republic where health expenditures were in the range of 15%–22% of total government expenditure.

Inequalities in access and inputs to Education and Health

In 2009 (or nearest year), school life expectancies for girls ranged from 6 years in Pakistan and 8 years in Bangladesh to 16 years in the Republic of Korea and Hong Kong, China. On an average for 39 economies, boys' school life expectancy went up from 11 years in 1999 to 12 in 2009, while girls started with only 10 years in 1999 but caught up to 12 years by 2009. Economies where females were at least 1 year behind males include Afghanistan, India, Republic of Korea, Nepal, and Pakistan.

Ratios of immunization rates for infants in households in the top quintile to those for infants in households in the bottom quintile available for 11 economies suggest that in most countries immunization rates, were higher for infants in the top quintile. In India, for example, where immunization coverage is only 66%, infants from the top quintile are nearly twice as likely to be immunized as those from the poorest families. The data for immunization coverage is based largely on administrative statistics for 2009, while the distributions across the wealth quintile are based on household surveys conducted between 1997 and 2007. They do not depict the recent picture and these gaps may have narrowed in recent years.

Figure S13
School Life Expectancy, Primary to Tertiary, by Sex, 2009 or Latest Year

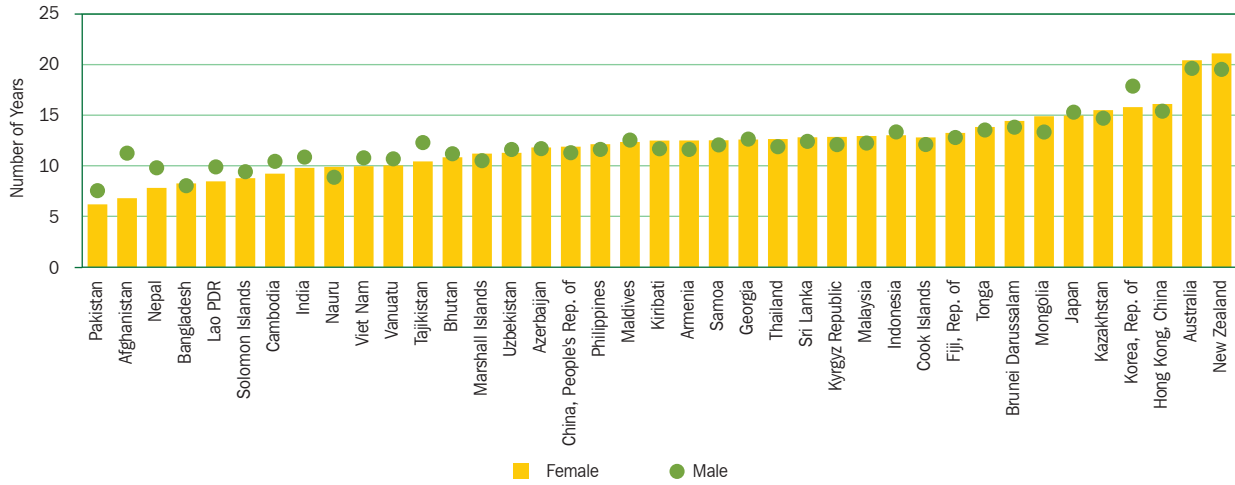
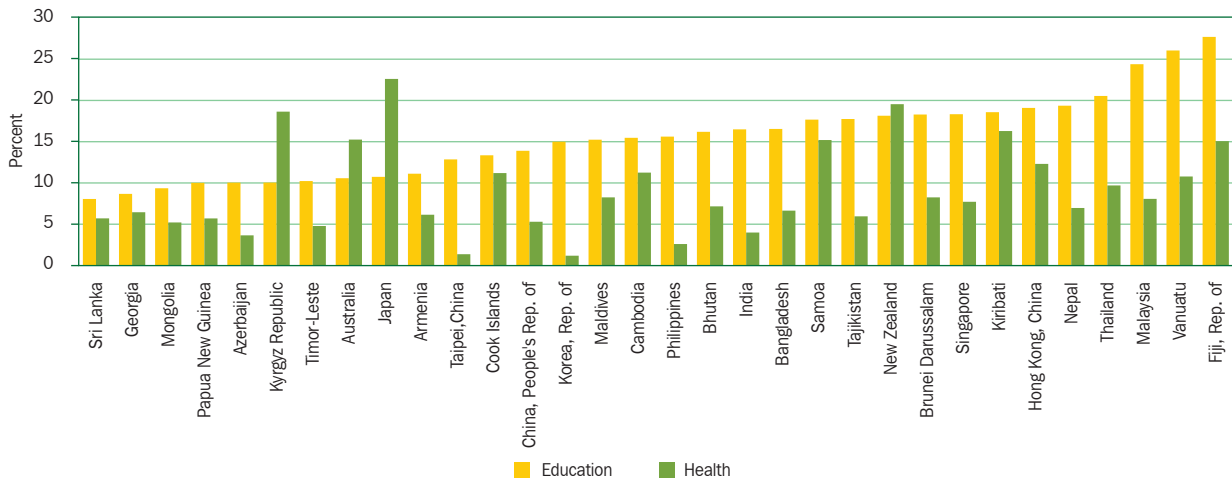


Figure S14
Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoid, and Pertussis (DTP3) Immunization Coverage among 1-Year-Olds by Lowest and Highest Quintile, Latest Year



Figure S15
Government Expenditure on Education and Health (percent of total government expenditure), 2010



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Access and Inputs to Education and Health

	16 School Life Expectancy (years)					
	Total		Female		Male	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.2 (2001)	9.1	4.8 (2003)	6.8	8.9 (2003)	11.2
Armenia	11.3	12.0	11.4 (2001)	12.5	10.5 (2001)	11.6
Azerbaijan	11.0	11.8	10.8	11.8	11.2	11.7
Georgia	11.4	13.1	11.5	12.6 (2008)	11.4	12.6 (2008)
Kazakhstan	12.0	15.1 (2010)	12.2	15.5 (2010)	11.9	14.7 (2010)
Kyrgyz Republic	11.5	12.5	11.7	12.9	11.4	12.1
Pakistan	5.7 (2003)	6.9	4.9 (2003)	6.2	6.5 (2003)	7.5
Tajikistan	9.8	11.4 (2008)	8.9	10.4 (2008)	10.6	12.3 (2008)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	10.6	11.4	10.5	11.3	10.8	11.6
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	9.9 (2001)	11.6	10.3 (2003)	11.9	10.4 (2003)	11.3
Hong Kong, China	13.9 (2003)	15.7	13.6 (2003)	16.1	14.2 (2003)	15.4
Korea, Rep. of	15.6	16.9	14.6	15.8	16.5	17.9
Mongolia	9.1	14.1	10.0	14.9	8.2	13.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	8.0 (2005)	8.1 (2007)	8.1 (2005)	8.3 (2007)	7.9 (2005)	8.0 (2007)
Bhutan	7.3	11.0 (2008)	6.6	10.8 (2008)	8.0	11.2 (2008)
India	8.1	10.3 (2007)	7.3 (2000)	9.8 (2007)	9.4 (2000)	10.9 (2007)
Maldives	11.9	12.4 (2006)	11.9	12.3 (2006)	11.8	12.5 (2006)
Nepal	8.4	8.8 (2002)	7.1	7.8 (2002)	9.6	9.8 (2002)
Sri Lanka	12.5 (2002)	12.7 (2004)	12.7 (2002)	12.8 (2003)	12.4 (2002)	12.4 (2003)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.4	13.2	13.8
Cambodia	7.5 (2000)	9.8 (2007)	6.6 (2000)	9.2 (2007)	8.3 (2000)	10.4 (2007)
Indonesia	11.2 (2001)	13.2	11.0 (2001)	13.0	11.4 (2001)	13.3
Lao PDR	8.2	9.2 (2008)	7.2	8.5 (2008)	9.1	9.9 (2008)
Malaysia	11.8	12.6 (2008)	11.9	12.9 (2008)	11.7	12.2 (2008)
Myanmar	8.1 (2001)	9.2 (2007)	...	...	...	...
Philippines	11.4	11.9 (2008)	11.7	12.1 (2008)	11.2	11.6 (2008)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	11.5 (2001)	12.3	11.5 (2001)	12.6	11.5 (2001)	11.9
Viet Nam	10.2	10.4 (2001)	9.7	10.0 (2001)	10.7	10.8 (2001)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	10.6	12.4 (2010)	10.6	12.8 (2010)	10.5	12.1 (2010)
Fiji, Rep. of	12.9 (2003)	13.0 (2005)	13.2 (2003)	13.2 (2005)	12.7 (2003)	12.8 (2005)
Kiribati	11.8	12.1 (2008)	12.3	12.5 (2008)	11.3	11.7 (2008)
Marshall Islands	11.8 (2002)	10.8 (2003)	11.9 (2002)	11.2 (2003)	11.8 (2002)	10.5 (2003)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	8.7 (2000)	9.3 (2008)	9.8 (2000)	9.9 (2008)	7.7 (2000)	8.9 (2008)
Palau	14.5 (2000)	14.7 (2001)	15.4 (2000)	...	13.7 (2000)	...
Papua New Guinea	5.8 (1998)	...	5.2 (1998)	...	6.3 (1998)	...
Samoa	12.3	12.3 (2005)	12.5	12.5 (2005)	12.1	12.1 (2005)
Solomon Islands	7.3	9.1 (2007)	6.8	8.8 (2007)	7.7	9.4 (2007)
Timor-Leste	11.1 (2001)	11.2	...	...	...	...
Tonga	13.2	13.7 (2006)	13.4	13.8 (2006)	12.9	13.5 (2006)
Tuvalu	10.8 (2001)	...	11.4 (2001)	...	10.3 (2001)	...
Vanuatu	9.2	10.4 (2004)	9.0	10.0 (2004)	9.4	10.7 (2004)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	20.3	20.0	20.6	20.4	20.0	19.6
Japan	14.4	15.1	14.2	15.0	14.5	15.3
New Zealand	17.1	20.3	17.8	21.1	16.5	19.5

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

Source: Institute for Statistics Online (UNESCO 2011).

Table 3.1 Access and Inputs to Education and Health

	17 Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio		
	1990	2000	2009
Developing Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	41	32 (1998)	43 (2008)
Armenia	21 (1995)	20 (2001)	19 (2007)
Azerbaijan	19 (1995)	19	11
Georgia	17 (1991)	17	9
Kazakhstan	22	19	16
Kyrgyz Republic	16	24	24
Pakistan	43	33	40
Tajikistan	21 (1991)	22	23 (2008)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	24	21	17
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	22	19 (2001)	18 (2008)
Hong Kong, China	27	21	16
Korea, Rep. of	36	32	24 (2008)
Mongolia	30	33	30
Taipei, China	29	19	16
South Asia			
Bangladesh	63	47 (2005)	44 (2008)
Bhutan	...	41	28
India	46	40	40 (2004)
Maldives	...	23	13
Nepal	39	43	33
Sri Lanka	29	26 (2001)	23 (2008)
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam ^a	15 (1991)	14	12
Cambodia	35	50	49
Indonesia	23	22	17 (2008)
Lao PDR	28	30	29
Malaysia	20	20	15 (2007)
Myanmar	45	33	29 (2008)
Philippines	33	35 (2001)	34 (2007)
Singapore	26	25 (1995)	19 (2008)
Thailand	20	21	16 (2008)
Viet Nam	34	30	20
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	17	18	15 (2010)
Fiji, Rep. of	34	28	26 (2008)
Kiribati	29	32	25 (2008)
Marshall Islands	...	15 (1999)	14 (2003)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	17 (2007)
Nauru	...	21	22 (2008)
Palau	...	16	13 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	32	35	36 (2006)
Samoa	24	24	32
Solomon Islands	19	19 (1999)	...
Timor-Leste	...	51 (2001)	29
Tonga	24	22	22 (2006)
Tuvalu	...	20	19 (2004)
Vanuatu	27	23	24 (2007)
Developed Member Economies			
Australia	17 (1991)	18 (1999)	...
Japan	21	21	18 (2008)
New Zealand	18	18	15 (2008)

