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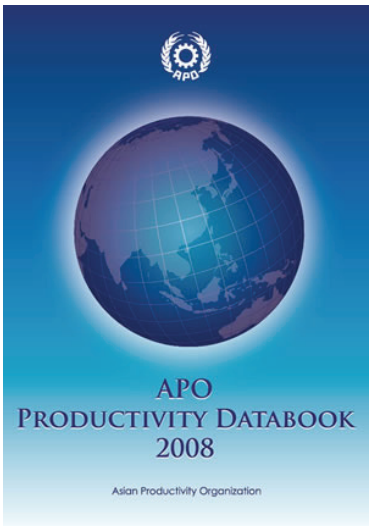

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Asian Productivity Organization

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to present the 2008 edition of the *APO Productivity Databook*. This edition marks a clear departure from the methodology and approach used in the previous ones. Time series analyses and cross-country comparisons are now at the heart of the data presented. This has enabled assessments of the recent progress made by APO member countries in the context of past trends and indicative benchmarks, and hence offers a fresh perspective on regional development and growth. With a firmer grasp of the role and sources of labor productivity growth, it is hoped that this publication will serve as an informative guide for national policymakers and respective national productivity organizations in identifying priorities among development goals and planning further projects that address their specific needs.

This publication is the tangible achievement of the APO Productivity Databook Project, recently re-embarked as a response to the increasing awareness among member countries of the importance of internationally harmonized productivity data. During the project, many data-related problems were surmounted to bring this publication into fruition. This *APO Productivity Databook 2008* therefore marks a milestone in the APO's plan to improve and expand the productivity data and analyses available to member countries.

This publication would not have been feasible if not for the contributions of all 19 national experts who provided the original national data. Gratitude is also extended to the team of productivity specialists-cum-authors of this publication at the Keio Economic Observatory: Professor Koji Nomura, Ms. Eunice Y. M. Lau, and Mr. Hideyuki Mizobuchi. They worked painstakingly to ensure internal and international consistency of data and made significant contributions to advancing our data analysis and methodology. I hope that readers will enjoy referencing this publication and find multiple uses for it.

Shigeo Takenaka
Secretary-General

Tokyo, March 2008

1 INTRODUCTION

In today's world, most economies are interrelated through supply chains, trade, capital flows, and migration. With the flow of goods and services and factor inputs, a diffusion of embodied technology, knowledge, and skills occur across countries, thus facilitating economic growth and labor productivity. As such, an international perspective is always helpful to our understanding of countries' economic performances, especially in the case of small and open economies. Through international comparisons, widespread global or regional economic trends can be distinguished from factors unique to individual economies, and benchmark performances can be identified and analyzed to focus on potential applications. In this manner, international comparisons highlight the ways countries are able to learn from and co-operate with each other.

1.1 Productivity Measurement at the APO

The Asian Productivity Organization (APO) is a regional intergovernmental organization, established in May 1961 as part of a productivity initiative to drive greater economic development in the Asia and Pacific region. The current APO membership comprises Bangladesh, Cambodia, Republic of China (hereafter ROC), Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran (hereafter Iran), Japan, Republic of Korea (hereafter Korea), Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

It works through a network of National Productivity Organizations (NPOs) that are designated as official liaison bodies to implement APO projects and propel national productivity movement in their own countries. Serving as a think tank and regional adviser for its 20 member countries, the APO, through its secretariat based in Tokyo, conducts research and surveys to identify common needs in the drive towards productivity so as to develop appropriate action plans that support its member countries' efforts in economic development via productivity enhancement. Another key function of the APO, among others, is to disseminate information and knowledge on productivity tools and methodologies across the region through seminars, conferences, workshops, and study meetings.

In order to fulfill these critical functions, the APO in 2001 began to compile productivity data and related indicators on its member countries. From this work came the report *APO Asia-Pacific Productivity Data and Analysis 2001* (2001), which contained the data for economic and social indicators with analyses supplied by national experts. Subsequent reports were published annually to 2004. This publication, *APO Productivity Databook 2008*, is a successor to the previous series, but it marks in some aspects an important transition in the work of APO on productivity measurement. First, the focus of the current APO Labor Productivity Databook Project has shifted from individual country reports to international and regional comparative analyses. Second, it provides a long-term perspective by presenting labor productivity performance in the Asian countries for the three decades since 1975.

Over the past decade, the importance and necessity of constructing internationally harmonized measures of productivity have been clearly recognized worldwide, as represented in the publication of the OECD manuals on measuring productivity (2001a) and capital services (2001b and the revised edition, forthcoming), and in the establishment of multi-country productivity databases such as the OECD Productivity Database (Schreyer et al., 2003) and the EUKLEMS (2007). Both the APO Secretariat and its member countries fully appreciate the necessity for better comparable measures of productivity. In response, the APO has overhauled its endeavor for the APO Labor Productivity Databook project in tandem with the idea of a more comprehensive research project on productivity database construction. As a result, an independent project, the APO Productivity Database (PDB) Project, was launched in the summer of 2007. The ultimate goal of the PDB Project is to examine the quality of national data in order to ensure their internal and cross-country consistency and to develop a productivity database using a harmonized methodology, particularly for measuring capital services and total factor productivity (TFP). As such, a synergy with the APO Labor Productivity Database Project would be an improvement over the existing APO questionnaire on productivity. The outputs and findings of the PDB Project will also be useful and complementary to the future publications of the *APO Productivity Databook* series.

Furthermore, the fundamental outputs from the two aforementioned APO projects on productivity measures, namely, the Labor Productivity Databook and PDB Project, are expected to be extensively used by NPOs for a strategic review of their roles

and functions. The APO has been making a great thrust on the development of NPOs by launching a special initiative for Development of NPOs, or in short the DON strategy. Under the DON strategy, NPOs are encouraged and supported in their development of strategic roadmaps for their functions and ways to relay effectively with the APO in regard to existing productivity issues and concerns prominent in their countries.

1.2 This Report: *APO Productivity Databook 2008*

The aim of the *APO Productivity Databook 2008* is to provide a regional perspective on economic and labor productivity performance among APO member countries and show how they compare with leading economies like the U.S. and EU. Comparisons are also made with the People's Republic of China (hereafter China), which is not an APO member. In this transitional period, measures and analysis for labor productivity provided in this publication are simple and basic due to data limitations. The data issues will be more thoroughly addressed and investigated in the PDB Project.

This project is directed and coordinated by Mukesh D. Bhattarai and Yasuko Asano of the Research and Planning Department (R&P), APO. The questionnaire to the national experts in the APO member countries was discussed at the Coordination Meeting held May 16 and 17, 2007, in Nepal. The data were provided by the national experts (listed below in Section 1.3) who participated in this Coordination Meeting. The submitted data were examined by the R&P as well as the Keio Economic Observatory (KEO), Keio University, under the care of Koji Nomura, who, in conjunction with Eunice Lau and Hideyuki Mizobuchi, prepared the text and tables for this publication.

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OVERVIEW & PERSPECTIVE

2 OVERVIEW

At any point in time, countries may be at different stages of economic development, which is characterized by two key economic indicators: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and the economic structure of the country under concern. Most Asian economies behave differently from the mature, leading economies of the world since, among other things, they are at different stages of economic development and still for the most part are catching up with this leading group. It is, therefore, possible to observe double-digit growth rates in some Asian countries that are several times higher than the norm observed in the developed world. However, the region's high growth performance is also accompanied by volatility as the fast pace of economic development exposes the countries' financial vulnerability while political instability is still a fact of life in some APO member countries. The time series therefore speaks of a history of economic shocks, some of which were external (e.g., the Asian financial crisis of 1997/8) whereas some were internal and confined to individual countries.

In understanding the relative performance of economies, GDP per capita can be broken down into two components: labor productivity and the labor utilization rate. For this report, labor productivity is defined as GDP per worker and the corresponding labor utilization rate is defined as the ratio of the number of workers to population. Growth in GDP per capita, therefore, can be explained by growth in labor productivity and/or in the labor utilization rate. Economies at an early stage of development generally have larger scopes for rapid growth in labor productivity and the labor utilization rate than do mature economies because, among other things, they can reap huge gains from economic restructuring.

An improvement in aggregate labor productivity is a combination of two effects. It could reflect productivity gains within the industry sectors (the intra-sectoral effect) and/or the extent of resource allocation taking place in the economy from low-productive industries to high-productive industries (the inter-sectoral effect). As the highly productive industries gain weight in the economy, they tilt the performance of the whole economy towards higher labor productivity.

For economies at an early stage of development, productivity gains from structural shifts could be highly significant. This brings us to the second key indicator of stages of economic development, namely the structure of the economy under concern. Historically, it is observed that economic development is necessarily coupled with resource and employment mobilization from a low-productive agricultural sector to a more productive manufacturing sector. Industrialization and urbanization are two processes that go hand-in-hand in economic development. As an economy further matures, it undergoes a process of de-industrialization and service industries become the dominant sector accounting for 70% or more of the economy.

The composition of an economy, therefore, not only indicates its stage of economic development at a given point in time; it also suggests the potential scope for labor productivity growth that has yet to be reaped. Studying the dynamics of structural shifts, or the lack thereof, over time also helps our understanding of countries' productivity performances already achieved.

International comparisons of performance levels are never a precise science and are fraught with measurement and data comparability issues. Caution must, therefore, be exercised in interpreting the results. Furthermore, data used in this report to compile various economic indicators for regional comparisons are as supplied by the national experts without the authors' adjustments. (See Section 5.2 for data sources.) While efforts have been made to ensure the internal consistency of the dataset for each country, thorough investigation regarding data quality, definitions, methodologies, and cross-country data comparability falls into the remit of the PDB Project and has not been conducted for this report due to time constraints. In addressing this shortcoming, caution has been exercised in the construction of analysis in this report and conclusions drawn are cross-referenced against other similar studies. The magnitude of economic indicators and differences, however, could be subject to a higher degree of data uncertainty.

Bearing in mind these caveats, the main findings from our analysis are as follows:

- After adjusting for the differences in purchasing power, the combined PPP-GDP of APO19 countries is similar to that of the U.S. and to the EU15. APO19 caught up with the U.S. in size in 1993. If China is included, then the size of the Asian economies in 2005 was nearly the size of the U.S. and EU15 combined.
- In 2000–2005, the Asian economy based on PPP-GDP grew faster than the U.S. economy by 3.5%

per annum. China was the dominant force behind this, accounting for 69.3% of the regional relative growth, followed by India, which accounted for 20.2%. Japan was the only country in Asia that grew more slowly than the U.S. during this period and was hence a drag on the region's relative growth against the U.S.

- In contrast to the rest of the world (i.e., the U.S. and EU15), which experienced a slowdown, growth in the Asian economy strengthened during the period 2000 to 2005 as compared with the period 1995 to 2000, from 4.7% to 6.0% per annum.
- China and India have been driving the regional economy over the past decade, with the former accounting for more than 50% of the regional growth and the latter for around 19%. There were faster growing economies in Asia during this time but their sizes were too small to make a significant impact on regional growth.
- In terms of per capita PPP-GDP, Asia still trails the level of the U.S. Per capita income in Japan, which topped the Asian countries in 2005, was only 75% that of the U.S. The relative per capita income in the Asian countries as a group has been stable at around 14% of the U.S. level over the past 25 years. The per capita income gap is still huge.
- In the past 25 years, the "Asian Tigers," namely Singapore, ROC, and Korea, have been catching up fast with the Asian leader, Japan, in terms of per capita income. While Singapore and the ROC have managed to close the gap completely, Korea, starting from a much lower level, still has a 30% gap with Japan.
- Breaking down per capita income into components of labor productivity and labor utilization, the former seems to explain more the diversity in the progress of the countries in closing the income gap. We observed that the Asian countries that caught up fast with the U.S. in per capita income were also rapidly closing the labor productivity gap with the U.S., and had both the highest and a rising labor utilization rate over the same period. For countries where there was no catch up or saw a decline in relative per capita income, it was their productivity performance that distinguished them.
- In the past decade, labor productivity growth also explained the majority of the per capita income growth in most Asian countries. Yet, the role played by employment rate should not be underestimated. In countries with positive labor productivity growth and a rising employment rate, the latter accounted for 30% of per capita income growth on average.
- Looking at the industry structure of the Asian economies, we find that the more an economy relies on its agricultural sector, the poorer the country is, as measured by the relative per capita income against the U.S. In other words, the lowest income group is associated with the largest agricultural sector and the highest income group with the smallest.
- We also find tentative evidence that each distinctive stage of economic development is associated with an industry sector. The lowest income group has the largest agricultural sector, whereas the highest income group has the largest service sector. The intermediate countries have the largest manufacturing sector.
- Looking at the long-term trend, evidence suggests that Asia is mobilizing out of agriculture. Almost all of the countries studied in this report display a declining long-term trend in the agricultural share of total value added, which has been accompanied by a downward trend in the share of total employment.
- Despite that, employment engaged in the agricultural sector in Asia as a whole still accounted for 45% of total employment in 2005. The agricultural sector is the only industry sector that has a higher share than justified by its value added share in all country groups (classified by income level). This suggests that the agricultural sector is still highly labor intensive and/or there is a high level of underemployment, both of which imply low labor productivity.
- Breaking down economic growth into industry origins, we see the dominance of manufacturing in some of the fastest growing Asian economies. In China, Korea, and Thailand, manufacturing accounted for 40% or more of the countries' respective economic growth between 1995 and 2005. But, on average, services play a more important role in driving growth. The relative contributions of manufacturing and services in Asian countries have changed little over the past decade, at 23% to 24% and 57%, respectively.
- Our findings affirm the divergence of growth patterns in China and India, with the former relying more on its manufacturing sector and the latter on its service sector to drive growth. In the past decade, while manufacturing was accounting for

47% to 48% of economic growth in China, services were accounting for more than 60% of economic growth in India.

- The past decade saw labor productivity growth in Asia accelerate from 4.5% on average per annum for the period 1995 to 2000, to 6.8% for the period 2000 to 2005. Looking at its industry origins, services accounted for 46% of labor productivity growth on average between 2000 and 2005, while manufacturing accounted for 36%. Agriculture had the smallest contribution at around 7%.
- Preliminary evidence suggests that service sector labor productivity growth in Asia has been largely driven by potential IT-using industries. The service sector is particularly prominent in India, accounting for just under 90% of labor productivity growth for the whole economy in the recent decade. Its service sector labor productivity was growing at 5.6% on average per annum for the period 2000 to 2005, of which 86% was accounted for by potential IT-using subsectors.
- In line with other countries' experiences, aggregate labor productivity in Asia has been predominantly driven by the intra-sectoral effect, that is productivity improvement within the industry sector. Even so, the inter-sectoral effect, which reflects changes in the allocation of production, can contribute up to 10.0% to labor productivity growth in Bangladesh, or it can be a drag on such growth by up to 9.9% in Iran.

Asia is a diverse regional economy within which countries have embarked on their own journeys of economic development at different times and at different paces. When taking a snapshot of cross-country comparisons of various economic indicators for recent years, we find that countries at different stages of economic development fall into natural groups by their broad similarities. Yet, nearly all are making concerted efforts to move away from agriculture as reflected in the long-term declining trend in total value added and total employment in the region. In the process, labor productivity has improved. Whether the origins are largely from manufacturing or services, perhaps for most of these countries it does not matter as much as the strong correlation between labor productivity growth and per capita income growth. The challenges that lie ahead for the fast-growing economies in Asia are, therefore, how best to manage their resources to sustain growth, and how best to share the benefits of economic growth more broadly, without derailing their economic development efforts.

The analyses we have conducted in this report are necessarily basic, limited by data availability and quality. To deepen our analyses, country-specific data will need to be both broadened and their quality improved. Inconsistent definitions and coverage of the same statistics will hinder meaningful performance comparisons across countries. Data harmonization is, therefore, an important step that requires significant effort and knowledge in constructing any international database. These issues will be addressed within the newly launched APO PDB Project.

3 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF ASIAN COUNTRIES AND REGION

3.1 Economic Scale and Growth

International comparisons of performance level require a common currency unit, and the U.S. dollar is most widely used for that purpose. Individual country currencies can be converted into a U.S. dollar equivalent using either market exchange rates or the rates that ensure purchasing power parities (PPPs) bilaterally between individual countries and the U.S. Market exchange rates are not preferred for international comparisons because they may not adequately reflect international price differences and are subject to short-term fluctuations unrelated to the real fundamentals of the economies under concern. Further discussion is provided in Box 2.

A bilateral PPP is a conversion rate that equalizes a country's price level for a comparable basket of expenditures with that in the U.S. (customarily the benchmark country). For some countries, the market exchange rates could hugely deviate from their PPPs. In turn, international rankings of performance level could differ a great deal depending on which conversion rates are being used.

Therefore, the difference between GDP and PPP-based GDP (hereafter PPP-GDP) in this publication is that the former uses the market exchange rates for currency conversion while the latter uses PPPs. The pictures painted by these two different measures cannot be more different. In 2005, all Asian countries had undervalued market exchange rates relative to their PPPs, except Japan which had a slightly overvalued market exchange rate. The extent of undervaluation for some of these countries was highly significant. International comparisons using market exchange rates therefore dwarf the size of these Asian economies.[1]

Table 1 presents the rankings of GDP at current market prices[2] for Asian countries in 1980, 2000, and 2005, in comparison with the U.S. and EU as a reference. Japan topped the rankings, followed by China[3] for all three years under comparison. In 2005, China's GDP was equivalent to 50.1% of Japan's GDP or 18.3% of the U.S. India ranked third with a GDP equivalent to only 17.7% that of Japan and very similar to that of Korea, which ranked fourth. The size of Asia's GDP[4] was only 80.8% that of the U.S. The GDP at current market prices for the APO19 and ASEAN8[5] were 62.5% and 7.0%, respectively.

The rankings, however, change dramatically when international price differences are properly accounted for. Table 2 presents the rankings of PPP-GDP at current prices for Asian countries in 1980, 2000, and 2005.[6] Based on PPP-GDP, China's economy nearly quadrupled and dominated the Asian region with a GDP double that of Japan and equivalent to 72.1% the size of the U.S. economy in 2005. This represents remarkable growth considering that in 1980, the Chinese economy was only 39.0% the size of the Japanese economy. India's economy is also more accurately reflected as 94.3%, instead of 17.7%, the size of the Japanese economy, and equivalent to 3.5

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1 See Box 1 for the International Comparison Program of PPP-based GDP in Asian countries and Box 2 for the methodology of estimating PPPs.

2 See Box 3 for the price concepts of GDP and the difference of coverage in GDP.

3 The growth of China has been a subject of controversy. Maddison (1998) has argued that China's growth rate was overestimated by 2.4% per annum during the period 1952 to 1995. However, official estimates have recently been revised upward to correct for an underestimation of the service sector for the period 1993 to 2004, while others continue to argue that growth of China is overstated as a result of an underestimation of price inflation. In this report, data for China are taken from the website of National Bureau of Statistics of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/), without the authors' own adjustments.

4 In this report, Asia is defined as the 19 APO member countries plus China (not including Hong Kong, which is a current APO member).

5 The ASEAN8 covers Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, not including Brunei and Myanmar.

6 The data source for the PPP estimates is the World Bank (2007). For details of their PPP program, see Box 1.

BOX 1. International Comparison Program in Asia

ICP (International Comparison Program) is a global statistical initiative that supports cross-country comparisons of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its components, using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) as a currency converter. ICP was first established in 1968 as a joint venture of the United Nations, University of Pennsylvania, and World Bank. The program began as a modest project to undertake comparisons in 10 countries in 1970. Further ICP rounds were conducted in 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990 (only partially), and 1993. By 1993, ICP had expanded as a truly global statistical program, covering all regions of the world with 118 countries participating. The latest round was for 2005. Published in 2007, it brought 147 countries from six regions under the ICP fold.

Given its coverage, ICP is one of the most comprehensive and complex international statistical undertakings today, involving the harmonization of methodologies, concepts, and definitions for price data collection, data validation, and estimation. Each participating country is required to provide national average prices for over 1,000 closely specified items, grouped under 155 categories or basic headings. Tremendous coordination efforts, with intensive consultations at every level, have gone into ensuring that the basket of items is comparable and representative, and that the compiled data are of comparable quality.

A program of such scale requires an effective governance structure. ICP is owned and managed by a consortium of national, regional, and international organizations, under the general auspices of the ICP Executive Board, which is accountable to the United Nations Statistical Commission. The Executive Board, consisting of primary stakeholders, provides leadership, determines strategic priorities and approves annual work programs and budgets. Under the Executive Board is the Global Office in the World Bank, which manages the day-to-day coordination of the program with five regional organizations providing the oversight of the countries in their regions. The regions are Africa (51 countries), Asia and the Pacific (23 countries), Western Asia (11 countries), the Commonwealth of Independent States (11 countries), and Latin America (10 countries). The global results include the five ICP regions plus the 43 Eurostat-OECD countries, which have their own comparisons program conducted by Eurostat and OECD independently from the global ICP management structure.

For the Asia and Pacific region, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the regional office that conducts the day-to-day management of ICP Asia Pacific through its ICP Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU). The Regional Advisory Board is responsible for setting regional goals, priorities and objectives, taking into consideration the statistical needs of regional agencies and countries. ICP Asia Pacific constructs PPP estimates for 22 countries plus Hong Kong, China, with the Hong Kong dollar as the base currency unit. It should be noted that Japan and Korea are not included in ICP Asia Pacific. Since they are also OECD member countries, they participated in the latest round of ICP through the Eurostat-OECD PPP program (OECD 2006a). For further information, see the ADB website (http://www.adb.org/statistics/icp/icp.asp).

BOX 2. Purchasing Power Parities: Concepts, Methods, and Interpretations

PPPs (Purchasing Power Parities) are used as currency converters in international comparisons of GDP and its components. Although market exchange rates could be used to convert national levels of economic indicators into a common currency unit for comparisons, they have serious drawbacks and can be misleading. On the one hand, market exchange rates are subject to short-term, and at times substantial, fluctuations from speculative capital movements and government intervention. As such, cross-country comparisons based on market exchange rates could appear arbitrary, depending on which period of market exchange rates are used. On the other hand, market exchange rates could be fixed or managed by policy in some countries. Therefore, the relative size of these countries will be partially determined by a policy parameter, not the underlying economic fundamentals. Furthermore, market exchange rates do not reflect the relative price differences between countries particularly in non-traded goods and services. Even within countries, price levels differ across components of GDP. PPP conversions, in contrast, address all these drawbacks. By establishing purchasing power equivalence, whereby one dollar purchases the same quantity of goods and services in all countries in the reference year, cross-country comparisons of economic aggregates based on PPPs are in terms of physical levels of output, free of price and exchange rate distortions.

Multilateral purchasing power parities are a form of exchange rates expressed in a base currency, customarily the U.S. dollar. They show the equivalent cost of a comparable basket of goods and services, worth US$1 in the U.S., in the national currencies of the respective countries. As such, international price differences are fully accounted for. To capture the fact that the levels of price differences vary between different items and parts of the economy, PPPs are prepared using relative prices for a very large number of comparable goods and services. Below is an outline of the steps used by ICP (discussed in Box 1) in constructing PPPs.

1. Specifying the common basket of goods and services for price collection

PPPs are computed by obtaining average ratios of average prices between countries for comparable items. The basket of goods and services consists of 1,000-plus closely specified items to represent GDP grouped into 155 expenditure categories called Basic Headings. Basic Headings are the lowest level at which expenditure weights can be provided. They also provide the framework for selecting the items for which national average prices will be computed. International comparisons require that the prices of the same product in different countries be compared. That is, ICP has to work with a single list of products that every country has to price. But each country has its own expenditure pattern, which means individual country lists of representative products will differ. The requirement of comparability therefore demands all participating countries to price some products that are representative of other countries but not their own and consequently the overall list may not be representative of any single country.

The process of drawing up the list of comparable products is complex and time-consuming. To ensure that every country is

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BOX 2. **Purchasing Power Parities: Concepts, Methods, and Interpretations**

pricing the same item, ICP has developed a new methodology, namely the Structured Product Description (SPD), which provides a systematic way to define the price-determining characteristics of items to be priced under each Basis Heading. Tremendous efforts are often required for countries to test the feasibility of pricing non-representative items in their own markets before the lists of products, with their detailed characteristics and descriptions, can be finalized for price collection.

2. Data collection

Each participating country in ICP is required to provide national average prices for the 1,000-plus items specified in the product lists. Often efforts in addition to the countries' own Consumer Price Index (CPI) programs are needed for two reasons. First, the ICP product lists are likely to include some non-representative items that would not have been included in countries' own CPI measurement programs. Second, ICP requires product prices to be national annual average levels, whereas the CPI is designed to track changes in price levels over time. This means that in many countries, CPI data are only collected in the capital city. This may not be sufficient to estimate a national annual price level, which may require a survey and sampling framework to be extended to appropriately cover the various outlets and regions of the country, that is, rural and urban, formal and informal. Item prices are collected on average four times during the reference year.

3. Estimation of Basic Heading PPPs

Country PPPs in ICP are constructed using a bottom-up approach of aggregating price ratios of individual items at different levels. As the first step, price ratios of items are aggregated to their Basic Headings. The items within a Basic Heading do not have weights, nor do the countries. Therefore, PPPs are unweighted geometric means of the price ratios between countries. The binary comparisons between two countries are then run through a series of computations to ensure results are base-country invariant and transitive. That is, PPPs for any country are base country invariant if they are the same regardless of the choice of base country. PPPs are transitive if the binary comparison between countries B and A is the same as that obtained indirectly based on the comparison between countries C and A, and countries C and B. There are several different methods to compute the Basic Heading parities. They differ mainly in how they deal with missing data; the results converge when the matrix is full.

4. Aggregation

The compilation of Basic Heading PPPs is followed by a procedure to average these parities to higher levels of the GDP using appropriate expenditure weights. Different aggregation methods are available to aggregate the Basic Heading parities, each with strengths and weaknesses. The most frequently used procedures are the Elteto, Koves, and Szulc (EKS) method and the Geary-Khamis (G-K) method. These differ mainly in how the expenditure weights are used. The EKS method gives equal weight to the two countries being compared, giving rise to results that are not affected by the relative sizes of the countries, a desirable attribute. But a main drawback is that the results are not additive. The GK method, on the other hand, generates additive results, but it tends to overstate PPP-based expenditures for poor countries.

The aggregated PPPs would have to be run through the computational procedure to yield multilateral comparisons that are base-country invariant and transitive. Taking the whole preparation procedure together, it is important to note that insufficient or poor quality data for some countries can affect the results for all countries and not just the PPPs of the countries concerned. This is why ICP puts so much emphasis on ensuring comparable data quality across participating countries. See Diewert (1999) for a comprehensive review on the aggregation problem for international comparison.

5. Linking regions

Global PPPs in ICP are constructed in two stages: (1) regional PPPs are computed from the regional average prices on the basis of region-specific baskets of goods and services; and (2) linking countries between regions to yield a globally consistent set of PPPs denominated in a common currency, customarily the U.S. dollar. ICP has developed a new Ring Comparison Methodology to link regions, with the aim of approximating the results that would have been obtained from a world comparison of prices of comparable-quality items across all countries. It involves constructing PPPs of a selected subset of "Ring Countries" from each region, using a global basket of 1,000-plus items that reflect the world as a whole. These countries are deemed representative of their respective regions, and, at the same time, have available a wide range of goods and services found in countries outside their regions. The PPPs of the "Ring Countries" are then used to produce a set of regional scalars to convert regional PPPs to global PPPs.

BOX 3. **Price Evaluation of GDP**

GDP can be valued using different price concepts: market prices, factor cost, and basic prices. The SNA (System of National Accounts) of the United Nations (1993) defines GDP at market prices "from the expenditure side as total final expenditures at purchasers' prices less total imports valued free on board (f.o.b.) (and not at purchasers' prices including taxes less subsidies on imports). Thus, although imports valued f.o.b. are valued in the same way as exports, they are not valued consistently with other final expenditures nor with the entries in the production account, so that the identity between GDP from the expenditure side and GDP from the production side breaks down. As import taxes are not deducted along with total imports f.o.b. when calculating GDP from the expenditure side, it follows that import taxes must be added to GDP from the production side in order to restore the identity. Thus, GDP at market prices as defined in the System is the sum of the gross values added of all resident producers at market prices plus taxes less subsidies on imports." (Para. 6.235) In Section 3, GDP at the aggregate level is defined at market prices.

For comparing GDP by industry, the concept of GDP based on factor cost, which excludes all indirect taxes on production and includes all subsidies, has been used in many countries. However, it is not explicitly used in the 1993 SNA. Rather the SNA recommends using GDP at basic prices. GDP at basic prices excludes "taxes on products" payable on goods and services when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of by their producers, but includes "other taxes on production," consisting mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings, or other assets used in production or on the labor employed, or compensation of employees paid. In analyzing industry productivity performance, GDP at basic prices is preferred as a measure of output. In Section 4, however, due to the constraint of the official data, GDP by industry is valued using factor cost for countries such as India, Indonesia, Japan, and Singapore, and using basic prices for countries such as Cambodia and Korea.

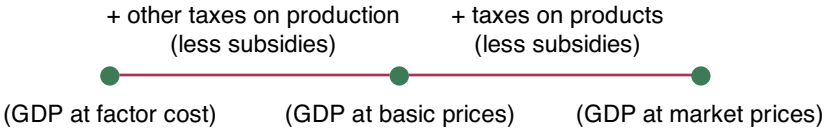

Table 1. Country Rankings by GDP in 1980, 2000, and 2005

1980		
Japan	1,050,832	100.0
India	181,763	17.3
Iran	91,263	8.7
Indonesia	72,482	6.9
Korea	63,833	6.1
ROC	42,285	4.0
Philippines	32,451	3.1
Thailand	32,354	3.1
Malaysia	24,013	2.3
Pakistan	23,690	2.3
Bangladesh	17,672	1.7
Singapore	11,730	1.1
Sri Lanka	3,766	0.4
Fiji	1,202	0.1
(Regrouped)		
Asia	1,955,856	186.1
APO19	1,649,336	157.0
ASEAN8	173,030	16.5
(Reference)		
China	306,520	29.2
U.S.	2,768,900	263.5
EU15	3,593,129	341.9

2000		
Japan	4,667,253	100.0
Korea	511,816	11.0
India	460,196	9.9
ROC	321,230	6.9
Indonesia	165,021	3.5
Thailand	122,725	2.6
Iran	101,289	2.2
Singapore	92,717	2.0
Malaysia	90,320	1.9
Philippines	75,907	1.6
Pakistan	70,712	1.5
Bangladesh	45,469	1.0
Vietnam	31,221	0.7
Sri Lanka	14,849	0.3
Nepal	5,773	0.1
Cambodia	3,651	0.1
Lao PDR	1,733	0.0
Fiji	1,653	0.0
Mongolia	946	0.0
(Regrouped)		
Asia	7,977,316	170.9
APO19	6,784,480	145.4
ASEAN8	583,294	12.5
(Reference)		
China	1,192,836	25.6
U.S.	9,764,800	209.2
EU15	8,058,451	172.7

2005		
Japan	4,549,107	100.0
India	805,714	17.7
Korea	791,280	17.4
ROC	354,918	7.8
Indonesia	281,277	6.2
Iran	189,782	4.2
Thailand	176,222	3.9
Malaysia	131,016	2.9
Singapore	116,764	2.6
Pakistan	110,017	2.4
Philippines	98,375	2.2
Bangladesh	57,920	1.3
Vietnam	53,058	1.2
Sri Lanka	20,876	0.5
Nepal	8,714	0.2
Cambodia	6,195	0.1
Lao PDR	2,880	0.1
Fiji	2,730	0.1
Mongolia	2,095	0.0
(Regrouped)		
Asia	10,037,358	220.6
APO19	7,758,939	170.6
ASEAN8	865,786	19.0
(Reference)		
China	2,278,419	50.1
U.S.	12,416,505	272.9
EU15	12,882,993	283.2

Unit: Millions of U.S. dollars at current prices

Table 2. Country Rankings by PPP-GDP in 1980, 2000, and 2005

1980		
Japan	1,069,127	100.0
India	432,400	40.4
Iran	112,840	10.6
Indonesia	107,115	10.0
Philippines	103,340	9.7
Korea	98,386	9.2
ROC	66,851	6.3
Thailand	63,670	6.0
Pakistan	51,790	4.8
Bangladesh	45,456	4.3
Malaysia	29,970	2.8
Sri Lanka	13,430	1.3
Singapore	12,052	1.1
Fiji	1,511	0.1
(Regrouped)		
Asia	2,624,829	245.5
APO19	2,207,937	206.5
ASEAN8	316,147	29.6
(Reference)		
China	416,892	39.0
U.S.	2,768,900	259.0
EU15	3,226,700	301.8

2000		
Japan	3,322,697	100.0
India	2,402,084	72.3
Korea	759,113	22.8
Indonesia	599,013	18.0
ROC	500,674	15.1
Thailand	388,197	11.7
Iran	369,500	11.1
Philippines	305,364	9.2
Pakistan	259,620	7.8
Malaysia	197,080	5.9
Bangladesh	191,881	5.8
Vietnam	158,307	4.8
Singapore	94,672	2.8
Sri Lanka	59,616	1.8
Nepal	36,286	1.1
Cambodia	22,053	0.7
Lao PDR	7,943	0.2
Fiji	4,047	0.1
Mongolia	3,670	0.1
(Regrouped)		
Asia	14,633,628	440.4
APO19	9,681,819	291.4
ASEAN8	1,772,630	53.3
(Reference)		
China	4,951,809	149.0
U.S.	9,764,800	293.9
EU15	9,539,711	287.1

2005		
Japan	4,008,335	100.0
India	3,779,029	94.3
Korea	1,069,000	26.7
Indonesia	847,604	21.1
ROC	673,333	16.8
Thailand	556,069	13.9
Iran	543,810	13.6
Philippines	426,680	10.6
Pakistan	369,230	9.2
Bangladesh	279,335	7.0
Malaysia	275,822	6.9
Vietnam	255,670	6.4
Singapore	128,780	3.2
Sri Lanka	80,174	2.0
Nepal	49,128	1.2
Cambodia	38,375	1.0
Lao PDR	12,080	0.3
Mongolia	5,994	0.1
Fiji	5,130	0.1
(Regrouped)		
Asia	22,358,058	557.8
APO19	13,403,580	334.4
ASEAN8	2,541,081	63.4
(Reference)		
China	8,954,478	223.4
U.S.	12,416,505	309.8
EU15	11,850,064	295.6

Unit: Millions of U.S. dollars at current prices

times that of the Korean economy.[7] The growing dominance of the Chinese economy in the region can be seen in Table 2. Although there was little change in the country rankings between 2000 and 2005, all Asian countries shrank in size relative to the Chinese economy.

The combined size of the Asian economies is now 80.1% larger than the U.S. economy. Even excluding China, the APO19 has overtaken the U.S. in economic size. Given that the EU15[8] is very similar in size to the U.S., the APO19 is comparably larger than the EU15. Moreover, if China is included in the compar-

[7] Note that the coverage of GDP can differ among countries. A key aspect is to what extent countries adopt the 1993 SNA recommendations, which can affect the GDP measures. In particular, countries are proceeding at different paces in incorporating into their national accounts (1) consumption of fixed capital (CFC) on public infrastructure, (2) capitalization of software and other intangible assets, and (3) FISIM (financial intermediation services indirectly measured). For example, in the current system of national accounts in Japan (JSNA), the official GDP includes (1), a part of (2), but not (3). The estimated CFC on public infrastructure accounted for about 1.6% of GDP in JSNA in the 1990s. Also custom software and prepackaged software purchased by producers is treated as an investment in the JSNA but own-account software is still excluded. If own-account software is capitalized, the Japanese GDP would increase by 0.5% to 0.7% for the period 2000 to 2005. FISIM is also excluded but a trial estimate has been published in JSNA for reference and puts the impact of its inclusion on GDP at 2.0% to 2.9% per annum for the period 2000 to 2005. The GDP for Japan in this publication is based on the official estimates. Country specific data issues for Asian countries will be studied thoroughly in the APO Productivity Database project for constructing more harmonized estimates of output and factor inputs.

Also, it should be noted that the contribution of the informal sector may vary greatly from country to country, distorting international comparisons of economy size based on official statistics. See Box 4 for more discussion of the informal sector.

[8] In this publication, the data source for the EU15 and the U.S. in the whole economy comparisons is the OECD, National Accounts of OECD Countries, Main Aggregates. The data source for the U.S. in the industry comparisons is the website of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (http://www.bea.gov/). The EU15 covers Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the U.K.

BOX 4. Informal Sector and Measurement

Loosely defined, the informal sector is a collective term referring to all legal economic transactions that are not captured by the National Accounts. (Illegal economic transactions are referred to as the underground economy.) They are omissions from economic surveys, which, if not adjusted for, will lead to an underestimation of GDP and in turn the economic welfare of the people. The size of the informal sector varies from one economy to another. It is likely to be bigger, for example, in a country where the tax-collecting mechanism is immature. It can also depend on the organizational behavior of the economy with respect to the ways people are inclined to conduct economic activities.

The existence of an informal sector can distort international comparisons of GDP-related indicators in three ways:

1. The impact of its omissions is not uniform across countries;
2. Countries can proceed at different paces in estimating and incorporating the informal sector into their National Accounts; and
3. Methods used to adjust for the informal sector are not harmonized.

In interpreting the results of international comparisons, therefore, we should be mindful of the impact and the treatment of the informal sector in the country group under study and how it might affect the findings. By definition, it is difficult to collect direct data on the informal sector. Adjustments for the sector are usually based on indirect methods, such as by observing the mismatch between expenditures and incomes, or incomes and employment.

The concept of the informal sector itself has evolved over time. During the 1950s and 1960s, there was a common view to economic development that in the process of economic growth, the traditional sector was comprised of petty traders and small producers, and the range of casual jobs would be absorbed into the formal economy. However, by the early 1970s, the Kenya employment mission of International Labour Organization (ILO) recognized that the traditional sector had not just persisted but even expanded to include profitable and efficient enterprises as well as marginal activities. To capture such a phenomenon, the Kenya mission decided to use the term "informal sector" rather than "traditional sector" for the range of small-scale and unregistered economic activities.

There was a debate over the role of the informal sector to economic development. By the 1980s, the focus of the informal sector debate expanded to include the changes that were taking place in developed countries. The larger presence of the informal sector sparked a growing interest in statistics on the informal sector among international organizations. The Fifteenth International Conference of Labor Statisticians in 1993 defined the informal sector as all unregistered or unincorporated enterprises below a certain size, including: micro-enterprises owned by informal employers who hire one or more employees on a continuing basis; and own-account operations owned by individuals who may employ contributing family workers and employees on an occasional basis. This definition was adopted by the System of National Accounts (United Nations, 1993). In recent years, experts have started to use the term "informal economy" as a broader concept that incorporate certain types of informal employment that were not included in the ICLS definition of the "informal sector."

Preparing statistics of the informal sector is a difficult task. The methodology used to measure the informal sector's contribution varies across countries. In 2002, the ILO published its estimates of the informal sector's contributions to non-agricultural GDP. India, for example, calculates the informal sector's contribution from the results of two surveys. Employment in the informal sector is calculated based on worker responses to questionnaires in the Employment and Unemployment Survey. The value added per worker is computed from data in the Informal Sector Survey.

According to the ILO 2002 estimates, the contribution of the informal sector was significant with countries in sub-Saharan Africa recording the biggest share. The average contribution was 31% in Asia and 41% in sub-Saharan Africa. However, since the methods of estimation vary across countries, further investigation is necessary. The ILO has driven the debate on the informal sector for a long period. Two particular ILO publications (2002a and 2002b) are good references for this problem.

Table B4. Informal Sector Contribution to Non-Agricultural GDP

Country	Percentage
Sub-Saharan Africa	**41%**
Benin (1993)	43%
Burkina Faso (1992)	36%
Burundi (1996)	44%
Cameroon (1995-96)	42%
Chad (1993)	45%
Cote d'Ivoire (1995)	30%
Ghana (1998)	58%
Guinea Bissau (1995)	30%
Kenya (1999)	25%
Mali (1989)	42%
Mozambique (1994)	39%
Niger (1995)	54%
Senegal (1991)	41%
Tanzania (1991)	43%
Togo (1995)	55%
Zambia (1998)	24%
Asia	**31%**
India (1990–91)	45%
Indonesia (1998)	31%
Philippines (1995)	32%
Korea (1995)	17%

Source: ILO (2002b)

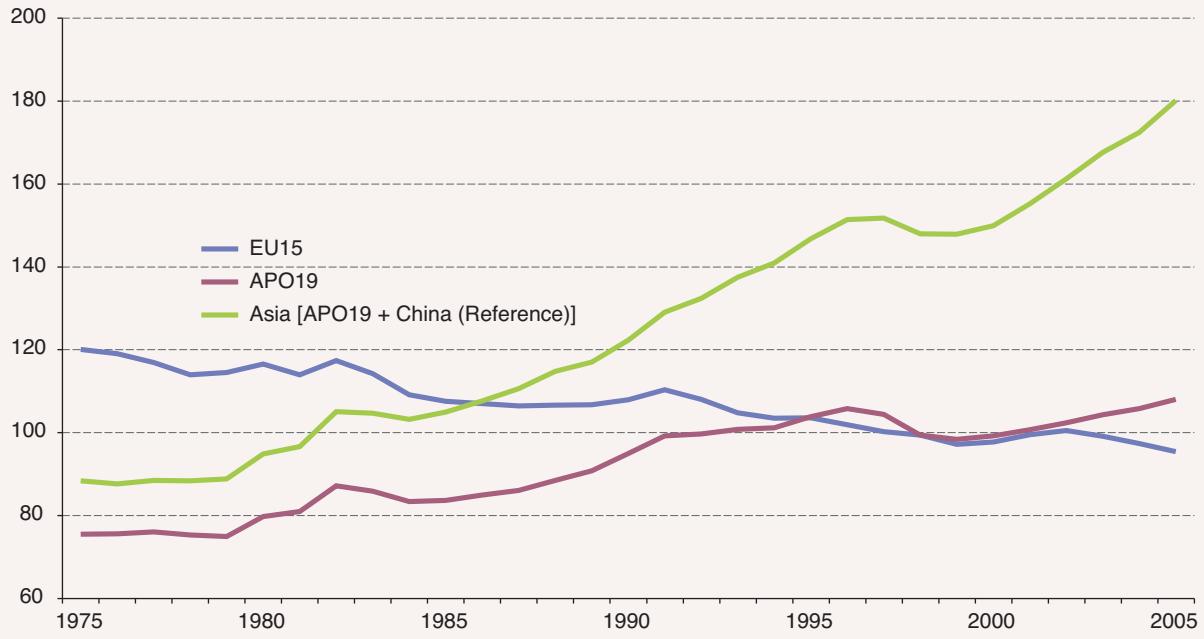

Figure 1. Current PPP-GDP during 1975–2005: Relative to U.S.

ison, the size of Asian economies in 2005 was nearly equal to that of the EU15 and U.S. combined. On this basis, the Asian economy is one to be reckoned with.

Figure 1 traces the time path of the changes in the size of the EU15, APO19, and Asia (APO19 + China) relative to the U.S. (=100) since 1975. While the APO19 has been expanding for the past three decades and caught up with the U.S. in the early 1990s, the EU15 has experienced a decline in its relative size over the same period, from 120.0% the size of the U.S. economy in 1975 to 95.4% in 2005. The difference in fortunes for the two regions is even more pronounced when China is included in the Asian group. In Figure 1, we can clearly see the impact of China, with its recent impressive growth performance, which accounts for most of the acceleration in the Asian group's overtaking process from around 1990.

Figure 2 presents the country origins of the Asian economic expansion between 2000 and 2005, measuring individual country contributions to regional economic growth relative to the U.S. The Asian economy based on PPP-GDP grew 3.5% faster annually than the U.S. economy in this period. The impact of China was the most dominant and explained 69.3% of the regional relative growth. This was followed by India, which accounted for 20.2% of the relative expansion.[9] Those countries, which had been hardest hit by the Asian financial crisis in 1997–1998, recovered from the recession and showed positive contributions to the regional relative economic growth. During the 2000 to 2005 period, Japan was the only economy in the Asia-Pacific Region to grow more slowly than the U.S., as reflected in its negative contribution to regional relative growth. Although the Japanese economy eventually did escape from its long recession in the late 1990s, the speed of recovery has been very modest.

[9] The comparison of economic performances between China and India has been of great interest (e.g., Malenbaum (1956), Weisskopf (1975), Oshima (1987), and Bosworth and Collins (2007)). In the postwar period, India's economic growth was inferior to that of China. (For the period 1975 to 2005, a comparison of per capita PPP-GDP between both countries is shown in Figure 5.) Weisskopf (1975) observed that the average annual rate of growth of real output in China from 1952 to the early 1970s ranged from between 4% to 6% and the corresponding figure for India was 3.5%. He insisted that the most crucial difference had been in the political-economic conditions that had characterized China since Liberation and India since Independence. In contrast to the revolution in China, the attainment of Independence in India brought about no major redistribution of power between previously dominant and dominated classes.
The routes of the rapid economic growth of both countries in the last two decades can be traced back to their respective economic reforms. China started its industrial reforms in the late 1970s and the Indian government started its liberal economic reforms in the 1980s. Li (1997) studies the impact of Chinese economic reform on economic growth and Rodrik and Subramanian (2004) and Kochhar et al. (2006) studies the impact of Indian economic reform.

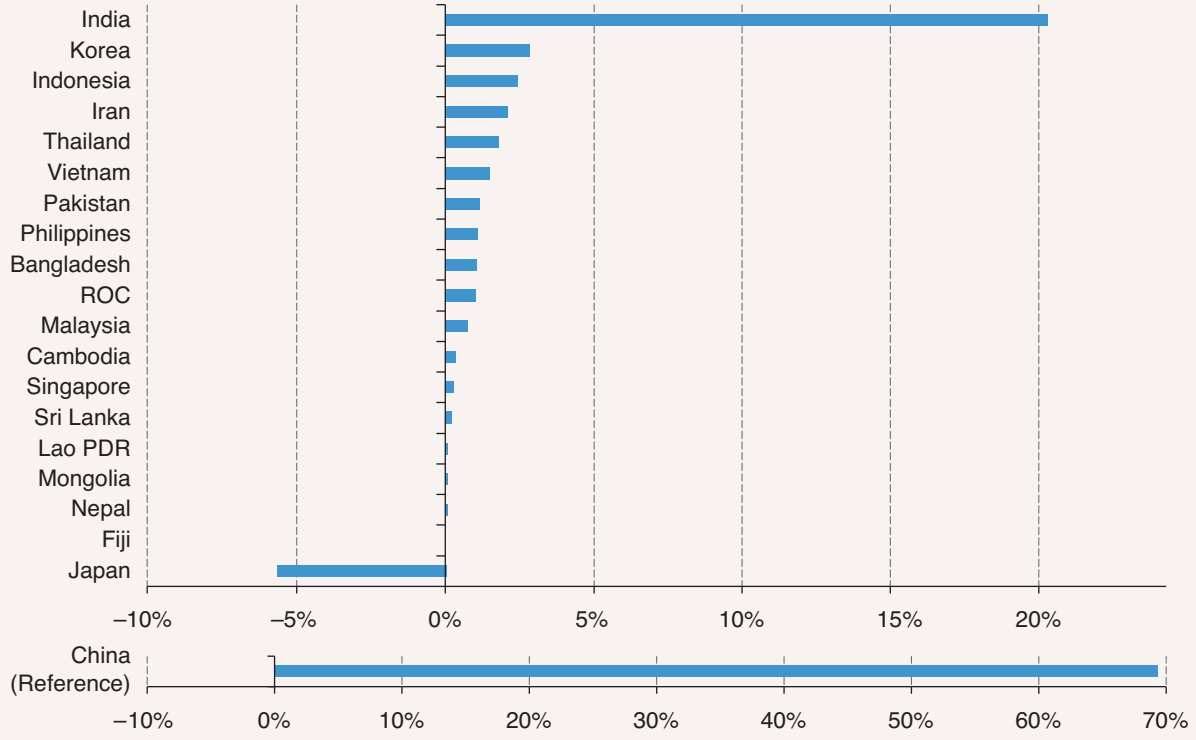

Figure 2. Country Origins of Regional Relative Economic Growth to U.S. during 2000–2005

Table 3. Country Rankings by Real GDP Growth for the Periods 1995–2000 and 2000–2005

1995–2000		2000–2005	
Cambodia	7.1	Cambodia	8.7
Vietnam	6.9	Mongolia	7.5
Singapore	6.1	Vietnam	7.1
Lao PDR	6.0	India	6.7
ROC	5.6	Lao PDR	6.0
India	5.6	Iran	5.4
Bangladesh	5.1	Bangladesh	5.2
Sri Lanka	4.8	Thailand	4.8
Malaysia	4.7	Pakistan	4.7
Nepal	4.6	Indonesia	4.6
Korea	4.3	Korea	4.5
Iran	4.0	Malaysia	4.4
Philippines	3.9	Philippines	4.4
Pakistan	3.2	Sri Lanka	3.9
Mongolia	2.8	Singapore	3.8
Fiji	2.1	ROC	3.5
Japan	1.0	Nepal	3.0
Indonesia	0.6	Fiji	2.4
Thailand	0.4	Japan	1.5
(Regrouped)		(Regrouped)	
Asia	4.7	Asia	6.0
APO19	3.1	APO19	4.2
ASEAN8	2.4	ASEAN8	4.9
(Reference)		(Reference)	
China	8.3	China	9.1
U.S.	4.1	U.S.	2.5
EU15	2.8	EU15	1.6

Unit: Average annual growth rate

Table 3 presents the rankings of economic growth of the Asian countries for the recent decade. The pace of the region's growth picked up in 2000–2005, averaging 6.0% per annum compared with 4.7% in 1995–2000. The reverse was true in the U.S. and Europe where growth slowed in the second half of the period from 4.1% to 2.5% in the U.S. and from 2.8% to 1.6% in EU15. Within the Asian region, the performance was again dominated by China, which achieved spectacular growth of 8.3% and 9.1% on average per annum in the periods of 1995 to 2000 and 2000 to 2005, respectively. Together with

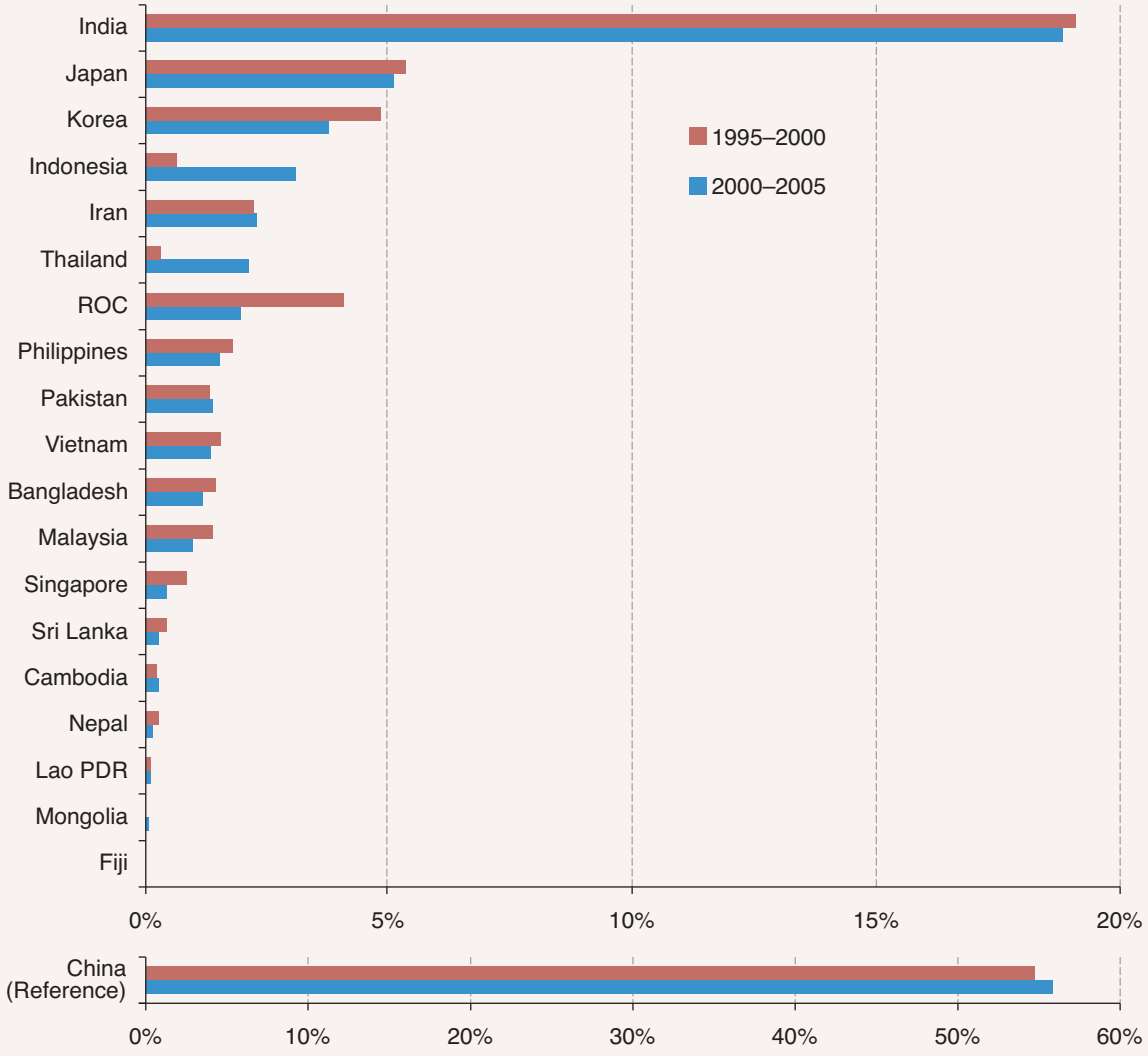

Figure 3. Country Contributions to Asian Economic Growth

its size, it contributed to over 50% of the region's growth in both periods as shown in Figure 3.

In terms of contribution to growth, India ranked second to China, accounting for around 19% of the region's growth in both periods. China and India have clearly been driving the regional economy over the past decade. Although there were faster-growing economies than India, such as Cambodia and Vietnam, they were too small in size to make a significant impact on the region's economic growth. In contrast, Japan's growth performance was lackluster when compared to the region's vibrant growth, but due to its size, Japan still ranked third as seen in Figure 3, making a contribution of around 5% to the region's growth in both periods.

3.2 Catching Up in Per Capita GDP

Asia is a populous region. China and India alone account for more than one-third of the world's population. (See Box 5.) Performance comparisons based on whole economy GDP do not take into account the population size and can in turn exaggerate the well being of countries with large populations. Per capita PPP-GDP, which adjusts for the differences in the population size, is more commonly used for international comparisons of performance. On this measure, the U.S. sets the standard for emulation.

As can be seen in Figure 4, no Asian country came close to the U.S. in terms of PPP-GDP in 2005. Japan, which topped all Asian countries in 2005, had a level comparable to the EU15 but only 75% that of the U.S. Following Japan came the Asian Tigers:[10] Singapore

[10] The Asian Tigers consist of Singapore, Korea, ROC, and Hong Kong. Hong Kong, however, is not included in this study.

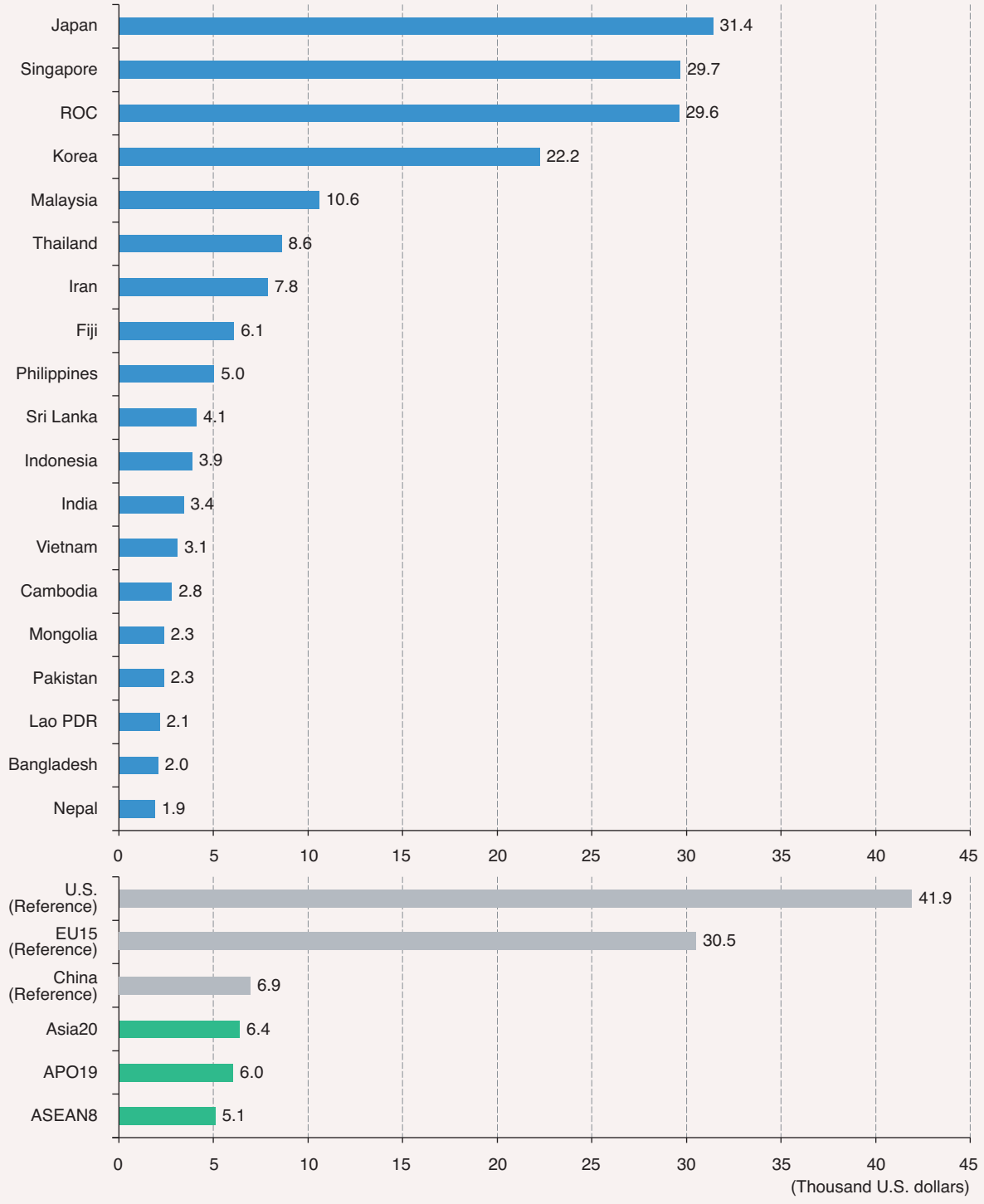

Figure 4. Per Capita PPP-GDP in 2005

and the ROC (both at around 71% the level of the U.S.) and Korea (at 53%). China's per capita PPP-GDP was only 16.6% the level of the U.S. while India's was 8.1%. The per capita income level of the APO19 was 14.3% that of the U.S. When including China, the level only slightly increased to 15.2%. Thus, the income gap between the U.S. and the majority of Asian countries was sizeable. By this measure, Asia still has a lot of room to catch up with the world leader.

Table 4 shows the rankings of per capita PPP-GDP in 1980, 2000, and 2005. Japan's per capita income has been at the top of the Asian group but its level is only around 75% that of the U.S. The snapshot comparisons in Table 4 suggest that Japan's per capita income relative to the U.S. has been quite stable over the past quarter of a century. Yet, this masks the fact that Japan continued its catching-up process up to 1991, as shown in Figure 5, when its per capita income reached 87% that of the U.S. before starting to decline and falling back to a level of around 75% in recent years. In three of the four Asian Tigers, namely Singapore, the ROC, and Korea, per capita PPP-GDP increased dramatically between 1980 and 2005. Singapore's per capita PPP-GDP used to be 54.7% and the ROC's was 41.0% that of Japan in 1980. However, in 2005, per capita PPP-GDP in both countries reached a level very close to that of Japan.

Figure 5 plots Asian countries' per capita PPP-GDP relative to the U.S. for the period 1975 to 2005. It shows that APO19 as a group has achieved little in terms of catching up with the U.S., with its relative per capita income stable at around 14% that of the U.S. for the period. Yet, this conceals the interesting dynamics of individual countries in the region. Most of Japan's catching-up was achieved by early 1970s,[11] which falls outside the period covered in this report. A similar process was seen taking place in Singapore and the ROC in the past quarter of the century with their relative income improved from 41.0% and 30.7% that of the U.S., respectively, in 1980, to around 71% in 2005. These two countries had also closed the income gap with the region leader, Japan, from 54.7% and 41.0%, respectively, in 1980, to 94% in 2005. Korea's relative per capita income has also been rising, from 18.7% of the U.S. level in 1975, to 53.0% in 2005, or from 25.9% to 70.8% of Japan's level. China's progression was also noticeable. Over the period 1975 to 2005, its relative income to the U.S. improved from 3.1% to 16.6%. India's progression was less impressive, improving only from 5.8% to 8.1%.

A study by the OECD (2006b) suggests a negative correlation between income level[12] and growth rate, enabling low-income countries to catch up with the high-income group. Between 1950 and 2005, it is observed that there was negligible catch up with the U.S. in most of the high-income countries (i.e., <0.1% annually) and medium catch up in the medium-income group (i.e., ≤1.1% annually). Only countries in the low-income group were capable of rapid catch up (i.e., >1.1% annually) but not all managed to do so in their catch-up process. Of the 13 countries in this group, only seven (including Japan and Korea) managed to achieve fast catch up while six stagnated in terms of relative GDP per capita level.

Table 5 summarizes the relationship between economic level and the speed of catch up in the Asian group. Economic level is measured by a country's real per capita income relative to the U.S. at the start of the series, that is 1975, or from whichever year the data first became available for the individual country under concern.[13] Countries are grouped according to their income level: Group-L1 with income at or above 70% of the U.S.; Group-L2, from 20 to under 70%; Group-L3, from 8 to under 20%; and Group-L4, below 8%. Likewise, countries are also grouped according to the speed of their catch up with the U.S.: Group-C1, at 2% per annum or above; Group-C2, from 0.5% to under 2%; Group-C3, from –0.5% to under 0.5%; and Group-C4, under –0.5%.

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[11] Jorgenson and Nomura (2007) have found that the levels of Japan's per capita GDP and Total Factor Productivity in 1960 were only 25.5% and 52.4% of the U.S. level, respectively. They also indicate that the manufacturing sector was the main contributor to the catching-up process of the Japanese economy in the 1960s and that the U.S.-Japan TFP gap for manufacturing sector had almost disappeared by 1990.

[12] Here, OECD defines income groups as follows: high-income group are those with per capita income 60% or above that of the U.S.; medium-income group, 40–60%; and low-income group, below 40%.

[13] For most countries, the starting year is 1975. Others have a different starting year due to data availability constraints: ROC (1980), Lao PDR (1984), Vietnam (1986), Mongolia (1989), Nepal (1990), and Cambodia (1993).

Table 4. Country Rankings by Per Capita PPP-GDP in 1980, 2000, and 2005

1980		
Japan	9,133	100.0
Singapore	4,993	54.7
ROC	3,742	41.0
Iran	2,869	31.4
Korea	2,581	28.3
Fiji	2,364	25.9
Malaysia	2,159	23.6
Philippines	2,139	23.4
Thailand	1,363	14.9
Sri Lanka	911	10.0
Indonesia	729	8.0
Pakistan	654	7.2
India	647	7.1
Bangladesh	518	5.7
(Regrouped)		
Asia	1,113	12.2
APO19	1,602	17.5
ASEAN8	1,003	11.0
(Reference)		
China	425	4.7
U.S.	12,186	133.4
EU15	9,038	99.0

2000		
Japan	26,178	100.0
Singapore	23,504	89.8
ROC	22,475	85.9
Korea	16,149	61.7
Malaysia	8,388	32.0
Thailand	6,238	23.8
Iran	5,588	21.3
Fiji	4,993	19.1
Philippines	3,977	15.2
Sri Lanka	3,228	12.3
Indonesia	2,920	11.2
India	2,381	9.1
Vietnam	2,039	7.8
Pakistan	1,798	6.9
Cambodia	1,739	6.6
Nepal	1,567	6.0
Mongolia	1,524	5.8
Lao PDR	1,521	5.8
Bangladesh	1,498	5.7
(Regrouped)		
Asia	4,430	16.9
APO19	4,710	18.0
ASEAN8	3,794	14.5
(Reference)		
China	3,969	15.2
U.S.	34,599	132.2
EU15	25,239	96.4

2005		
Japan	31,372	100.0
Singapore	29,660	94.5
ROC	29,571	94.3
Korea	22,207	70.8
Malaysia	10,557	33.6
Thailand	8,586	27.4
Iran	7,834	25.0
Fiji	6,064	19.3
Philippines	5,004	16.0
Sri Lanka	4,076	13.0
Indonesia	3,867	12.3
India	3,398	10.8
Vietnam	3,076	9.8
Cambodia	2,775	8.8
Mongolia	2,339	7.5
Pakistan	2,336	7.4
Lao PDR	2,133	6.8
Bangladesh	2,039	6.5
Nepal	1,900	6.1
(Regrouped)		
Asia	6,357	20.3
APO19	6,020	19.2
ASEAN8	5,059	16.1
(Reference)		
China	6,940	22.1
U.S.	41,890	133.5
EU15	30,503	97.2

Unit: U.S. dollars at current prices per person

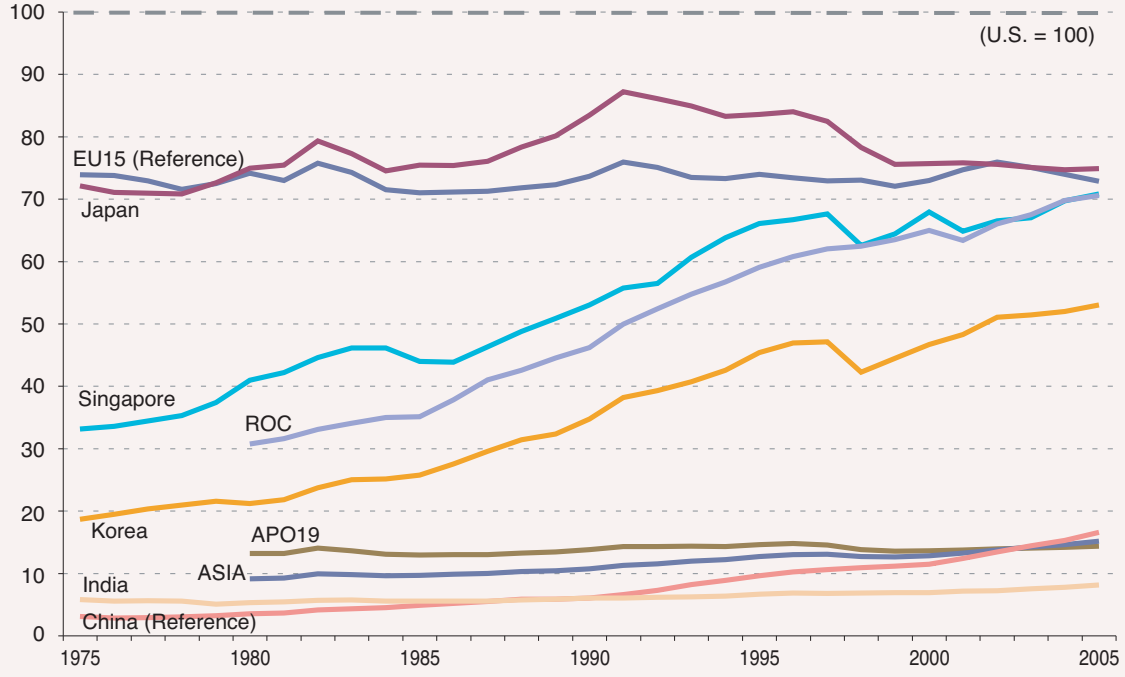


Figure 5. Per Capita Current PPP-GDP during 1975–2005: Relative to U.S.

BOX 5. **Population of Asian Countries**

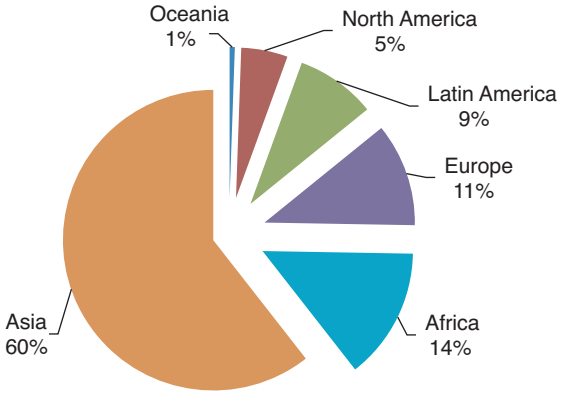


Figure B5a. World Population by Region, 2005

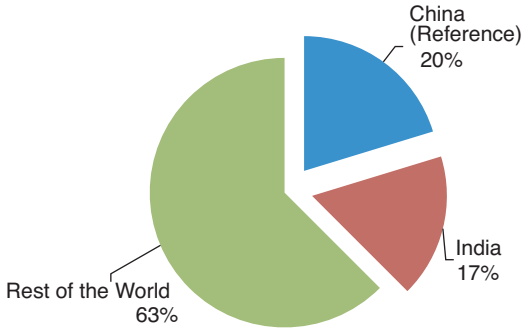


Figure B5b. China and India as Percentage of World Population, 2005

According to the United Nations Population Database (UNPD), the world's population was estimated at 6.5 billion in 2005, of which Asian countries accounted for 60.5%. The region is by far the most populous in the world. China and India account for 20.2% and 17.4% of the world's population, respectively. Countries covered in this report, excluding Fiji which, according to UNPD, belongs to the Oceania region, make up around 90% of the Asian population.

Figure B5c shows the average annual population growth rate by region against that of the world at five-year intervals. World population growth peaked in 1965–1970 at 2% per annum, and since then it has been slowing. Based UNPD's medium projection variant, this trend will continue and population growth will decline from 1.24% per annum in 2000–2005 to 0.36% a year by 2050. Africa is the region with the fastest growing population. Its population growth, which peaked at 2.89% per annum in 1980–1985, has been above that of the world and is projected to remain so until the end of the projection period in 2050, when the rate is expected to be 1.17%. Asia used to grow faster than the world population, but no longer. For the period 2000–2005, Asia's population growth was already on par with that of the world population. It is projected to slow even more and stay below the world's growth rate at 0.18% by 2050. As a result, by 2050, Asia's population relative to the world is projected to shrink from the present 60.4% to 57.3%, while Africa's relative population will expand from the current 14.2% to 21.7% by 2050. Europe is the only region projected to have a shrinking population. For further details, see the UNPD website: http://esa.un.org/unpp/.