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

Sources: Institute for Statistics Online (UNESCO 2011); for Taipei, China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

Table 3.1 Access and Inputs to Education and Health

	18 Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoid, and Pertussis (DTP3) Immunization Coverage among 1-Year-Olds							
	Total		Urbanity			Wealth Quintile		
	1990	2009	Rural	Urban	Urban to Rural Ratio	Lowest	Highest	Highest to Lowest Ratio
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	25	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	85 (1992)	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	58 (1992)	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	58 (1992)	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	81 (1992)	98	87.5	84.8	1.0 (1999)	86.1	74.7	0.9 (1999)
Kyrgyz Republic	84 (1992)	95	80.0	79.8	1.0 (1997)	78.0	80.9	1.0 (1997)
Pakistan	54	85	56.7	72.8	1.3 (2006)	58.2	85.4	1.5 (2006)
Tajikistan	72 (1992)	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	84 (1992)	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	90 (1992)	98	91.4	86.0	0.9 (1996)	85.3	85.5	1.0 (1996)
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	97	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	74	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	84	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	69	94	88.9	91.6	1.0 (2007)	85.7	98.2	1.1 (2007)
Bhutan	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	70	66	50.3	68.4	1.4 (2005)	46.1	87.4	1.9 (2005)
Maldives	94	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	43	82	86.6	89.9	1.0 (2006)	75.2	92.4	1.2 (2006)
Sri Lanka	86	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^a	93	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	38	94	73.7	74.7	1.0 (2005)	58.7	90.1	1.5 (2005)
Indonesia	60	82	57.5	71.9	1.3 (2007)	58.9	84.0	1.4 (2007)
Lao PDR	18	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	90	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	88	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	88	87	73.8	83.2	1.1 (2003)	71.8	91.9	1.3 (2003)
Singapore	85	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	92	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	88	96	74.2	92.7	1.2 (2002)	84.6	96.7	1.1 (2002)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	93	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Rep. of	97	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	97	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	92	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	85	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	74	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	99	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	68	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	90	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	77	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	54 (2002)	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	94	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	99	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	76	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	95	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	90	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	90	92	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Sources: Global Health Observatory Database (World Health Organization 2011), MEASURE DHS STATcompiler (www.measuredhs.com).

Table 3.1 Access and Inputs to Education and Health

	19 Physicians, Nurses and Midwives (per 10,000 population)		
	Latest Year		
	Total	Physicians	Nurses and Midwives
Developing Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	7.1 (2009)	2.1	5.0
Armenia	85.7 (2007)	37.0	48.7
Azerbaijan	122.1 (2007)	37.9	84.2
Georgia	84.3 (2007)	45.4	38.9
Kazakhstan	117.1 (2007)	38.8	78.3
Kyrgyz Republic	79.6 (2007)	23.0	56.6
Pakistan	13.7 (2009)	8.1	5.6
Tajikistan	70.4 (2006)	20.1	50.3
Turkmenistan	69.6 (2007)	24.4	45.2
Uzbekistan	134.3 (2007)	26.2	108.1
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	28.0 (2009)	14.2	13.8
Hong Kong, China	77.1 (2007)	17.2 ^a	59.9 ^b
Korea, Rep. of	72.6 (2008)	19.7	52.9
Mongolia	62.6 (2008)	27.6	35.0
Taipei, China	72.8 (2009)	18.7	54.1
South Asia			
Bangladesh	5.7 (2007)	3.0	2.7
Bhutan	3.4 (2007)	0.2	3.2
India	19.0 (2005)	6.0	13.0
Maldives	60.5 (2007)	16.0	44.5
Nepal	6.7 (2004)	2.1	4.6
Sri Lanka	...	4.9 (2006)	19.3 (2007)
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam ^c	63.0 (2008)	14.2	48.8
Cambodia	10.2 (2008)	2.3	7.9
Indonesia	23.3 (2007)	2.9	20.4
Lao PDR	12.4 (2005)	2.7	9.7
Malaysia	36.7 (2008)	9.4	27.3
Myanmar	12.6 (2008)	4.6	8.0
Philippines	71.5 (2004)	11.5	60.0
Singapore	77.3 (2009)	18.3	59.0
Thailand	18.2 (2004)	3.0	15.2
Viet Nam	22.3 (2008)	12.2	10.1
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	58.9 (2004)	11.8	47.1
Fiji, Rep. of	24.3 (2003)	4.5	19.8
Kiribati	...	3.0 (2006)	30.2 (2004)
Marshall Islands	30.9 (2008)	5.6	25.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	28.2 (2005)	5.6	22.6
Nauru	56.4 (2008)	7.1	49.3
Palau	72.0 (2006)	13.0	59.0
Papua New Guinea	5.6 (2008)	0.5	5.1
Samoa	12.1 (2005)	2.7	9.4
Solomon Islands	16.4 (2005)	1.9	14.5
Timor-Leste	22.9 (2004)	1.0	21.9
Tonga	...	2.9 (2002)	29.3 (2007)
Tuvalu	64.6 (2008)	6.4	58.2
Vanuatu	18.2 (2008)	1.2	17.0
Developed Member Economies			
Australia	125.8 (2009)	29.9	95.9
Japan	62.0 (2006)	20.6	41.4
New Zealand	132.5 (2007)	23.8	108.7

a Figures refer to doctors with full registration on the local and overseas lists.

b Figures refer to nurses registered/enrolled with the Nursing Council; midwives also include those registered nurses in the general stream possessing a postbasic qualification on midwifery.

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

Sources: Global Health Observatory Database (World Health Organization 2011); for Hong Kong, China: *Department of Health Annual Report 2007* (The Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 2007); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Table 3.1 Access and Inputs to Education and Health

	20 Government Expenditure on Education (percent of total expenditure) ^a			21 Government Expenditure on Health (percent of total expenditure) ^a		
	1995	2000	2010	1995	2000	2010
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	11.9 (1996)	12.8	11.1	7.1 (1996)	4.4	6.1
Azerbaijan	17.5	23.8	10.0	6.9	5.4	3.6
Georgia	10.7	13.4	8.7	8.7	3.9	6.5
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	23.1	20.7	10.0	13.6	11.7	18.6
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	12.5	15.9	17.8	7.8	6.5	6.0 (2009)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of ^b	17.5	18.0 (2002)	13.9	...	3.3 (2006)	5.3
Hong Kong, China	17.7	18.9	19.1	12.7	11.9	12.3
Korea, Rep. of	18.9	15.3	15.0	0.8 (1996)	0.7	1.2
Mongolia	16.4	19.1	9.4 (2007)	11.1	10.7	5.2 (2007)
Taipei, China	10.0	10.2	12.9 (2009)	0.5	1.0	1.4 (2009)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	16.7	19.7	16.5 (2008)	7.4	9.4	6.6 (2008)
Bhutan	...	14.0 (2002)	16.2	...	11.2 (2002)	7.2
India	18.2 (1999)	17.5	16.5 (2008)	3.9 (1999)	3.9	4.0 (2008)
Maldives	13.1	19.9	15.2	9.2	11.0	8.3
Nepal	14.0	15.2	19.4	4.1	5.7	7.0
Sri Lanka	9.1	9.2	8.1	5.3	6.2	5.7
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^c	13.2	12.3	18.3 (2005)	6.5	6.1	8.3 (2005)
Cambodia	10.6	16.2	15.5	3.5	10.7	11.3
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	20.9	23.7	24.4	5.5	6.4	8.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	16.6	17.1	15.6	2.3	2.1	2.6
Singapore	18.9	21.0	18.3 (2009)	7.6	5.1	7.7 (2009)
Thailand	22.4	23.1	20.5	7.5	7.6	9.7
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	12.0	10.4	13.4	9.9	9.9	11.2
Fiji, Rep. of	27.6	27.1	27.7	14.0	14.7	15.1
Kiribati	19.4	19.9	18.6	14.9	13.7	16.3
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	17.1	16.4	10.0 (2002)	7.3	5.2	5.7 (2002)
Samoa	19.5	20.8	17.7	13.1	16.9	15.2
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	18.9 (2004)	10.2 (2009)	...	11.1 (2004)	4.8 (2009)
Tonga	17.8	12.9	...	12.0	13.9	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	23.7	25.7	26.1 (2007)	10.7	12.6	10.8 (2007)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	6.8 (1999)	6.7	10.6	14.6 (1999)	16.4	15.3
Japan	14.7	13.5	10.7 (2009)	20.9	21.8	22.6 (2009)
New Zealand	14.9	16.5	18.1 (2004)	15.1	17.6	19.5 (2004)

a Data refer to central government, except for the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

b From 1990 to 2005, health expenditure is included in education category.

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

Source: Economy sources.

Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services

Vast populations, especially the poor households in rural areas and in the urban slums lack access to most basic services such as clean and modern energy for lighting and cooking, clean drinking water, and clean sanitation. These basic services also reflect fundamental needs and human rights essential for the dignity and health of all children and adults. The health and economic benefits of electric energy for lighting, clean fuel for cooking, clean water supply, and sanitation to households and individuals are well-known and critical to the social inclusion dimensions of inclusive growth policies. Lack of access to these services leads to frequent diseases—including diseases due to indoor air pollution, and diarrhea in children—causing malnutrition and affecting their personal growth and opportunities. These services have important implications for women and children, who are often responsible for fetching fuel and drinking water, excluding them from economic, educational, and recreational opportunities.

What are the proposed indicators?

Four indicators are proposed:

- Percentage of population with access to electricity,
- Share of population using solid fuels for cooking,
- Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources, and
- Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) considers the first two indicators as indicators of energy poverty at the household level.¹ The other two indicators are also Millennium Development Goal indicators. Use of an improved drinking water source is a proxy for the use of safe drinking water. An improved sanitation facility is one that likely hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.

Trends in Economies

Percentages of the population with access to electricity are available for only 20 countries, and the access has improved in all these countries since 2000. As of 2009, virtually 100% of households have electricity in six of these economies—Brunei Darussalam; the People's Republic of China; Malaysia; Singapore; Taipei, China; and Thailand. However, only 13% of the population in Myanmar and 16% of the population in Afghanistan had access as of the same year. Access is also low in South Asian countries, although increases of over 20 percentage points were reported by Bangladesh, India, and Nepal between 2000 and 2009. Access went up from 76% in 2000 in Viet Nam to almost 98% by 2009.

Firewood, charcoal, and dried animal dung are the common solid fuels used for cooking. Based on most recent available data—usually 2000 to 2007—the percentage of households using solid fuel was in excess of 60% in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam. Between an earlier year—usually before 2000—and the most recent year, the percentages of households using solid fuel rose in Bangladesh, Indonesia,—and four Pacific Island countries—Nauru, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Percentages fell in 21 countries, with seven recording falls of 30 percentage points or more. These include Azerbaijan, the People's Republic of China, and Thailand.

While access to improved drinking water sources has been increasing, as of 2008, less than 50% of the population in Afghanistan and Papua New Guinea had access. Compare this to 21 countries with 90% or more of the population with access to safe drinking water during the same period. Percentages for the five largest countries were Pakistan 90%, the People's Republic of China, 89%, India 88%, and both Bangladesh and Indonesia 80%. Access to improved sanitation has also increased but still less than 50% of populations have access to improved sanitation in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and some Pacific island economies.

Inequalities in Access

Data on percentages of the urban and rural population with access to electricity are available for 20 economies for 2008. In six of these economies, virtually 100% had access to electricity in 2008. Among the remaining economies, rural–urban differences were smaller in Sri Lanka and Viet Nam but in Cambodia and Timor-Leste, the urban population's access to electricity was more than five times that of the rural population. In Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Nepal, the urban percentages were at least twice as high as the rural percentages. In India, only 53% of the rural population had access to electricity, against 93% in the urban area.