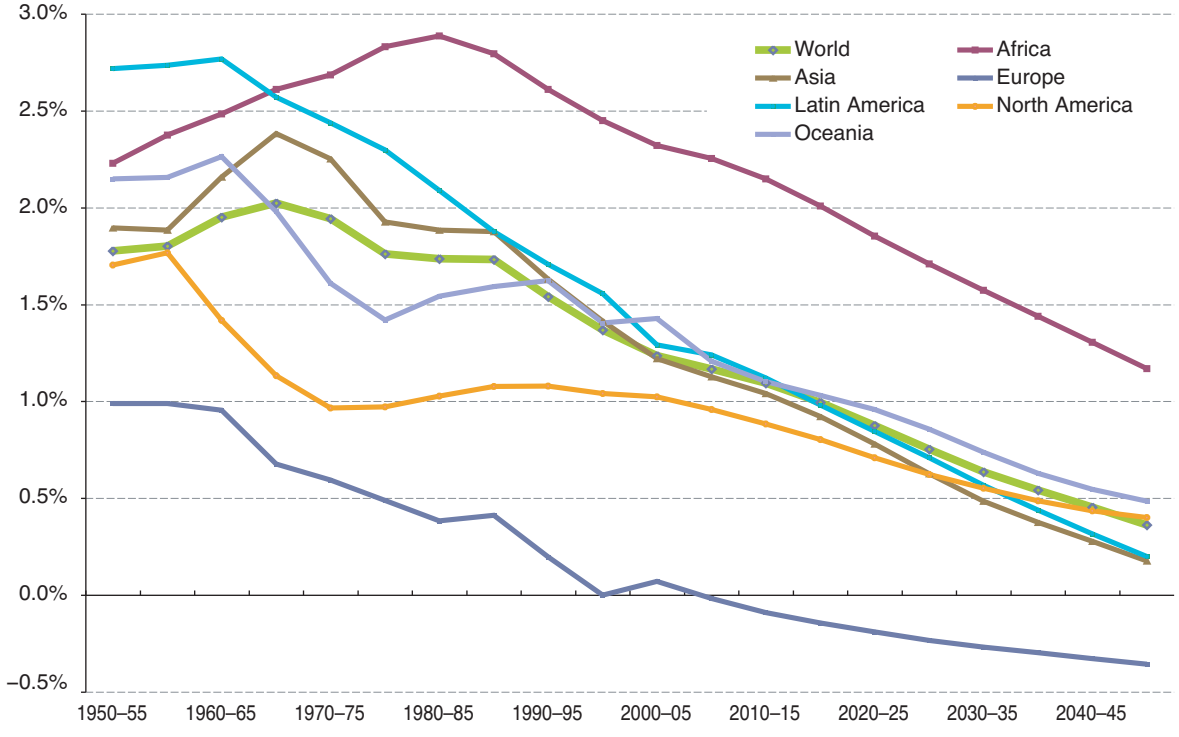


Figure B5c. Average Annual Population Growth by Region at Five-Year Intervals

Table 5. Country Groups Based on Economic Level and the Pace of Catch Up to U.S.

GDP Level to U.S.	Annual rate to catch up to the U.S.			
	(C1) 2% <	(C2) 0.5% < to < 2%	(C3) –0.5% < to < 0.5%	(C4) –0.5% <
(L1) 70% <			Japan, EU15 (reference)	
(L2) 20% < to < 70%	ROC, Singapore			Fiji, Iran
(L3) 8% < to < 20%	Korea, Thailand	Malaysia		Philippines
(L4) < 8%	Cambodia, Vietnam, China (Reference)	India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Lao PDR	Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan	

The annual catch-up rates are estimated based on the data during 1975–2005 (periods for some countries are limited due to data availability).

The GDP level is defined as the ratio of per capita PPP-GDP between each country and the U.S. at the start of the data series for each individual country.

From Table 5, we can see that economic level does not fully explain the catch-up process. Of the 20 Asian countries, seven achieved very fast catch up, but their income level ranges from 3.1% (China) to around 30% (Singapore and the ROC) of the U.S. level at the start of the period. Some countries with the lowest income,

Figure 6. Income, Productivity, and Employment Rate Gap with Respect to U.S. in 2005

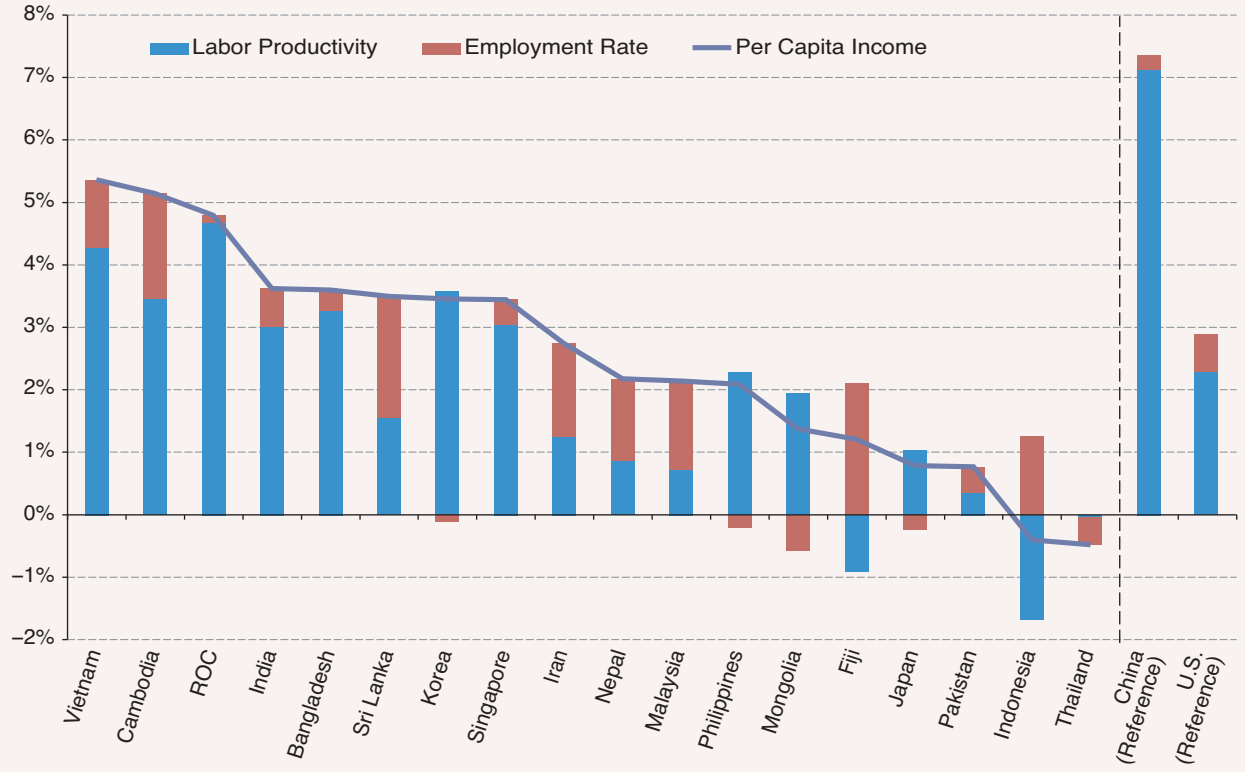


Figure 7. Sources of Per Capita Income Growth during 1995–2000

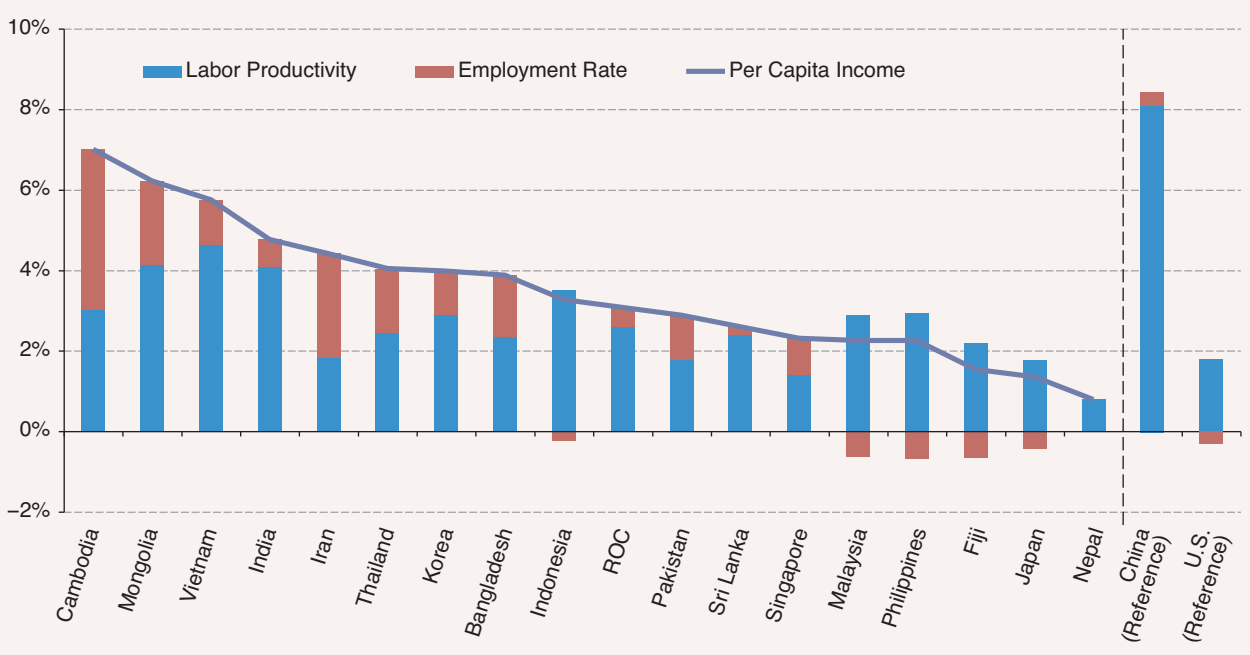


Figure 8. Sources of Per Capita Income Growth during 2000–2005

namely, Bangladesh, Nepal, Mongolia, and Pakistan, have failed to achieve much catch up. Three countries, namely, The Islamic Republic of Iran (hereafter Iran), the Philippines, and Fiji, experienced deterioration in their relative income level against the U.S. but they were in the middle-income group. Japan was the only Asian country with a high-income level at the start of the period. But like EU15, Japan failed to achieve further catch up with the U.S. from 1975.

To further understand the diverse performance in the Asian group, PPP-GDP per capita can be broken into two components, namely labor productivity (defined as PPP-GDP per worker in this report) and the corre-

sponding labor utilization rate (i.e., number of workers to population ratio, or the employment rate, in this report). Figure 6 shows the percentage point differences in per capita PPP-GDP, labor productivity, and the employment rate with respect to the U.S. in 2005. Most of the Asian countries display a huge per capita income gap with the U.S., which is predominantly explained by their relative labor productivity performance. Most countries also have employment rates that fall short of the U.S., substantially in the case of some countries, reinforcing their poor productivity performance. Notwithstanding, a handful of countries, that is China, Nepal, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, and marginally Vietnam and Japan, had higher employment rates than the U.S., counteracting the negative impact of their productivity performances. In Sections 3.3 and 3.4 below, we take a closer look at the time profiles of these two variables relative to the U.S.

Figures 7 and 8 focus on explaining a country's per capita income growth by its components: namely labor productivity growth and the change in the employment rate for the periods of 1995 to 2000 and 2000 to 2005, respectively. For most countries in Asia, the majority of per capita income growth can be explained by labor productivity rather than the change in employment rate. On average, Asian countries' per capita income grew by 2.8% a year between 1995 and 2000, and accelerated to 3.7% a year between 2000 and 2005. China's improvement was the most impressive, achieving per capita income growth of 7.4% and 8.4% a year on average, respectively. Over 95% of that growth can be explained by labor productivity. Perhaps this is not surprising given that China's employment rate is already high at 0.59 (see Figure 11). Between 2000 and 2005, in only two countries, namely Cambodia and Iran, did the change in employment rate play a larger role than labor productivity growth in per capita income growth. This should not, however, lead us to underestimate the role played by changes in employment rate. In countries with positive labor productivity growth and rising employment rates, the contribution of the latter to per capita income growth was 30% on average. Japan had a worsening employment rate in both periods. With an aging population, this pattern may well persist. To sustain per capita income growth, labor productivity growth will have to accelerate in order to counteract the negative effect of its employment rate.

3.3 Labor Productivity

Labor productivity can be measured in a number of ways. The preferred measure is GDP per hour worked to adjust for different work pattern across countries and across time. As the number of hours worked is not available, labor productivity in this report is measured in terms of GDP per worker, which tends to favor countries with longer working hours in the comparisons, other things being equal. (See Box 6 for measurement of labor inputs.)

Figure 9 shows the rankings of labor productivity in 2005. The U.S. once again set the benchmark perfor-

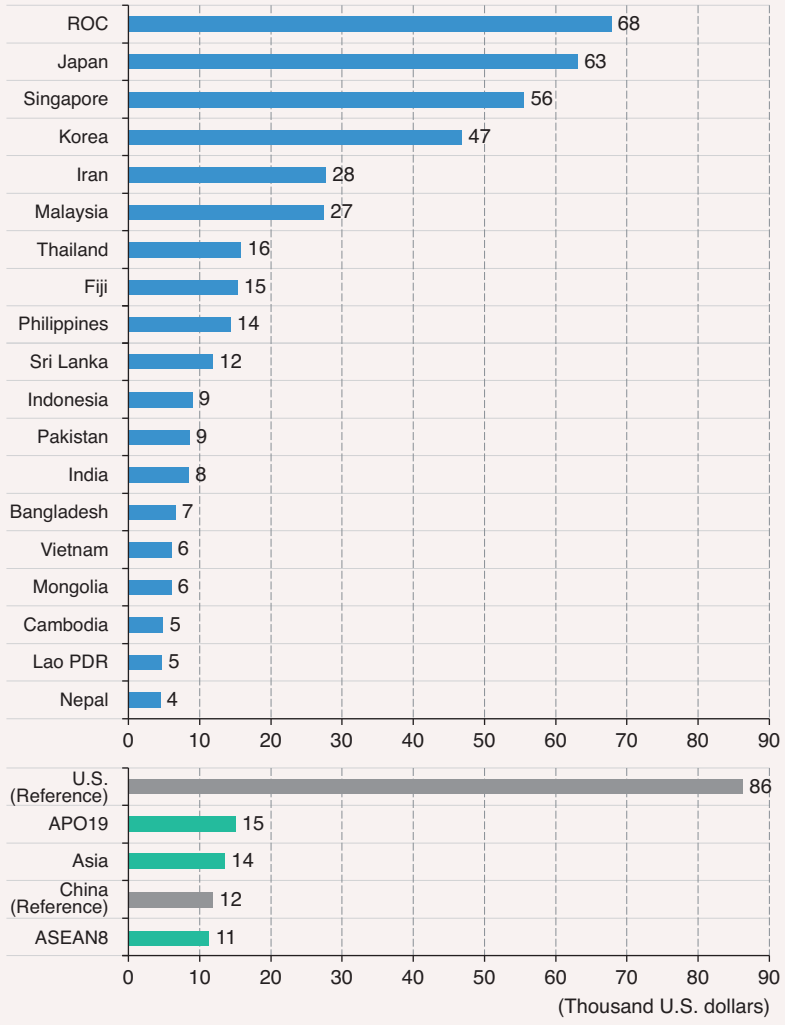


Figure 9. Labor Productivity in 2005

BOX 6. **Measuring Labor Volume**

Labor volume can be expressed in three measurement units: number of persons in employment, number of filled jobs, and total hours actually worked. Total hours worked is seldom observed directly but derived from multiplying the first concept of labor volume by average hours worked per person per year or the second concept by average hours worked per job per year. Given the variations in working patterns and employment legislation both over time and across countries, total hours worked, if accurately measured, offers the most time-consistent and internationally comparable concept of labor volume. This is the primary underlying reason for the importance of choosing total hours actually worked in productivity analysis, but in reality, due to the difficulty in accurately estimating average hours actually worked, it is not always available or comparable across countries. The large variety of data sources, definitions, and methodologies available in estimating these labor market variables often leads to a fragmentation of labor market statistics of an individual country concerned, dubious data quality, and incomparability across countries. Here we attempt to outline some of these intricate measurement issues.

Data on labor volume come from two main statistical sources, with respective strengths and weaknesses:

1. **Establishment surveys** are surveys of firms with stratified sample frames by the size of establishments. The concentration of total employment in a relatively small number of establishments means that this sampling strategy is cost effective in delivering high-precision labor market estimates with fairly small sampling error. Questionnaires are designed to be close to the concepts used in company administration. This has both strengths and weaknesses.

   On the one hand, data collected are of high quality and accuracy. On the other hand, changes in legislation and regulations could be a source of instability to the definitions, and in turn the data collected. Furthermore data that companies do not collect for administrative purposes, such as unpaid hours and worker characteristics, are unavailable. This greatly limits the varieties of labor market data that can be collected through establishments. Employment as measured is necessarily based on jobs rather than on persons employed, as persons holding multiple jobs with different establishments cannot be identified and will be counted more than once. Information on hours is on paid hours rather than hours actually worked. Certain categories of employment, most notably the self-employed, are not covered. Sometimes small firms or the public sector are also excluded. As a result of these limitations, labor market data from establishment surveys often require a raft of adjustments for omissions and for definition modifications during the compilation process.

2. **Household-based Labor Force surveys** (LFS), in contrast, have full coverage of the economy, although they sometimes incorporate age or geographic exclusions and may have imperfect coverage of the armed forces and other institutional households. Nonetheless, they provide valuable data on certain employment groups such as the self-employed and unpaid family workers, and on the rate of multiple job holding. Employment status in LFS is independently determined and is not subject to the criteria used in company records. Most countries follow the International Labor Organization (ILO) definitions. As they are surveys from the socio-economic perspective, they also provide rich data on worker characteristics that are relevant to productivity analysis.

   The major weakness of the LFS, however, is data precision. LFS relies on the recollection of the respondents and their response also depends on their perception. Response errors could, therefore, arise from confusion of concepts and imprecise recollection of the respondents on work patterns and pay during the reference week. Another source of errors originates from proxy response, which relies on the proxy's perception and knowledge of another household member. A high level of proxy response could, therefore, reduce the reliability of data collected. Lemaitre (2001) cites results of other studies indicating that LFS tends to overestimate annual hours worked per person employed (total economy).

   It should also be noted that the industry classification in LFS could be different from that used in the National Accounts or enterprise surveys, if it is based purely on the declaration of the respondents. The growing number of agency and contract workers, after a trend of downsizing and outsourcing, for example, could have aggravated this problem as it is highly possible that workers are confused about the actual industry sector for which they work. In some countries, systems have been put in place to link information on the names and addresses of workplaces to the business register in order to better determine the industry coding, but a complete matching is not always achievable. Such inconsistency in industry classification is not a trivial problem for industry productivity analysis, which confronts labor market data with other production data from National Accounts in productivity calculations, and hinders LFS from being more widely used in this context.

As far as hours of work is concerned, there are six main concepts of hours of work that are estimated in various sources of labor statistics: actual hours, usual hours, contractual hours, legal hours, paid hours, and hours offered (by employers). Among them, actual hours is the concept that matches most closely to the data requirements of productivity analysis. Conceptually, they are paid hours (i.e., normal hours of work plus any paid overtime hours) minus hours paid but not worked (due to annual leave, public holidays, sick leave, maternity leave, etc., and meal breaks, and travel time to work), plus unpaid hours of work over and above contractual hours. LFS collect data on actual hours worked and usual hours (i.e., normal hours during a typical workweek of the year, plus regular overtime worked whether paid or unpaid), whereas enterprise surveys (and other administrative sources) record contractual hours, paid hours, and hours offered by employers. Actual hours worked, therefore, can be estimated directly (as in LFS) or derived from other concepts of hours worked using an appropriate methodology of adjustments.

In summary, there is no one perfect data source to obtain a measure of labor volume. The common practice of statistical offices has been to combine information from both establishment and household surveys, with a view of making use of the most reliable aspects of each of the surveys. This seems to be the most promising avenue forward in improving the quality and consistency of data on labor input. However, statistical offices could still differ a great deal in their methodologies, especially in estimating the annual average hours worked per job/per person, depending on their starting points, namely LFS data or enterprise data. All these have to be taken into account in international comparisons of productivity.

Finally, in productivity analysis, ideally, labor volume should be quality adjusted in order to reflect workforce heterogeneity. An hour worked by, say, a junior doctor is different from an hour worked by an experienced consultant, but in a pure hours-of-work count, they are treated as the same and contribution of skill level to output cannot be properly measured. To adjust total hours worked for quality will require information on worker characteristics so as to distinguish the workforce into different types, which are then weighed by their marginal productivity, approximated by their respective shares of the total compensation. Deriving a quality adjusted labor input measure is a data-demanding exercise. Even if LFS provide the required information, we often run into the consistency issues discussed above, and sample size problems as we break down the workforce into fine categories. This is why quality adjusted labor input volume is not yet available in many countries ready for use in productivity analysis. For the UK experience, see Holmwood, Lau, Richardson, and Wallis (2005).

Table 6. Country Rankings by Labor Productivity in 1995, 2000, and 2005

1995			2000			2005		
Japan	44,809	100.0	ROC	52,753	100.0	ROC	67,726	100.0
ROC	38,468	85.8	Japan	51,547	97.7	Japan	63,064	93.1
Singapore	36,393	81.2	Singapore	45,993	87.2	Singapore	55,511	82.0
Korea	27,643	61.7	Korea	35,882	68.0	Korea	46,771	69.1
Iran	19,444	43.4	Iran	22,470	42.6	Iran	27,665	40.8
Malaysia	18,787	41.9	Malaysia	21,142	40.1	Malaysia	27,438	40.5
Fiji	11,731	26.2	Thailand	12,405	23.5	Thailand	15,772	23.3
Thailand	11,446	25.5	Fiji	12,175	23.1	Fiji	15,274	22.6
Philippines	9,031	20.2	Philippines	10,996	20.8	Philippines	14,310	21.1
Sri Lanka	8,028	17.9	Sri Lanka	9,448	17.9	Sri Lanka	11,811	17.4
Indonesia	6,651	14.8	Pakistan	6,957	13.2	Indonesia	8,927	13.2
Pakistan	6,296	14.1	Indonesia	6,668	12.6	Pakistan	8,543	12.6
India	4,860	10.8	India	6,133	11.6	India	8,458	12.5
Bangladesh	4,052	9.0	Bangladesh	5,200	9.9	Bangladesh	6,556	9.7
Mongolia	3,617	8.1	Mongolia	4,329	8.2	Vietnam	6,012	8.9
Vietnam	3,154	7.0	Vietnam	4,209	8.0	Mongolia	5,987	8.8
Nepal	3,128	7.0	Cambodia	3,727	7.1	Cambodia	4,871	7.2
Cambodia	2,887	6.4	Nepal	3,665	6.9	Lao PDR	4,613	6.8
Lao PDR	1,718	3.8	Lao PDR	3,069	5.8	Nepal	4,443	6.6
(Regrouped)			(Regrouped)			(Regrouped)		
Asia	7,688	17.2	Asia	9,614	18.2	Asia	13,538	20.0
APO19	10,576	23.6	APO19	12,084	22.9	APO19	15,006	22.2
ASEAN8	7,738	17.3	ASEAN8	8,588	16.3	ASEAN8	11,273	16.6
(Reference)			(Reference)			(Reference)		
China	4,630	10.3	China	6,869	13.0	China	11,809	17.4
U.S.	57,612	128.6	U.S.	70,162	133.0	U.S.	86,238	127.3

Unit: U.S. dollars at current prices per worker

mance, which was 27.3% above the best performer in Asia. The ROC led the Asian group but Japan's performance, at 93.1% the level of the ROC, was not significantly different from the leader. Singapore and Korea took the third and fourth places with productivity levels of 82.1% and 62.1% that of the ROC, respectively. They were followed by Iran and Malaysia, which achieved similar labor productivity levels at around 40% that of the ROC, or 32% of the U.S. level. Thereafter, the Asian group displayed a long tail of countries with labor productivity levels of less than 20% that of the U.S., pulling down the average performance of the group to 16 to 17% of the U.S. level. Included in this long tail were China and India, with productivity levels that were 13.7% and 9.8% of the U.S. level, respectively.

For the period 1995 to 2005, Asia as a group achieved little change in its labor productivity relative to that of the U.S. (See Table 6.) The most significant movers during this period were the ROC and Korea, both of which gained 6 percentage points against the U.S. Relative to the lackluster performance of Japan, an average labor productivity growth of 4.7% a year between 1995 and 2000 was sufficient for the ROC to overtake Japan by 2000, improving its relative performance against Japan's level from 85.8% in 1995 to 107.3% in 2005. China and India, the two giant and fast-emerging economies in Asia, started off with similar labor productivity in 1995. But one decade later, China is showing early signs of pulling ahead of India. In 1995, labor productivity in China and India was around 10 to 11% that of Japan, or just under 10% when measured against the U.S. By 2005, China's labor productivity was 18.7% that of Japan while India's was only 13.4%, or 13.7% and 9.8% that of the U.S., respectively. China's labor productivity growth accelerated from an annual average of 7.1% for the period 1995 to 2000, to 8.1% for the period 2000 to 2005. These compare with 1.0% and 1.8% in Japan, and 2.3% and 1.8% in the U.S. over the same period.

Figure 10 shows labor productivity level relative to the U.S. (=100) for the Asian countries. The same grouping as in Section 3.2, based on the speed of catch up with the U.S. in per capita income, is used here. Broadly speaking, countries that are catching up fast with the U.S. in per capita income (Group-C1) are also fast in catching up in labor productivity (Figure 10.1). Similarly, countries with deteriorating relative income (Group-C4) are also found to be deteriorating against the U.S. in labor productivity (Figure 10.4).

In Figure 10.1, we see two subgroups in Group-C1 countries. The first group is made up of Singapore, the ROC, and Korea, which made the most progress

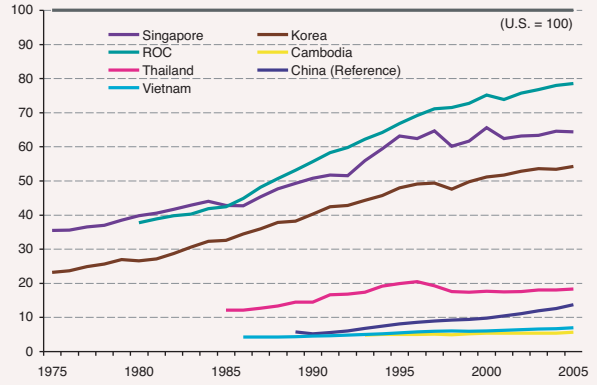


Figure 10.1: Group-C1 Countries

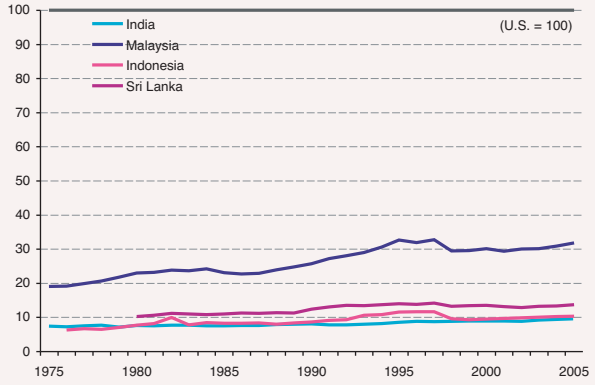


Figure 10.2: Group-C2 Countries*
(*Lao PDR is omitted due to data limitation.)

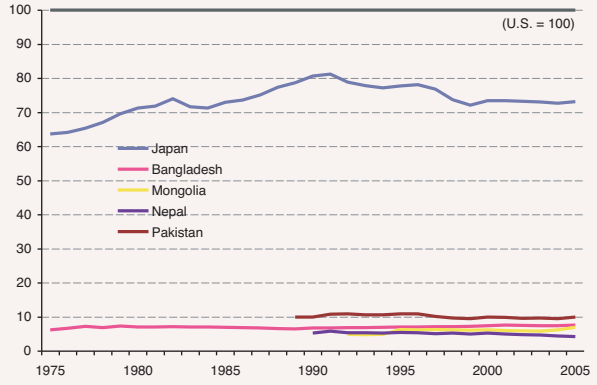


Figure 10.3: Group-C3 Countries

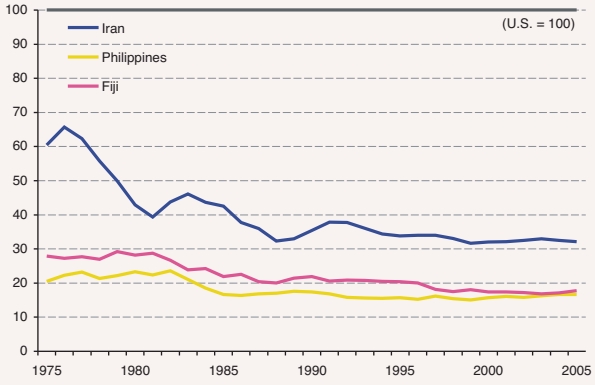


Figure 10.4: Group-C4 Countries

Figure 10. Labor Productivity Level during 1975–2005: Relative to U.S.

in catching up with the U.S. in terms of labor productivity. The ROC emerged to lead Asia in labor productivity after overtaking Japan (shown in Figure 10.3) in 2000. The second subgroup is made up of Thailand, China, Vietnam, and Cambodia, which remained at a low level of productivity when compared with the U.S. However, China shows signs of a promising start of its catch-up process, while Thailand's earlier progress appears to have been stalled by the Asian financial crisis of 1997–98, and is slowly recovering the lost ground.

Figure 10.2 shows the performance of the Group-C2 countries, which managed an annual catch-up rate of 0.5% to under 2% in per capita income against that of the U.S. Malaysia has the highest relative income as well as relative labor productivity in this group. During the period 1975 to 2005, its relative labor productivity improved from 19% to 32% against that of the U.S. The other three countries have also managed to edge upward slightly in their relative labor productivity: India from 7.4% of the U.S. level in 1975 to 9.8% in 2005; Indonesia from 6.3% in 1976 to 10.4% in 2005, and Sir Lanka from 10.2% in 1980 to 13.7% in 2005.

Countries that managed little catch up against the U.S. in per capita income (Group-C3) are also countries with rather stagnant labor productivity against the U.S. (Figure 10.3). Japan is the exception as its relative labor productivity performance peaked around 1990, although since 2000 the subsequent decline was halted.

Figure 10.4 shows that countries with declining per capita income against that of the U.S. (Group-C4 countries), namely Fiji, Iran, and the Philippines, also have declining relative labor productivity. Iran has experienced the most drastic decline. In three decades, its relative labor productivity was nearly halved from 60.4% of the U.S. level in 1975 to only 32% in 2005. Over the same period, Fiji declined from 27.9% to 17.7% of the U.S. level, while the corresponding figures for the Philippines were 20.5% and 16.6%, respectively.

It should be emphasized that labor productivity is only a one-factor or partial-factor productivity mea-

BOX 7. **Labor Productivity and Total Factor Productivity**

ALP (average labor productivity) is defined as the ratio of real GDP over the number of employed persons in this publication. But if not bounded by data limitations, ALP is more properly measured using hours worked as the denominator. ALP at the aggregate level can be decomposed into effects of (1) capital deepening (capital input per hour worked), which reflects the capital-labor substitution, (2) labor quality, which captures the rising proportion of hours by workers with higher marginal products, and (3) Total Factor Productivity (TFP). In other words, these three factors are key in fostering labor productivity. Investment in non-financial capital, human capital (education and training), and knowledge (research and development), for example, should lead to an acceleration of ALP growth if they bring about capital deepening, improvement in labor quality, and TFP.

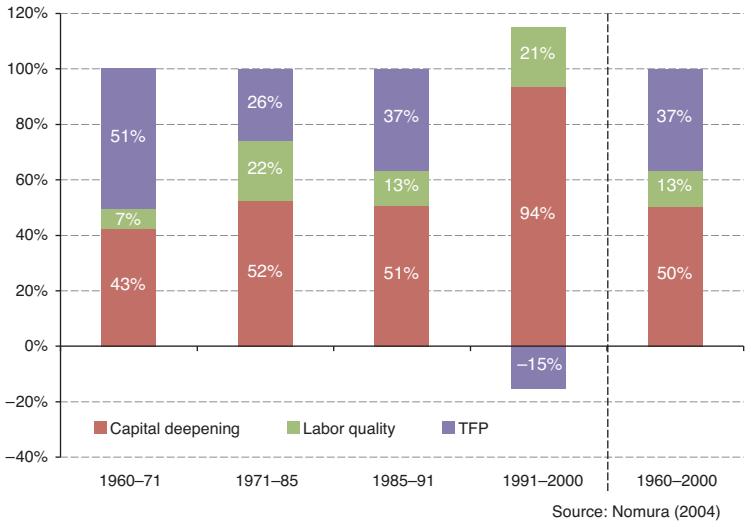


Figure B7. Decomposition of ALP Growth in Japan during 1960–2000

Figure B7 presents the contribution of these three factors to ALP growth in the Japanese economy between 1960 and 2000 in Nomura (2004). In the period of Japan's high economic growth between 1960 and 1971, TFP growth was a main contributor to the high ALP growth of over 8% per annum. During the period 1971 to 1985, the improvement in labor quality compensated the slowdown of TFP growth and explains the 22% of the growth in ALP. In the period of "lost-decade" of the 1990s, capital deepening was a unique engine for improving labor productivity.

In countries starting to catch up, the marginal productivity of capital is likely to be higher than in developed countries, reflecting the lower level of their initial accumulation. Therefore, the additional investment would enhance economic growth more effectively. But beyond a certain level, diminishing marginal productivity sets in and makes it difficult to sustain the high growth rates at the initial stage of the catch-up process. Then, the role of TFP in achieving further economic growth becomes more important. Measuring TFP for Asian countries is our next step.

sure and does not provide a full perspective of production efficiency. An observation of low labor productivity could suggest production inefficiency but it could also be a mere reflection of different factor-input-intensities in the chosen production method optimal to the given set of factor prices faced by the economy under concern. By observing relative movements in labor productivity alone, it is not easy to distinguish which is the case. In populous Asian economies, which are relatively abundant in low-skilled labor, production lines may be deliberately organized in such a way that could utilize this abundant, and hence relatively cheap, resource. It follows that the chosen production method is most likely to be (low-skilled) labor intensive with little capital, manifested in low labor productivity. In today's world where production lines are increasingly globalized, we observe that production lines and supply chains are being redesigned and reorganized to enable offshoring of low-skilled parts to the emerging economies and further specialization in the more mature economies at the high-skilled end. This is why economists analyze total factor productivity (TFP), which is GDP per unit of combined inputs, to get a more complete picture of countries' production performances.