Wide disparities in the use of solid fuels for cooking exist between rural and urban households, with a higher percentage of rural households using solid fuels compared to urban households. In Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Myanmar, more than 80% of populations in both rural and urban areas use solid fuels. The use of clean fuels for cooking is also related to household wealth, and available data show that substantially more poor households use solid fuels. Thus, improved wealth also leads to improved fuel use. It may, however, be noted that the data here are based on surveys conducted between 2000 to 2007, and the situation may have changed since then.

1 IEA, United Nations Development Programme, and United Nations Industrial Development Organization. 2010. *Energy Poverty: How to make modern energy access universal?* Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/IEA.

Figure S16
Percentage of Population With Access to Electricity, Urban and Rural, 2008

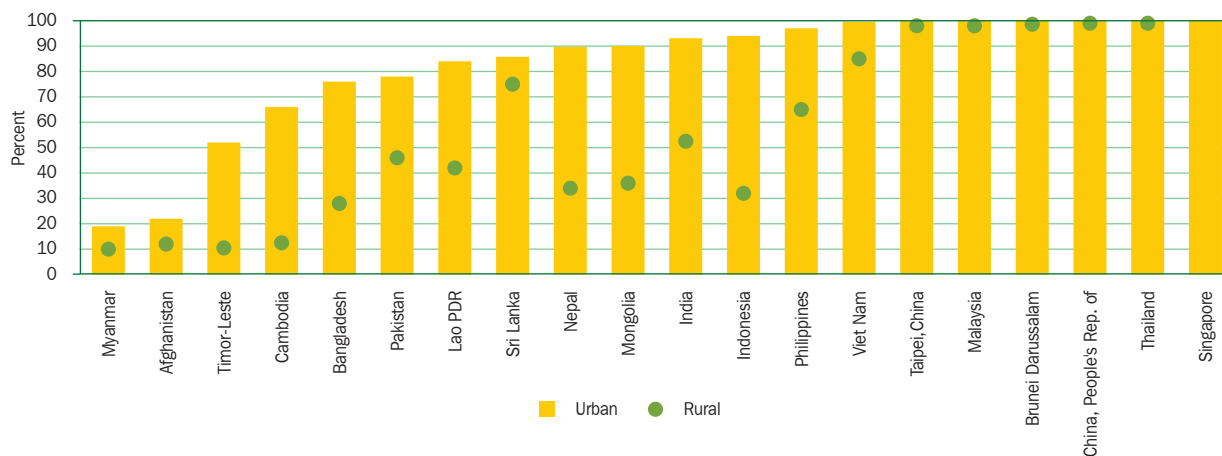


Figure S17
Share of Population using Solid Fuels for Cooking, by Lowest and Highest Quintile, Latest Year

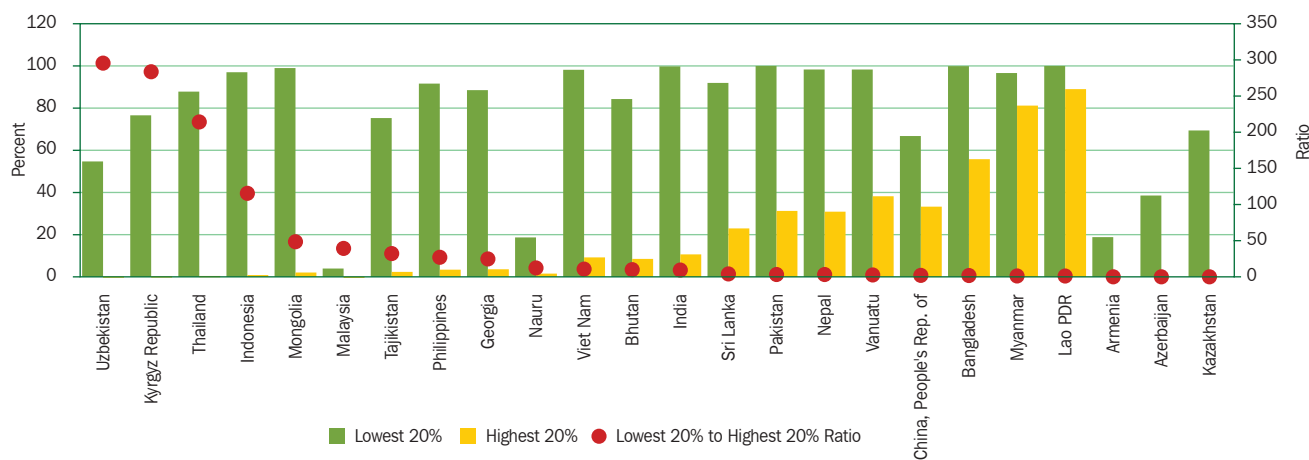
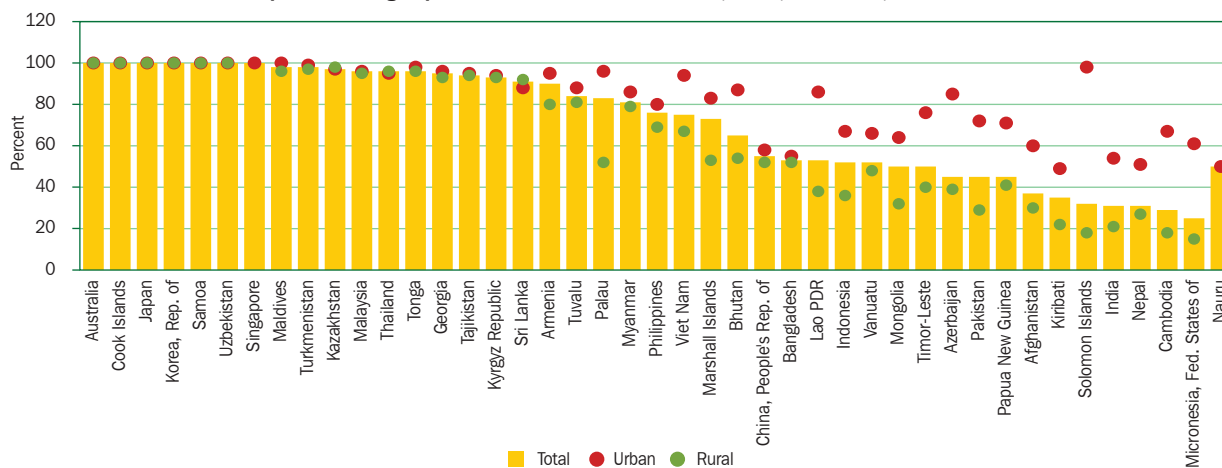


Figure S18
Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities: Total, Rural, and Urban, Latest Year



Note: Lao PDR= Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 **Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services**

	22 Population with Access to Electricity (percent)				
	Total			Urban	Rural
	2000	2005	2009	2008	
Developing Member Economies					
Central and West Asia					
Afghanistan	2.0	7.0	15.6	22.0	12.0
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	52.9	54.0	62.4	78.0	46.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia					
China, People's Rep. of	98.6	99.4	99.4	100.0	99.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	64.6	67.0	90.0	36.0
Taipei, China	98.6	99.2	99.0	100.0	98.0
South Asia					
Bangladesh	20.4	32.0	41.0	76.0	28.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...
India	43.0	55.5	66.3	93.1	52.5
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	15.4	33.0	43.6	89.7	34.0
Sri Lanka	62.0	66.0	76.6	85.8	75.0
Southeast Asia					
Brunei Darussalam ^a	99.2	99.2	99.7	100.0	98.6
Cambodia	15.8	20.1	24.0	66.0	12.5
Indonesia	53.4	54.0	64.5	94.0	32.0
Lao PDR	...	...	55.0	84.0	42.0
Malaysia	96.9	97.8	99.4	100.0	98.0
Myanmar	5.0	11.3	13.0	19.0	10.0
Philippines	87.4	80.5	89.7	97.0	65.0
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Thailand	82.1	99.0	99.3	100.0	99.0
Viet Nam	75.8	84.2	97.6	99.6	85.0
The Pacific					
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	22.0	52.0	10.5
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies					
Australia	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...

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

Source: World Energy Outlook (International Energy Agency 2011, www.iea.org/weo).

Table 3.2 Access To Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services

	23 Share of Population using Solid Fuels for Cooking								
	Earliest Year			Latest Year					
	Total	Urban ^a	Rural ^a	Total	Urban ^a	Rural ^a	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%	Lowest 20% to Highest 20% Ratio
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	98.0 (1999)	...	...	85.6 (2007)	34.5	95.7	...	...	...
Armenia	26.4 (2000)	8.7	53.9	4.4 (2005)	0.6	11.8	18.8	0.0	0.0 (2005)
Azerbaijan	41.6 (1995)	...	...	9.8 (2006)	0.9	22.7	38.6	0.0	0.0 (2006)
Georgia	...	...	...	42.0 (2003)	8.6	77.2	88.5	3.6	24.7 (2003)
Kazakhstan	20.3 (1999)	3.3	41.7	19.0 (2005)	6.9	40.8	69.4	0.0	0.0 (2005)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	76.6	0.3	283.6 (2005)
Pakistan	68.8 (1998)	32.0	85.7	66.6 (2006)	22.2	89.6	100.0	31.3	3.2 (2006)
Tajikistan	74.5 (1999)	32.7	90.2	35.0 (2005)	7.5	48.4	75.3	2.3	32.2 (2005)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	0.2 (2000)	0.0	0.5	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	16.5 (2002)	3.5	27.1	15.7 (2005)	0.7	24.8	54.7	0.2	303.9 (2005)
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	84.8 (1991)	66.4	93.5	49.3 (2006)	32.0	59.6	66.8	33.3	2.0 (2006)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	...	...	76.5 (2005)	60.9	97.6	99.0	2.0	48.5 (2005)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	44.3 (1991)	57.6	42.7	91.1 (2007)	61.5	99.4	99.9	55.8	1.8 (2007)
Bhutan	66.5 (2003)	4.7	84.8	40.7 (2007)	2.3	57.2	84.3	8.5	9.9 (2007)
India	77.7 (1992)	41.3	91.6	56.9 (2006)	26.1	85.3	99.8	10.6	9.4 (2005)
Maldives	42.7 (2000)	...	...	13.6 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	88.3 (2001)	39.1	94.1	83.3 (2006)	39.1	92.3	98.3	30.9	3.2 (2003)
Sri Lanka	89.4 (1994)	...	...	66.1 (2003)	27.2	75.0	92.0	23.0	4.0 (2003)
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	96.2 (2000)	81.9	98.6	...	...	...
Indonesia	44.8 (2002)	16.0	69.0	54.6 (2007)	22.0	77.8	97.0	0.8	115.5 (2007)
Lao PDR	97.7 (1995)	85.6	99.4	97.5 (2006)	91.4	99.9	100.0	89.0	1.1 (2006)
Malaysia	...	...	...	0.8 (2003)	0.1	2.1	3.9	0.1	39.3 (2003)
Myanmar	...	...	...	92.6 (2003)	84.7	95.8	96.6	81.2	1.2 (2003)
Philippines	...	...	...	44.5 (2003)	26.5	70.5	91.6	3.4	27.0 (2003)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	65.5 (1990)	...	...	34.4 (2005)	9.6	45.8	87.8	0.4	214.2 (2005)
Viet Nam	87.0 (1997)	53.6	97.6	67.0 (2005)	25.5	77.4	98.2	9.2	10.7 (2005)
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	19.0 (1991)	...	...	4.8 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Rep. of	...	...	...	48.0 (1996)	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	29.9 (1999)	...	...	36.2 (2007)	8.8	93.6	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	47.4 (1994)	...	...	41.5 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.8 (1992)	...	...	7.1 (2007)	...	...	18.7	1.5	12.3 (2007)
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	89.7 (1996)	34.4	98.3	...	...	...
Samoa	72.1 (1990)	...	...	40.7 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	90.8 (2005)	62.7	95.5	92.1 (2007)	57.0	96.8	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	74.3 (1996)	...	...	40.9 (2006)	9.4	50.2	...	...	...
Tuvalu	69.9 (1991)	...	...	31.5 (2002)	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	83.3 (1999)	...	...	85.1 (2007)	52.2	95.2	98.3	38.2	2.6 (2007)
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

Sources: Household Energy Database: (World Health Organization 2010), data files received from WHO.

Table 3.2 Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services

	24 Population Using Improved Drinking Water Sources (percent)					
	1990			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	3 (1995)	12 (1995)	1 (1995)	48	78	39
Armenia	92 (1995)	99	78 (1995)	96	98	93
Azerbaijan	70	88	49	80	88	71
Georgia	81	94	66	98	100	96
Kazakhstan	96	99	92	95	99	90
Kyrgyz Republic	78 (1995)	98 (1995)	66 (1995)	90	99	85
Pakistan	86	96	81	90	95	87
Tajikistan	58 (1995)	91 (1995)	45 (1995)	70	94	61
Turkmenistan	83 (1995)	97 (1995)	72 (1995)	84 (2005)	97 (2005)	72 (2005)
Uzbekistan	90	97	85	87	98	81
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	67	97	56	89	98	82
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	90 (1995)	97 (1995)	67 (1995)	98	100	88
Mongolia	58	81	27	76	97	49
Taipei, China ^a	84	...	...	92	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	78	88	76	80	85	78
Bhutan	91 (2000)	99 (2000)	88 (2000)	92	99	88
India	72	90	66	88	96	84
Maldives	90	100	87	91	99	86
Nepal	76	96	74	88	93	87
Sri Lanka	67	91	62	90	98	88
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	35	52	33	61	81	56
Indonesia	71	92	62	80	89	71
Lao PDR	44 (1995)	78 (1995)	37 (1995)	57	72	51
Malaysia	88	94	82	100	100	99
Myanmar	57	87	47	71	75	69
Philippines	84	93	76	91	93	87
Singapore	100	100	na	100	100	na
Thailand	91	97	89	98	99	98
Viet Nam	58	88	51	94	99	92
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	94	99	87	95 (2005)	98 (2005)	88 (2005)
Fiji, Rep. of	...	92	...	...	93 (2000)	...
Kiribati	48	76	33	64 (2005)	77 (2005)	53 (2005)
Marshall Islands	95	94	97	94	92	99
Micronesia, Fed. States of	89	93	87	94 (2005)	95 (2005)	94 (2005)
Nauru	90 (2005)	90 (2005)	na	90	90	na
Palau	81	73	98	84 (2005)	80 (2005)	94 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	41	89	32	40	87	33
Samoa	91	99	89	88 (2005)	90 (2005)	87 (2005)
Solomon Islands	69 (1995)	94 (1995)	65 (1995)	70 (2005)	94 (2005)	65 (2005)
Timor-Leste	52 (2000)	69 (2000)	47 (2000)	69	86	63
Tonga	100 (1995)	100 (1995)	100 (1995)	100	100	100
Tuvalu	90	92	89	97	98	97
Vanuatu	57	91	49	83	96	79
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

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

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Table 3.2 Access To Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services

	25 Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities (percent)					
	1990			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	29 (1995)	36 (1995)	27 (1995)	37	60	30
Armenia	88 (1995)	95 (1995)	75 (1995)	90	95	80
Azerbaijan	57 (1995)	70 (1995)	43 (1995)	45	85	39
Georgia	96	97	95	95	96	93
Kazakhstan	96	96	97	97	97	98
Kyrgyz Republic	93 (1995)	94 (1995)	93 (1995)	93	94	93
Pakistan	28	73	8	45	72	29
Tajikistan	89 (1995)	93 (1995)	87 (1995)	94	95	94
Turkmenistan	98	99	97	98	99	97
Uzbekistan	84	95	76	100	100	100
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	41	48	38	55	58	52
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mongolia	49 (1995)	67 (1995)	25 (1995)	50	64	32
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	34	57	28	53	55	52
Bhutan	62 (2000)	87 (2000)	54 (2000)	65	87	54
India	18	49	7	31	54	21
Maldives	69	100	58	98	100	96
Nepal	11	41	8	31	51	27
Sri Lanka	70	85	67	91	88	92
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	9	38	5	29	67	18
Indonesia	33	58	22	52	67	36
Lao PDR	18 (1995)	56 (1995)	10 (1995)	53	86	38
Malaysia	84	88	81	96	96	95
Myanmar	49 (1995)	77 (1995)	39 (1995)	81	86	79
Philippines	58	70	46	76	80	69
Singapore	99	99	na	100	100	na
Thailand	80	93	74	96	95	96
Viet Nam	35	61	29	75	94	67
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	96	100	91	100	100	100
Fiji, Rep. of	...	92	...	...	96 (2000)	...
Kiribati	26	36	21	35 (2005)	49 (2005)	22 (2005)
Marshall Islands	64	77	41	73	83	53
Micronesia, Fed. States of	29	55	20	25 (2005)	61 (2005)	15 (2005)
Nauru	50 (2005)	50 (2005)	na	50	50	na
Palau	69	76	54	83 (2005)	96 (2005)	52 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	47	78	42	45	71	41
Samoa	98	100	98	100	100	100
Solomon Islands	30 (1995)	98 (1995)	18 (1995)	32 (2005)	98 (2005)	18 (2005)
Timor-Leste	32 (2000)	55 (2000)	25 (2000)	50	76	40
Tonga	96	98	96	96	98	96
Tuvalu	80	86	76	84	88	81
Vanuatu	35 (1995)	53 (1995)	30 (1995)	52	66	48
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	...	...	88	...	...	88 (1995)

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

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

Gender Equality and Opportunity

Educating girls and integrating them into the workforce to contribute as productive economic agents has long-term impact on the inclusion of women in economic growth. Providing basic health care to expectant mothers should be a key constituent of governments' health policies. Evidence suggests that educated and healthy mothers have fewer and healthier children, who in turn are likely to do better in schools and thus have better economic opportunities. In the long run, this will lead poor households out of poverty. Women's political empowerment is one way to attain gender-balanced participation in the legislative process. It helps provide the women's voice in initiating legislations that benefit women's inclusion in social and economic development.

What are the proposed indicators?

Although indicators proposed under other policy pillars of inclusive growth are to be disaggregated by sex (where applicable and data are available), to provide insights into gender issues, the following four indicators are proposed:

- Gender parity in primary, secondary, and tertiary education;
- Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit);
- Gender parity in labor force participation; and
- Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament.

Gender parity in education is measured as a ratio of the "gross enrollment ratio of girls to the gross enrollment ratio of boys" in each level of education and provides a measure of equal participation of women in education. Gender parity in labor force participation is the ratio of the labor force participation rate of females to the labor force participation rate of males. It provides an indication of gender equality in opportunities to the working age population's active engagement in labor markets or in the production of goods and services in a country. The third indicator, antenatal care coverage, is a basic indicator of access and health care delivery for pregnant mothers. At least four antenatal visits are recommended for a mother during pregnancy. The fourth indicator is on women's participation in the legislative process. Three out of these four indicators (except gender parity in labor force participation) are also indicators under the Millennium Development Goals.

Trends in Economies

Between 1991 and 2009 (or nearest years in both cases), the ratios of female to male enrollment improved at all levels of education in almost all economies. A simple average of ratios increased from 0.94 to 0.97 for primary, from 0.92 to 1.00 for secondary and from 0.96 to 1.06 for tertiary. Overall, the Asia

and Pacific region has been moving toward gender equality in education over the last two decades.

By 2009 (or the nearest year available), in 37 out of 43 economies, the female/male enrollment ratios at the primary level were 0.95 or higher (ratios of 1.00 ± 0.05 are here taken as a sufficient approximation to gender equality.) Of the five most populous countries, only Pakistan had not achieved gender equality in primary schools. There is less gender equality at the secondary level. Of the 42 economies for which data are available, 33 had achieved ratios of 0.95 or more by 2009. Neither India nor Pakistan has achieved gender equality in secondary education. At the tertiary level, fewer countries have achieved gender equality. Out of 35 economies, only 20 had ratios of at least 0.95 in 2009. Fifteen other economies had ratios below 0.95 including Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. In some countries, women fare comparatively much better, and ratios of 1.5 and above were observed in some including Brunei Darussalam, the Maldives, and Mongolia.

In almost all countries, between an earlier year (usually around 2000) and a more recent year (mostly between 2006 and 2009), more pregnant women had at least one visit with a health worker. Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan were among the countries with less than 80% women accessing antenatal care at least once despite increases of at least 13 percentage points between the two periods. Afghanistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Nepal had less than 50% coverage ratio.

In almost all the countries, there were clear disparities against women in the labor force participation indicator, with lowest participations rates for females in Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. In general, women's participation in the labor force has increased in many countries but there is little change in the female–male ratio in India, which continues at a low of 40%.

Inequalities in Access to Antenatal Care

In countries with high percentages of antenatal care visit, the disparities by rural–urban and by wealth quintiles are less pronounced. In other countries, the disparities between the rural–urban and poorest and richest 20% of households were high. For example, in Lao People's Democratic Republic, the ratio of visits in urban to rural areas was 2.8 and at the same time the ratio of richest 20% to the poorest 20% was 5.4. Others in this category included Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan, where women in richest quintile households were more than twice as likely to receive antenatal care.

Figure S19
Gender Parity in Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Education, 2009 or Latest Year

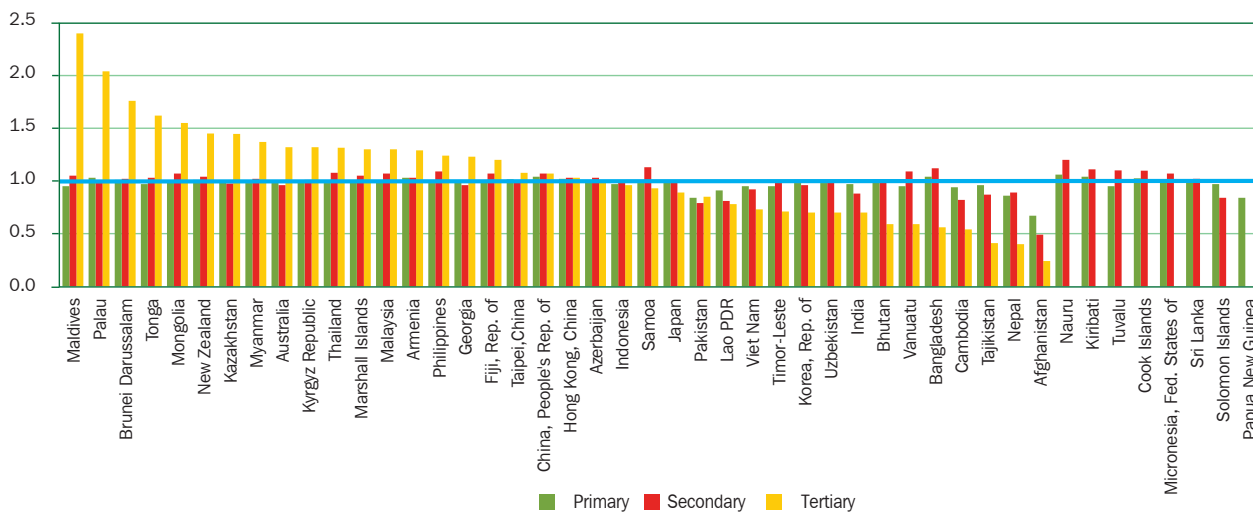


Figure S20
Antenatal Care Coverage (At Least One Visit) by Lowest and Highest Quintile, Latest Year