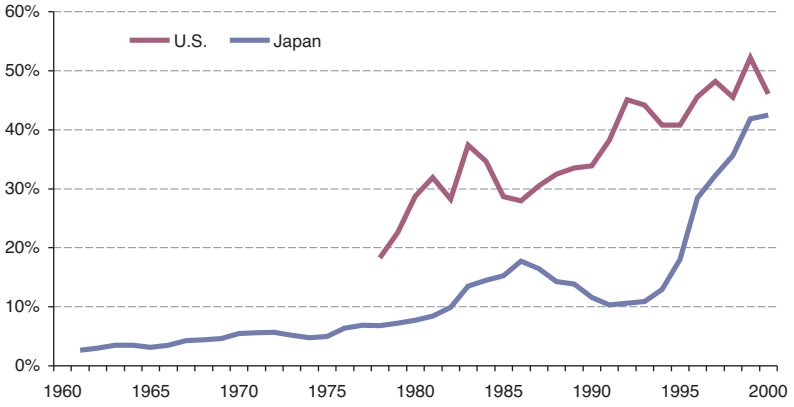
Having said that, labor productivity is still the one productivity measure that directly ties in with per capita income. Improving labor productivity is, therefore, a crucial step in raising the per capita income level of a population. For low-income economies, this linkage is particularly important, and among other

BOX 8. **Impact of IT in Economic Growth**

IT (information technology) was highlighted in a series of studies as the main contributor to the U.S. economic resurgence since the latter half of the 1990s (e.g., Oliner and Sichel (2000), Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000)). The direct impact of IT on labor productivity was transmitted through the channels of IT capital deepening and TFP growth in IT-producing industries. Productivity growth in the IT-producing industries was steadily rising in importance, generating a relentless decline in the prices of information technology equipment and software. This decline in IT prices was rooted in the developments in the technology that were widely understood by technologists and economists, particularly the continuous improvement in the performance/price ratio of semiconductors captured by Moore's Law. The diffusion mechanism of advances in IT was two-fold. First, advances in semiconductors generated continuing price reductions for a given level of performance. These price reductions drove demands for intermediate inputs in semiconductor-using industries such as computers, communications equipment, and a host of others. Second, the industries that used semiconductors as inputs generated further price declines that drove investments in IT equipment like computers and telecommunications equipment. As a consequence, the performance of products and services embraced by businesses, households, and governments was improved at a reduced cost. Advances in equipment production augmented the downward pressure on prices, steadily redirecting the rising IT investment flow toward its most productive uses.

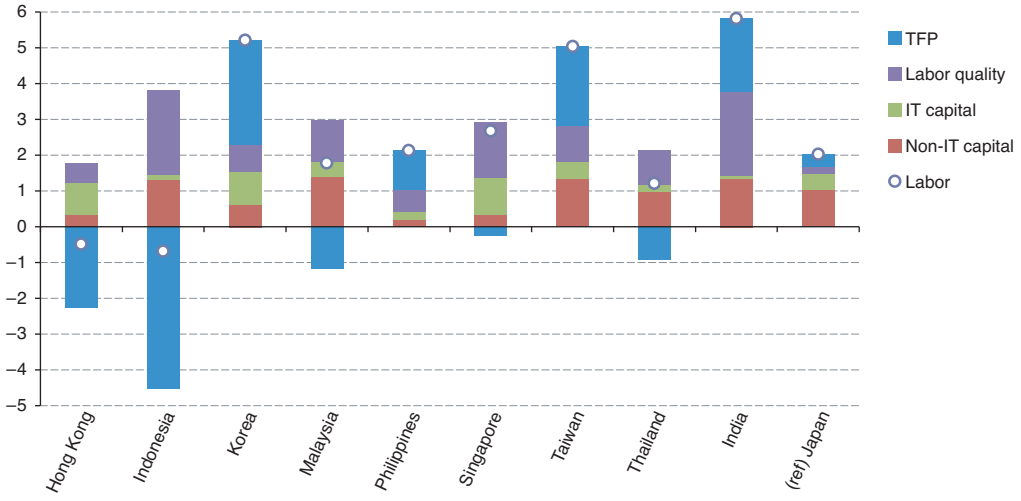
Figure B8a presents the contribution of IT capital to total capital input for the economy as a whole for the U.S. and Japan. In the 1980s, IT capital contributed 31.9% of the growth of total capital inputs in the U.S., as measured in Jorgenson, Ho, and Stiroh (2005), but only 13.5% in Japan, as measured in Jorgenson and Nomura (2005). Since 1995, the Japanese economy has rapidly shifted its capital allocation from non-IT capital to IT capital. The contribution of the IT capital rose to 42.5% by 2000, approaching 46.0% in the U.S. During 1995–2000, IT had a sizeable impact on labor productivity growth in Japan. Of the 2.0% average annual growth in labor productivity, 21.8% was attributed to IT capital deepening and 19.3% to TFP growth in IT-producing industries, giving a combined IT contribution of over 40%. This was modest, however, when compared with the U.S. experience over the same period. Of the 2.2% average annual growth in labor productivity, Jorgenson, Ho, and Stiroh (2005) attributed 45.2% of it to IT capital deepening and 18.6% to TFP growth in IT-producing industries. This gave a combined IT contribution of over 60%, compared with only over 40% in Japan. The divergence was largely explained by the difference in the role of IT capital deepening. That Japan was in fact undergoing a recession during the period under concern might help explain the difference.

For the Asian countries excluding Japan, Lee and Khatri (2003) found that the contribution of IT to economic growth in the late 1990s was mainly from capital deepening (measured based not on capital services, but on capital stock). As shown in Figure B8b, the accumulation of IT capital stock exceeds that of non-IT capital in Hong Kong, Korea, the Philippines, and Singapore. Lee and Khatri (2003) expect the bulk of the benefits from IT in Asia will accrue in the future.



Sources: Jorgenson, Ho, and Stiroh (2005) for the U.S.
Jorgenson and Nomura (2005) for Japan.

Figure B8a. IT Capital Contribution on Total Capital Input: Comparison of the U.S. and Japan



Sources: Lee and Khatri (2003) for the countries except Japan (1995–1999, measured by capital stock).
Jorgenson and Nomura (2005) for Japan (1995–2000, measured by capital services).

Figure B8b. Decomposition of Labor Productivity Growth in Asian Countries

things, raising TFP is one way of raising labor productivity.[14] (See Box 7.)

Following the observation of labor productivity resurgence in the U.S. in the mid-1990s, the role of information and communication technology (ICT), and its potential, in productivity growth has been extensively explored in recent economics literature. (See, for example, Oliner and Sichel (2000), Jorgenson and Stiroh (2000), and Jorgenson, Ho, and Stiroh (2005).) It was observed that initially TFP gain brought about by ICT was largely confined to the ICT-producing sector. The U.S., which had a sizeable ICT-producing sector, was well placed to reap a handsome TFP gain from the technology advancement in ICT. (See Box 8.) Into the 2000s, evidence suggests that TFP gain is beginning to emerge through ICT-using sectors as a lagged effect after years of intensive ICT investment. Unlike technological advancements in the past, which was largely confined to manufacturing, ICT is a technology that can permeate the service sector and bring about significant productivity gains in, for example, wholesales and retails, banking and finance, and transportation and telecommunications. Given the weight of the service sector in the economy (see Table 8 for the Asian countries), its potential and implications for economic development and productivity gains therefore could be immense.

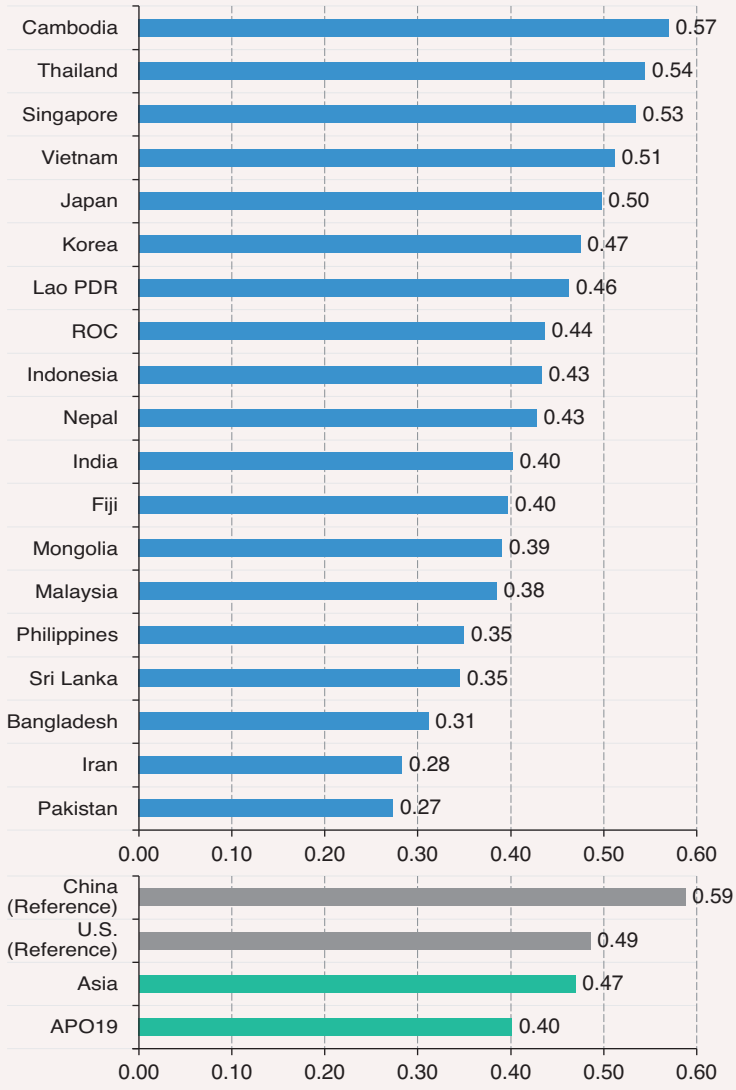


Figure 11. Employment Rate in 2005

3.4 Labor Utilization

Labor utilization is defined by the OECD as hours worked per person in the population. But since data on hours worked were not available for this report, labor utilization is defined as the employment rate (i.e., the number of workers relative to the population) to ensure consistency with the definition of labor productivity used here.

Figure 11 compares Asian countries with the U.S. on the basis of their employment rates, and on this indicator the U.S. does not top the ranking. Rather, China leads the Asian group with an employment

[14] Since labor productivity is a product of TFP and capital deepening, if we only look at labor productivity, it is not immediately obvious which factor is more important for economic growth. In his seminal work, Young (1995) argued that TFP played a small role in the rapid economic growth of the newly industrializing countries (NICs) in East Asia, which lasted for 30 years since the late 1960s. Rather, capital deepening was the factor fostering the growth in these countries. Young's paper started the debate on the sources of Asian economic growth. Subsequently, Collins and Bosworth (1996) and Kim and Lau (1996) incorporated more Asian countries into their studies and their findings reinforced Young's point except in the case of China. In contrast to other Asian countries, China's growth has been spurred on by an improvement of TFP. The average annual growth rate of output per worker was 6.0% in China for the period 1973 to 1994, out of which TFP growth accounted for 3.3 percentage points. In East Asian countries, the average annual growth rate of output per worker was 4.2% during the same period, of which TFP growth accounted only for 1.0 percentage point. Young (2003) showed that even when taking the shortcomings of official statistics into account, TFP growth still explained a significant part of Chinese economic growth. According to Young's estimates, China's non-agricultural output per worker grew an average of 3.6% per annum during the period 1978 to 1998, out of which TFP growth accounted for 1.4 percentage points.

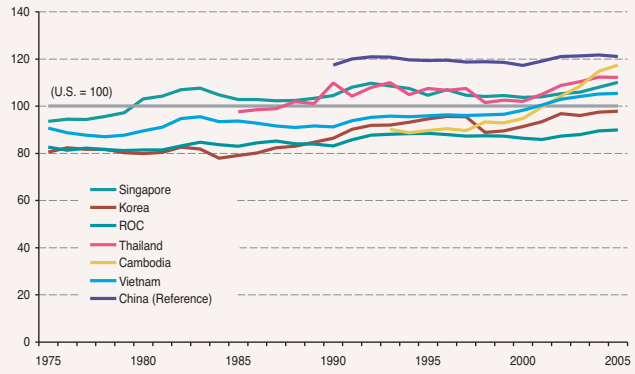


Figure 12.1: Group-C1 Countries

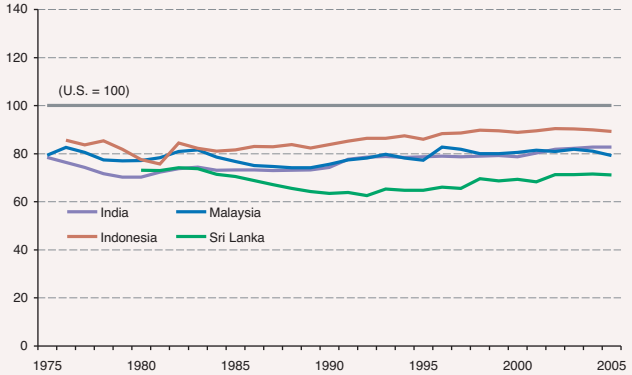


Figure 12.2: Group-C2 Countries

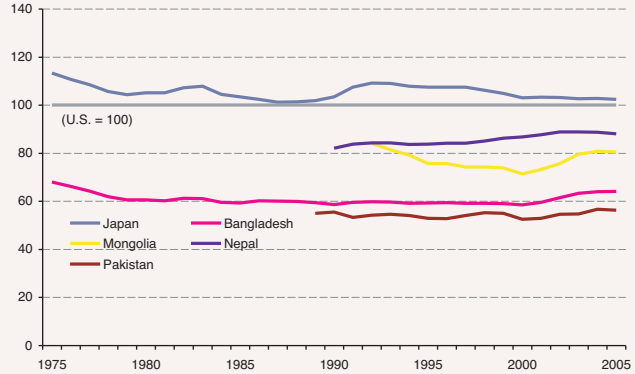


Figure 12.3: Group-C3 Countries

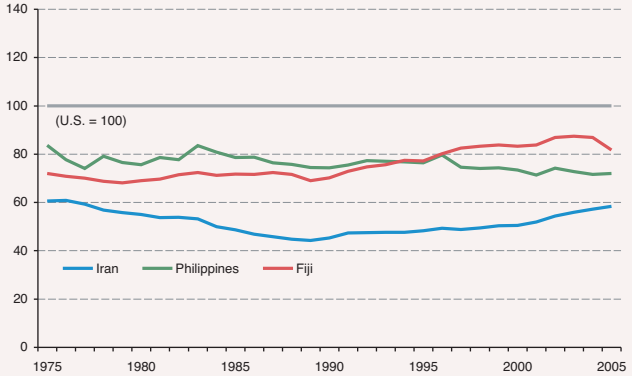


Figure 12.4: Group-C4 Countries

Figure 12. Employment Rate during 1975–2005

rate that was 21% higher than the U.S. in 2005. Five other countries also had employment rates above that of the U.S. They were Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, and marginally Vietnam and Japan.

Figure 12 charts Asian countries' employment rates relative to that of the U.S. under the same grouping as in Figure 10 and in Section 3.2. It is clear that Group-C1 countries (Figure 12.1), which have the fastest catch-up speed in per capita income against the U.S., also have had the highest and rising relative employment rates among the Asian countries in the past three decades. By the end of the period, five out of seven countries had overtaken the U.S. Group-C2 countries (Figure 12.2) have the second-highest relative employment rate as a group, hovering around 80% of the U.S. level, with a mild catch up during the period. Sri Lanka was the only country to lose pace with the group following the mid-1980s, although it gradually restored lost ground from 2000 onward.

The patterns for Group-C3 and Group-C4 display less uniformity. Countries differ both in terms of the relative employment rate and its change over time. Japan in Group-C3 (Figure 12.3) maintained a high relative employment rate against the U.S. despite its slowly declining trend. With its rapidly aging population, Japan's employment rate is likely to decline further. The employment rates for Bangladesh and Pakistan have been low and flat. Together with their very low and flat relative labor productivity against the U.S., they managed little catch up with the U.S. in per capita income. For Fiji and the Philippines in Group-C4, Figure 12.4 suggests that most of the negative catch-up rate in the relative per capita income against the U.S. is explained by their labor productivity performance and not their employment rates, which were similar to those countries in Group-C2.

BOX 9. **Real Income and Terms of Trade**

Terms of trade is the relative price of a country's exports to imports. Improvements in a country's terms of trade, as well as improvements in a country's productivity growth, raise domestic welfare. While productivity growth raises domestic income, an increase in export prices relative to import prices allows a country to purchase more import goods without producing more export goods. However, capturing the impact of the change in terms of trade on the welfare gain is not straightforward. Some researchers use real income (instead of real GDP), which is nominal GDP divided by consumption price (Diewert, Mizobuchi, and Nomura 2005) (Diewert and Lawrence 2006) or by domestic expenditure price (Kohli 2004), as a welfare measure in order to properly capture the impact of the change in terms of trade. For example, Diewert and his coauthors decompose the real income growth in Australia and Japan into several components, namely, productivity growth, domestic product price, terms of trade, labor input, and capital input. Figures B9a and B9b list the average annual contributions to real income growth by these components for Japan and Australia, respectively.

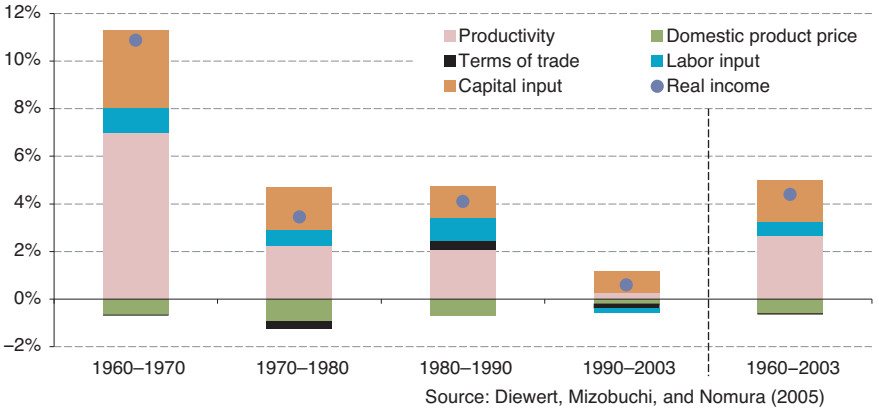


Figure B9a: Decomposition of Real Income in Japan during 1960–2003

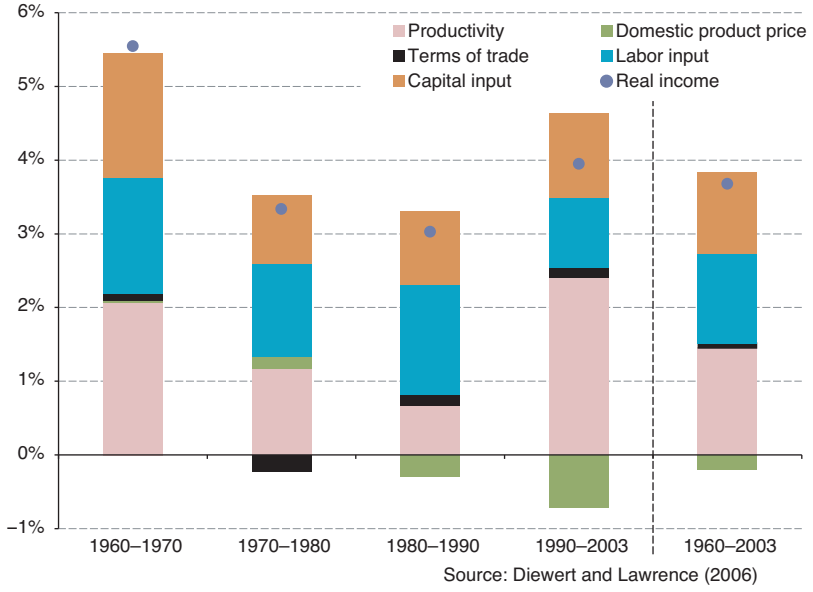


Figure B9b: Decomposition of Real Income in Australia during 1960–2003

The evidence suggests that over a long period, productivity growth plays the largest impact on welfare gains and changes in the terms of trade have a relatively small impact in both countries. For the period 1960 to 2003, the terms of trade changes accounted for –0.03 percentage points out of 4.4% growth in real income in Australia and 0.04 percentage points out of 3.68% growth in Japan. However, there is evidence that the terms of trade changes could have a more important impact over a shorter period when there are large fluctuations in a country's terms of trade, for example in the periods 1970 to 1980 and 1980 to 1990. In particular, the negative impact during the period 1970 to 1980 reflected the significant deterioration of the terms of trade induced by the oil shocks.

4 INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

4.1 Industry Structure and Economic Development

In Section 4, we discuss the industry origins of economic growth and labor productivity growth in the Asian countries. Industry structure is a key indicator of an economy's stage of development. At one end of the spectrum are predominantly agricultural and rural-based economies, whereas at the other end, the agricultural sector is negligible and the service sector instead is the dominant economic base. In the middle is a stage where manufacturing is the main driver of the economy. By analyzing the industry structure of the Asian economies, we can clearly trace the path of economic development and identify country groupings based on similar characteristics.[15]

Table 5 in Section 3.2 introduces a country grouping according to stages of development (as measured by per capita PPP-GDP relative to the U.S.). Table 7 regroups countries based on the same set of criteria as in Table 5 but applied to countries' 2005 income

Table 7. Economic Level Based on 2005 Income

	Per capita PPP-GDP level relative to U.S.	Countries
Group-L1	70% <	ROC, Singapore, Japan
Group-L2	20% < to < 70%	Korea, Thailand, Malaysia
Group-L3	8% < to < 20%	China (Reference), India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Iran, Philippines
Group-L4	8% <	Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan

*The grouping criteria are the same as in Table 5.

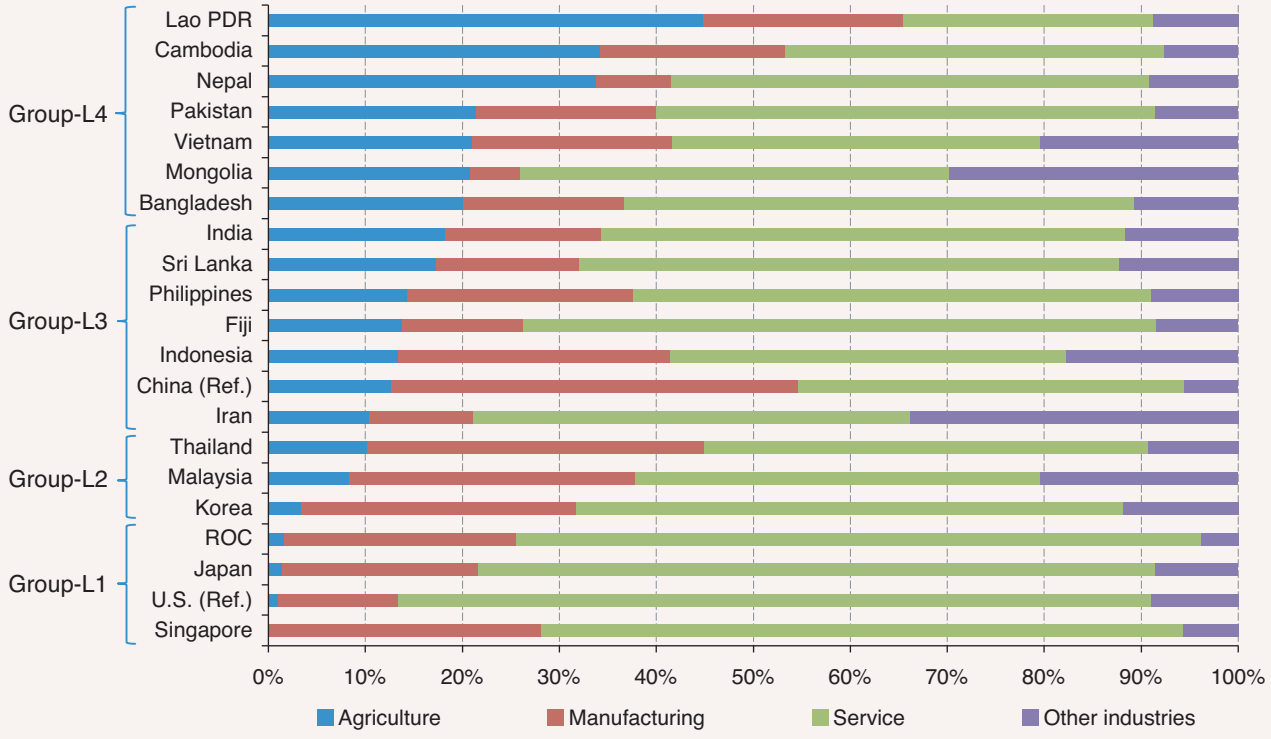


Figure 13. Industry Composition of Value Added in 2005

[15] Some countries are omitted in different parts of this section due to data non-availability. As a result, an analysis of APO19 or Asia as a group is not feasible. Available data also do not start from the same year, complicating time series analysis. Furthermore, in this section, we focus only on growth, and not on level, comparisons.

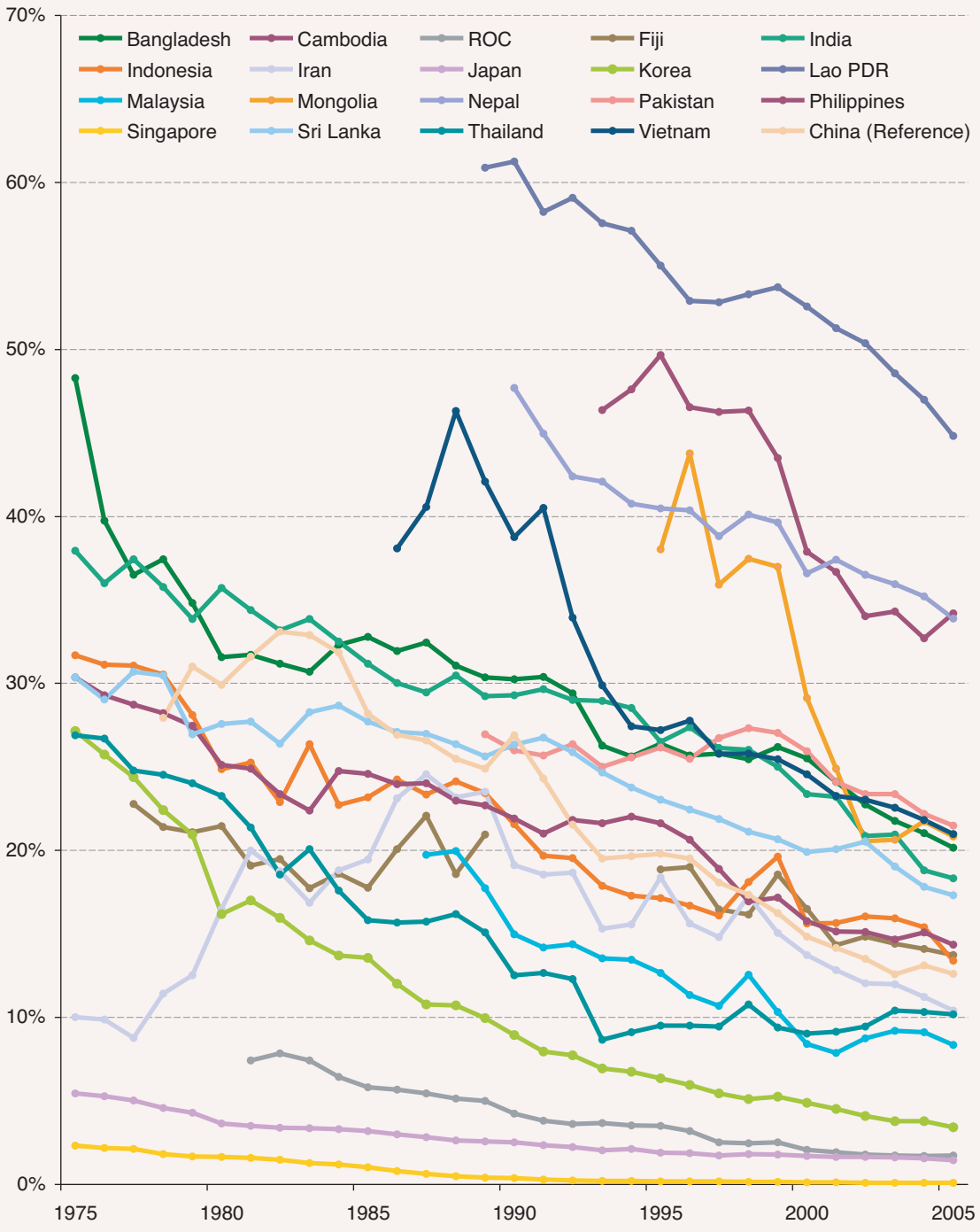


Figure 14. Trends of Value Added Share in Agriculture Sector during 1975–2005

Table 8. Industry Share of Total Value Added by Country Group in 2005

	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Service	Other industries
Group-L1	1.1%	24.0%	68.9%	6.1%
Group-L2	7.3%	30.9%	47.9%	13.9%
Group-L3	14.3%	21.1%	50.6%	14.1%
Group-L4	28.0%	15.5%	42.9%	13.6%
U.S. (Reference)	1.0%	12.4%	77.6%	9.0%

*Country groups are given in Table 7.

levels. The difference in countries' relative per capita incomes between the two tables reflects the impact of their catch-up efforts since 1975 or the beginning year of the data series in this publication for the countries concerned.

During this period, we saw the ROC and Singapore move from Group-L2 to Group-L1 to join Japan; Korea, Thailand, and Malaysia move from Group-L3 to Group-L2; and China, India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka move from Group-L4 to Group-L3. Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, and Pakistan failed to make progress from their Group-L4 position and the Philippines was also stagnant in Group-L3. Fiji and Iran were the only two countries to actually see their relative per capita income against the U.S. drop.

Figure 13 shows the industry composition of the Asian economies in 2005 and ranks countries by the share of their agricultural sector in total value added. Industries are classified into four groups: agriculture, manufacturing, services, and other industries.[16] Figure 13 indicates a negative correlation between the size of the agricultural sector and the relative per capita income against the U.S. In other words, the more an economy relies on its agricultural sector, the poorer the country is. In Figure 13, it is observed that Group-L4 tops the ranking by the size of the agricultural sector, followed by Group-L3, and then Group-L2. Group-L1 together with the U.S., included here as the reference country, have the smallest agricultural sectors among the Asian countries.

Table 8 shows the non-weighted average industry structure of different country groups by their per capita incomes. The first thing to note is that the service sector accounts for the largest share of the economy in all country groups.

Secondly, each sector is associated with a distinctive stage of economic development. Group-L4, the poorest income countries, has the largest agricultural sector. For Group-L2 it is manufacturing and for Group-L1 it is services. If Figure 13 is ranked by the size of service sector, the U.S. will top the table at 77.6%, followed by Group-L1 countries, namely the ROC (70.7%), Japan (69.9%), and Singapore (66.1%). Fiji is an exception with a large service sector share (65%) relative to its per capita income level. Similarly, if Figure 13 ranks the size of manufacturing sectors. It is observed that Group-L2 countries are close to the top in the rankings but with a few exceptions. China (a Group-L3 country) by far has the biggest manufacturing sector among Asian countries with a share of 42.0%. Group-L2 countries follow with Thailand at 34.8%, Malaysia at 29.5%, and Korea at 28.4%. Singapore (a Group-L1 country) and Indonesia (a Group-L3 country) also have manufacturing sectors similar in size to Group-L2 countries at around 28%.

Thirdly, Asian countries differ from the U.S. industry structure in the relative importance of manufacturing and services, even in Group-L1 countries, where manufacturing accounts for 24.0% of the economy's value added, compared with 12.4% in the U.S. The U.S. economy is highly skewed towards the service sector accounting at 77.6% of the total value added, compared with an average of 68.9% in the Group-L1 countries. This suggests that Asian economies could experience further deindustrialization and a shift in prominence towards services as they continue to mature.

Figure 14 shows how the share of the agricultural sector in total value added shrank over time in the Asian economies. This could reflect the actual decline in the agricultural output and/or the relatively rapid expansion in other sectors. Despite the wide spread, the downward trend is unmistakable, even for Group-L4 countries. With the exception of Iran, the share of the agricultural sector displays a long-term declining trend in all countries, albeit at different paces. Looking at the available data, the relative decline of the agricultural sector was most rapid in Korea, from 27.1% of total value added in 1975, to 3.4% in 2005. In many countries, the share of the agricultural sector was more than halved between 1975 and 2005: for example, from 31.7% to 13.4% in Indonesia, from 37.9% to 18.3% in India, and from 48.3% to 20.1% in Bangladesh. In China, the share of the agricultural sector peaked at 33.1% in 1982 and shrank to 12.6% by 2005.

Despite the relative decline of agriculture's share in total value added, employment in the sector for Asia as a whole still accounted for 45% of total employment in 2005. Figure 15 shows countries' industry shares in total employment and ranks countries by the size of employment in the agricultural sector. The negative correlation between the share of the agricultural sector and economic development is not

[16] The agriculture sector is composed of agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting. The service sector is composed of all the service sectors such as wholesale, retail, transportation, information, finance, education, health care, entertainment, accommodation, restaurant, and government. The other industries sector is composed of mining, utilities, and construction.

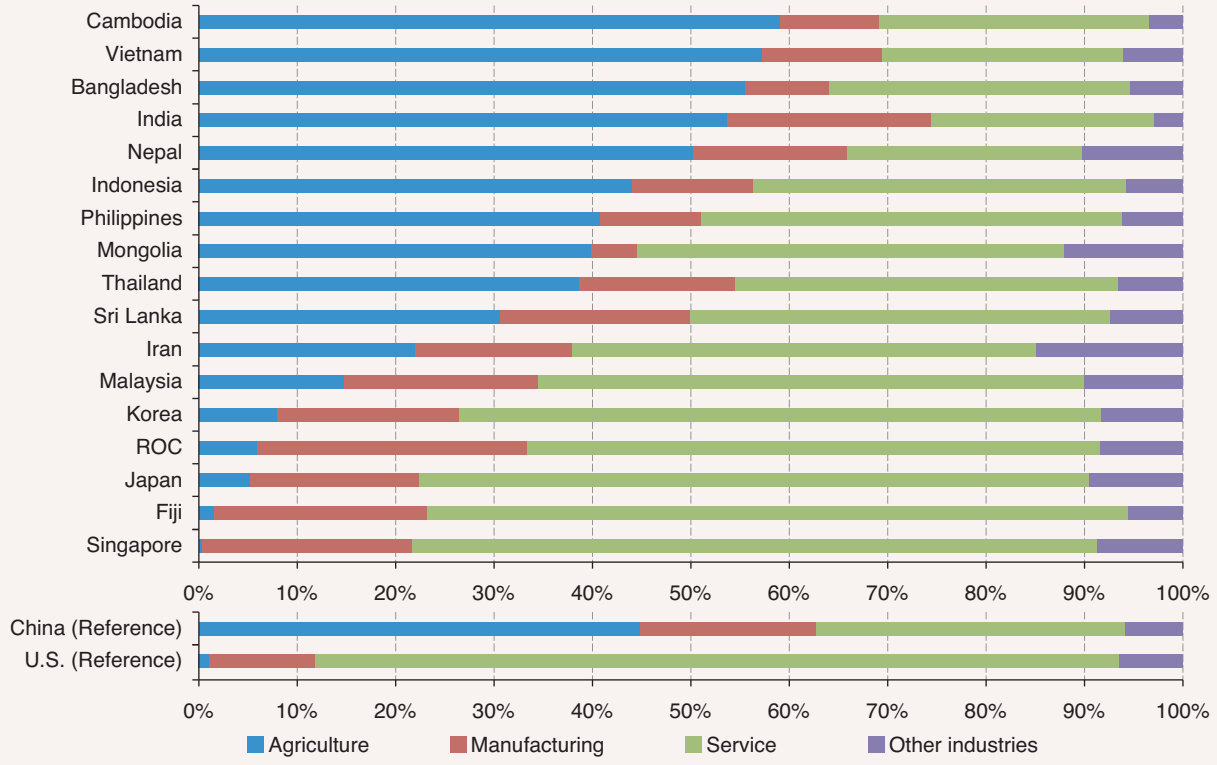


Figure 15. Industry Share of Total Employment in 2005

Table 9. Industry Share of Total Employment by Country Group in 2005

	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Service	Other industries
Group-L1	5.17%	18.65%	66.84%	9.34%
Group-L2	24.84%	17.34%	50.19%	7.64%
Group-L3	47.18%	18.28%	29.51%	5.04%
Group-L4	55.79%	10.83%	27.34%	6.04%
U.S. (Reference)	1.10%	10.67%	81.77%	6.47%

*Country groups are given in Table 7.

as clear as in Figure 13, which plots industry share in total value added. Table 9 gives the industry structure (in terms of employment) by country group. The agricultural sector is the only industry sector among all the country groups that has a higher employment share than justified by its share in value added. This suggests that agriculture is still highly labor intensive and/or there is a high level of underemployment in the sector in Asia, both of which imply that labor productivity level is low compared to other industry sectors.[17]

Looking at the trend of employment share over time (Figure 16) suggests that the relative decline in the share of agriculture in total value added has been accompanied by a downward trend in its share in total employment. This downward trend is unmistakable in most countries plotted in Figure 16. However, the decline in share does not always reflect an actual fall in employment for the agricultural sector. Rather, it could reflect total employment rising faster than employment in agriculture. Among the Asian countries in Figure 16, only the ROC, Japan, and Korea have been experiencing a consistent fall in actual employment in the agricultural sector, whereas for Bangladesh, Iran, Cambodia, and India, actual employment has been rising. Other countries such as

[17] Gollin, Parente, and Rogerson (2004) and Caselli (2005) demonstrated the negative correlation between employment share of agriculture and GDP per worker. They showed that the agricultural sector was relatively large in poor countries and that agricultural sector labor productivity was lower than that in other sectors. Thus, it can be said that the more workers there are in the agricultural sector of a country, the less the total output of that country.