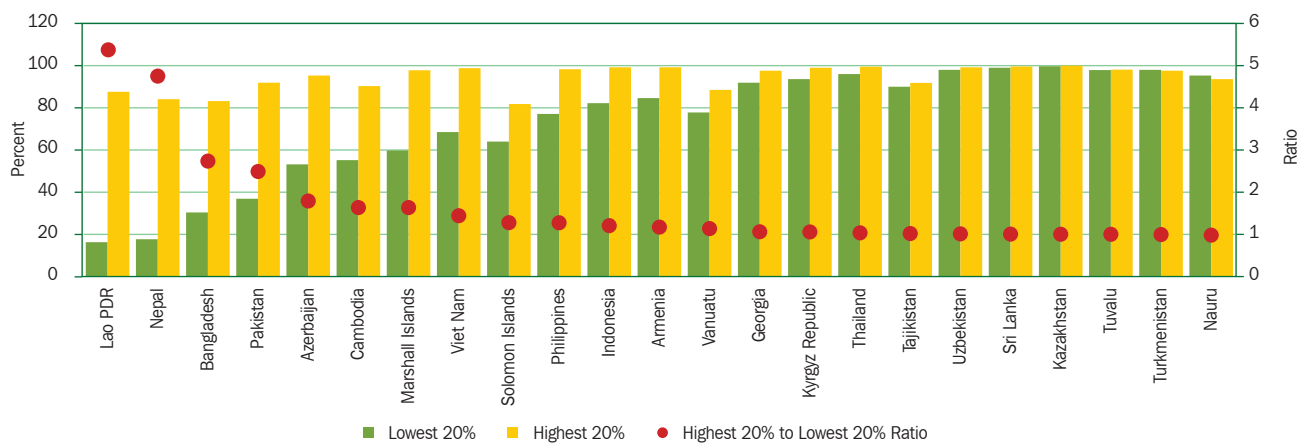
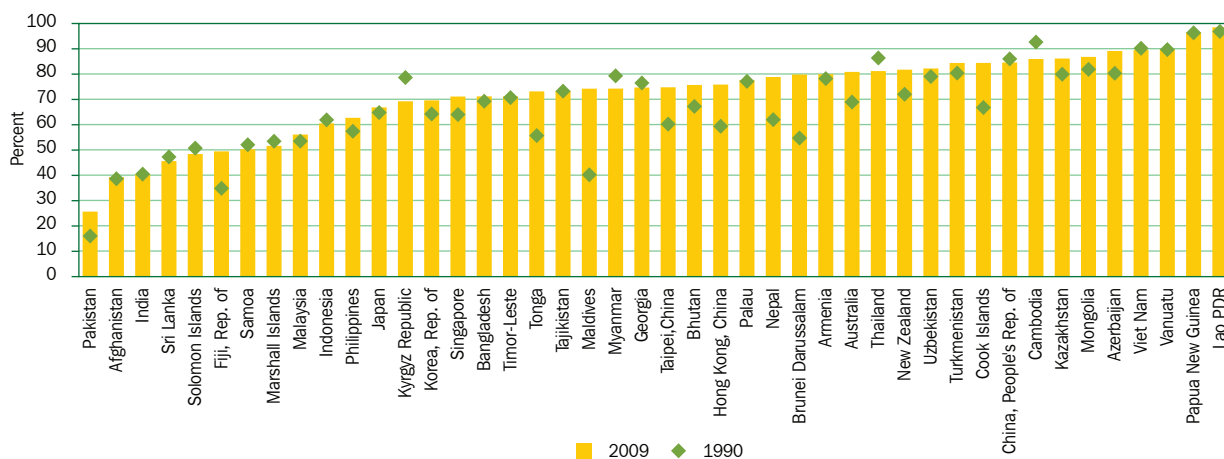


Figure S21
Gender Parity in Labor Force Participation, Aged 15 and Over, 1990 and 2009 or Nearest Year



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 **Gender Equality and Opportunity**

	26 Gender Parity in Education ^a					
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary ^b	
	1991	2009	1991	2009	1991	2009
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.55	0.67	0.51	0.49	0.28 (2003)	0.24
Armenia	1.01 (2001)	1.03	1.06 (2001)	1.03	1.11 (1999)	1.29
Azerbaijan	0.99	0.99	1.01	1.03	0.67	0.99
Georgia	1.00	1.00	0.97	0.96 (2008)	0.91	1.23
Kazakhstan	1.01 (1999)	1.01 (2010)	1.00 (1999)	0.98 (2010)	1.15 (1999)	1.45 (2010)
Kyrgyz Republic	0.99 (1999)	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.04 (1999)	1.32
Pakistan	0.68 (2000)	0.84	0.48	0.79	0.81 (2002)	0.85 (2008)
Tajikistan	0.98	0.96 (2008)	0.86 (1999)	0.87 (2008)	0.35 (1999)	0.41
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.98	0.98	0.98 (1999)	0.99	0.82 (1999)	0.70
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	0.92	1.04	0.75	1.07	0.83 (2003)	1.07
Hong Kong, China	0.96 (1999)	1.02	0.97 (2001)	1.03	0.96 (2003)	1.03
Korea, Rep. of	1.01	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.49	0.70
Mongolia	1.02	0.99	1.14	1.07	1.86 (1999)	1.55
Taipei, China	1.01	1.02 (2010)	1.04	1.01 (2010)	0.96	1.08 (2010)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	1.04 (2005)	1.04	0.98 (1999)	1.12 (2008)	0.49 (1999)	0.56
Bhutan	0.85 (1999)	1.01	0.81 (1999)	0.99	0.58 (1999)	0.59 (2008)
India	0.76	0.97 (2007)	0.70 (1999)	0.88 (2008)	0.54	0.70 (2007)
Maldives	1.00 (1999)	0.95	1.09 (1999)	1.05 (2006)	2.41 (2003)	2.40 (2004)
Nepal	0.63	0.86 (2002)	0.46	0.89 (2006)	0.33	0.40 (2004)
Sri Lanka	0.96	1.00	1.09	1.02 (2004)	0.48	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^c	0.94	1.01	1.09	1.02	1.98 (1999)	1.76
Cambodia	0.87 (1999)	0.94	0.53 (1999)	0.82 (2007)	0.34 (2000)	0.54 (2008)
Indonesia	0.98	0.97	0.83	0.99	0.76 (2001)	0.96
Lao PDR	0.79	0.91 (2008)	0.69 (1999)	0.81 (2008)	0.49 (1999)	0.78 (2008)
Malaysia	0.99	0.99 (2008)	1.05	1.07 (2008)	1.02 (1999)	1.30 (2008)
Myanmar	0.95	0.98	0.97	1.02	...	1.37 (2007)
Philippines	0.99	0.98 (2008)	1.09 (1999)	1.09 (2008)	1.26 (1999)	1.24 (2008)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.08 (2010)	1.14 (1999)	1.31 (2010)
Viet Nam	0.93 (1999)	0.95 (2001)	0.90 (1999)	0.92 (2001)	0.76 (1999)	0.73 (2001)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	0.95 (1999)	1.02 (2010)	1.08 (1999)	1.10 (2010)	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	1.00	0.99 (2008)	0.97	1.07 (2008)	1.20 (2003)	1.20 (2005)
Kiribati	1.01 (1999)	1.04 (2008)	1.19 (1999)	1.11 (2008)	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.98 (1999)	0.99	1.07 (1999)	1.05	1.28 (2001)	1.30 (2003)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.99 (2004)	1.01 (2007)	1.05 (2004)	1.07 (2005)	...	...
Nauru	1.33 (2000)	1.06 (2008)	1.17 (2000)	1.20 (2008)	...	...
Palau	0.93 (1999)	1.03 (2007)	1.07 (1999)	0.98 (2007)	2.35 (2000)	2.04 (2002)
Papua New Guinea	0.85	0.84 (2006)	0.62	...	0.55 (1999)	...
Samoa	0.98 (1999)	0.98	1.10 (1999)	1.13	1.04 (1999)	0.93 (2001)
Solomon Islands	0.87	0.97 (2007)	0.61	0.84 (2007)	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.93 (2004)	0.95	0.99 (2004)	1.00 (2005)	1.27 (2002)	0.71
Tonga	0.98	0.97 (2006)	1.03	1.03 (2006)	1.30 (1999)	1.62 (2004)
Tuvalu	1.02 (1999)	0.95 (2006)	...	1.10 (2001)	...	...
Vanuatu	0.96	0.95	0.80	1.09	0.57 (2002)	0.59 (2004)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	1.00	1.00	1.00 (1999)	0.96	1.19	1.32
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.65	0.89
New Zealand	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.04	1.13	1.45

a Measured as the ratio of female gross enrollment ratio to male gross enrollment ratio.

b There is no tertiary education in Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. In Maldives, tertiary education became available only recently.

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

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); Institute for Statistics Online (UNESCO 2011); for Taipei, China: Educational Statistical Indicators Online (Ministry of Education 2011).

Table 3.3 Gender Equality and Opportunity

	27 Antenatal Care Coverage (at least one visit)								
	Total		Urbanity			Wealth Quintile			
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Urban	Rural	Urban to Rural Ratio	Lowest	Highest	Highest to Lowest Ratio	
Developing Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	36.9 (2000)	36.0 (2008)	38.3	8.0	4.8 (2003)	...	...	...
Armenia	82.0 (1997)	93.0 (2005)	95.6	88.9	1.1 (2005)	84.6	99.2	1.2 (2005)	
Azerbaijan	98.3 (1997)	76.6 (2006)	89.7	62.7	1.4 (2006)	53.2	95.3	1.8 (2006)	
Georgia	74.0 (1997)	96.3 (2005)	97.6	95.0	1.0 (2005)	91.9	97.6	1.1 (2005)	
Kazakhstan	92.5 (1995)	99.9 (2006)	100.0	99.7	1.0 (2006)	99.7	100.0	1.0 (2006)	
Kyrgyz Republic	97.3 (1997)	96.9 (2006)	99.0	95.4	1.0 (2006)	93.6	99.0	1.1 (2006)	
Pakistan	25.6 (1991)	60.9 (2007)	78.1	53.5	1.5 (2007)	36.9	91.9	2.5 (2007)	
Tajikistan	71.3 (2000)	88.8 (2007)	93.5	87.1	1.1 (2007)	90.0	91.8	1.0 (2007)	
Turkmenistan	98.1 (2000)	99.1 (2006)	98.8	99.3	1.0 (2006)	98.0	97.6	1.0 (2006)	
Uzbekistan	94.9 (1996)	99.0 (2006)	99.1	99.0	1.0 (2006)	98.0	99.2	1.0 (2006)	
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	69.7 (1992)	91.0 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	89.8 (1998)	99.5 (2006)	99.6	99.2	1.0 (2008)	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	25.7 (1994)	51.2 (2007)	71.1	45.8	1.6 (2007)	30.4	83.2	2.7 (2007)	
Bhutan	51.0 (2000)	88.0 (2007)	93.4	86.0	1.1 (2007)	...	...	...
India	61.9 (1993)	75.2 (2008)	87.1	70.6	1.2 (2008)	...	...	...
Maldives	81.0 (2001)	99.1 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	15.4 (1991)	43.7 (2006)	84.6	37.5	2.3 (2006)	17.7	84.1	4.8 (2006)	
Sri Lanka	80.2 (1993)	99.4 (2007)	99.5	99.4	1.0 (2007)	99.0	99.6	1.0 (2007)	
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	100.0 (1994)	99.0 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	34.3 (1998)	69.3 (2005)	79.2	67.7	1.2 (2005)	55.2	90.3	1.6 (2005)	
Indonesia	76.3 (1991)	93.3 (2007)	97.7	90.1	1.1 (2007)	82.2	99.2	1.2 (2007)	
Lao PDR	26.5 (2001)	35.1 (2006)	76.2	27.1	2.8 (2006)	16.3	87.6	5.4 (2006)	
Malaysia	73.6 (2003)	78.8 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	75.8 (1997)	79.8 (2007)	90.5	76.4	1.2 (2007)	...	...	...
Philippines	83.1 (1993)	91.1 (2008)	94.2	88.1	1.1 (2008)	77.1	98.3	1.3 (2008)	
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	85.9 (1996)	99.1 (2009)	97.8	97.8	1.0 (2006)	96.0	99.5	1.0 (2009)	
Viet Nam	70.6 (1997)	90.8 (2006)	98.0	88.6	1.1 (2006)	68.5	98.8	1.4 (2006)	
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	100.0 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	100.0 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	88.0 (1994)	100.0 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	81.2 (2007)	94.4	56.9	1.7 (2007)	59.8	97.8	1.6 (2007)	
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	80.0 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	94.5 (2007)	...	...	...	95.3	93.6	1.0 (2007)
Palau	100.0 (2007)	100.0 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	77.5 (1996)	78.8 (2006)	93.4	76.4	1.2 (2006)	...	...	...
Samoa	...	93.0 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	73.9 (2007)	84.3	72.4	1.2 (2007)	64.0	81.8	1.3 (2007)	
Timor-Leste	70.9 (1997)	84.4 (2010)	78.5	55.3	1.4 (2003)	...	...	...
Tonga	...	99.0 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	97.4 (2007)	...	...	...	97.9	98.1	1.0 (2007)
Vanuatu	...	84.3 (2007)	87.4	83.7	1.0 (2007)	77.8	88.5	1.1 (2007)	
Developed Member Economies									
Australia	100.0 (1991)	98.3 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	95.0 (1994)	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011), UNICEF Childinfo Website (www.childinfo.org/index.html).

Table 3.3 **Gender Equality and Opportunity**

28 Gender Parity in Labor Force Participation, Aged 15 Years and Over (percentage) ^a			
	1990	2000	2009
Developing Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	38.6	37.1	39.2
Armenia	78.2	78.9	79.9
Azerbaijan	80.3	80.2	89.1
Georgia	76.4	74.0	74.6
Kazakhstan	79.9	84.8	86.1
Kyrgyz Republic	78.6	75.9	69.2
Pakistan	15.9	19.1	25.6
Tajikistan	73.2	66.6	73.4
Turkmenistan	80.4	82.1	84.4
Uzbekistan	79.0	82.3	82.2
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	86.0	84.8	84.5
Hong Kong, China	59.3	67.5	75.8
Korea, Rep. of	64.2	66.6	69.6
Mongolia	81.8	84.6	86.7
Taipei, China	60.2	66.3	74.7
South Asia			
Bangladesh	69.2	63.6	71.1
Bhutan	67.2	51.2	75.7
India	40.4	40.1	40.4
Maldives	40.1	52.5	74.2
Nepal	61.9	73.7	78.8
Sri Lanka	47.2	47.4	45.6
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam ^b	54.7	70.0	79.8
Cambodia	92.6	89.2	85.9
Indonesia	61.8	59.4	60.5
Lao PDR	96.8	97.7	98.5
Malaysia	53.4	54.8	56.1
Myanmar	79.3	76.6	74.2
Philippines	57.3	59.5	62.7
Singapore	64.0	66.5	71.1
Thailand	86.3	81.3	81.1
Viet Nam	90.1	89.9	89.4
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	66.7 (1996)	80.4 (2001)	84.4 (2006)
Fiji, Rep. of	34.8	49.7	49.4
Kiribati	...	88.4	78.7 (2005)
Marshall Islands	53.4 (1999)	51.7	51.6 (2007)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	53.0 (1994)	74.6	...
Nauru	...	...	...
Palau	77.1 (1995)	77.6	77.6 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	96.2	96.7	96.5
Samoa	52.0	51.4	50.3
Solomon Islands	50.7	49.4	48.4
Timor-Leste	70.6	69.9	71.2
Tonga	55.6	64.2	73.1
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Vanuatu	89.6	89.8	89.8
Developed Member Economies			
Australia	68.9	75.4	80.8
Japan	64.7	64.5	66.8
New Zealand	72.0	77.4	81.7

a Gender parity is measured as the ratio of female labor force participation rate to male labor force participation rate.

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

Sources: ADB estimates based on data from Key Indicators of the Labour Market (ILO 2011); Secretariat of the Pacific Community website (www.spc.int/prism); for Taipei, China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

Table 3.3 **Gender Equality and Opportunity**

29 Percentage of Seats held by Women in National Parliament			
	1990	2000	2011
Developing Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	3.7	27.3 (2006)	27.7
Armenia	35.6	3.1	9.2
Azerbaijan	12.0 (1997)	12.0	16.0
Georgia	6.8 (1997)	7.2	6.5
Kazakhstan	13.4 (1997)	10.4	17.8
Kyrgyz Republic	1.4 (1997)	1.4	23.3
Pakistan	10.1	2.3 (1999)	22.2
Tajikistan	2.8 (1997)	2.8	19.0
Turkmenistan	26.0	26.0	16.8
Uzbekistan	6.0 (1997)	6.8	22.0
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	21.3	21.8	21.3
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	2.0	3.7	14.7
Mongolia	24.9	7.9	3.9
Taipei, China	...	...	...
South Asia			
Bangladesh	10.3	9.1	18.6
Bhutan	2.0	2.0	8.5
India	5.0	9.0	10.8
Maldives	6.3	6.0 (2001)	6.5
Nepal	6.1	5.9	33.2
Sri Lanka	4.9	4.9	5.3
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...
Cambodia	5.8 (1997)	8.2	21.1
Indonesia	12.4	8.0 (2001)	18.0
Lao PDR	6.3	21.2	25.2
Malaysia	5.1	10.4 (2001)	9.9
Myanmar	...	...	4.3
Philippines	9.1	12.4	22.1
Singapore	4.9	4.3	23.4
Thailand	2.8	5.6	13.3
Viet Nam	17.7	26.0	25.8
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	6.0 (1995)	8.0 (2001)	12.5 (2009)
Fiji, Rep. of	4.3 (1997)	11.3	8.5 (2006)
Kiribati	-	4.9	4.3
Marshall Islands	...	3.0 (2001)	3.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	- (1997)	-	-
Nauru	5.6	-	-
Palau	- (1997)	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	1.8	0.9
Samoa	-	8.2	4.1
Solomon Islands	-	2.0	-
Timor-Leste	...	26.1 (2003)	29.2
Tonga	-	- (2001)	3.6
Tuvalu	7.7	-	-
Vanuatu	4.3	-	3.8
Developed Member Economies			
Australia	6.1	22.4	24.7
Japan	1.4	4.6	11.3
New Zealand	14.4	29.2	33.6

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

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011), Women in National Parliament Online (IPU 2011), Pacific Regional Information System (SPC 2010).

Policy Pillar 3: Social Safety Nets

High and sustained economic growth—the first policy pillar of an inclusive growth strategy is important to bring people out of poverty. At the same time, allocating resources for social safety nets are essential to protect the very poor and the vulnerable populations from the various risks and shocks of life such as transitory livelihood and health shocks. Therefore, policies that establish social safety nets are an essential pillar of an inclusive growth strategy. Across developing Asia and the Pacific, social protection coverage is very low. Social safety nets and protection are expected to increase as countries become richer and governments can afford resources for social assistance to protect the poor and the marginalized through programs for labor markets, social insurance (such as for pensioners, health insurance, disability benefits), etc.

What are the proposed indicators?

Three indicators are proposed:

- Social protection and labor rating,
- Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of government expenditure on health, and
- Government expenditure on social security and welfare as percentage of total government expenditure.

Quantitative indicators that provide a good measure of social safety nets and social protection from official statistics are usually lacking. The first indicator, social protection and labor rating, is compiled by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as one of the 17 criteria under its annual Country Performance Assessment (CPA)¹ exercise. This criterion assesses government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, help the poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people. Interventions include social safety net programs, pension and old age savings programs, protection of basic labor standards, labor market regulations, etc. The second indicator refers to the government's health expenditures on social security schemes and other schemes of compulsory health insurance. The data for the indicator are available from national health accounts. The third indicator consists of expenditures by government to provide benefits

1 The CPA assesses policy and institutional framework for promoting poverty reduction, sustainable growth, and effective use of ADB's concessional assistance. ADB uses the International Development Association (IDA) country policy and institutional assessment guidelines and questionnaire which, provides 16 criteria to assess each country's performance based on the (i) quality of its macroeconomic management, (ii) coherence of its structural policies, (iii) degree to which its policies and institutions promote equity and inclusion, (iv) quality of its governance and public sector management. One of the criteria under social inclusion and equity is social protection and labor. For details refer ADB website: <http://www.adb.org/ADF/cpa.asp>. For IDA guidelines and questionnaire used for the country policy and institutional assessment, refer the World Bank website: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/73153-1181752621336/CPIA09CriteriaB.pdf>

in cash or in kind to persons who are sick, fully or partially disabled, of old age, survivors, families and children, or unemployed, among others. The data for the last indicator are available from official statistics.

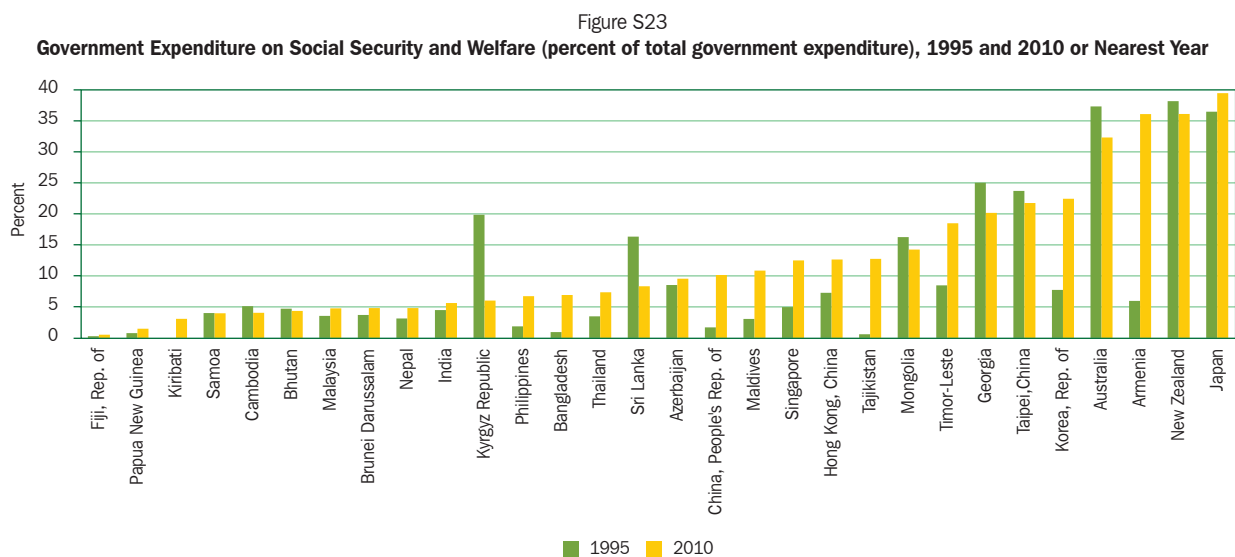
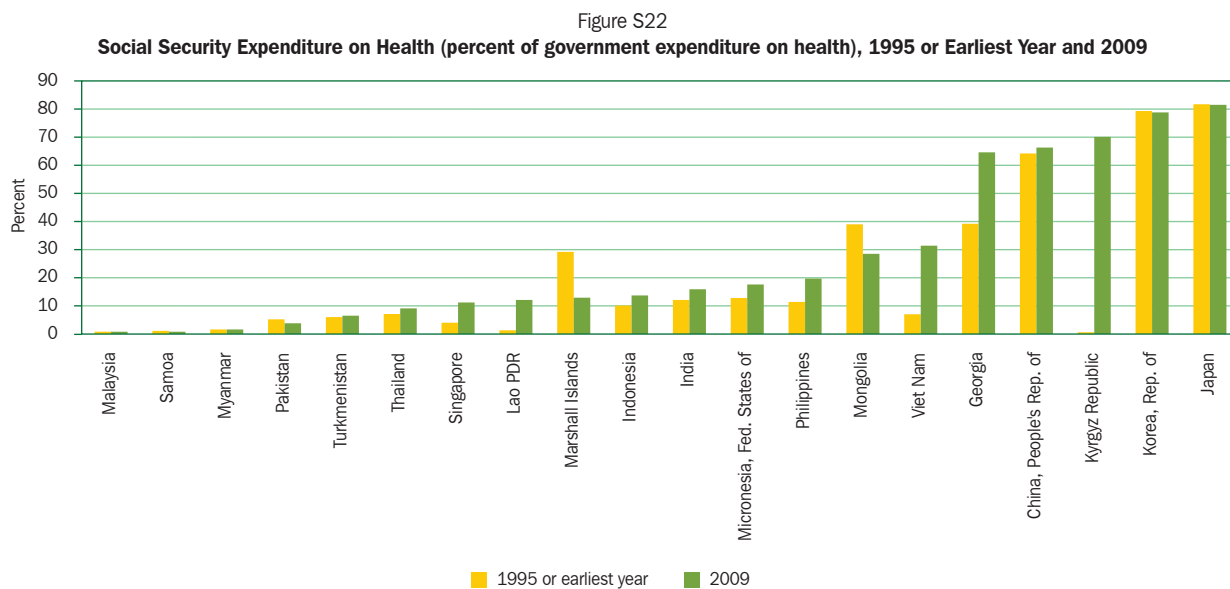
Trends in Economies

The social protection and labor ratings range from a rating of "1" corresponding to a very weak performance, to a rating of "6" for a very strong performance. For year 2010, the ratings are available for 28 developing member economies including 12 Pacific island economies. In 2010, these ratings were from a low of 2.0 in Federated States of Micronesia and 2.5 in Afghanistan, Solomon Islands, and Tonga, to a high of 4.5 in Georgia and Viet Nam and 5.0 in Armenia.