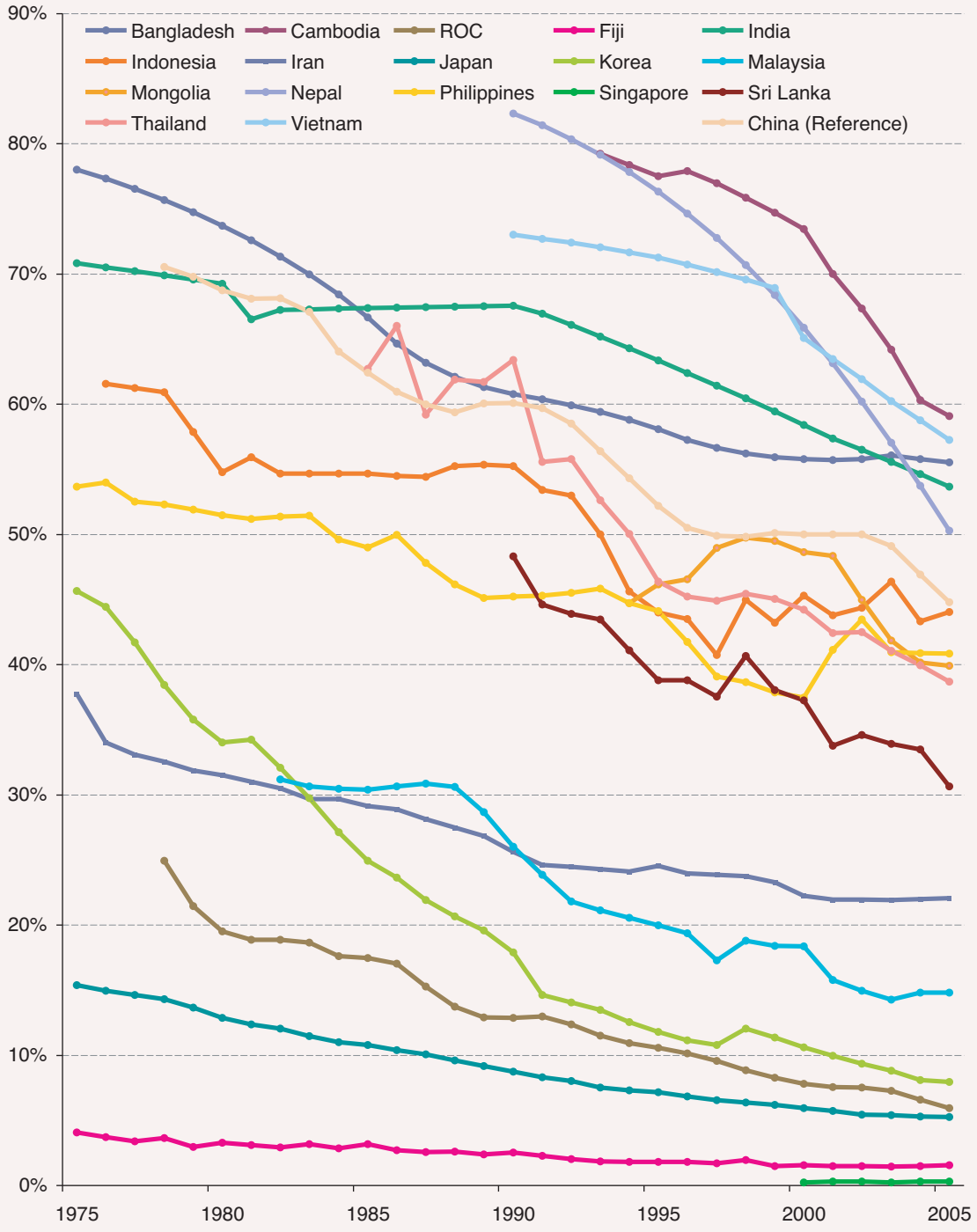


Figure 16. Trends of Employment Share in Agriculture Sector during 1975–2005

China, Thailand, and Malaysia alternate between positive and negative employment growth. Vietnam, however, has seen actual employment in agriculture falling for five consecutive years.

As shown in Figure 16, the decline in agricultural employment share has been rapid in some countries. Between 1975 and 2005, employment share in agriculture shrank from 45.7% to 7.9% in Korea, and from 15.4% to 5.2% in Japan. Employment share in agriculture also fell rapidly in the ROC from 24.9% in 1978, to 5.9% in 2005. In all of these countries, the decline reflects an actual fall in employment in the agricultural sector. In China, the share has declined from 70.5% in 1978, to 44.8% in 2005. Indonesia and the Philippines are the two exceptions, having recently reversed the downward trend, and in Bangladesh, the trend has been halted.

4.2 Industry Origins of Economic Growth

In Section 3.1, we saw that as a region, growth in Asia accelerated between 2000 and 2005, averaging 6.0% per annum, up from 4.7% between 1995 and 2000. In contrast, economic growth in the U.S. slowed over the same period, from an average of 4.1% per annum between 1995 and 2000, to 2.5% between 2000 and 2005. Japan was the only economy with slower growth than the U.S. between 2000 and 2005. China and India have been the two main drivers among the Asian economies, accounting for 50% and 19% of the region's growth, respectively. But looking at the industry composition, the origins of economic growth in China and India are quite different. For the period 1978 to 2004, Bosworth and Collins (2007) found that China's economic growth was fueled by industry sector expansion,[18] whereas for India, economic growth was led by service industry expansion. Our findings support their conclusion.

Figures 17 and 18 present the industry origins of average economic growth per annum in Asian countries for the periods 1995 to 2000 and 2000 to 2005, respectively. China was the fastest-growing economy in the region for both periods, and the manufacturing sector was the main driver accounting for 47% to 48% of economic growth. The service sector, on the other hand, accounted for around 41% of economic growth. Thailand and Korea are the two other countries where the manufacturing sector accounted for more than 40% of economic growth. Such dominance of the manufacturing sector is above the norm, albeit the contribution of the manufacturing sector in most other Asian countries was also significant, accounting for a quarter or more of economic growth between 2000 and 2005.

Services play an equally, if not more, important role in Asian economic growth. Services made the biggest contribution to economic growth in all Asian countries except China and Lao PDR. Thailand is another exception with manufacturing and services making roughly equal contributions. In contrast to the industry composition of China's growth, the story behind India's recent growth has been about services, accounting for 64.2% of economic growth for the period 2000 to 2005, compared with 14.9% for manufacturing. Modern information and communication technology has allowed India to take an unusual path in its economic development, bypassing a stage when manufacturing steers growth. Economic growth in the ROC was also dominated by the service sector, accounting for 69.0% of growth for the period 2000 to 2005. (For a more detailed breakdown of the service sector, see Figure 21.)

For some Asian countries, agriculture is still the biggest sector. The three countries where the agricultural sector has the largest share in total value added are Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Nepal (Figure 13). For the period 2000 to 2005, agriculture in Lao PDR, Cambodia and Nepal had the highest contribution to economic growth among all Asian countries, accounting for 25.0%, 25.3%, and 36.4% of growth, respectively.

Comparing the industry origins of economic growth between the periods 1995 to 2000 and 2000 to 2005 is complicated by the impact of the Asian financial crisis of 1997–98 on some of these countries. Indonesia and Thailand are considered to have been hit the hardest by the crisis. Both countries experienced little growth on average per annum between 1995 and 2000, with the service sector acting as a drag on the economy. Excluding these two countries, however, the relative contributions by industry to economic growth have been stable in Asia between the periods 1995 to 2000 and 2000 to 2005 as a whole.

[18] The industry sector in Bosworth and Collins (2007) is equivalent to manufacturing and other industries in this report.

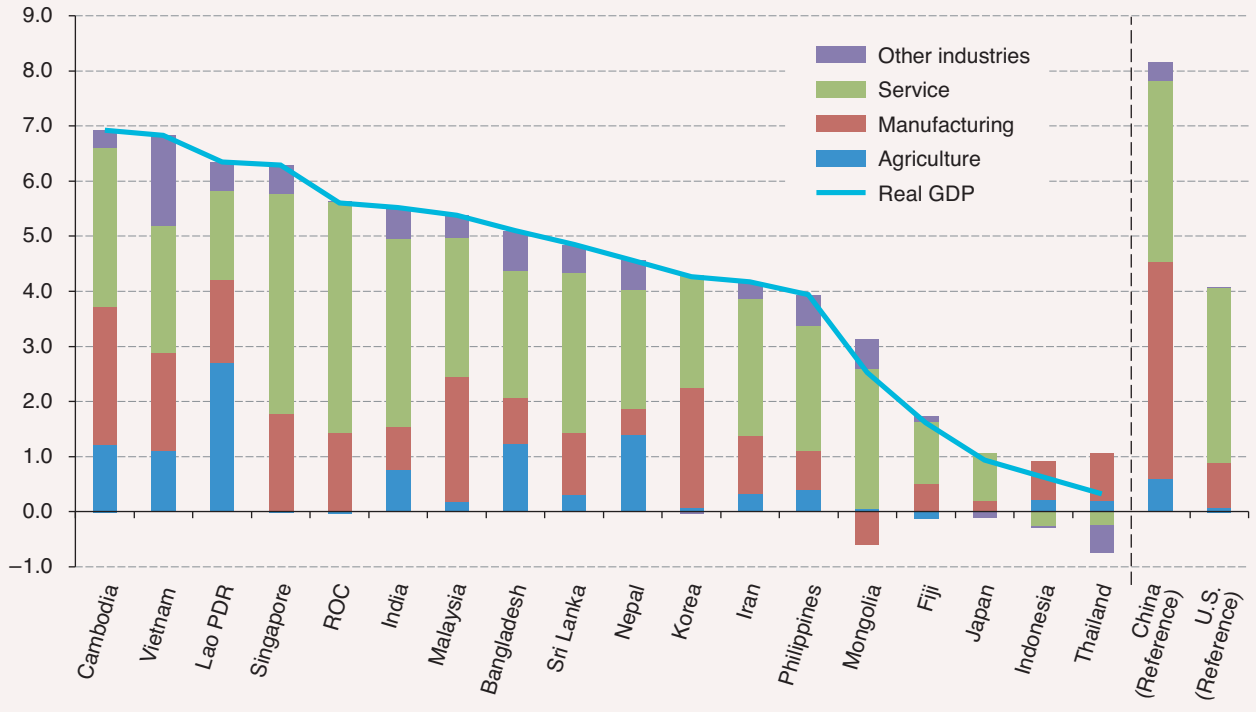


Figure 17. Industry Origins of Economic Growth during 1995–2000

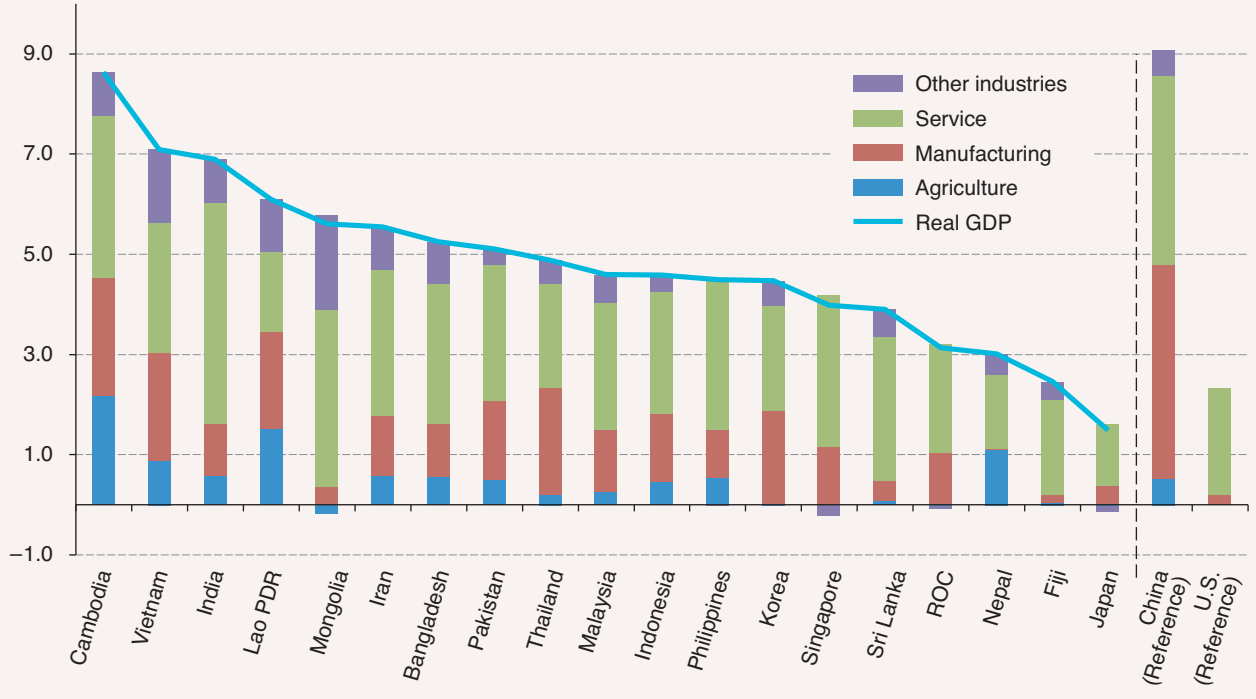


Figure 18. Industry Origins of Economic Growth during 2000–2005

BOX 10. **Industry Output and Its Aggregation**

Industry GDP at current prices is the value added by industry. It is estimated by the difference between nominal gross output and total cost of intermediate inputs. In the U.S., value added by industry is also estimated based on high-quality source income data in GDP-by-industry accounts and total intermediate inputs by industry are estimated as a residual. The BEA (Bureau of Economic Analysis) has developed a method that ranks the available source data based on measures of coverage and consistency, among other factors, and then estimates a balanced set of annual I-O accounts and GDP-by-industry accounts that incorporate the resulting weighted average of these source data (Lawson, et al. 2006).

Real industry GDP is often derived as the difference between gross output and intermediate inputs at constant prices. This procedure is called "double deflation." However, the introduction of a chained-index destructs the additivity of a constant price series and makes it difficult to simply apply double deflation. Thus, the countries that introduced a chained-index apply the modified version to constructing the real industry GDP. In Japan, ESRI (Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office) started to use the Chained-Laspeyres index in December 2004. Based on this index formula, it follows three steps in every period to construct the real industry GDP. First, current prices and corresponding quantities are normalized so that the prices of the previous year are one. Second, constant price gross output and constant price intermediate input are constructed by applying the Laspeyres quantity index. Then, the real industry GDP is constructed by applying double deflation to gross output and intermediate input in constant prices.

The industry GDP is aggregated into the GDP for the whole economy, so that we can describe the industry origins of value added and productivity growth. The nominal GDP is the sum of nominal industry GDP across all industries. In Section 4, the real GDP is defined as a translog index over industry GDP:

$\Delta \ln V = \sum_j w_j \Delta \ln V_j$ where V is the real GDP, V_j is the real industry-GDP, and w_j is the two-period average share of industry GDP in aggregate GDP at current prices.

Table 10. Industry Contribution to Economic Growth, 1995–2000 and 2000–2005

		Agriculture	Manufacturing	Service	Other industries
1995–2000	Asia*	10.5%	24.4%	57.0%	8.1%
	U.S. (Reference)	1.8%	19.9%	75.0%	3.3%
2000–2005	Asia*	8.8%	23.3%	57.2%	10.7%
	U.S. (Reference)	1.0%	7.5%	90.6%	0.8%

*Excludes outliers Thailand and Indonesia, and as well as Pakistan due to data non-availability for 1995–2000.

Table 10 contrasts industry's contribution to economic growth for the periods 1995 to 2000 and 2000 to 2005 as well as between the U.S. and the Asian average (which is an arithmetic mean of all countries excluding outliers Thailand and Indonesia, and Pakistan due to data non-availability for 1995 to 2000). The relative contributions of manufacturing and services changed little between the two periods, around 23% to 24% and 57%, respectively. While the contribution of agriculture has been reducing, from 10.5% to 8.8%, that of other industries (i.e., mining, utilities, and construction) has been rising, from 8.1% to 10.7%.

Comparing the Asian profile with that of the U.S., the major difference is in the contributions of agriculture and services. In the U.S., agriculture plays a much less significant role in economic growth, accounting for 1.8% of growth for 1995 to 2000 and 1.0% in for 2000 to 2005, compared with 10.5% and 8.8%, respectively, in Asia. U.S. economic growth has been highly skewed towards services, accounting for 75.0% of growth for 1995 to 2000 and 90.6% for 2000 to 2005, compared with 57% in Asia.

4.3 Labor Productivity Growth by Industry

Section 3.3 discusses labor productivity performance in level terms, and identifies a large gap between Asia as a whole and the U.S. In 2005, the best performers in Asia achieved productivity levels that were 40% to 70% that of the U.S. Yet, Asia collectively was dragged down by a long tail of countries with labor productivity of less than 20% the U.S. level, pulling down the average performance of the group to a level of 16% to 17% that of the U.S. In growth terms, however, Asia's performance far exceeded that of the U.S., allowing the countries to close the level gap with the U.S. gradually over time.

Between 1995 and 2000, labor productivity growth in APO19 was 2.7% per annum on average, compared to 2.3% in the U.S. Including China, the Asian average became 4.5%. For the period 2000 to 2005, labor productivity growth accelerated in Asia to 4.3% on average per annum for APO19 or to 6.8% if China is included. Meanwhile, labor productivity growth decelerated to 1.8% on average per annum in the U.S.

Table 11. Country Rankings by Labor Productivity Growth by Industry during 2000–2005

Agriculture		Manufacturing		Service		Other industries	
Malaysia	5.8	Mongolia	10.0	Philippines	6.0	Fiji	6.3
Cambodia	4.7	Iran	9.9	India	5.8	India	4.9
Korea	4.6	Korea	6.7	Indonesia	4.6	Singapore	3.3
Vietnam	4.0	Malaysia	5.5	Bangladesh	3.1	Sri Lanka	2.9
Indonesia	2.6	Indonesia	4.8	Iran	2.5	Korea	1.5
ROC	2.5	Japan	4.3	Malaysia	2.2	Japan	1.4
Sri Lanka	2.4	ROC	3.8	Vietnam	1.9	Bangladesh	1.4
Thailand	2.3	Fiji	3.7	Fiji	1.7	ROC	0.3
India	1.8	Bangladesh	3.5	Sri Lanka	1.2	Malaysia	0.1
Iran	1.5	Vietnam	3.5	Singapore	1.1	Thailand	–1.1
Japan	1.1	Thailand	2.6	ROC	1.0	Philippines	–2.3
Philippines	0.5	Philippines	2.4	Korea	1.0	Indonesia	–4.1
Fiji	0.0	Singapore	1.1	Mongolia	0.9	Vietnam	–4.8
Mongolia	–0.3	Cambodia	0.9	Japan	0.9	Iran	–5.0
Bangladesh	–0.3	India	–1.2	Thailand	0.2	Mongolia	–5.2
Singapore	–10.9	Sri Lanka	–1.7	Cambodia	–6.1	Cambodia	–9.2
(Reference)		(Reference)		(Reference)		(Reference)	
China	5.0	China	8.9	China	5.9	China	4.7
U.S.	2.5	U.S.	5.3	U.S.	2.0	U.S.	–1.3

Unit: Average annual growth rate (percentage)

Table 11 presents the country rankings of labor productivity by industry[19] for the period 2000 to 2005. The average labor productivity growth across countries was 1.6% in agriculture, 4.0% in manufacturing, 2.0% in services, and –0.3% in other industries. Note that China was in the top three for all industry sectors. Manufacturing remains the sector that offers the biggest potential for productivity growth, with the fastest achieved rate of 9% to 10% per annum, compared with the 6% achieved in the service sector.

Figures 19 and 20 show the industry origins of the average labor productivity growth per annum in 1995 to 2000 and 2000 to 2005, respectively. Of the countries presented, China experienced the fastest growth in labor productivity for both periods. Not only that, productivity growth accelerated between the two periods, from 7.1% to 8.1%, compared with decelerated growth between the two periods in the U.S., from 2.3% to 1.8%.

Among all industry sectors, the agricultural sector has made the least contribution to labor productivity growth, at around 7% in the first half of the 2000s. This is somewhat expected. As mentioned earlier, for most Asian countries, the agricultural sector has the smallest weight in the economy (see Table 8) and slower productivity growth than manufacturing (see Table 11).

The manufacturing sector has been traditionally the driving force behind productivity growth. This is certainly the case in most of the Asian countries. For the period 2000 to 2005, manufacturing accounted for around 36% of labor productivity growth in Asia. The manufacturing sector is particularly important in Korea, accounting for 75.6% of the average annual labor productivity growth between 1995 and 2000 and 65.4% between 2000 and 2005. For China, the figures were 55.1% and 49.6%, respectively. For Thailand, Malaysia, and Japan, manufacturing accounted for 63.0%, 50.0%, and 46.5% of respective average annual labor productivity growth between 2000 and 2005.

Traditionally, it has been difficult for the service sector to materialize productivity growth, but modern advancements in information and communication technology have changed that. A lot of IT-intensive users are in the service sector, which is capable of capturing the productivity benefits arising from IT utilization. Recently, we have observed the growing importance of services in explaining productivity growth in the Western economies. In

[19] Labor productivity in Table 11 is defined simply as per-worker GDP at constant prices by industry. The industry decomposition of labor productivity growth for the whole economy (v) in Figures 19 and 20 is based on the equation $v = \sum_j \overline{w}_j v_j^*$ where the weight is the two-period average of value added share. This decomposition is defined by the adjusted labor productivity growth (v_j^*) in which the growth of, the number of workers as a denominator of the labor productivity (v_j^*) is weighted by the reciprocal of the ratio of the real per-worker GDP by industry to its industry average. Thus, the industry contribution ($\overline{w}_j v_j^*$) is emphasized more in industries in which the per-worker GDP is higher than the industry average, in comparison with the impact of $\overline{w}_j v_j$ using the non-adjusted measure of labor productivity growth (v_j) in Table 11.

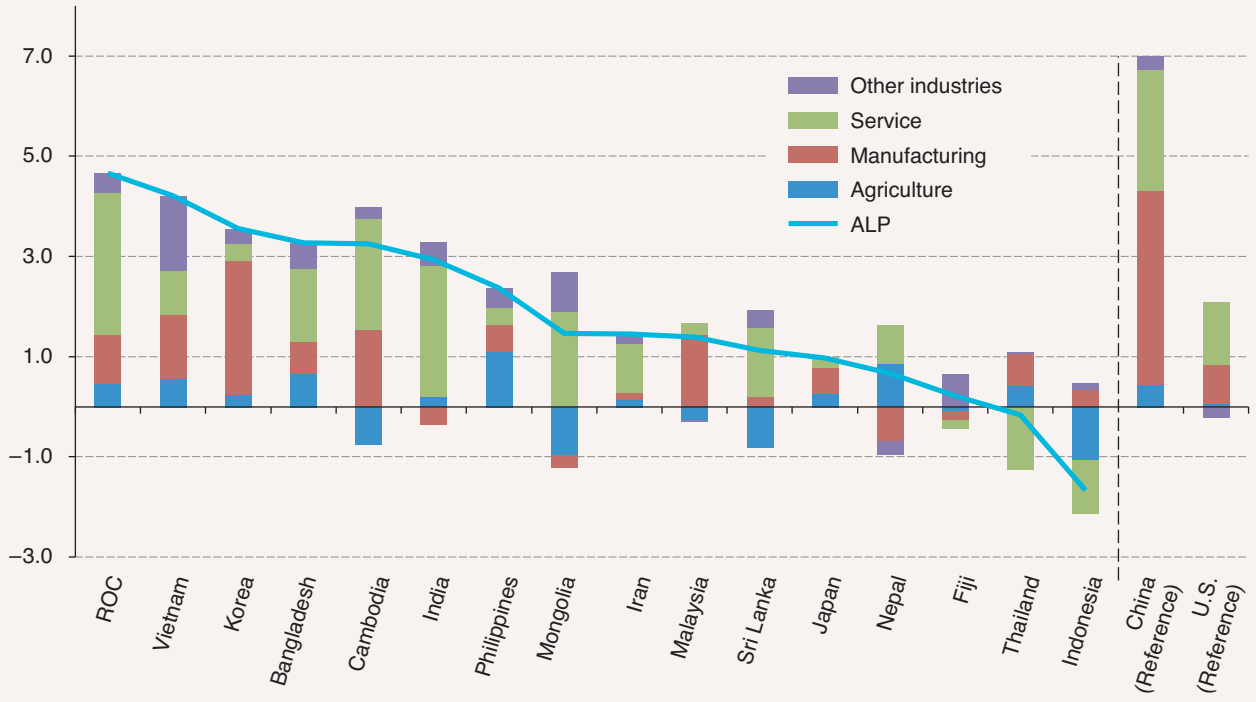


Figure 19. Industry Origins of Labor Productivity Growth during 1995–2000

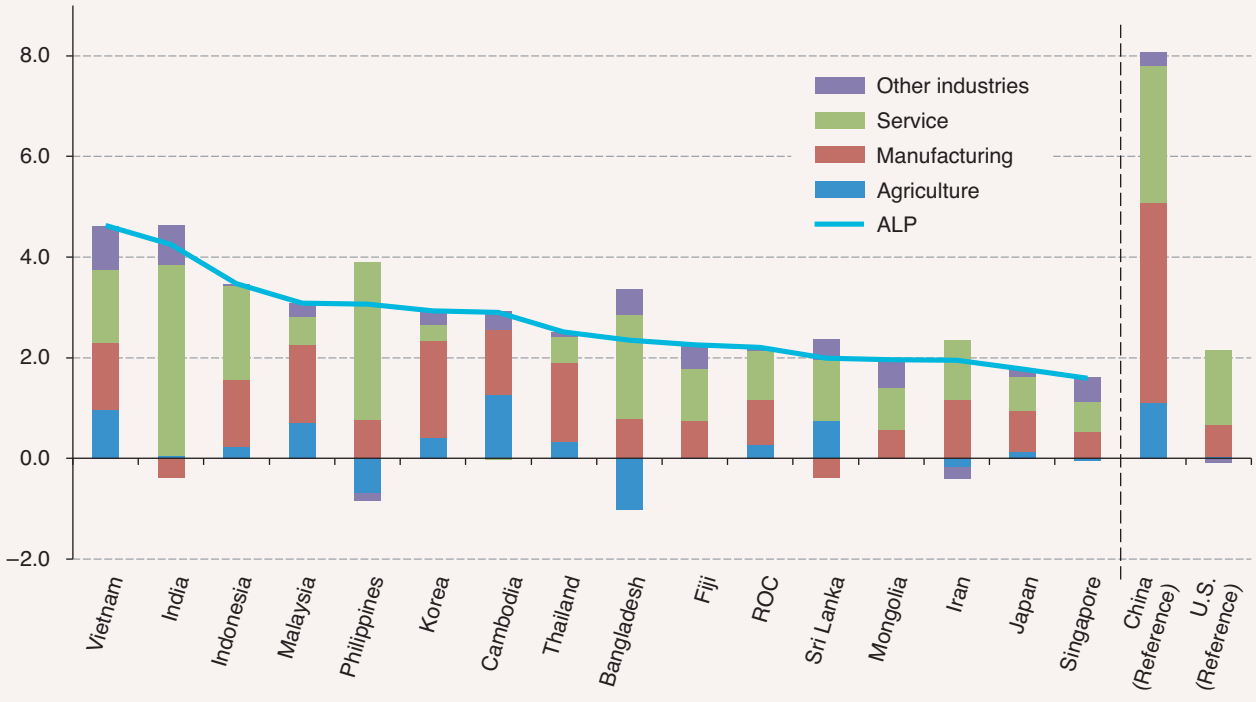


Figure 20. Industry Origins of Labor Productivity Growth during 2000–2005

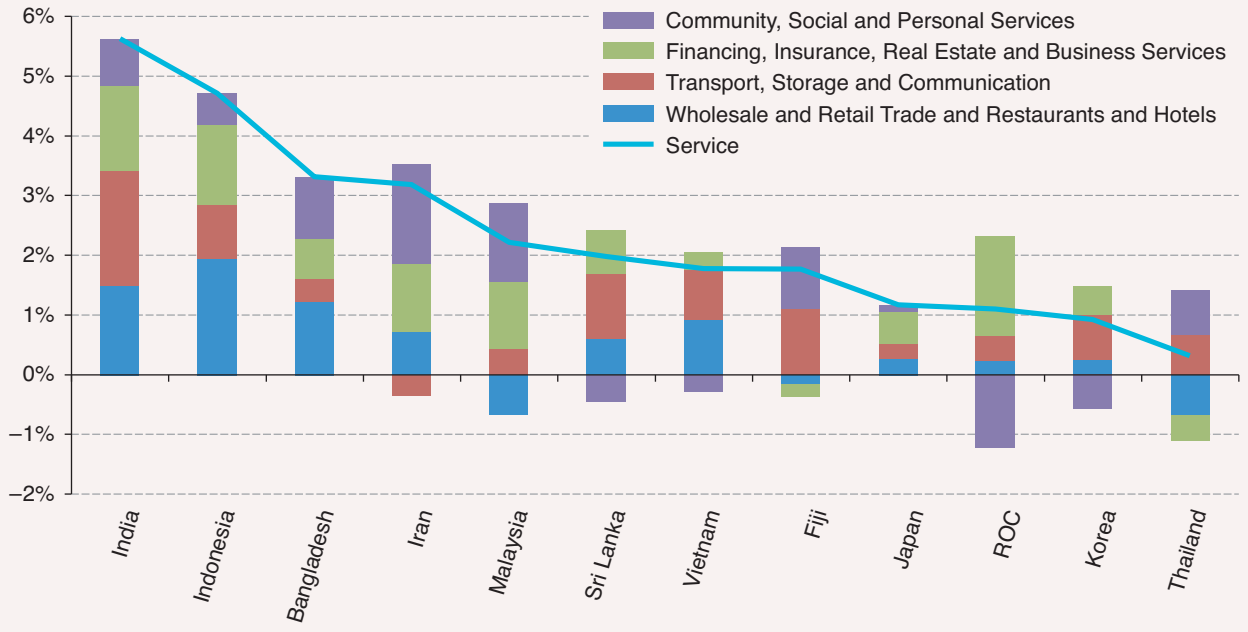


Figure 21. Composition of Labor Productivity Growth in Service Sector during 2000–2005

Asia, the service sector had a bigger contribution than manufacturing for the period 2000 to 2005, accounting for around 46% of average annual labor productivity growth. The contribution of the service sector was particularly prominent in India, accounting for just under 90% of labor productivity growth, while the contribution of the manufacturing sector was negative for both periods. The service sector was also highly significant in Bangladesh and in the Philippines in the first half of the 2000s. Its role in the ROC should not be overlooked either, as the contribution of the service sector to labor productivity growth was just over 60% in the latter half of the 1990s, although it fell to 44% between 2000 and 2005.

Available data allows us to examine for the period 2000 to 2005 the service sector labor productivity growth of certain countries according to the four subsectors of (1) Community, Social, and Personal Services, (2) Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Services, (3) Transport, Storage, and Communication, and (4) Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels, as presented in Figure 21.[20] Except for the first subsector, the other three sectors are potentially IT-using industries. Tourism is also important in many of these countries, and is likely to impact subsector (4) the most. With the exception of Iran and Malaysia, Community, Social and Personal Services played the least role in accounting for service sector labor productivity growth in all countries. In the ROC, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam, it even had a negative contribution.

Among the countries presented, India experienced the fastest growth in service sector labor productivity at 5.6% on average per annum, of which 86.0% was explained by the three IT-using subsectors. The ROC is an interesting case. Although its service sector labor productivity growth at 1.1% a year was modest, its Financing, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Services sector outperformed other countries, achieving a growth of 1.7 percentage points to counteract the drag posed by the Community, Social, and Personal Services sector.

[20] Note that the measures for labor productivity in service sector are different between Figure 21 and Table 11, due to the difference in method to aggregate the measures from the industries within the service sector. A translog index is used in Figure 21, but not in Table 11 due to a lack of data for some countries.

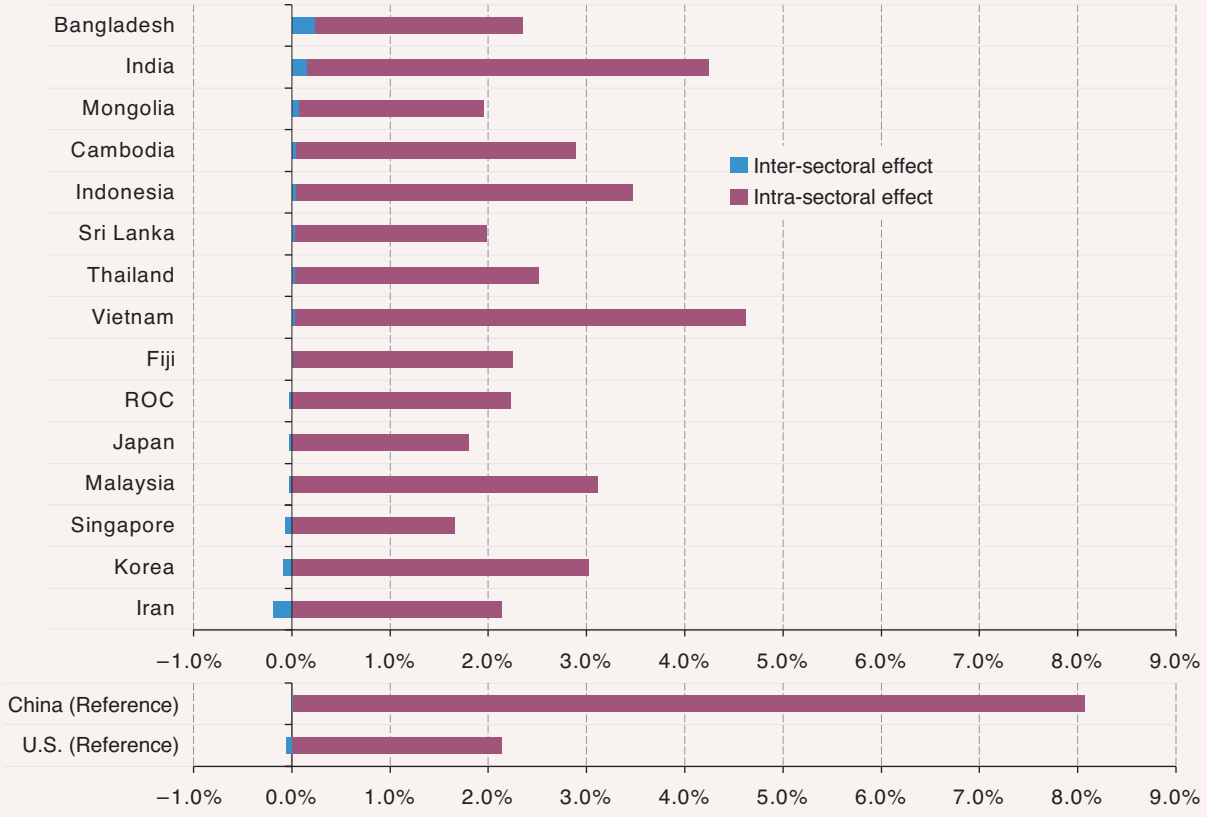


Figure 22. The Intra- and Inter-sectoral Effects in Labor Productivity Growth during 2000–2005

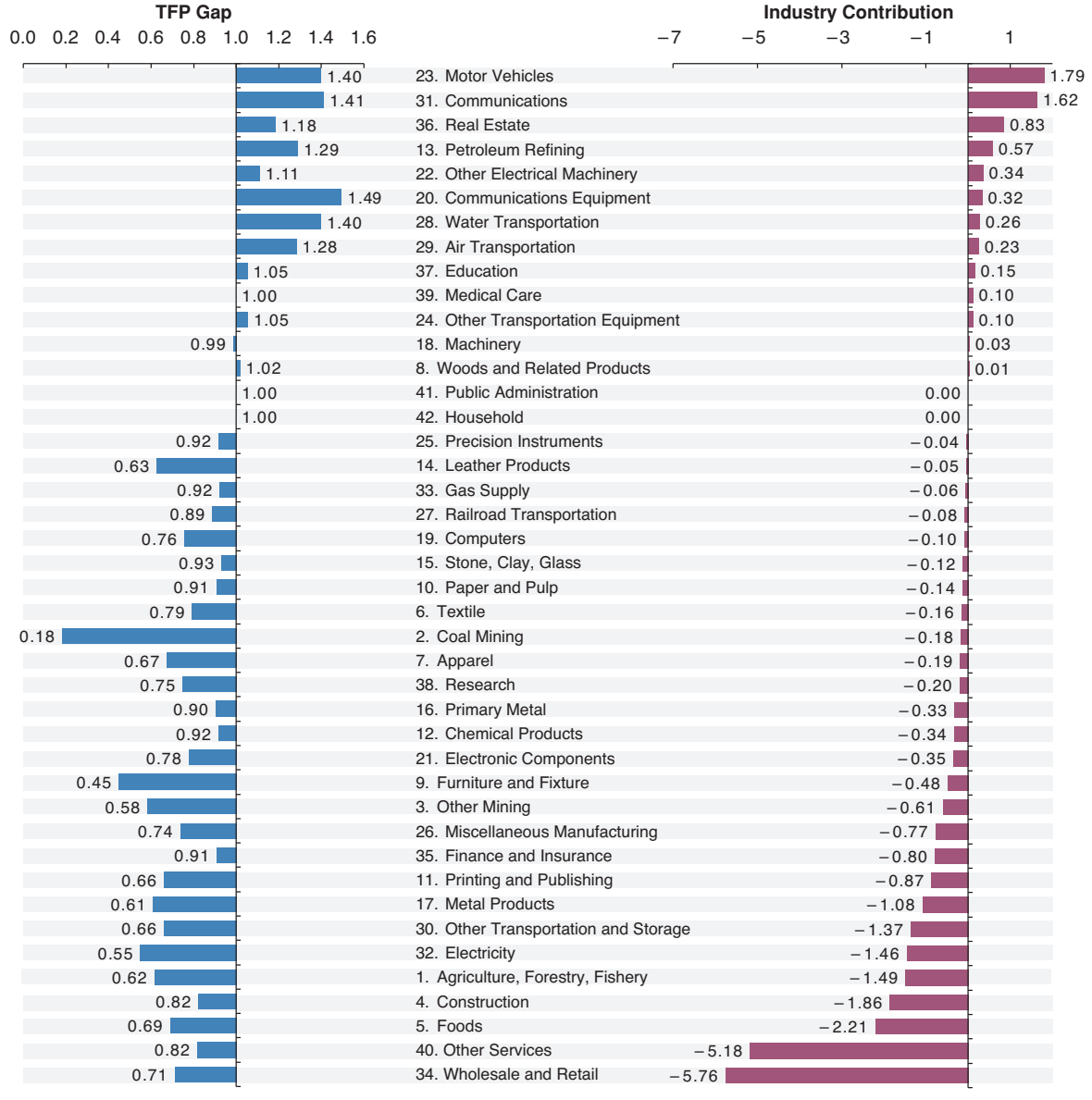
Labor productivity growth for the whole economy can be decomposed into the inter-sectoral effect, reflecting the change in the allocation of production, and the intra-sectoral effect.[21] Aggregate labor productivity growth is predominantly explained by the improved performance within each industry sector (the intra-sectoral effect), but a small effect could arise from the inter-sectoral effect, which is positive when the high performance industry is growing bigger in the economy. Figure 22 shows the decomposition of the intra- and inter-sectoral effects for the Asian countries, where as expected, the intra-sectoral effect dominates the overall labor productivity growth. Even so, the inter-sectoral effect can contribute up to 10.0% to labor productivity growth in Bangladesh or can drag labor productivity growth by up to 9.9% in Iran.

[21] Here, labor productivity growth is decomposed into the intersectoral effect (first part) and the intrasectoral effect (second part, evaluated using the industry structure at the initial period) based on the equation for the period 2000 to 2005, where labor productivity by industry is defined in footnote 19. If there is an increase of value-added share in industry with higher productivity growth from 2000 to 2005, the intersectoral effect would be positive. In the case of no change in value-added allocation among industries or of no difference in labor productivity growth among industries, this measure is zero.

BOX 11. **Level Comparison of TFP by Industry**

A level comparison of TFP by industry is a hard task to implement due to a number of difficulties in the price comparison of KLEM (capital, labor, energy, and materials) inputs and output. Thus, Section 4 provides not a level comparison, but a growth comparison of labor productivity by industry. Recently, Jorgenson and Nomura (2007) provided a comparison of TFP levels between the U.S. and Japan and allocated the gap to individual industries. They carefully distinguished the various concepts of PPP and measured them within the framework of a U.S.-Japan bilateral input-output table. They also measured industry-level PPPs for KLEM inputs and output for 42 industries common to the U.S. and Japan, based on detailed estimates for 164 commodities, 33 assets, including land and inventories, and 1,596 labor categories. They found that the U.S.-Japan productivity gap shrank during three decades of rapid Japanese economic growth between 1960 and 1990. The Japanese manufacturing sector achieved parity with its U.S. counterpart by the end of the period. With the collapse of the Japanese economic bubble at the beginning of the 1990s, the U.S.-Japan productivity gap reversed course and expanded to 79.5% by 2004. This can be attributed to rapid productivity growth in the IT-producing industries in the U.S. during the late 1990s and the sharp acceleration of productivity growth in the IT-using industries in the U.S. between 2000 and 2004.

Figure B11 presents industry-level TFP gaps and the contributions of each industry to the overall TFP gap for 2004. Industries are ordered by the magnitude of their contributions to the TFP gap in each year. The first column in each figure gives the U.S.-Japan TFP gap, defined as the ratio of TFP in Japan to TFP in the U.S. Note that TFP gaps for Public Administration and Household sectors are zero by definition, since the outputs of these industries consist entirely of KLEM inputs. The second column gives the contribution of each industry to the aggregate TFP gap, using the Domar weights. In 2004, Motor Vehicles made the largest contribution to Japanese TFP, relative to the U.S. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Other Services, two industries largely sheltered from international competition, accounting for 25.1% and 22.5%, respectively, of the lower TFP level of the Japanese economy. Allocating the productivity gap to its origins at the level of industries is the first step in formulating policies to reduce the gap.



Source: Jorgenson and Nomura (2007)

Figure B11. Industry Origins of the U.S.-Japan TFP Gap in 2004

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APPENDIX

PPP-GDP at Current Prices

Unit: Billion U.S. Dollars

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	24.6	n.a.	n.a.	0.9	260.8	52.5	91.6	606.7	49.5	n.a.	14.0
1976	29.3	n.a.	n.a.	0.9	280.5	58.8	114.0	667.1	57.9	n.a.	16.5
1977	34.6	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	319.9	67.9	119.7	740.6	67.7	n.a.	18.9
1978	36.5	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	362.0	76.7	118.5	834.4	79.2	n.a.	21.6
1979	42.7	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	371.5	90.6	119.2	953.3	91.6	n.a.	25.6
1980	45.5	n.a.	66.9	1.5	432.4	107.1	112.8	1,069.1	98.4	n.a.	30.0
1981	51.6	n.a.	77.8	1.8	503.1	126.1	117.0	1,203.9	114.3	n.a.	35.1
1982	56.1	n.a.	85.3	1.8	553.3	181.3	140.2	1,312.5	130.1	n.a.	39.4
1983	60.7	n.a.	96.1	1.8	615.9	151.3	164.2	1,386.4	149.8	n.a.	43.5
1984	66.4	n.a.	110.3	2.0	665.3	183.4	167.7	1,483.3	168.0	2.3	48.7
1985	70.5	n.a.	119.4	1.9	724.4	196.0	176.4	1,606.5	185.0	2.4	49.6
1986	75.2	n.a.	135.9	2.1	776.3	211.9	163.8	1,690.9	209.2	2.6	51.3
1987	80.1	n.a.	157.0	2.0	831.8	229.3	165.9	1,803.6	238.8	2.6	55.5
1988	84.5	n.a.	175.8	2.1	945.2	239.5	160.8	1,991.7	273.3	2.7	63.2
1989	89.9	n.a.	198.0	2.4	1,047.5	265.9	177.2	2,176.6	302.8	3.2	71.5
1990	98.8	n.a.	217.4	2.6	1,149.5	299.9	209.3	2,378.5	343.3	3.5	80.9
1991	105.5	n.a.	242.0	2.6	1,201.5	331.7	243.9	2,544.0	388.7	3.8	91.8
1992	112.8	n.a.	267.0	2.8	1,298.0	367.9	260.1	2,627.9	421.0	4.1	102.2
1993	120.2	11.8	291.9	3.0	1,395.3	438.7	261.9	2,694.9	457.1	4.5	114.9
1994	128.0	13.1	320.3	3.2	1,523.9	481.7	266.4	2,782.0	506.6	5.0	128.2
1995	136.4	14.2	347.9	3.4	1,674.3	532.8	279.1	2,893.3	564.3	5.4	143.6
1996	145.4	15.3	377.0	3.6	1,840.4	584.4	304.6	3,046.2	615.3	5.9	161.0
1997	155.7	16.4	408.0	3.6	1,946.0	622.1	320.2	3,147.9	654.7	6.4	175.7
1998	166.1	17.4	431.7	3.6	2,091.4	546.5	332.6	3,120.4	616.6	6.7	164.6
1999	177.2	19.9	463.3	4.0	2,259.6	558.7	343.9	3,162.2	684.8	7.3	177.2
2000	191.9	22.1	500.7	4.0	2,402.1	599.0	369.5	3,322.7	759.1	7.9	197.1
2001	207.2	24.3	501.4	4.2	2,588.1	636.9	392.3	3,409.3	807.2	8.6	202.5
2002	219.7	26.3	537.1	4.4	2,731.5	676.4	429.2	3,478.8	878.6	9.3	214.8
2003	235.9	29.1	572.9	4.6	3,021.0	726.1	469.0	3,598.5	924.2	10.0	231.4
2004	256.0	32.8	629.6	4.9	3,358.4	789.4	505.8	3,797.1	993.4	11.0	254.6
2005	279.3	38.4	673.3	5.1	3,779.0	847.6	543.8	4,008.3	1,069.0	12.1	275.8

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	27.0	54.1	5.6	7.6	30.5	n.a.	210.2	1,624.0	1,948.9
1976	n.a.	n.a.	30.0	62.3	6.4	7.9	35.3	n.a.	218.7	1,809.8	2,154.3
1977	n.a.	n.a.	33.1	70.0	7.3	9.1	41.2	n.a.	250.3	2,014.3	2,354.1
1978	n.a.	n.a.	38.3	78.7	8.5	10.2	48.6	n.a.	297.7	2,276.9	2,593.6
1979	n.a.	n.a.	43.1	90.1	10.1	11.8	55.5	n.a.	353.4	2,544.5	2,913.0
1980	n.a.	n.a.	51.8	103.3	12.1	13.4	63.7	n.a.	416.9	2,768.9	3,226.7
1981	n.a.	n.a.	61.1	116.9	14.5	15.5	73.8	n.a.	486.1	3,105.4	3,537.4
1982	1.4	n.a.	69.1	128.5	16.4	17.5	82.4	n.a.	576.6	3,229.5	3,788.4
1983	1.6	n.a.	76.7	136.1	18.5	18.7	90.5	n.a.	659.6	3,508.8	4,005.9
1984	1.7	n.a.	83.6	130.9	20.8	19.8	99.3	n.a.	772.7	3,902.6	4,258.3
1985	1.9	n.a.	92.7	125.0	21.2	21.5	107.1	n.a.	891.5	4,187.5	4,501.6
1986	2.1	n.a.	100.0	132.2	22.1	22.9	115.5	44.2	1,008.7	4,427.7	4,734.6
1987	2.3	n.a.	109.4	141.7	24.9	23.8	130.0	47.0	1,152.7	4,702.1	5,002.7
1988	2.5	n.a.	121.8	156.5	28.8	25.6	152.4	51.2	1,332.7	5,063.9	5,396.4
1989	2.5	n.a.	132.7	172.5	32.8	26.8	177.4	57.0	1,430.2	5,441.7	5,807.9
1990	3.0	18.1	144.0	184.6	37.3	29.5	204.9	62.2	1,571.1	5,757.2	6,214.3
1991	2.4	21.5	156.5	189.9	41.1	32.1	230.2	68.3	1,777.7	5,946.9	6,559.7
1992	2.2	21.1	172.5	195.0	44.7	34.4	254.5	75.9	2,057.9	6,286.8	6,790.8
1993	2.2	22.5	179.5	203.7	51.1	37.5	281.8	83.9	2,424.4	6,604.3	6,920.0
1994	2.3	23.5	190.2	217.1	58.2	40.3	313.6	93.2	2,790.5	7,017.5	7,262.4
1995	2.9	25.7	203.7	231.9	64.2	43.0	349.6	104.2	3,151.5	7,342.3	7,603.4
1996	3.1	27.4	217.6	250.1	70.5	46.0	377.3	116.1	3,539.9	7,762.3	7,906.6
1997	3.2	28.0	223.5	267.5	77.7	49.6	378.3	127.6	3,903.7	8,250.9	8,265.9
1998	3.4	30.9	231.8	268.9	77.4	52.1	342.3	136.5	4,218.8	8,694.6	8,642.3
1999	3.6	32.0	243.7	282.0	84.2	55.3	362.7	145.1	4,556.2	9,216.2	8,957.6
2000	3.7	36.3	259.6	305.4	94.7	59.6	388.2	158.3	4,951.8	9,764.8	9,539.7
2001	3.8	37.8	270.8	318.2	94.7	59.5	406.2	173.3	5,483.4	10,075.9	10,018.4
2002	4.0	39.7	284.4	338.2	100.3	63.0	435.3	188.8	6,126.3	10,417.6	10,470.1
2003	4.4	42.4	304.6	362.1	105.3	68.2	474.4	206.8	6,904.2	10,918.5	10,820.1
2004	5.0	45.3	332.5	394.6	117.5	73.8	516.8	229.3	7,787.4	11,679.2	11,363.4
2005	6.0	49.1	369.2	426.7	128.8	80.2	556.1	255.7	8,954.5	12,416.5	11,850.1

Growth Rate of PPP-GDP at Current Prices

Unit: Percentage

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	17.4	n.a.	n.a.	8.2	7.3	11.4	21.9	9.5	15.6	n.a.	16.5
1977	16.7	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	13.1	14.3	4.8	10.4	15.7	n.a.	13.6
1978	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	8.7	12.4	12.2	–1.0	11.9	15.7	n.a.	13.2
1979	15.8	n.a.	n.a.	19.5	2.6	16.7	0.6	13.3	14.5	n.a.	16.9
1980	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	15.2	16.7	–5.5	11.5	7.2	n.a.	15.9
1981	12.6	n.a.	15.2	15.1	15.1	16.3	3.6	11.9	15.0	n.a.	15.7
1982	8.5	n.a.	9.2	–0.1	9.5	36.3	18.1	8.6	13.0	n.a.	11.7
1983	7.9	n.a.	11.9	–0.3	10.7	–18.1	15.7	5.5	14.1	n.a.	9.9
1984	9.0	n.a.	13.8	11.8	7.7	19.2	2.1	6.8	11.5	n.a.	11.2
1985	6.0	n.a.	7.9	–1.7	8.5	6.6	5.1	8.0	9.6	7.9	1.9
1986	6.5	n.a.	13.0	9.7	6.9	7.8	–7.4	5.1	12.3	6.9	3.3
1987	6.3	n.a.	14.4	–4.1	6.9	7.9	1.3	6.4	13.3	1.2	8.0
1988	5.4	n.a.	11.3	4.3	12.8	4.3	–3.1	9.9	13.5	1.2	12.8
1989	6.2	n.a.	11.9	10.9	10.3	10.5	9.7	8.9	10.3	17.1	12.4
1990	9.4	n.a.	9.4	8.9	9.3	12.0	16.6	8.9	12.6	10.3	12.4
1991	6.6	n.a.	10.7	0.0	4.4	10.1	15.3	6.7	12.4	7.5	12.6
1992	6.6	n.a.	9.9	8.9	7.7	10.4	6.4	3.2	8.0	8.9	10.8
1993	6.4	n.a.	8.9	4.9	7.2	17.6	0.7	2.5	8.2	8.0	11.7
1994	6.3	10.9	9.3	7.1	8.8	9.4	1.7	3.2	10.3	9.9	10.9
1995	6.3	8.3	8.3	4.4	9.4	10.1	4.6	3.9	10.8	8.8	11.4
1996	6.4	7.1	8.0	6.6	9.5	9.3	8.7	5.1	8.7	8.6	11.4
1997	6.8	7.1	7.9	–0.5	5.6	6.2	5.0	3.3	6.2	8.3	8.7
1998	6.5	5.9	5.7	2.3	7.2	–13.0	3.8	–0.9	–6.0	5.0	–6.5
1999	6.4	13.3	7.1	9.9	7.7	2.2	3.3	1.3	10.5	8.5	7.4
2000	8.0	10.3	7.8	0.5	6.1	7.0	7.2	5.0	10.3	7.8	10.6
2001	7.7	9.8	0.1	4.4	7.5	6.1	6.0	2.6	6.1	8.0	2.7
2002	5.9	7.7	6.9	4.8	5.4	6.0	9.0	2.0	8.5	7.5	5.9
2003	7.1	10.3	6.4	3.0	10.1	7.1	8.9	3.4	5.1	7.9	7.4
2004	8.2	12.1	9.4	7.7	10.6	8.4	7.5	5.4	7.2	8.8	9.6
2005	8.7	15.5	6.7	3.8	11.8	7.1	7.2	5.4	7.3	9.8	8.0

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	n.a.	n.a.	10.6	14.0	12.4	4.8	14.5	n.a.	4.0	10.8	10.0
1977	n.a.	n.a.	10.0	11.6	13.6	13.7	15.5	n.a.	13.5	10.7	8.9
1978	n.a.	n.a.	14.5	11.8	15.0	11.9	16.6	n.a.	17.3	12.3	9.7
1979	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	13.5	17.0	14.3	13.2	n.a.	17.2	11.1	11.6
1980	n.a.	n.a.	18.4	13.7	18.0	12.8	13.7	n.a.	16.5	8.5	10.2
1981	n.a.	n.a.	16.6	12.3	18.3	14.3	14.7	n.a.	15.4	11.5	9.2
1982	n.a.	n.a.	12.2	9.5	12.8	12.2	11.1	n.a.	17.1	3.9	6.9
1983	9.5	n.a.	10.4	5.7	12.0	6.7	9.3	n.a.	13.4	8.3	5.6
1984	9.5	n.a.	8.6	–3.9	11.7	5.9	9.3	n.a.	15.8	10.6	6.1
1985	8.6	n.a.	10.3	–4.6	1.6	8.2	7.6	n.a.	14.3	7.0	5.6
1986	11.2	n.a.	7.6	5.6	4.3	6.3	7.6	n.a.	12.3	5.6	5.0
1987	6.1	n.a.	9.0	6.9	12.1	3.5	11.8	6.2	13.3	6.0	5.5
1988	8.4	n.a.	10.7	9.9	14.2	7.3	15.8	8.4	14.5	7.4	7.6
1989	0.9	n.a.	8.6	9.7	13.3	4.8	15.2	10.8	7.1	7.2	7.3
1990	19.0	n.a.	8.2	6.8	12.6	9.7	14.4	8.8	9.4	5.6	6.8
1991	–24.0	16.8	8.4	2.9	9.8	8.3	11.6	9.2	12.4	3.2	5.4
1992	–7.7	–2.0	9.7	2.6	8.4	7.0	10.0	10.6	14.6	5.6	3.5
1993	–0.8	6.7	4.0	4.4	13.4	8.6	10.2	10.0	16.4	4.9	1.9
1994	4.4	4.4	5.8	6.4	13.0	7.2	10.7	10.6	14.1	6.1	4.8
1995	26.0	8.9	6.9	6.6	9.9	6.5	10.9	11.1	12.2	4.5	4.6
1996	4.2	6.2	6.6	7.6	9.4	6.7	7.6	10.8	11.6	5.6	3.9
1997	5.6	2.1	2.7	6.7	9.7	7.5	0.3	9.5	9.8	6.1	4.4
1998	4.6	10.0	3.6	0.5	–0.3	5.0	–10.0	6.7	7.8	5.2	4.5
1999	4.6	3.4	5.0	4.8	8.4	5.9	5.8	6.1	7.7	5.8	3.6
2000	3.2	12.7	6.3	7.9	11.7	7.5	6.8	8.7	8.3	5.8	6.3
2001	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	0.1	–0.3	4.5	9.0	10.2	3.1	4.9
2002	5.3	4.8	4.9	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.9	8.6	11.1	3.3	4.4
2003	9.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	4.9	7.9	8.6	9.1	12.0	4.7	3.3
2004	13.3	6.8	8.8	8.6	10.9	7.8	8.6	10.3	12.0	6.7	4.9
2005	18.0	8.0	10.5	7.8	9.2	8.3	7.3	10.9	14.0	6.1	4.2

Per Capita PPP-GDP at Current Prices

Unit: U.S. Dollars

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	315.8	n.a.	n.a.	1,507.8	435.7	443.3	2,746.9	5,420.0	1,402.4	n.a.	1,137.5
1976	366.9	n.a.	n.a.	1,598.0	458.4	448.0	3,318.0	5,898.7	1,613.8	n.a.	1,311.3
1977	423.5	n.a.	n.a.	1,769.3	511.3	506.7	3,377.8	6,486.9	1,858.7	n.a.	1,466.2
1978	436.1	n.a.	n.a.	1,894.6	566.0	561.4	3,239.5	7,243.8	2,141.4	n.a.	1,635.8
1979	499.4	n.a.	n.a.	2,246.5	568.2	650.3	3,147.8	8,206.8	2,439.2	n.a.	1,891.7
1980	518.3	n.a.	3,741.8	2,364.0	646.9	729.0	2,869.1	9,133.1	2,580.7	n.a.	2,159.4
1981	573.5	n.a.	4,276.3	2,702.7	736.2	833.6	2,856.6	10,210.9	2,950.7	n.a.	2,459.2
1982	612.5	n.a.	4,605.7	2,647.2	792.5	1,172.1	3,280.2	11,054.6	3,308.2	n.a.	2,689.8
1983	649.3	n.a.	5,111.8	2,585.7	863.5	957.2	3,677.3	11,598.5	3,753.8	n.a.	2,892.5
1984	695.2	n.a.	5,783.2	2,849.4	913.1	1,135.1	3,601.6	12,329.5	4,158.7	660.2	3,149.9
1985	723.2	n.a.	6,180.6	2,756.9	973.1	1,186.5	3,642.5	13,271.8	4,533.1	694.9	3,122.8
1986	756.7	n.a.	6,968.5	2,971.8	1,020.8	1,258.7	3,260.3	13,898.9	5,075.4	723.5	3,140.7
1987	789.2	n.a.	7,958.3	2,862.0	1,070.6	1,336.1	3,192.0	14,754.4	5,738.0	710.9	3,311.2
1988	817.6	n.a.	8,810.9	2,967.6	1,190.7	1,388.3	2,997.1	16,226.2	6,502.3	698.3	3,667.7
1989	852.4	n.a.	9,820.8	3,255.8	1,291.6	1,511.4	3,209.1	17,666.3	7,133.3	803.8	4,047.7
1990	908.5	n.a.	10,655.4	3,533.8	1,387.5	1,671.7	3,692.4	19,241.5	8,008.3	864.1	4,471.7
1991	950.9	n.a.	11,742.5	3,514.1	1,419.5	1,818.3	4,204.8	20,499.4	8,977.5	903.9	4,948.0
1992	998.3	n.a.	12,837.2	3,821.9	1,503.9	1,974.0	4,394.1	21,096.4	9,623.3	959.5	5,368.2
1993	1,046.2	1,085.8	13,905.4	3,976.3	1,585.4	2,327.2	4,344.9	21,569.8	10,342.5	1,010.4	5,874.4
1994	1,095.3	1,174.2	15,124.6	4,228.2	1,698.1	2,514.1	4,349.0	22,208.7	11,347.4	1,085.8	6,372.5
1995	1,148.1	1,238.7	16,291.3	4,330.2	1,829.6	2,735.1	4,487.0	23,041.6	12,514.0	1,155.7	6,942.0
1996	1,203.9	1,294.0	17,514.3	4,623.0	1,972.3	2,947.2	4,828.6	24,203.0	13,515.3	1,229.1	7,605.3
1997	1,269.4	1,361.0	18,762.9	4,518.4	2,045.2	3,121.4	5,009.3	24,952.3	14,245.9	1,305.3	8,108.2
1998	1,334.7	1,420.6	19,688.3	4,571.8	2,155.5	2,710.6	5,140.6	24,672.3	13,320.3	1,343.1	7,418.9
1999	1,403.2	1,595.5	20,970.2	4,996.3	2,283.9	2,740.3	5,256.0	24,964.3	14,690.1	1,433.0	7,800.5
2000	1,498.2	1,739.2	22,475.3	4,993.5	2,381.0	2,920.1	5,587.9	26,178.2	16,148.6	1,520.5	8,388.2
2001	1,595.4	1,886.4	22,378.9	5,125.2	2,515.8	3,063.2	5,875.1	26,777.8	17,045.4	1,618.6	8,431.8
2002	1,669.1	2,004.9	23,851.2	5,376.3	2,603.9	3,209.8	6,368.9	27,287.6	18,449.5	1,716.0	8,757.4
2003	1,768.3	2,184.5	25,344.4	5,498.3	2,824.2	3,400.3	6,897.6	28,180.1	19,311.9	1,829.2	9,237.4
2004	1,893.3	2,424.3	27,749.4	5,893.1	3,079.0	3,648.4	7,366.0	29,713.4	20,678.2	1,965.9	9,953.7
2005	2,039.1	2,775.2	29,570.6	6,063.6	3,397.7	3,866.7	7,833.6	31,372.0	22,207.0	2,132.8	10,556.6

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	394.8	1,286.8	2,492.6	559.4	737.0	n.a.	230.6	7,519.5	5,555.5
1976	n.a.	n.a.	427.0	1,434.9	2,784.0	577.5	831.3	n.a.	235.9	8,300.5	6,120.7
1977	n.a.	n.a.	458.9	1,569.2	3,147.2	651.9	948.3	n.a.	265.8	9,146.0	6,666.0
1978	n.a.	n.a.	515.5	1,719.6	3,611.1	721.3	1,093.9	n.a.	311.7	10,229.4	7,320.1
1979	n.a.	n.a.	561.8	1,915.3	4,225.6	816.3	1,220.6	n.a.	365.0	11,306.1	8,193.2
1980	n.a.	n.a.	653.7	2,138.7	4,992.9	910.7	1,362.8	n.a.	424.9	12,185.7	9,037.7
1981	n.a.	n.a.	745.6	2,371.5	5,712.0	1,043.3	1,545.8	n.a.	489.1	13,533.2	9,876.6
1982	n.a.	n.a.	813.0	2,546.6	6,212.8	1,151.2	1,692.5	n.a.	572.9	13,940.4	10,557.4
1983	n.a.	n.a.	869.8	2,630.7	6,918.0	1,213.6	1,821.5	n.a.	647.0	15,008.2	11,147.4
1984	n.a.	n.a.	913.5	2,468.1	7,630.9	1,271.8	1,960.8	n.a.	748.0	16,548.7	11,835.0
1985	n.a.	n.a.	976.1	2,301.1	7,741.2	1,359.5	2,076.1	n.a.	851.0	17,600.2	12,490.9
1986	n.a.	n.a.	1,014.4	2,374.2	8,087.9	1,422.7	2,200.2	723.3	948.7	18,438.5	13,110.9
1987	n.a.	n.a.	1,069.6	2,484.7	8,991.5	1,450.9	2,433.7	753.3	1,067.5	19,407.0	13,825.1
1988	n.a.	n.a.	1,149.0	2,664.5	10,106.0	1,539.2	2,804.4	802.8	1,215.2	20,711.3	14,866.0
1989	1,183.6	n.a.	1,210.7	2,869.8	11,207.8	1,592.9	3,213.2	880.2	1,284.8	22,047.3	15,937.5
1990	1,394.6	991.6	1,274.0	2,974.8	12,226.4	1,815.6	3,668.7	942.8	1,392.0	23,063.6	16,978.8
1991	1,085.3	1,149.6	1,347.8	2,982.2	13,105.4	1,950.5	4,068.2	1,015.0	1,555.4	23,507.3	17,841.7
1992	1,013.6	1,100.9	1,448.6	2,983.9	13,834.9	2,068.8	4,441.8	1,108.3	1,779.9	24,508.6	18,390.5
1993	999.5	1,149.8	1,473.1	3,040.7	15,417.5	2,225.6	4,858.3	1,204.3	2,074.7	25,409.1	18,665.4
1994	1,027.4	1,174.3	1,524.5	3,163.6	17,021.5	2,357.7	5,341.8	1,316.1	2,363.7	26,669.7	19,534.7
1995	1,310.7	1,253.1	1,594.2	3,299.8	18,222.8	2,488.7	5,885.1	1,447.1	2,643.1	27,573.8	20,399.6
1996	1,347.3	1,302.6	1,661.2	3,478.5	19,215.1	2,629.9	6,287.6	1,586.7	2,939.7	28,813.9	21,157.6
1997	1,405.1	1,298.4	1,663.0	3,637.5	20,465.0	2,800.8	6,242.5	1,717.7	3,211.1	30,261.1	22,063.1
1998	1,450.4	1,401.8	1,681.2	3,577.4	19,719.8	2,906.9	5,593.4	1,809.0	3,438.5	31,518.8	23,017.3
1999	1,497.3	1,416.4	1,725.9	3,673.3	21,271.1	3,038.8	5,868.3	1,894.1	3,681.3	33,028.2	23,787.4
2000	1,524.3	1,567.3	1,798.4	3,976.6	23,504.2	3,228.3	6,237.5	2,039.1	3,968.8	34,599.5	25,238.8
2001	1,554.7	1,597.0	1,838.7	4,049.1	22,893.3	3,174.2	6,481.2	2,202.4	4,362.0	35,314.6	26,386.0
2002	1,618.1	1,638.8	1,895.7	4,218.9	24,016.5	3,316.9	6,893.1	2,368.7	4,839.5	36,125.9	27,431.4
2003	1,750.4	1,712.5	1,994.9	4,425.4	25,162.5	3,543.3	7,452.9	2,556.2	5,418.3	37,545.1	28,184.3
2004	1,976.8	1,792.7	2,140.8	4,722.1	27,725.6	3,789.9	8,050.7	2,794.7	6,073.0	39,771.8	29,422.5
2005	2,339.3	1,899.8	2,335.7	5,004.5	29,660.4	4,076.4	8,586.2	3,076.4	6,940.3	41,889.6	30,503.4

PPP-GDP at Constant Prices

Unit: Billion U.S. Dollars – Year 2000 Prices

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	70.1	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	686.9	166.0	241.2	1,607.4	130.3	n.a.	36.8
1976	72.8	n.a.	n.a.	2.3	698.6	179.8	284.0	1,671.3	144.1	n.a.	41.1
1977	74.9	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	749.2	198.0	280.3	1,744.7	158.5	n.a.	44.3
1978	80.3	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	792.1	208.5	259.4	1,836.7	173.2	n.a.	47.2
1979	83.4	n.a.	n.a.	2.8	750.6	221.8	240.8	1,937.4	185.0	n.a.	51.7
1980	84.3	n.a.	123.7	2.8	800.8	240.9	209.0	1,992.0	182.2	n.a.	55.5
1981	87.5	n.a.	131.6	3.0	851.7	258.8	198.1	2,050.4	193.4	n.a.	59.4
1982	89.8	n.a.	136.0	2.8	882.9	259.9	223.8	2,107.1	207.6	n.a.	62.9
1983	93.5	n.a.	147.3	2.7	945.4	270.1	252.0	2,141.1	230.0	n.a.	66.8
1984	98.5	n.a.	163.0	2.9	984.4	289.9	248.0	2,207.9	248.6	3.3	72.0
1985	101.5	n.a.	171.2	2.8	1,039.8	298.7	253.1	2,320.1	265.5	3.5	71.2
1986	105.9	n.a.	190.8	3.0	1,090.1	316.9	229.9	2,388.7	293.7	3.7	72.0
1987	109.8	n.a.	214.4	2.8	1,136.6	333.2	226.7	2,479.4	326.3	3.6	75.9
1988	112.0	n.a.	232.3	2.8	1,248.7	353.4	212.4	2,647.1	361.1	3.5	83.4
1989	114.7	n.a.	252.0	3.0	1,333.2	380.3	225.6	2,787.2	385.4	4.0	91.0
1990	121.4	n.a.	266.4	3.2	1,408.7	408.7	256.4	2,932.1	420.7	4.3	99.2
1991	125.3	n.a.	286.5	3.1	1,422.6	437.4	288.7	3,030.4	460.2	4.5	108.7
1992	130.8	n.a.	309.1	3.3	1,502.3	466.9	301.0	3,059.8	487.3	4.8	118.3
1993	136.4	13.3	330.3	3.4	1,578.6	498.5	296.3	3,067.4	517.1	5.1	130.0
1994	142.2	14.5	354.9	3.6	1,688.5	536.4	295.2	3,101.3	561.3	5.5	142.0
1995	148.7	15.5	377.7	3.6	1,818.1	580.6	303.1	3,161.4	612.8	5.9	156.0
1996	155.4	16.3	401.7	3.8	1,961.1	625.7	324.6	3,270.0	655.6	6.3	171.6
1997	163.5	17.2	427.6	3.7	2,039.6	654.4	335.6	3,312.4	686.1	6.7	184.1
1998	172.2	18.1	447.5	3.8	2,167.8	567.8	344.8	3,243.4	639.1	7.0	170.6
1999	180.8	20.3	473.4	4.1	2,308.8	571.2	351.4	3,235.2	699.7	7.5	181.0
2000	191.9	22.1	500.7	4.0	2,402.1	599.0	369.5	3,322.7	759.1	7.9	197.1
2001	202.3	23.7	489.6	4.1	2,527.1	621.9	383.1	3,329.3	788.2	8.4	197.7
2002	211.1	25.2	515.5	4.3	2,621.4	648.8	411.8	3,337.9	843.2	8.9	206.3
2003	222.3	27.4	538.4	4.3	2,841.3	679.8	441.2	3,394.2	869.3	9.4	217.6
2004	235.3	30.1	575.3	4.5	3,077.9	711.0	463.6	3,499.3	910.4	10.0	233.4
2005	249.2	34.1	596.9	4.6	3,361.9	754.1	483.9	3,579.0	948.6	10.7	245.4