The government's health expenditures on social security schemes and other schemes of compulsory health insurance as a percent to total government expenditure on health are high in the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Kyrgyz Republic. These ranged from about 64.6% in Georgia to 81.5% in Japan in 2009. In most other countries for which data are available, these percentages were below 20%. Countries with expenditures below 5% included Malaysia, the Maldives, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Samoa.

Government expenditure on social security and welfare is low in most countries of the Asia and Pacific region, as social safety nets have not been developed except in a few countries. These expenditures range from a low of 0.5% in the Republic of Fiji to a high of 32.3% in Australia and 39.5% in Japan, in 2010. Other economies with relatively high expenditures on social security in 2010 include Armenia (36%), the Republic of Korea and Taipei, China (both 22%), and Georgia (20%). Out of 28 countries, 17 had percentages below 10% in 2010. However, social security and welfare expenditures account for a rising share of government expenditure in several countries. Between 2000 and 2010 (or nearest years), the share in Timor-Leste increased by 10 percentage points, in Singapore by 9 percentage points, in the Maldives by 8 percentage points, in the Republic of Korea by 7 percentage points, and in the People's Republic of China by 5 percentage points. In Armenia, the ratio went up from about 10% in 2000 to 36% in 2010, matching the developed economies of Australia and Japan in the region. Overall, social security and welfare expenditures as shares of government expenditures tended to rise.

The classification of functions of government provides a good framework to provide expenditures on different forms of social protection including cash and benefits in kind for the socially excluded such as the destitute, low-income earners, and indigenous people. Such disaggregated data are usually not available, and collection of these statistics is encouraged.



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 4.

Table 4 **Social Safety Nets**

	30 Social Protection and Labor Rating ^a		31 Social Security Expenditure on Health (percent of government expenditure on health)			32 Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare (percent of total expenditure) ^b		
	2005	2010	1995	2000	2009	1995	2000	2010
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	5.0	...	...	...	6.0 (1996)	9.8	36.1
Azerbaijan	3.5	...	...	...	...	8.5	18.2	9.5
Georgia	...	4.5	39.2	44.3	64.6	25.0	26.3	20.2
Kazakhstan	...	...	13.7 (1996)	19.4 (1998)	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	3.5	4.0	0.6 (1997)	10.0	70.1	19.9	10.1	6.0
Pakistan	3.0	3.0	5.2	5.8	3.8	...	...	...
Tajikistan ^c	3.0	3.5	...	...	...	0.6	12.3	12.7 (2009)
Turkmenistan	...	...	6.0 (1996)	6.5	6.5	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3.5	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	64.2	57.2	66.3	1.7	4.7	10.1
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	10.1	12.6
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	79.3	77.3	78.8	7.7	15.2	22.4
Mongolia	3.5	4.0	39.0	24.5	28.5	16.3	17.7	14.2 (2007)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	23.7	25.3	21.8 (2009)
South Asia								
Bangladesh	4.0	4.0	...	...	...	0.9	1.3	2.9 (2008)
Bhutan	3.5	4.0	...	...	...	...	4.7 (2002)	4.3
India	...	...	12.1	16.9	15.9	4.5 (1999)	4.2	5.6 (2008)
Maldives	3.5	3.5	...	...	3.6 (2008)	3.1	2.8	10.9
Nepal	3.0	4.0	...	...	...	3.1	5.4	4.8
Sri Lanka	3.5	3.5	...	...	...	16.3	10.8	8.3
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.6	4.8 (2004)
Cambodia	2.5	3.5	...	...	...	5.1	2.4	4.0
Indonesia	3.5	...	10.1	6.2	13.7	...	...	...
Lao PDR	3.5	3.5	1.3	1.4	12.1	...	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	0.8	0.6	0.8	3.5	3.7	4.8
Myanmar	...	...	1.6	3.1	1.6	...	...	...
Philippines	...	...	11.4	14.7	19.7	1.9	3.9	6.7
Singapore	...	...	4.0	4.8	11.2	5.0	3.5	12.5 (2009)
Thailand	...	...	7.1	9.4	9.1	3.5	5.6	7.4
Viet Nam	4.0	4.5	7.0	19.7	31.4	...	...	...
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.4	0.5
Kiribati	3.0	3.0	...	...	...	0.0	1.7	3.1
Marshall Islands	3.0	3.0	29.2	35.0	12.9	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.5	2.0	12.8	21.4	17.6	...	...	...
Nauru	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3.0	3.0	...	...	...	0.8	1.7	1.5 (2002)
Samoa	4.0	3.5	1.1	1.0 (1999)	0.8	4.0	4.5	4.0
Solomon Islands	2.0	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	8.5 (2007)	18.5 (2009)
Tonga	2.5	2.5	...	...	...	2.5	4.6	...
Tuvalu	3.5	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.5	3.0	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2 (2004)
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	37.3 (1999)	36.6	32.3
Japan	...	...	81.7	80.9	81.5	36.5	36.8	39.5 (2009)
New Zealand	...	...	...	9.7 (2004)	11.2	38.2	39.4	36.1 (2004)

a A rating of "1" corresponds to a very weak performance, and a "6" rating to a very strong performance.

b Data refer to central government, except for the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.

c From 2000 onward, data on social security and welfare include defense.

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

Sources: Country Performance Assessment Annual Report (ADB 2011, www.adb.org/ADF/cpa.asp), Global Health Observatory (World Health Organization 2011), economy sources.

Good Governance and Institutions

Evidence of a positive association between governance and institutions on one hand, and income and growth on the other, is growing. A two-way link between the two has also been recognized.¹ Good governance traditions and strong institutions establish accountability, rule of law, government effectiveness, and quality of public services, and controls corruption. Good governance will ensure that public funds are used efficiently and with accountability and all people, including the poor and the marginalized, are able to access the opportunities. It also promotes expansion of private sector investments leading to the creation of more jobs and opportunities in the economy.

What are the proposed indicators?

Measurable indicators that show the state of governance and institutions from official statistics are not available. The following three indicators are selected.

- Voice and accountability,
- Government effectiveness, and
- Corruption perceptions index.

The first two indicators (or ratings) are sourced from the World Bank's World Governance Indicators, while the third indicator is the corruption perceptions index sourced from a private research organization, Transparency International. All the three indicators are based on perception surveys of firms, households, nongovernment organizations, and multilateral organizations. The ratings for the first two in the standard normal units of the World Governance Indicators range from -2.5 to +2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes. The corruption perceptions index of Transparency International gives a score from 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (very clean). It may be noted that these are perceptions-based indexes and caution needs to be exercised in comparing the indicators across time for a country and across countries. Being perceptions-based, there is a subjective element in the perceived assessments and small differences in the point estimates across economies or time should be interpreted with caution. Associated standard error and confidence interval along with sources of data should be considered.²

“Voice and accountability” captures perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression. “Government effectiveness” captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil services and the degree of independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. “Corruption perceptions index” measures the degree to which public sector corruption is perceived to exist in a country on a scale from 10 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt).

Governance Rating in Economies

The indicator for “voice and accountability” for 2009 was less than zero for 30 out of 45 countries with the lowest ratings (between -1.9 and -2.2) assigned to Myanmar, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, and the highest (between 1.1 and 1.3) assigned to four Pacific island countries—Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, and Palau. By comparison, Japan's rating was 1.0, Australia's 1.4, and New Zealand's 1.5.

The indicator for “government effectiveness” for 2009 was less than zero for 33 out of 45 economies with the lowest ratings (between -1.4 and -1.9) assigned to Afghanistan, Marshall Islands, and Myanmar and the highest assigned to both Singapore (2.2) and Hong Kong, China (1.8). For comparison, Japan's rating was 1.3, Australia's 1.7, and New Zealand's 1.9.

The “corruption perceptions index” for 2010 was below 5 for 32 out of 41 economies, with the lowest ratings of 1.4 assigned to Afghanistan and Myanmar. Only nine economies (including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand) had scores above 5, with highest score of 9.3 assigned to New Zealand and Singapore. Other economies with ratings of 8.0 or higher were Australia and Hong Kong, China, with Japan close at 7.8.

1 Zhuang, et.al. 2010. Governance and Institutional Quality and the Links with Growth and Inequality. In J. Zhuang, ed. *Poverty, Inequality, and Inclusive Growth in Asia: Measurement, Policy Issues, and Country Studies*. Manila: Asian Development Bank.

2 For details on methodology, data sources, interpretation, etc. refer to (i) Kaufmann, Daniel, Aart Kraay, and Massimo Mastruzzi. 2010. The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues (September 2010). *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper* No. 5430. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1682130>; (ii) Worldwide Governance Indicators website at <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>, and (iii) Transparency International website: http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi

Figure S24
Government Effectiveness, 2009

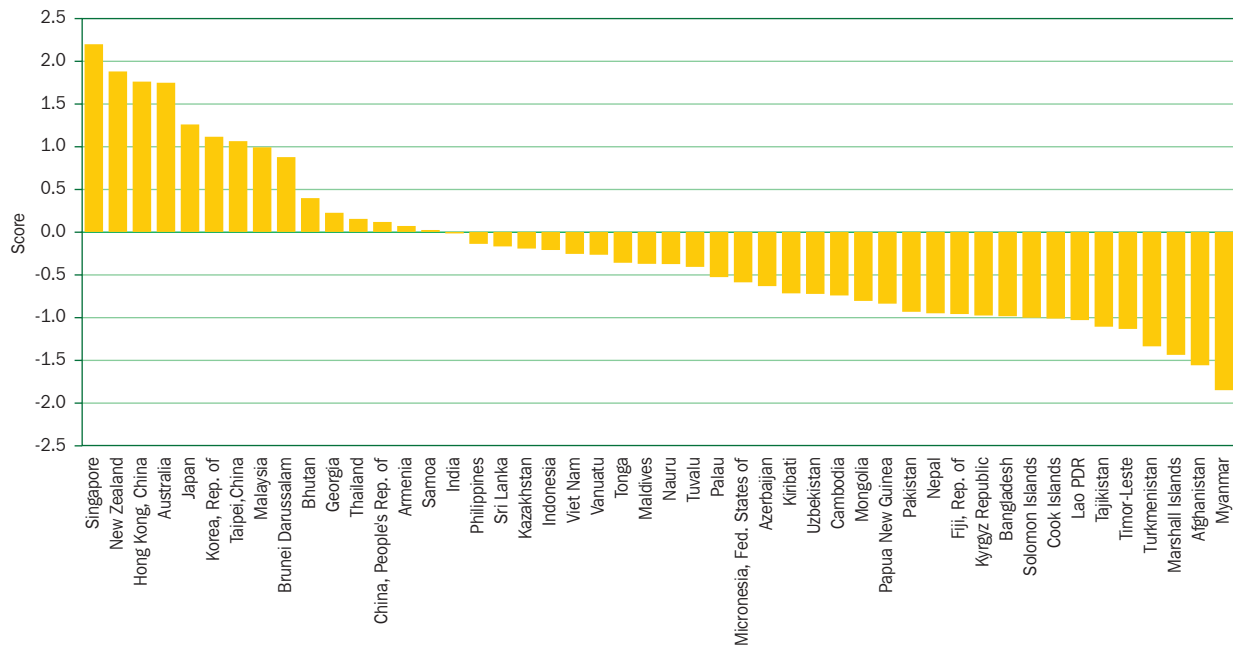
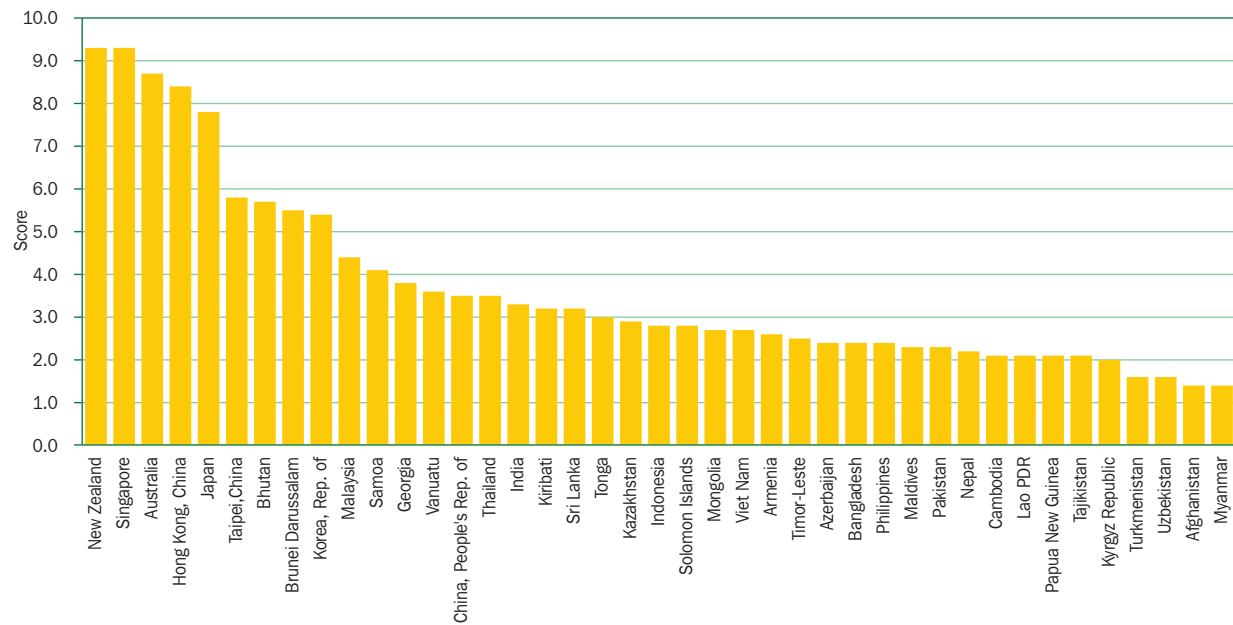


Figure S25
Corruption Perceptions Index, 2010



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Source: Table 5.

Table 5 **Good Governance and Institutions**

	33 Voice and Accountability ^a		34 Government Effectiveness ^a		35 Corruption Perceptions Index ^b	
	1996	2009	1996	2009	2009	2010
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	-1.8	-1.4	-2.3 (1998)	-1.6	1.3	1.4
Armenia	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	2.7	2.6
Azerbaijan	-1.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.6	2.3	2.4
Georgia	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	4.1	3.8
Kazakhstan	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-0.2	2.7	2.9
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4	-1.0	1.9	2.0
Pakistan	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.9	2.4	2.3
Tajikistan	-1.7	-1.3	-1.5	-1.1	2.0	2.1
Turkmenistan	-1.8	-2.1	-1.1	-1.3	1.8	1.6
Uzbekistan	-1.5	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	1.7	1.6
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	-1.7	-1.7	0.0	0.1	3.6	3.5
Hong Kong, China	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.8	8.2	8.4
Korea, Rep. of	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	5.5	5.4
Mongolia	0.5	-0.0	-0.2	-0.8	2.7	2.7
Taipei, China	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	5.6	5.8
South Asia						
Bangladesh	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	2.4	2.4
Bhutan	-1.4	-0.6	0.6 (1998)	0.4	5.4	5.7
India	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.0	3.4	3.3
Maldives	-1.1	-0.1	0.9 (1998)	-0.4	2.5	2.3
Nepal	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5 (1998)	-1.0	2.3	2.2
Sri Lanka	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	3.1	3.2
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^c	-1.1	-0.8	1.0	0.9	5.5	5.5
Cambodia	-1.0	-0.9	-1.3	-0.7	2.0	2.1
Indonesia	-1.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	2.8	2.8
Lao PDR	-1.1	-1.7	-0.7 (1998)	-1.0	2.0	2.1
Malaysia	-0.3	-0.5	0.9	1.0	4.5	4.4
Myanmar	-2.1	-2.2	-1.2	-1.9	1.4	1.4
Philippines	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	2.4	2.4
Singapore	-0.2	-0.4	2.0	2.2	9.2	9.3
Thailand	0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.2	3.4	3.5
Viet Nam	-1.5	-1.5	-0.2	-0.3	2.7	2.7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	-0.3	0.1 (2000)	-1.0	...	...
Fiji, Rep. of	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2 (1998)	-1.0	...	...
Kiribati	1.2	0.7	-0.6 (1998)	-0.7	2.8	3.2
Marshall Islands	1.3	1.1	-0.4 (1998)	-1.4	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.1	1.1	-0.4 (1998)	-0.6	...	...
Nauru	1.1	1.1	-0.6 (2007)	-0.4	...	...
Palau	1.2	1.3	-0.6 (2008)	-0.5	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	2.1	2.1
Samoa	0.7	0.5	0.4 (1998)	0.0	4.5	4.1
Solomon Islands	1.1	0.2	-0.8 (1998)	-1.0	2.8	2.8
Timor-Leste	0.1 (2000)	0.1	-0.8 (2002)	-1.1	2.2	2.5
Tonga	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3 (1998)	-0.4	3.0	3.0
Tuvalu	1.5	0.8	0.5 (2000)	-0.4	...	...
Vanuatu	0.5	0.6	-0.4 (1998)	-0.3	3.2	3.6
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	8.7	8.7
Japan	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	7.7	7.8
New Zealand	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.9	9.4	9.3

a Figures expressed in standard normal units of the governance indicator, ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.

b Scores relate to perceptions of the degree of corruption and ranges from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt).

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

Sources: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI 1996–2010, info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp), Transparency International (2011).

Definitions

The indicator definitions are the standard definitions used by the data source agencies such as Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO); Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset; International Energy Agency (IEA); International Labour Organisation (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); International Road Federation (IRF); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Transparency International (TI); United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); the World Bank; and World Health Organization (WHO). The indicators are grouped according to the framework of inclusive growth indicators. In some instances, the indicators themselves, rather than their growth rates or ratios to another indicator, are defined.

Framework	Inclusive Growth Indicators	Definition
Poverty and Inequality (Income and Nonincome)		
1.1 Income Poverty and Inequality	1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line.
	2 Proportion of population living below \$2 a day at 2005 PPP \$	Percentage of the population living on less than \$2 a day at 2005 international prices.
	3 Ratio of income/consumption of the top 20% to bottom 20%	Income/consumption share that accrues to the richest 20% of the population divided by the income/consumption share of the lowest 20% of the population.
1.2 Nonincome Poverty and Inequality	4 Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)	Average years of total schooling is the average years of education completed among people aged 15–24 (youth) and 25 and over (adults).
	5 Prevalence of underweight children under- 5 years of age	Percentage of children aged 0–59 months whose weight for age are less than 2 standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population.
	6 Under-5 mortality rate	Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
Pillar One: High Efficient and Sustained Growth to Create Productive Jobs and Economic Opportunity		
2.1 Economic Growth and Employment	7 Growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP \$)	Average annual growth rate of GDP per capita based on PPP in constant 2005 international \$.
	8 Growth rate of average per capita income/consumption in 2005 PPP \$ (lowest quintile, highest quintile and total)	Average annual rate of growth of mean income/consumption per person in 2005 PPP per unit time.
	9 Employment rate	Proportion of a country’s youth (aged 15–24 years) and working-age population (aged 15 years and over) that is employed.
	10 Elasticity of total employment to total GDP (employment elasticities)	Average percentage point change in employment for a given employed population group (total, female, male) associated with a 1 percentage point change in output over a selected period.
	11 Number of own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried workers	<p>Wage and salaried workers (employees) are those workers who hold the type of jobs defined as “paid employment jobs,” where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.</p> <p>Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a “self-employment jobs” (i.e., jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them.</p> <p>Contributing family workers are those workers who hold “self-employment jobs” as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.</p>
2.2 Key Infrastructure Endowments	12 Per capita consumption of electricity	Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.
	13 Percentage of paved roads	Percentage of paved roads to total roads. Paved roads are roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete or with cobblestones.
	14 Number of cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people	A mobile cellular telephone subscription refers to the subscription to a public mobile cellular telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. The number includes postpaid and prepaid subscriptions and analogue and digital cellular systems. This also includes subscriptions to IMT-2000 (Third Generation, 3G) networks.
	15 Depositors with other depository corporations per 1,000 adults	Other depository corporations comprise of commercial banks and other deposit takers. These include all resident financial corporations and quasi-corporations (except the central bank) that are mainly engaged in financial intermediation and that issue liabilities included in the national definition of broad money.

Pillar Two: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity		
3.1 Access and Inputs to Education and Health	16 School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)	The total number of years of schooling that a child of a certain age can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular age is equal to the current enrollment ratio for that age.
	17 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary)	Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at the primary level of education in a given school year.
	18 Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds	Child immunization measures the percentage of children aged 12–23 months who received vaccinations before 12 months or at any time before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DTP) after receiving three doses of vaccine.
	19 Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population	Number of medical doctors (physicians), including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, nursing, and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population
	20 Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure	Government expenditure on education (consists of expenditure by government to provide education services at all levels) expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure.
	21 Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure	Government expenditure on health (consists of expenditure by government to provide medical products, appliances, and equipment; outpatient services; hospital services; public health services; among others) expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure.
3.2 Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services	22 Percentage of population with access to electricity	Number of people with access to electricity as a percentage of total population.
	23 Share of population using solid fuels for cooking purposes	Percentage of the population that relies on solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking purposes only. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, agricultural residues, dung, and coal.
	24 Percentage of population using improved drinking water sources	Percentage of the population using improved drinking water sources (including household water connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and bottled water).
	25 Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities	Percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material that covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines.
3.3 Gender Equality and Opportunity	26 Gender parity in primary, secondary, and tertiary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardize the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the gender parity index of the gross enrollment ratio for each level of education is used.
	27 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)	Refers to the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period.
	28 Gender parity in labor force participation	Ratio of the labor force participation rate of female to male. Labor force participation rate is the percentage of the labor force to the working-age population. The labor force is the sum of those employed and persons who are seeking employment.
	29 Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament	Number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.
Pillar Three: Social Safety Nets		
	30 Social protection and labor rating	Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, help those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people.
	31 Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of government expenditure on health	Level of social security funds expressed as a percentage of general government expenditure on health.
	32 Government expenditure on social security and welfare as percentage of total government expenditure	Government expenditure on social security and welfare (consists of expenditure by government to provide benefits in cash or in kind to persons who are sick, fully or partially disabled, of old age, survivors, or unemployed, among others) expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure.
Good Governance and Institutions		
	33 Voice and accountability	Perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.
	34 Government effectiveness	Perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.
	35 Corruption perceptions index	The Corruption Perceptions Index of Transparency International ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. Corruption is defined as the abuse of public office for private gain. The index is a composite index drawing on corruption-related data from expert and business surveys carried out by a variety of independent and reputable institutions. The index reflects views from around the world, including those of experts who are living in the countries evaluated. Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).