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	71.0	142.6	14.9	18.8	80.3	n.a.	551.4	4,276.9	5,173.3
1976	n.a.	n.a.	74.7	155.1	15.9	19.2	87.8	n.a.	542.6	4,507.0	5,404.1
1977	n.a.	n.a.	77.6	163.8	17.1	19.9	96.5	n.a.	583.4	4,717.0	5,554.6
1978	n.a.	n.a.	83.9	172.3	18.6	21.7	106.4	n.a.	651.9	4,981.9	5,725.8
1979	n.a.	n.a.	87.0	182.0	20.3	23.2	112.1	n.a.	701.2	5,140.4	5,934.4
1980	n.a.	n.a.	95.9	191.4	22.3	24.6	117.9	n.a.	755.6	5,128.0	6,013.7
1981	n.a.	n.a.	103.5	197.9	24.5	26.0	124.9	n.a.	795.1	5,257.4	6,020.5
1982	2.3	n.a.	110.3	205.1	26.2	27.2	131.6	n.a.	867.0	5,153.6	6,078.7
1983	2.4	n.a.	117.8	208.9	28.5	28.5	138.9	n.a.	962.6	5,386.3	6,186.0
1984	2.6	n.a.	123.7	193.6	30.8	29.7	146.9	n.a.	1,107.6	5,774.0	6,340.0
1985	2.7	n.a.	133.1	179.5	30.4	31.2	153.7	n.a.	1,257.8	6,011.0	6,502.4
1986	3.0	n.a.	140.4	185.6	31.0	32.5	162.2	61.7	1,368.3	6,217.2	6,686.3
1987	3.1	n.a.	149.5	193.6	34.1	32.9	177.7	64.0	1,527.4	6,425.1	6,874.1
1988	3.3	n.a.	160.9	206.7	38.0	33.7	201.3	67.9	1,700.5	6,690.0	7,165.7
1989	3.2	n.a.	168.9	219.5	41.8	34.4	225.8	71.7	1,768.9	6,926.3	7,422.8
1990	3.7	22.7	176.4	226.2	45.7	36.4	251.0	75.7	1,836.6	7,055.0	7,639.8
1991	2.8	23.8	185.3	224.9	48.6	38.1	272.5	80.2	2,004.8	7,041.3	7,779.9
1992	2.5	24.5	199.6	225.6	51.7	39.6	294.5	87.2	2,291.3	7,276.2	7,871.1
1993	2.5	26.6	203.1	230.4	57.8	42.3	318.8	94.2	2,610.8	7,472.0	7,852.9
1994	2.5	27.3	210.7	240.5	64.5	44.5	347.5	102.5	2,953.5	7,775.5	8,081.0
1995	3.2	28.9	221.2	251.8	69.7	46.9	379.6	112.3	3,275.6	7,972.8	8,289.3
1996	3.3	30.3	231.9	266.5	75.2	48.4	402.0	122.7	3,602.9	8,271.4	8,433.5
1997	3.4	31.3	234.2	280.3	81.4	51.5	396.5	132.7	3,936.7	8,647.6	8,659.5
1998	3.5	32.7	240.2	278.7	80.3	53.9	354.8	140.9	4,245.0	9,012.5	8,913.9
1999	3.6	34.7	249.0	288.2	86.0	56.2	370.6	148.1	4,566.3	9,417.1	9,186.0
2000	3.7	36.3	259.6	305.4	94.7	59.6	388.2	158.3	4,951.8	9,764.8	9,539.7
2001	3.7	36.5	264.4	310.7	92.5	58.7	396.6	169.0	5,362.5	9,838.9	9,724.1
2002	3.8	37.7	273.0	324.6	96.2	61.0	417.7	180.5	5,849.6	9,997.6	9,832.2
2003	4.1	39.6	286.5	340.6	99.1	64.7	446.2	193.6	6,435.2	10,269.3	9,945.0
2004	4.6	40.8	304.8	361.6	107.7	68.2	473.7	208.8	7,083.2	10,703.9	10,174.4
2005	5.3	42.2	328.5	379.6	114.6	72.3	494.7	226.0	7,807.3	11,046.4	10,339.1

Growth Rate of PPP-GDP at Constant Prices

Unit: Percentage

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	1.7	8.0	16.3	3.9	10.0	n.a.	10.9
1977	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	7.0	9.6	–1.3	4.3	9.5	n.a.	7.5
1978	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	5.6	5.2	–7.8	5.1	8.9	n.a.	6.4
1979	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	–5.4	6.2	–7.4	5.3	6.6	n.a.	8.9
1980	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	–1.7	6.5	8.3	–14.2	2.8	–1.5	n.a.	7.2
1981	3.7	n.a.	6.2	6.1	6.2	7.2	–5.3	2.9	6.0	n.a.	6.7
1982	2.7	n.a.	3.3	–6.0	3.6	0.4	12.2	2.7	7.1	n.a.	5.8
1983	4.0	n.a.	8.0	–4.1	6.8	3.9	11.9	1.6	10.2	n.a.	6.1
1984	5.3	n.a.	10.1	8.1	4.0	7.1	–1.6	3.1	7.8	n.a.	7.5
1985	3.0	n.a.	4.9	–4.7	5.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	6.6	4.9	–1.1
1986	4.2	n.a.	10.8	7.5	4.7	5.9	–9.6	2.9	10.1	4.7	1.1
1987	3.6	n.a.	11.7	–6.8	4.2	5.0	–1.4	3.7	10.5	–1.5	5.2
1988	2.0	n.a.	8.0	0.9	9.4	5.9	–6.5	6.5	10.1	–2.1	9.5
1989	2.4	n.a.	8.1	7.2	6.6	7.3	6.0	5.2	6.5	13.4	8.7
1990	5.6	n.a.	5.6	5.4	5.5	7.2	12.8	5.1	8.8	6.5	8.6
1991	3.2	n.a.	7.3	–3.2	1.0	6.8	11.9	3.3	9.0	4.1	9.1
1992	4.3	n.a.	7.6	6.1	5.5	6.5	4.2	1.0	5.7	6.6	8.5
1993	4.3	n.a.	6.6	2.6	5.0	6.5	–1.6	0.2	6.0	5.7	9.4
1994	4.1	8.8	7.2	5.0	6.7	7.3	–0.4	1.1	8.2	7.8	8.8
1995	4.5	6.3	6.2	2.4	7.4	7.9	2.6	1.9	8.8	6.8	9.4
1996	4.4	5.2	6.1	4.7	7.6	7.5	6.9	3.4	6.8	6.7	9.5
1997	5.1	5.5	6.2	–2.2	3.9	4.5	3.3	1.3	4.5	6.6	7.1
1998	5.2	4.8	4.6	1.2	6.1	–14.2	2.7	–2.1	–7.1	3.9	–7.6
1999	4.9	11.8	5.6	8.5	6.3	0.6	1.9	–0.3	9.1	7.1	6.0
2000	6.0	8.1	5.6	–1.7	4.0	4.7	5.0	2.7	8.1	5.6	8.5
2001	5.3	7.4	–2.2	2.0	5.1	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.8	5.6	0.3
2002	4.3	6.0	5.2	3.1	3.7	4.2	7.2	0.3	6.7	5.7	4.3
2003	5.2	8.2	4.3	1.0	8.1	4.7	6.9	1.7	3.1	5.9	5.3
2004	5.7	9.5	6.6	5.2	8.0	4.5	5.0	3.0	4.6	6.2	7.0
2005	5.8	12.6	3.7	0.8	8.8	5.9	4.3	2.3	4.1	6.8	5.0

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	8.4	6.8	2.0	8.9	n.a.	–1.6	5.2	4.4
1977	n.a.	n.a.	3.9	5.4	7.5	3.9	9.4	n.a.	7.2	4.6	2.7
1978	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	5.0	8.2	8.5	9.8	n.a.	11.1	5.5	3.0
1979	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	5.5	9.0	6.6	5.2	n.a.	7.3	3.1	3.6
1980	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	5.0	9.3	6.0	5.1	n.a.	7.5	–0.2	1.3
1981	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	3.4	9.3	5.5	5.7	n.a.	5.1	2.5	0.1
1982	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	3.6	6.9	4.4	5.2	n.a.	8.7	–2.0	1.0
1983	5.7	n.a.	6.6	1.9	8.2	4.9	5.4	n.a.	10.5	4.4	1.8
1984	5.8	n.a.	4.9	–7.6	8.0	4.2	5.6	n.a.	14.0	7.0	2.5
1985	5.6	n.a.	7.3	–7.6	–1.5	4.9	4.5	n.a.	12.7	4.0	2.5
1986	9.0	n.a.	5.4	3.4	2.1	4.0	5.4	n.a.	8.4	3.4	2.8
1987	3.4	n.a.	6.3	4.2	9.4	1.1	9.1	3.7	11.0	3.3	2.8
1988	5.0	n.a.	7.3	6.5	10.8	2.5	12.5	6.0	10.7	4.0	4.2
1989	–2.8	n.a.	4.8	6.0	9.6	2.0	11.5	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.5
1990	15.2	n.a.	4.4	3.0	8.8	5.8	10.6	5.4	3.8	1.8	2.9
1991	–27.4	4.6	4.9	–0.6	6.4	4.5	8.2	5.9	8.8	–0.2	1.8
1992	–10.0	3.1	7.4	0.3	6.1	3.9	7.8	8.4	13.4	3.3	1.2
1993	–3.1	8.0	1.7	2.1	11.1	6.5	7.9	7.7	13.1	2.7	–0.2
1994	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.3	10.9	5.2	8.6	8.4	12.3	4.0	2.9
1995	24.0	5.4	4.8	4.6	7.8	5.1	8.8	9.1	10.4	2.5	2.5
1996	2.3	4.7	4.7	5.7	7.5	3.3	5.7	8.8	9.5	3.7	1.7
1997	3.9	3.5	1.0	5.1	8.0	6.1	–1.4	7.9	8.9	4.4	2.6
1998	3.5	4.3	2.5	–0.6	–1.4	4.6	–11.1	6.0	7.5	4.1	2.9
1999	3.2	5.8	3.6	3.3	6.9	4.2	4.3	5.0	7.3	4.4	3.0
2000	1.1	4.5	4.2	5.8	9.6	5.8	4.6	6.6	8.1	3.6	3.8
2001	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.7	–2.3	–1.6	2.1	6.5	8.0	0.8	1.9
2002	3.6	3.4	3.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.2	6.6	8.7	1.6	1.1
2003	7.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	2.9	5.8	6.6	7.0	9.5	2.7	1.1
2004	10.7	2.9	6.2	6.0	8.4	5.3	6.0	7.5	9.6	4.1	2.3
2005	15.0	3.2	7.5	4.9	6.2	5.8	4.3	7.9	9.7	3.1	1.6

GDP at Current Prices

Unit: Local Currency Unit

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	159,187	9.2	598	562.4	833	12,643	3,336	147,147	10,386	n.a.	22,332
1976	147,9537	9.1	719	623.0	897	15,467	4,488	165,248	14,305	n.a.	28,085
1977	158,703	8.9	843	660.6	1,016	19,011	5,280	184,146	18,356	n.a.	32,340
1978	196,247	8.8	1,011	702.8	1,101	21,967	5,147	202,778	24,745	n.a.	37,886
1979	238,868	8.7	1,220	852.5	1,208	32,025	6,073	219,784	31,732	n.a.	46,424
1980	273,746	8.7	1,522	983.2	1,438	45,446	6,445	238,266	38,775	n.a.	53,308
1981	313,694	8.8	1,816	1,055.5	1,686	54,027	7,769	256,128	48,673	n.a.	57,613
1982	352,939	8.5	1,940	1,114.3	1,883	77,623	10,263	268,837	55,722	n.a.	62,599
1983	398,685	10.7	2,142	1,142.1	2,195	71,215	12,842	279,630	65,559	n.a.	70,444
1984	479,271	18.6	2,391	1,275.3	2,455	89,885	14,067	297,564	75,126	62	79,550
1985	548,887	17.6	2,527	1,316.3	2,780	97,177	14,973	319,911	84,061	107	77,470
1986	618,533	47.0	2,909	1,461.4	3,112	102,683	15,216	334,874	98,110	169	71,594
1987	710,811	124	3,289	1,465	3,543	124,817	18,527	348,575	115,164	190	81,085
1988	780,392	245	3,596	1,588	4,216	142,105	20,698	374,995	137,112	235	92,370
1989	867,774	302	4,032	1,755	4,877	167,185	25,765	403,951	154,753	416	105,233
1990	975,595	751	4,424	1,980	5,696	195,597	35,315	435,187	186,691	613	119,081
1991	1,073,726	1,676	4,940	2,042	6,547	227,450	49,772	462,981	226,008	722	135,124
1992	1,155,009	3,147	5,503	2,301	7,526	259,885	66,456	475,101	257,525	808	150,682
1993	1,207,309	6,794	6,092	2,522	8,658	329,776	100,049	478,801	290,676	951	172,194
1994	1,306,448	7,092	6,674	2,673	10,158	382,220	130,564	484,507	340,208	1,108	195,461
1995	1,464,380	8,438	7,250	2,799	11,918	454,514	185,930	491,347	398,838	1,419	222,473
1996	1,596,360	9,191	7,945	2,975	13,786	532,568	248,350	504,262	448,596	1,726	253,732
1997	1,733,328	10,129	8,598	3,061	15,272	627,695	292,680	515,249	491,135	2,201	281,795
1998	1,925,917	11,719	9,236	3,278	17,512	955,754	329,138	504,843	484,103	4,222	283,243
1999	2,119,211	13,407	9,641	3,661	19,520	1,099,732	436,619	497,629	529,500	10,329	300,764
2000	2,287,605	14,089	10,032	3,518	21,024	1,389,770	580,485	502,990	578,665	13,669	343,215
2001	2,449,992	15,579	9,859	3,697	22,811	1,684,281	671,740	497,720	622,123	15,702	334,404
2002	2,635,253	16,768	10,293	3,929	24,581	1,863,275	926,492	491,312	684,263	18,401	362,012
2003	2,898,729	18,250	10,520	4,133	27,655	2,045,854	1,109,561	490,294	724,675	22,597	395,170
2004	3,194,631	21,141	11,062	4,471	31,266	2,303,050	1,406,028	498,328	779,381	26,539	450,152
2005	3,555,937	25,350	11,418	4,617	35,672	2,729,708	1,701,201	501,403	810,516	30,682	495,239

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	112,263	107,950	13,447	25,691	303,319	n.a.	300	1,624	1,801
1976	n.a.	n.a.	132,054	127,211	14,658	28,032	346,516	n.a.	294	1,810	1,867
1977	n.a.	n.a.	149,749	145,451	16,049	34,684	403,529	n.a.	320	2,014	2,113
1978	n.a.	n.a.	176,420	167,249	17,843	40,479	488,226	n.a.	361	2,277	2,587
1979	n.a.	n.a.	195,109	202,900	20,541	49,782	558,861	n.a.	409	2,545	3,154
1980	n.a.	n.a.	234,531	243,749	25,117	62,246	662,482	n.a.	459	2,769	3,593
1981	n.a.	n.a.	278,196	281,596	29,376	79,337	760,356	n.a.	501	3,105	3,168
1982	8,205	n.a.	324,156	317,177	32,727	94,679	841,569	n.a.	559	3,230	3,049
1983	8,762	n.a.	364,391	369,077	36,797	113,878	920,989	n.a.	622	3,509	2,956
1984	8,996	n.a.	419,797	524,481	40,155	140,039	988,070	n.a.	736	3,903	2,835
1985	9,372	n.a.	472,158	571,883	39,037	148,321	1,056,496	n.a.	908	4,188	2,931
1986	9,310	n.a.	514,511	608,887	39,210	163,713	1,133,397	599	1,051	4,428	4,027
1987	9,710	n.a.	572,499	682,764	43,322	177,731	1,299,913	2,870	1,228	4,702	4,976
1988	10,301	n.a.	675,399	799,182	51,157	203,516	1,559,804	15,420	1,539	5,064	5,549
1989	10,731	n.a.	769,756	925,444	58,737	228,138	1,856,992	28,093	1,731	5,442	5,658
1990	10,465	116,127	855,912	1,077,237	66,776	290,615	2,183,545	41,955	1,935	5,757	7,028
1991	18,910	144,933	1,016,741	1,248,011	74,572	337,399	2,506,635	76,707	2,258	5,947	7,309
1992	47,298	165,350	1,205,186	1,351,559	80,986	386,999	2,830,914	110,532	2,757	6,287	7,976
1993	194,836	191,596	1,333,067	1,474,457	93,972	453,092	3,165,222	140,258	3,694	6,604	7,235
1994	324,400	209,974	1,561,067	1,692,932	107,955	523,300	3,629,341	178,535	5,022	7,018	7,685
1995	550,254	239,388	1,865,892	1,905,951	119,474	598,327	4,186,212	228,892	6,322	7,342	8,809
1996	646,559	269,570	2,120,185	2,171,922	130,500	695,934	4,611,041	272,035	7,416	7,762	8,976
1997	832,636	289,798	2,428,328	2,426,743	142,343	803,698	4,732,610	313,624	8,166	8,251	8,434
1998	817,393	330,018	2,677,640	2,665,060	137,904	912,839	4,626,447	361,016	8,653	8,695	8,708
1999	925,346	366,251	2,938,291	2,976,905	140,026	994,730	4,637,079	399,942	9,096	9,216	8,724
2000	1,018,886	425,454	3,793,567	3,354,727	159,845	1,125,259	4,922,731	441,646	9,875	9,765	8,058
2001	1,115,641	444,052	4,162,774	3,631,474	153,391	1,245,599	5,133,502	481,295	10,897	10,076	8,116
2002	1,236,866	473,546	4,401,839	3,963,872	158,412	1,403,286	5,450,643	535,762	12,035	10,418	8,845
2003	1,479,678	517,993	4,822,720	4,316,402	161,549	1,562,737	5,917,368	613,442	13,640	10,919	10,795
2004	1,945,649	566,579	5,532,634	4,858,835	181,693	1,800,750	6,489,847	715,307	16,028	11,679	12,436
2005	2,524,326	623,085	6,547,556	5,418,839	194,341	2,098,004	7,087,660	839,212	18,670	12,417	12,883

Growth Rate of GDP at Current Prices

Unit: Percentage

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	–7.6	–1.2	18.3	10.2	7.5	20.2	29.7	11.6	32.0	n.a.	22.9
1977	7.3	–1.4	15.9	5.9	12.4	20.6	16.3	10.8	24.9	n.a.	14.1
1978	21.2	–1.6	18.2	6.2	8.1	14.5	–2.6	9.6	29.9	n.a.	15.8
1979	19.7	–0.9	18.8	19.3	9.3	37.7	16.5	8.1	24.9	n.a.	20.3
1980	13.6	0.0	22.1	14.3	17.4	35.0	5.9	8.1	20.0	n.a.	13.8
1981	13.6	1.3	17.6	7.1	15.9	17.3	18.7	7.2	22.7	n.a.	7.8
1982	11.8	–3.6	6.6	5.4	11.0	36.2	27.8	4.8	13.5	n.a.	8.3
1983	12.2	22.8	9.9	2.5	15.3	–8.6	22.4	3.9	16.3	n.a.	11.8
1984	18.4	55.1	11.0	11.0	11.2	23.3	9.1	6.2	13.6	n.a.	12.2
1985	13.6	–5.2	5.5	3.2	12.4	7.8	6.2	7.2	11.2	54.9	–2.6
1986	11.9	98.2	14.1	10.5	11.3	5.5	1.6	4.6	15.5	46.1	–7.9
1987	13.9	97.0	12.3	0.3	13.0	19.5	19.7	4.0	16.0	12.0	12.4
1988	9.3	68.2	8.9	8.0	17.4	13.0	11.1	7.3	17.4	21.0	13.0
1989	10.6	20.9	11.4	10.0	14.6	16.3	21.9	7.4	12.1	57.3	13.0
1990	11.7	91.0	9.3	12.1	15.5	15.7	31.5	7.4	18.8	38.6	12.4
1991	9.6	80.3	11.0	3.1	13.9	15.1	34.3	6.2	19.1	16.4	12.6
1992	7.3	63.0	10.8	11.9	13.9	13.3	28.9	2.6	13.1	11.2	10.9
1993	4.4	77.0	10.2	9.2	14.0	23.8	40.9	0.8	12.1	16.3	13.3
1994	7.9	4.3	9.1	5.8	16.0	14.8	26.6	1.2	15.7	15.3	12.7
1995	11.4	17.4	8.3	4.6	16.0	17.3	35.4	1.4	15.9	24.8	12.9
1996	8.6	8.5	9.1	6.1	14.6	15.8	28.9	2.6	11.8	19.6	13.1
1997	8.2	9.7	7.9	2.8	10.2	16.4	16.4	2.2	9.1	24.3	10.5
1998	10.5	14.6	7.2	6.9	13.7	42.0	11.7	–2.0	–1.4	65.1	0.5
1999	9.6	13.5	4.3	11.1	10.9	14.0	28.3	–1.4	9.0	89.5	6.0
2000	7.6	5.0	4.0	–4.0	7.4	23.4	28.5	1.1	8.9	28.0	13.2
2001	6.9	10.0	–1.7	5.0	8.2	19.2	14.6	–1.1	7.2	13.9	–2.6
2002	7.3	7.4	4.3	6.1	7.5	10.1	32.2	–1.3	9.5	15.9	7.9
2003	9.5	8.5	2.2	5.1	11.8	9.3	18.0	–0.2	5.7	20.5	8.8
2004	9.7	14.7	5.0	7.9	12.3	11.8	23.7	1.6	7.3	16.1	13.0
2005	10.7	18.2	3.2	3.2	13.2	17.0	19.1	0.6	3.9	14.5	9.5

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	n.a.	n.a.	16.2	16.4	8.6	8.7	13.3	n.a.	–1.8	10.8	3.6
1977	n.a.	n.a.	12.6	13.4	9.1	21.3	15.2	n.a.	8.4	10.7	12.4
1978	n.a.	n.a.	16.4	14.0	10.6	15.5	19.1	n.a.	11.9	12.3	20.2
1979	n.a.	n.a.	10.1	19.3	14.1	20.7	13.5	n.a.	12.7	11.1	19.8
1980	n.a.	n.a.	18.4	18.3	20.1	22.3	17.0	n.a.	11.5	8.5	13.0
1981	n.a.	n.a.	17.1	14.4	15.7	24.3	13.8	n.a.	8.7	11.5	–12.6
1982	n.a.	n.a.	15.3	11.9	10.8	17.7	10.1	n.a.	11.0	3.9	–3.8
1983	6.6	n.a.	11.7	15.2	11.7	18.5	9.0	n.a.	10.6	8.3	–3.1
1984	2.6	n.a.	14.2	35.1	8.7	20.7	7.0	n.a.	16.9	10.6	–4.2
1985	4.1	n.a.	11.8	8.7	–2.8	5.7	6.7	n.a.	20.9	7.0	3.3
1986	–0.7	n.a.	8.6	6.3	0.4	9.9	7.0	n.a.	14.6	5.6	31.8
1987	4.2	n.a.	10.7	11.5	10.0	8.2	13.7	156.7	15.6	6.0	21.1
1988	5.9	n.a.	16.5	15.7	16.6	13.5	18.2	168.1	22.6	7.4	10.9
1989	4.1	n.a.	13.1	14.7	13.8	11.4	17.4	60.0	11.8	7.2	1.9
1990	–2.5	n.a.	10.6	15.2	12.8	24.2	16.2	40.1	11.1	5.6	21.7
1991	59.2	22.2	17.2	14.7	11.0	14.9	13.8	60.3	15.4	3.2	3.9
1992	91.7	13.2	17.0	8.0	8.3	13.7	12.2	36.5	20.0	5.6	8.7
1993	141.6	14.7	10.1	8.7	14.9	15.8	11.2	23.8	29.3	4.9	–9.8
1994	51.0	9.2	15.8	13.8	13.9	14.4	13.7	24.1	30.7	6.1	6.0
1995	52.8	13.1	17.8	11.9	10.1	13.4	14.3	24.8	23.0	4.5	13.7
1996	16.1	11.9	12.8	13.1	8.8	15.1	9.7	17.3	16.0	5.6	1.9
1997	25.3	7.2	13.6	11.1	8.7	14.4	2.6	14.2	9.6	6.1	–6.2
1998	–1.8	13.0	9.8	9.4	–3.2	12.7	–2.3	14.1	5.8	5.2	3.2
1999	12.4	10.4	9.3	11.1	1.5	8.6	0.2	10.2	5.0	5.8	0.2
2000	9.6	15.0	25.5	11.9	13.2	12.3	6.0	9.9	8.2	5.8	–7.9
2001	9.1	4.3	9.3	7.9	–4.1	10.2	4.2	8.6	9.9	3.1	0.7
2002	10.3	6.4	5.6	8.8	3.2	11.9	6.0	10.7	9.9	3.3	8.6
2003	17.9	9.0	9.1	8.5	2.0	10.8	8.2	13.5	12.5	4.7	19.9
2004	27.4	9.0	13.7	11.8	11.8	14.2	9.2	15.4	16.1	6.7	14.2
2005	26.0	9.5	16.8	10.9	6.7	15.3	8.8	16.0	15.3	6.1	3.5

GDP at Constant Prices

Unit: Local Currency Unit (Year 2000 Prices)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	835,623	n.a.	n.a.	1,989	6,012	385,177	378,957	243,335	99,331	n.a.	64,169
1976	868,144	n.a.	n.a.	2,041	6,115	417,122	446,111	253,008	109,832	n.a.	71,591
1977	893,083	n.a.	n.a.	2,165	6,557	459,317	440,360	264,116	120,813	n.a.	77,141
1978	956,994	n.a.	n.a.	2,206	6,933	483,805	407,462	278,040	132,042	n.a.	82,274
1979	994,415	n.a.	n.a.	2,474	6,569	514,510	378,368	293,287	140,993	n.a.	89,966
1980	1,005,238	n.a.	2,478	2,432	7,009	558,858	328,314	301,551	138,899	n.a.	96,668
1981	1,042,827	n.a.	2,637	2,586	7,455	600,327	311,228	310,397	147,457	n.a.	103,373
1982	1,070,921	n.a.	2,724	2,435	7,727	602,907	351,573	318,977	158,260	n.a.	109,515
1983	1,114,272	n.a.	2,952	2,336	8,274	626,633	395,877	324,119	175,310	n.a.	116,360
1984	1,174,517	n.a.	3,266	2,533	8,616	672,626	389,662	334,228	189,517	5,739	125,392
1985	1,210,187	n.a.	3,431	2,415	9,100	692,905	397,696	351,214	202,410	6,029	123,984
1986	1,262,710	n.a.	3,823	2,602	9,541	735,156	361,232	361,606	223,899	6,321	125,413
1987	1,308,704	n.a.	4,297	2,431	9,948	773,029	356,160	375,329	248,767	6,225	132,171
1988	1,335,320	n.a.	4,654	2,454	10,929	819,960	333,721	400,719	275,236	6,093	145,306
1989	1,367,841	n.a.	5,049	2,637	11,669	882,393	354,349	421,921	293,800	6,963	158,470
1990	1,446,967	n.a.	5,338	2,784	12,329	948,213	402,852	443,867	320,698	7,428	172,746
1991	1,493,842	n.a.	5,741	2,697	12,451	1,014,760	453,598	458,739	350,818	7,735	189,236
1992	1,558,897	n.a.	6,194	2,865	13,149	1,083,350	472,878	463,198	371,433	8,264	206,049
1993	1,626,611	8,495	6,619	2,941	13,817	1,156,506	465,429	464,345	394,217	8,753	226,438
1994	1,694,770	9,277	7,111	3,091	14,778	1,244,468	463,787	469,477	427,870	9,467	247,297
1995	1,772,961	9,882	7,569	3,167	15,912	1,347,041	476,097	478,565	467,100	10,133	271,604
1996	1,852,234	10,411	8,048	3,320	17,164	1,451,728	509,902	495,006	499,790	10,835	298,772
1997	1,948,734	10,999	8,567	3,248	17,851	1,518,293	527,162	501,428	523,035	11,580	320,650
1998	2,052,866	11,545	8,966	3,286	18,973	1,317,281	541,611	490,982	487,182	12,039	297,052
1999	2,155,351	12,994	9,485	3,578	20,207	1,325,352	552,071	489,745	533,399	12,919	315,284
2000	2,287,605	14,089	10,032	3,518	21,024	1,389,770	580,485	502,990	578,665	13,669	343,215
2001	2,411,344	15,169	9,811	3,589	22,118	1,442,985	601,777	503,995	600,852	14,457	344,307
2002	2,516,506	16,109	10,330	3,703	22,943	1,505,217	647,011	505,284	642,742	15,309	359,295
2003	2,650,662	17,493	10,787	3,739	24,868	1,577,171	693,052	513,812	662,651	16,244	378,976
2004	2,804,930	19,234	11,528	3,936	26,938	1,649,619	728,266	529,718	694,016	17,280	406,390
2005	2,971,375	21,813	11,961	3,968	29,424	1,749,547	760,147	541,786	723,127	18,494	427,354

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	1,037,650	1,566,283	25,077	354,828	1,018,637	n.a.	1,100	4,277	4,370
1976	n.a.	n.a.	1,091,173	1,704,187	26,846	361,964	1,113,629	n.a.	1,082	4,507	4,565
1977	n.a.	n.a.	1,134,207	1,799,609	28,935	376,217	1,223,266	n.a.	1,163	4,717	4,692
1978	n.a.	n.a.	1,225,479	1,892,722	31,397	409,495	1,349,193	n.a.	1,300	4,982	4,837
1979	n.a.	n.a.	1,271,563	1,999,540	34,354	437,244	1,421,499	n.a.	1,398	5,140	5,013
1980	n.a.	n.a.	1,401,440	2,102,483	37,686	464,411	1,495,137	n.a.	1,507	5,128	5,080
1981	n.a.	n.a.	1,512,511	2,174,467	41,353	490,638	1,583,458	n.a.	1,586	5,257	5,086
1982	640,673	n.a.	1,611,351	2,253,134	44,301	512,569	1,668,212	n.a.	1,729	5,154	5,135
1983	678,039	n.a.	1,720,610	2,295,373	48,073	538,387	1,761,374	n.a.	1,920	5,386	5,225
1984	718,277	n.a.	1,807,680	2,127,291	52,081	561,331	1,862,691	n.a.	2,209	5,774	5,356
1985	759,350	n.a.	1,944,960	1,971,853	51,331	589,656	1,949,243	n.a.	2,508	6,011	5,493
1986	830,508	n.a.	2,051,890	2,039,284	52,411	613,687	2,057,122	172,017	2,729	6,217	5,648
1987	859,181	n.a.	2,184,443	2,127,198	57,561	620,519	2,252,942	178,474	3,046	6,425	5,807
1988	903,121	n.a.	2,350,930	2,270,770	64,157	635,943	2,552,307	189,547	3,391	6,690	6,053
1989	878,002	n.a.	2,467,563	2,411,708	70,592	649,030	2,863,358	200,020	3,527	6,926	6,270
1990	1,021,773	266,239	2,577,428	2,484,989	77,081	687,453	3,183,299	211,111	3,663	7,055	6,454
1991	776,798	278,782	2,708,059	2,470,514	82,135	718,986	3,455,731	223,831	3,998	7,041	6,572
1992	703,034	287,570	2,916,643	2,478,949	87,342	747,368	3,735,063	243,334	4,569	7,276	6,649
1993	681,888	311,556	2,968,042	2,531,332	97,586	797,625	4,043,133	262,930	5,207	7,472	6,634
1994	697,544	320,531	3,078,846	2,642,476	108,872	840,563	4,406,538	286,007	5,890	7,776	6,826
1995	886,362	338,403	3,231,654	2,766,108	117,754	884,301	4,813,703	313,278	6,532	7,973	7,002
1996	907,222	354,778	3,388,338	2,927,824	126,896	913,738	5,097,660	342,259	7,185	8,271	7,124
1997	943,496	367,528	3,422,686	3,079,537	137,476	971,284	5,027,572	370,294	7,851	8,648	7,315
1998	976,820	383,663	3,509,955	3,061,818	135,532	1,017,281	4,499,409	393,110	8,465	9,012	7,530
1999	1,008,233	406,613	3,638,345	3,165,767	145,273	1,061,324	4,699,401	413,296	9,106	9,417	7,760
2000	1,018,886	425,454	3,793,567	3,354,727	159,845	1,125,259	4,922,731	441,646	9,875	9,765	8,058
2001	1,029,569	427,400	3,864,081	3,413,665	156,188	1,107,874	5,029,307	471,463	10,694	9,839	8,214
2002	1,067,276	442,127	3,988,618	3,565,541	162,506	1,151,798	5,296,880	503,632	11,665	9,998	8,306
2003	1,144,641	464,826	4,185,662	3,741,316	167,273	1,221,134	5,658,031	540,201	12,833	10,269	8,401
2004	1,274,165	478,632	4,453,183	3,972,698	181,841	1,287,653	6,006,412	582,390	14,125	10,704	8,595
2005	1,480,717	494,385	4,799,557	4,170,292	193,432	1,365,175	6,273,348	630,382	15,569	11,046	8,734

Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices

Unit: Percentage

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	1.7	8.0	16.3	3.9	10.0	n.a.	10.9
1977	2.8	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	7.0	9.6	–1.3	4.3	9.5	n.a.	7.5
1978	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	5.6	5.2	–7.8	5.1	8.9	n.a.	6.4
1979	3.8	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	–5.4	6.2	–7.4	5.3	6.6	n.a.	8.9
1980	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	–1.7	6.5	8.3	–14.2	2.8	–1.5	n.a.	7.2
1981	3.7	n.a.	6.2	6.1	6.2	7.2	–5.3	2.9	6.0	n.a.	6.7
1982	2.7	n.a.	3.3	–6.0	3.6	0.4	12.2	2.7	7.1	n.a.	5.8
1983	4.0	n.a.	8.0	–4.1	6.8	3.9	11.9	1.6	10.2	n.a.	6.1
1984	5.3	n.a.	10.1	8.1	4.0	7.1	–1.6	3.1	7.8	n.a.	7.5
1985	3.0	n.a.	4.9	–4.7	5.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	6.6	4.9	–1.1
1986	4.2	n.a.	10.8	7.5	4.7	5.9	–9.6	2.9	10.1	4.7	1.1
1987	3.6	n.a.	11.7	–6.8	4.2	5.0	–1.4	3.7	10.5	–1.5	5.2
1988	2.0	n.a.	8.0	0.9	9.4	5.9	–6.5	6.5	10.1	–2.1	9.5
1989	2.4	n.a.	8.1	7.2	6.6	7.3	6.0	5.2	6.5	13.4	8.7
1990	5.6	n.a.	5.6	5.4	5.5	7.2	12.8	5.1	8.8	6.5	8.6
1991	3.2	n.a.	7.3	–3.2	1.0	6.8	11.9	3.3	9.0	4.1	9.1
1992	4.3	n.a.	7.6	6.1	5.5	6.5	4.2	1.0	5.7	6.6	8.5
1993	4.3	n.a.	6.6	2.6	5.0	6.5	–1.6	0.2	6.0	5.7	9.4
1994	4.1	8.8	7.2	5.0	6.7	7.3	–0.4	1.1	8.2	7.8	8.8
1995	4.5	6.3	6.2	2.4	7.4	7.9	2.6	1.9	8.8	6.8	9.4
1996	4.4	5.2	6.1	4.7	7.6	7.5	6.9	3.4	6.8	6.7	9.5
1997	5.1	5.5	6.2	–2.2	3.9	4.5	3.3	1.3	4.5	6.6	7.1
1998	5.2	4.8	4.6	1.2	6.1	–14.2	2.7	–2.1	–7.1	3.9	–7.6
1999	4.9	11.8	5.6	8.5	6.3	0.6	1.9	–0.3	9.1	7.1	6.0
2000	6.0	8.1	5.6	–1.7	4.0	4.7	5.0	2.7	8.1	5.6	8.5
2001	5.3	7.4	–2.2	2.0	5.1	3.8	3.6	0.2	3.8	5.6	0.3
2002	4.3	6.0	5.2	3.1	3.7	4.2	7.2	0.3	6.7	5.7	4.3
2003	5.2	8.2	4.3	1.0	8.1	4.7	6.9	1.7	3.1	5.9	5.3
2004	5.7	9.5	6.6	5.2	8.0	4.5	5.0	3.0	4.6	6.2	7.0
2005	5.8	12.6	3.7	0.8	8.8	5.9	4.3	2.3	4.1	6.8	5.0

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1976	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	8.4	6.8	2.0	8.9	n.a.	–1.6	5.2	4.4
1977	n.a.	n.a.	3.9	5.4	7.5	3.9	9.4	n.a.	7.2	4.6	2.7
1978	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	5.0	8.2	8.5	9.8	n.a.	11.1	5.5	3.0
1979	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	5.5	9.0	6.6	5.2	n.a.	7.3	3.1	3.6
1980	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	5.0	9.3	6.0	5.1	n.a.	7.5	–0.2	1.3
1981	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	3.4	9.3	5.5	5.7	n.a.	5.1	2.5	0.1
1982	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	3.6	6.9	4.4	5.2	n.a.	8.7	–2.0	1.0
1983	5.7	n.a.	6.6	1.9	8.2	4.9	5.4	n.a.	10.5	4.4	1.8
1984	5.8	n.a.	4.9	–7.6	8.0	4.2	5.6	n.a.	14.0	7.0	2.5
1985	5.6	n.a.	7.3	–7.6	–1.5	4.9	4.5	n.a.	12.7	4.0	2.5
1986	9.0	n.a.	5.4	3.4	2.1	4.0	5.4	n.a.	8.4	3.4	2.8
1987	3.4	n.a.	6.3	4.2	9.4	1.1	9.1	3.7	11.0	3.3	2.8
1988	5.0	n.a.	7.3	6.5	10.8	2.5	12.5	6.0	10.7	4.0	4.2
1989	–2.8	n.a.	4.8	6.0	9.6	2.0	11.5	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.5
1990	15.2	n.a.	4.4	3.0	8.8	5.8	10.6	5.4	3.8	1.8	2.9
1991	–27.4	4.6	4.9	–0.6	6.4	4.5	8.2	5.9	8.8	–0.2	1.8
1992	–10.0	3.1	7.4	0.3	6.1	3.9	7.8	8.4	13.4	3.3	1.2
1993	–3.1	8.0	1.7	2.1	11.1	6.5	7.9	7.7	13.1	2.7	–0.2
1994	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.3	10.9	5.2	8.6	8.4	12.3	4.0	2.9
1995	24.0	5.4	4.8	4.6	7.8	5.1	8.8	9.1	10.4	2.5	2.5
1996	2.3	4.7	4.7	5.7	7.5	3.3	5.7	8.8	9.5	3.7	1.7
1997	3.9	3.5	1.0	5.1	8.0	6.1	–1.4	7.9	8.9	4.4	2.6
1998	3.5	4.3	2.5	–0.6	–1.4	4.6	–11.1	6.0	7.5	4.1	2.9
1999	3.2	5.8	3.6	3.3	6.9	4.2	4.3	5.0	7.3	4.4	3.0
2000	1.1	4.5	4.2	5.8	9.6	5.8	4.6	6.6	8.1	3.6	3.8
2001	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.7	–2.3	–1.6	2.1	6.5	8.0	0.8	1.9
2002	3.6	3.4	3.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.2	6.6	8.7	1.6	1.1
2003	7.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	2.9	5.8	6.6	7.0	9.5	2.7	1.1
2004	10.7	2.9	6.2	6.0	8.4	5.3	6.0	7.5	9.6	4.1	2.3
2005	15.0	3.2	7.5	4.9	6.2	5.8	4.3	7.9	9.7	3.1	1.6

Population

Unit: Thousand

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	78,000	n.a.	16,223	576	598,682	118,370	33,344	111,940	35,281	2,907	12,300
1976	79,900	n.a.	16,580	590	612,024	131,300	34,367	113,094	35,849	2,953	12,588
1977	81,800	n.a.	16,882	601	625,664	133,940	35,434	114,165	36,412	2,988	12,901
1978	83,700	n.a.	17,202	612	639,607	136,630	36,586	115,190	36,969	3,019	13,200
1979	85,600	n.a.	17,543	627	653,861	139,380	37,874	116,155	37,534	3,055	13,518
1980	87,700	n.a.	17,866	639	668,433	146,940	39,330	117,060	38,124	3,103	13,879
1981	89,900	n.a.	18,194	650	683,329	151,310	40,965	117,902	38,723	3,164	14,257
1982	91,600	n.a.	18,516	663	698,113	154,660	42,754	118,728	39,326	3,238	14,651
1983	93,500	n.a.	18,791	677	713,216	158,080	44,641	119,536	39,910	3,322	15,048
1984	95,500	n.a.	19,069	691	728,646	161,580	46,549	120,305	40,406	3,414	15,450
1985	97,500	n.a.	19,314	702	744,410	165,160	48,418	121,049	40,806	3,512	15,882
1986	99,400	n.a.	19,509	717	760,516	168,350	50,228	121,660	41,214	3,615	16,329
1987	101,500	n.a.	19,725	715	776,969	171,610	51,980	122,239	41,622	3,724	16,774
1988	103,400	n.a.	19,954	720	793,779	172,500	53,652	122,745	42,031	3,838	17,219
1989	105,500	n.a.	20,157	732	810,952	175,900	55,221	123,205	42,449	3,956	17,662
1990	108,700	n.a.	20,401	737	828,497	179,400	56,674	123,611	42,869	4,076	18,102
1991	110,973	n.a.	20,606	741	846,421	182,400	57,996	124,101	43,296	4,200	18,547
1992	112,959	n.a.	20,803	745	863,094	186,400	59,188	124,567	43,748	4,325	19,043
1993	114,925	10,825	20,995	752	880,096	188,500	60,268	124,938	44,195	4,450	19,564
1994	116,890	11,161	21,178	759	897,433	191,600	61,264	125,265	44,642	4,573	20,112
1995	118,819	11,500	21,357	775	915,111	194,800	62,199	125,570	45,093	4,692	20,689
1996	120,767	11,819	21,525	775	933,137	198,300	63,083	125,859	45,525	4,808	21,169
1997	122,639	12,070	21,743	789	951,518	199,300	63,916	126,157	45,954	4,919	21,666
1998	124,479	12,271	21,929	798	970,262	201,600	64,700	126,472	46,287	5,025	22,180
1999	126,284	12,475	22,092	806	989,375	203,900	65,435	126,667	46,617	5,127	22,714
2000	128,077	12,680	22,277	810	1,008,864	205,132	66,125	126,926	47,008	5,224	23,495
2001	129,857	12,889	22,406	825	1,028,737	207,927	66,770	127,317	47,357	5,316	24,013
2002	131,636	13,104	22,521	825	1,049,002	210,736	67,383	127,487	47,622	5,402	24,527
2003	133,413	13,326	22,605	832	1,069,665	213,550	68,001	127,696	47,859	5,487	25,048
2004	135,201	13,550	22,689	838	1,090,736	216,381	68,669	127,790	48,039	5,574	25,581
2005	136,990	13,828	22,770	846	1,112,222	219,204	69,421	127,768	48,138	5,664	26,128

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	68,294	42,070	2,263	13,496	41,391	47,638	911,658	215,973	350,809
1976	n.a.	n.a.	70,227	43,410	2,293	13,717	42,420	49,160	927,369	218,035	351,968
1977	n.a.	n.a.	72,233	44,580	2,325	13,942	43,443	50,413	941,823	220,239	353,147
1978	n.a.	n.a.	74,361	45,790	2,354	14,190	44,454	51,421	955,277	222,585	354,311
1979	n.a.	n.a.	76,676	47,040	2,384	14,472	45,462	52,462	968,216	225,055	355,538
1980	n.a.	n.a.	79,222	48,320	2,414	14,747	46,718	53,722	981,072	227,225	357,026
1981	n.a.	n.a.	82,006	49,300	2,533	14,847	47,718	54,927	993,782	229,466	358,155
1982	n.a.	n.a.	85,004	50,470	2,647	15,196	48,710	56,170	1,006,471	231,664	358,842
1983	n.a.	n.a.	88,195	51,740	2,681	15,417	49,679	57,373	1,019,450	233,792	359,357
1984	n.a.	n.a.	91,541	53,030	2,732	15,603	50,636	58,653	1,033,063	235,825	359,810
1985	n.a.	n.a.	95,005	54,340	2,736	15,842	51,581	59,872	1,047,592	237,924	360,393
1986	n.a.	n.a.	98,595	55,680	2,733	16,127	52,510	61,109	1,063,250	240,133	361,117
1987	n.a.	n.a.	102,291	57,030	2,775	16,373	53,428	62,452	1,079,807	242,289	361,854
1988	n.a.	n.a.	105,997	58,720	2,846	16,599	54,326	63,727	1,096,711	244,499	363,000
1989	2,099	n.a.	109,592	60,100	2,931	16,825	55,214	64,774	1,113,212	246,819	364,418
1990	2,153	18,301	112,991	62,050	3,047	16,267	55,839	66,017	1,128,668	249,623	366,003
1991	2,177	18,682	116,138	63,690	3,135	16,448	56,574	67,242	1,142,944	252,981	367,659
1992	2,158	19,128	119,063	65,340	3,231	16,631	57,294	68,450	1,156,161	256,514	369,258
1993	2,172	19,585	121,877	66,980	3,314	16,850	58,010	69,645	1,168,555	259,919	370,740
1994	2,207	20,050	124,741	68,620	3,419	17,089	58,713	70,825	1,180,534	263,126	371,771
1995	2,243	20,530	127,766	70,270	3,525	17,280	59,401	71,996	1,192,374	266,278	372,723
1996	2,276	21,020	131,001	71,900	3,671	17,490	60,003	73,157	1,204,154	269,394	373,701
1997	2,308	21,530	134,395	73,530	3,796	17,702	60,602	74,307	1,215,688	272,657	374,646
1998	2,340	22,040	137,845	75,160	3,927	17,935	61,201	75,456	1,226,924	275,854	375,471
1999	2,374	22,570	141,202	76,780	3,959	18,208	61,806	76,597	1,237,648	279,040	376,569
2000	2,408	23,151	144,360	76,790	4,028	18,467	62,236	77,635	1,247,685	282,224	377,978
2001	2,443	23,670	147,289	78,590	4,138	18,732	62,668	78,686	1,257,080	285,318	379,685
2002	2,475	24,200	150,036	80,160	4,176	19,007	63,143	79,727	1,265,880	288,369	381,682
2003	2,504	24,742	152,680	81,820	4,186	19,252	63,655	80,902	1,274,234	290,810	383,905
2004	2,533	25,297	155,333	83,560	4,238	19,462	64,197	82,032	1,282,294	293,655	386,215
2005	2,562	25,860	158,081	85,260	4,342	19,668	64,763	83,106	1,290,208	296,410	388,483

Total Employment

Unit: Thousand

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	21,819	n.a.	5,521	171	193,300	n.a.	8,307	52,230	11,691	n.a.	4,020
1976	22,223	n.a.	5,669	176	196,704	47,306	8,799	52,710	12,412	n.a.	4,376
1977	22,625	n.a.	5,980	181	200,181	48,315	9,054	53,420	12,812	n.a.	4,476
1978	23,031	n.a.	6,231	187	203,732	51,780	9,238	54,080	13,412	n.a.	4,542
1979	23,450	n.a.	6,432	193	207,360	51,543	9,548	54,790	13,602	n.a.	4,700
1980	23,887	n.a.	6,547	198	211,066	51,192	9,721	55,360	13,683	n.a.	4,817
1981	24,354	n.a.	6,672	204	222,517	51,553	9,915	55,810	14,023	n.a.	5,031
1982	24,861	n.a.	6,811	210	228,003	57,803	10,199	56,380	14,379	n.a.	5,249
1983	25,422	n.a.	7,070	218	235,989	57,811	10,553	57,330	14,505	n.a.	5,457
1984	26,057	n.a.	7,308	225	244,260	60,084	10,662	57,660	14,429	n.a.	5,567
1985	26,792	n.a.	7,428	233	252,826	62,458	10,933	58,070	14,970	n.a.	5,653
1986	28,086	n.a.	7,733	241	261,697	65,655	11,056	58,530	15,505	n.a.	5,760
1987	29,134	n.a.	8,022	247	270,884	67,878	11,359	59,110	16,354	n.a.	5,984
1988	29,968	n.a.	8,107	249	280,399	69,828	11,619	60,110	16,869	n.a.	6,176
1989	30,626	n.a.	8,258	247	290,254	70,744	11,928	61,280	17,560	n.a.	6,391
1990	31,143	n.a.	8,283	253	300,461	73,437	12,548	62,490	18,085	n.a.	6,685
1991	31,550	n.a.	8,439	258	313,924	74,229	13,097	63,690	18,649	n.a.	6,857
1992	31,994	n.a.	8,632	264	321,082	76,214	13,311	64,360	19,009	n.a.	7,048
1993	32,485	4,621	8,745	269	328,557	77,042	13,560	64,500	19,234	n.a.	7,383
1994	33,038	4,728	8,939	281	336,370	80,042	13,913	64,530	19,848	n.a.	7,511
1995	33,668	4,934	9,045	286	344,542	80,110	14,354	64,570	20,414	3,157	7,645
1996	34,400	5,124	9,068	298	353,096	83,900	14,909	64,860	20,853	n.a.	8,399
1997	35,059	5,231	9,176	315	362,056	85,406	15,089	65,570	21,214	n.a.	8,569
1998	35,674	5,550	9,289	322	371,448	87,672	15,486	65,140	19,938	n.a.	8,600
1999	36,278	5,635	9,385	329	381,301	88,817	16,006	64,620	20,291	n.a.	8,838
2000	36,900	5,918	9,491	332	391,645	89,838	16,444	64,460	21,156	2,588	9,322
2001	37,751	6,262	9,383	337	402,512	90,807	16,884	64,120	21,572	2,445	9,535
2002	38,955	6,571	9,454	345	412,761	91,647	17,596	63,300	22,169	2,490	9,543
2003	40,714	6,965	9,573	350	423,533	92,811	18,287	63,160	22,139	2,537	9,870
2004	41,645	7,496	9,786	351	434,864	93,722	18,913	63,290	22,557	n.a.	9,987
2005	42,608	7,878	9,942	336	446,793	94,948	19,657	63,560	22,856	2,619	10,053

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,479	872	n.a.	n.a.	17,790	n.a.	88,954	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,189	911	n.a.	n.a.	18,358	n.a.	91,747	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,239	946	n.a.	n.a.	19,057	n.a.	94,954	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,104	1,000	n.a.	n.a.	19,894	n.a.	98,962	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,265	1,046	n.a.	n.a.	20,786	n.a.	101,714	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,428	1,118	4,851	n.a.	21,638	n.a.	102,222	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,447	1,189	4,877	n.a.	22,527	n.a.	103,399	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,370	1,254	4,985	n.a.	23,548	n.a.	102,620	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,212	1,282	5,050	n.a.	24,362	n.a.	103,963	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,632	1,312	5,104	n.a.	25,114	n.a.	108,178	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19,797	1,305	5,175	23,348	26,020	n.a.	110,371	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,596	1,321	5,216	24,285	26,636	n.a.	112,860	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,795	1,356	5,241	25,240	27,314	n.a.	115,743	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21,495	1,409	5,259	26,745	28,024	n.a.	118,241	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	29,430	21,837	1,479	5,276	27,257	28,989	553,290	120,606	n.a.
1990	n.a.	7,340	30,650	22,517	1,555	5,047	29,956	29,412	647,490	121,998	n.a.
1991	n.a.	7,480	29,520	22,971	1,616	5,016	28,168	30,135	654,910	120,863	n.a.
1992	860	7,635	30,580	23,895	1,677	4,924	29,262	30,856	661,520	121,472	n.a.
1993	837	7,809	31,450	24,431	1,702	5,202	30,200	31,579	668,080	123,059	n.a.
1994	835	8,004	32,230	25,158	1,756	5,281	29,420	32,321	674,550	125,708	n.a.
1995	813	8,224	32,350	25,675	1,765	5,357	30,541	33,031	680,650	127,444	n.a.
1996	825	8,474	33,130	27,437	1,881	5,536	30,692	33,761	689,500	129,154	n.a.
1997	829	8,759	35,160	26,526	1,922	5,608	31,522	34,493	698,200	131,934	n.a.
1998	842	9,087	36,940	26,960	1,981	6,049	30,104	35,233	706,370	133,785	n.a.
1999	853	9,464	37,780	27,753	2,012	6,083	30,839	35,976	713,940	135,779	n.a.
2000	848	9,900	37,320	27,771	2,058	6,310	31,293	37,610	720,850	139,175	n.a.
2001	873	10,122	38,010	27,364	2,099	6,236	32,104	38,563	730,250	139,222	n.a.
2002	902	10,349	39,450	28,632	2,115	6,519	33,061	39,508	737,400	138,807	n.a.
2003	960	10,581	40,250	28,676	2,135	6,609	33,841	40,574	744,320	140,084	n.a.
2004	986	10,818	42,420	28,825	2,207	6,704	34,729	41,586	752,000	141,569	n.a.
2005	1,001	11,058	43,220	29,816	2,320	6,788	35,257	42,527	758,250	143,980	n.a.

Labor Productivity

Unit: Index (Year 2000 = 1.0)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	0.618	n.a.	n.a.	1.100	0.579	n.a.	1.292	0.597	0.311	n.a.	0.434
1976	0.630	n.a.	n.a.	1.097	0.579	0.570	1.436	0.615	0.324	n.a.	0.444
1977	0.637	n.a.	n.a.	1.127	0.610	0.615	1.378	0.634	0.345	n.a.	0.468
1978	0.670	n.a.	n.a.	1.114	0.634	0.604	1.249	0.659	0.360	n.a.	0.492
1979	0.684	n.a.	n.a.	1.213	0.590	0.645	1.123	0.686	0.379	n.a.	0.520
1980	0.679	n.a.	0.358	1.158	0.619	0.706	0.957	0.698	0.371	n.a.	0.545
1981	0.691	n.a.	0.374	1.197	0.624	0.753	0.889	0.713	0.384	n.a.	0.558
1982	0.695	n.a.	0.378	1.097	0.631	0.674	0.977	0.725	0.402	n.a.	0.567
1983	0.707	n.a.	0.395	1.015	0.653	0.701	1.063	0.725	0.442	n.a.	0.579
1984	0.727	n.a.	0.423	1.061	0.657	0.724	1.035	0.743	0.480	n.a.	0.612
1985	0.729	n.a.	0.437	0.978	0.671	0.717	1.031	0.775	0.494	n.a.	0.596
1986	0.725	n.a.	0.468	1.020	0.679	0.724	0.926	0.792	0.528	n.a.	0.591
1987	0.725	n.a.	0.507	0.929	0.684	0.736	0.888	0.814	0.556	n.a.	0.600
1988	0.719	n.a.	0.543	0.930	0.726	0.759	0.814	0.854	0.597	n.a.	0.639
1989	0.720	n.a.	0.578	1.010	0.749	0.806	0.842	0.882	0.612	n.a.	0.673
1990	0.749	n.a.	0.610	1.041	0.764	0.835	0.910	0.910	0.648	n.a.	0.702
1991	0.764	n.a.	0.644	0.987	0.739	0.884	0.981	0.923	0.688	n.a.	0.750
1992	0.786	n.a.	0.679	1.027	0.763	0.919	1.006	0.922	0.714	n.a.	0.794
1993	0.808	0.772	0.716	1.033	0.783	0.970	0.972	0.923	0.749	n.a.	0.833
1994	0.827	0.824	0.753	1.041	0.818	1.005	0.944	0.932	0.788	n.a.	0.894
1995	0.849	0.841	0.792	1.046	0.860	1.087	0.940	0.950	0.837	0.608	0.965
1996	0.869	0.853	0.840	1.053	0.906	1.119	0.969	0.978	0.876	n.a.	0.966
1997	0.897	0.883	0.883	0.975	0.918	1.149	0.990	0.980	0.901	n.a.	1.016
1998	0.928	0.874	0.913	0.965	0.952	0.971	0.991	0.966	0.893	n.a.	0.938
1999	0.958	0.968	0.956	1.029	0.987	0.965	0.977	0.971	0.961	n.a.	0.969
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2001	1.030	1.017	0.989	1.005	1.024	1.027	1.010	1.007	1.018	1.120	0.981
2002	1.042	1.030	1.034	1.014	1.035	1.062	1.042	1.023	1.060	1.164	1.023
2003	1.050	1.055	1.066	1.010	1.094	1.098	1.074	1.043	1.094	1.212	1.043
2004	1.086	1.078	1.114	1.060	1.154	1.138	1.091	1.073	1.125	n.a.	1.105
2005	1.125	1.163	1.138	1.116	1.227	1.191	1.095	1.092	1.157	1.337	1.155

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.896	0.370	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.685	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.994	0.380	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.700	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.046	0.394	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.708	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.973	0.404	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.718	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.018	0.423	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.720	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.059	0.434	0.537	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.715	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.032	0.448	0.564	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.725	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.074	0.455	0.577	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.716	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.989	0.483	0.598	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.738	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.897	0.511	0.617	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.761	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.825	0.507	0.639	0.531	n.a.	n.a.	0.776	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.820	0.511	0.660	0.538	0.550	n.a.	0.785	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.847	0.547	0.664	0.567	0.556	n.a.	0.791	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.875	0.586	0.678	0.607	0.576	n.a.	0.806	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	0.825	0.914	0.614	0.690	0.668	0.588	0.465	0.819	n.a.
1990	n.a.	0.844	0.827	0.914	0.638	0.764	0.676	0.611	0.413	0.824	n.a.
1991	n.a.	0.867	0.902	0.890	0.654	0.804	0.780	0.633	0.446	0.830	n.a.
1992	0.680	0.876	0.938	0.859	0.671	0.851	0.811	0.672	0.504	0.854	n.a.
1993	0.677	0.928	0.928	0.858	0.738	0.860	0.851	0.709	0.569	0.865	n.a.
1994	0.695	0.932	0.940	0.869	0.799	0.893	0.952	0.754	0.637	0.882	n.a.
1995	0.907	0.958	0.983	0.892	0.859	0.926	1.002	0.808	0.701	0.892	n.a.
1996	0.915	0.974	1.006	0.883	0.869	0.926	1.056	0.863	0.761	0.913	n.a.
1997	0.947	0.976	0.958	0.961	0.921	0.971	1.014	0.914	0.821	0.934	n.a.
1998	0.965	0.983	0.935	0.940	0.881	0.943	0.950	0.950	0.875	0.960	n.a.
1999	0.983	1.000	0.947	0.944	0.930	0.978	0.969	0.978	0.931	0.989	n.a.
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.
2001	0.982	0.983	1.000	1.033	0.958	0.996	0.996	1.041	1.069	1.007	n.a.
2002	0.985	0.994	0.995	1.031	0.989	0.991	1.018	1.086	1.155	1.027	n.a.
2003	0.992	1.022	1.023	1.080	1.009	1.036	1.063	1.134	1.259	1.045	n.a.
2004	1.075	1.030	1.033	1.141	1.061	1.077	1.099	1.193	1.371	1.078	n.a.
2005	1.230	1.040	1.092	1.158	1.074	1.128	1.131	1.262	1.499	1.093	n.a.

Industry GDP at Current Prices: Agriculture

Unit: Local Currency Unit

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	76,861	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	292	4,003	327	8,364	2,560	n.a.	n.a.
1976	58,643	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	299	4,812	433	9,114	3,305	n.a.	n.a.
1977	57,908	n.a.	n.a.	141	354	5,906	448	9,660	4,012	n.a.	n.a.
1978	73,420	n.a.	n.a.	141	364	6,706	570	9,697	4,957	n.a.	n.a.
1979	83,132	n.a.	n.a.	168	376	8,996	759	9,885	5,942	n.a.	n.a.
1980	86,379	n.a.	n.a.	200	473	11,290	1,038	9,094	5,576	n.a.	n.a.
1981	99,445	n.a.	129	190	533	13,643	1,530	9,343	7,339	n.a.	n.a.
1982	110,026	n.a.	146	207	575	17,765	1,888	9,518	7,874	n.a.	n.a.
1983	122,342	n.a.	153	190	686	18,772	2,095	9,816	8,427	n.a.	n.a.
1984	154,773	n.a.	148	220	740	20,420	2,550	10,273	9,143	n.a.	n.a.
1985	179,861	n.a.	142	216	793	22,513	2,804	10,540	10,174	n.a.	n.a.
1986	197,552	n.a.	157	277	851	24,871	3,386	10,371	10,535	n.a.	n.a.
1987	230,487	n.a.	171	306	947	29,116	4,398	10,237	11,120	n.a.	16,185
1988	242,324	n.a.	176	280	1,169	34,278	4,681	10,300	13,221	n.a.	18,540
1989	263,421	n.a.	191	345	1,292	39,164	5,893	10,749	13,894	258	19,028
1990	295,127	n.a.	179	n.a.	1,508	42,149	6,591	11,276	14,998	372	18,120
1991	326,039	n.a.	180	n.a.	1,762	44,721	8,977	11,197	16,240	414	19,398
1992	339,397	n.a.	190	n.a.	1,976	50,733	12,033	10,968	17,996	493	21,959
1993	316,937	3,066	213	n.a.	2,292	58,963	15,331	10,109	18,241	538	23,741
1994	334,823	3,224	225	n.a.	2,639	66,072	20,482	10,577	20,652	622	26,702
1995	386,367	4,029	241	476	2,869	77,896	34,575	9,666	22,829	768	28,809
1996	409,882	4,080	243	518	3,450	88,792	38,868	9,697	23,962	891	29,637
1997	446,877	4,494	209	444	3,661	101,009	43,162	9,172	23,896	1,139	31,284
1998	490,101	5,212	218	473	4,205	172,828	56,751	9,518	22,355	2,227	37,705
1999	554,755	5,503	235	626	4,465	215,687	65,421	9,279	24,812	5,508	32,611
2000	583,661	5,065	199	535	4,497	216,831	79,121	8,896	25,030	7,127	30,226
2001	590,372	5,423	183	490	4,871	263,328	85,238	8,463	24,806	7,975	27,565
2002	599,004	5,402	179	534	4,727	298,877	110,373	8,443	24,655	9,174	33,142
2003	630,569	5,950	175	546	5,336	325,654	131,134	8,282	24,166	10,829	37,956
2004	672,025	6,538	181	580	5,366	354,453	155,471	8,053	26,246	12,378	42,612
2005	716,238	8,208	190	615	5,951	365,560	175,891	7,507	24,631	13,593	42,903

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,752	298	7,798	81,521	n.a.	n.a.	51	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,233	307	8,133	92,460	n.a.	n.a.	50	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41,771	327	10,644	99,970	n.a.	n.a.	51	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47,190	307	12,332	119,638	n.a.	102	60	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55,684	329	13,412	134,148	n.a.	126	71	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61,219	392	17,151	153,960	n.a.	136	62	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70,092	447	21,977	162,390	n.a.	155	75	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	74,055	459	24,964	156,098	n.a.	176	71	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82,545	451	32,180	184,752	n.a.	196	57	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	129,824	452	40,138	173,642	n.a.	230	77	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	140,554	381	41,069	167,026	n.a.	254	77	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	145,807	297	44,355	177,537	228	276	74	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	163,927	256	47,923	204,521	1,164	320	80	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	183,515	228	53,600	252,346	7,139	383	80	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	184,100	210,009	222	58,462	279,947	11,818	423	93	n.a.
1990	n.a.	55,368	197,400	235,956	235	76,488	272,935	16,252	502	97	n.a.
1991	n.a.	65,156	233,130	261,868	203	90,257	317,085	31,058	529	89	n.a.
1992	n.a.	70,090	282,374	294,922	173	100,080	348,127	37,513	580	100	n.a.
1993	n.a.	80,589	297,814	318,546	177	111,659	274,063	41,895	689	93	n.a.
1994	n.a.	85,569	357,924	372,507	204	124,370	329,844	48,968	947	106	n.a.
1995	209,146	96,896	437,034	412,197	189	137,678	397,929	62,219	1,202	93	n.a.
1996	283,033	108,785	491,791	447,803	211	156,108	438,119	75,514	1,389	114	n.a.
1997	298,894	112,495	594,554	457,983	210	175,774	447,176	80,826	1,426	111	n.a.
1998	306,241	132,373	677,531	451,645	174	192,665	498,597	93,071	1,462	102	n.a.
1999	342,128	145,131	739,569	510,494	174	205,599	435,507	101,723	1,455	94	n.a.
2000	296,485	155,625	923,609	528,868	162	223,926	444,185	108,356	1,472	98	n.a.
2001	277,561	166,090	945,301	549,113	151	249,790	468,905	111,858	1,552	98	n.a.
2002	253,990	172,803	968,300	598,849	144	287,840	514,257	123,383	1,624	95	n.a.
2003	305,067	186,125	1,059,300	631,970	142	297,342	615,854	138,284	1,707	114	n.a.
2004	422,572	199,368	1,164,800	733,068	167	320,523	669,498	155,992	2,096	142	n.a.
2005	525,570	211,010	1,314,234	777,064	165	362,797	721,682	175,984	2,307	123	n.a.

Industry GDP at Constant Prices: Agriculture

Unit: Local Currency Unit (Year 2000 Prices)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	315,690	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,352	102,066	27,930	10,806	17,366	n.a.	n.a.
1976	329,565	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,217	106,877	31,204	10,300	19,017	n.a.	n.a.
1977	322,394	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,439	108,242	29,984	10,017	19,452	n.a.	n.a.
1978	344,238	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,495	113,815	31,989	10,089	17,378	n.a.	n.a.
1979	333,769	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,176	118,201	33,930	10,184	19,223	n.a.	n.a.
1980	332,976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,457	124,348	35,181	9,592	15,491	n.a.	n.a.
1981	343,987	n.a.	175	n.a.	2,570	130,469	35,832	9,554	18,336	n.a.	n.a.
1982	347,472	n.a.	178	n.a.	2,563	133,239	38,383	10,146	19,303	n.a.	n.a.
1983	361,147	n.a.	183	n.a.	2,822	139,622	40,131	10,261	20,465	n.a.	n.a.
1984	378,747	n.a.	186	n.a.	2,867	145,500	43,077	10,529	20,039	n.a.	n.a.
1985	379,772	n.a.	190	n.a.	2,876	151,689	46,479	10,415	20,944	n.a.	n.a.
1986	392,339	n.a.	190	n.a.	2,864	155,611	48,689	10,378	21,956	n.a.	n.a.
1987	392,872	n.a.	202	n.a.	2,819	158,947	49,898	10,717	20,995	n.a.	26,213
1988	390,624	n.a.	204	n.a.	3,259	166,729	49,578	10,379	22,708	n.a.	26,925
1989	389,620	n.a.	201	n.a.	3,298	172,263	51,728	10,636	22,485	4,179	28,203
1990	426,120	n.a.	205	n.a.	3,431	175,714	57,433	10,595	21,025	4,541	28,030
1991	435,641	n.a.	208	n.a.	3,364	178,527	60,660	9,416	21,453	4,462	28,006
1992	446,366	n.a.	203	n.a.	3,587	190,401	66,899	9,657	23,457	4,831	29,927
1993	457,659	3,874	213	n.a.	3,707	193,103	67,544	8,792	22,055	4,961	28,989
1994	461,529	4,259	203	n.a.	3,881	194,176	68,970	8,971	22,143	5,373	28,438
1995	460,134	4,408	209	553	3,854	202,671	71,528	8,424	23,309	5,541	27,717
1996	474,412	4,459	208	578	4,237	209,033	73,879	8,630	23,846	5,694	28,974
1997	502,854	4,704	204	518	4,129	211,130	74,606	8,524	24,947	6,090	29,166
1998	518,922	4,942	191	477	4,389	208,318	82,488	8,684	23,355	6,278	28,360
1999	543,542	5,124	197	543	4,507	212,824	76,465	8,737	24,730	6,793	28,500
2000	583,661	5,065	199	535	4,497	216,831	79,121	8,896	25,030	7,127	30,226
2001	601,979	5,294	195	506	4,779	225,686	77,330	8,680	25,309	7,396	30,045
2002	602,013	5,180	204	530	4,434	231,614	86,111	9,184	24,422	7,691	30,875
2003	620,537	5,809	204	509	4,878	240,387	92,237	8,630	23,138	7,860	32,570
2004	645,914	5,880	196	535	4,876	248,223	94,240	8,035	25,259	8,133	34,186
2005	660,164	6,855	180	541	5,169	254,391	100,912	8,190	25,447	8,334	35,025

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	308,021	325	112,575	225,618	n.a.	n.a.	45	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	338,892	359	114,352	239,490	n.a.	n.a.	44	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	353,712	361	124,550	238,178	n.a.	n.a.	46	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	366,866	347	132,111	263,530	n.a.	531	44	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	378,488	357	135,712	259,514	n.a.	564	48	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	393,772	361	141,070	264,515	n.a.	556	47	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	408,017	373	151,552	278,053	n.a.	594	59	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	411,210	378	155,678	284,935	n.a.	663	62	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	397,319	400	163,306	298,531	n.a.	718	42	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	393,640	411	161,328	311,724	n.a.	811	56	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	386,240	373	174,507	325,777	n.a.	826	68	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	400,449	325	179,340	327,019	63,840	853	67	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	413,335	299	170,402	327,242	63,257	893	70	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	426,739	253	173,246	361,636	65,843	915	63	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	105,900	439,578	243	171,756	396,350	70,802	944	70	n.a.
1990	n.a.	118,964	109,100	441,694	224	185,145	377,774	71,607	1,013	73	n.a.
1991	n.a.	117,606	114,540	447,748	207	189,300	405,192	73,286	1,037	74	n.a.
1992	n.a.	116,493	n.a.	449,490	194	186,904	429,312	78,148	1,086	81	n.a.
1993	n.a.	126,331	n.a.	459,058	185	195,880	365,591	80,646	1,137	71	n.a.
1994	n.a.	125,180	n.a.	470,976	190	201,991	381,050	83,328	1,183	83	n.a.
1995	294,053	129,951	n.a.	474,983	183	208,604	396,380	87,449	1,242	72	n.a.
1996	303,914	135,621	n.a.	493,128	189	199,391	413,935	91,246	1,305	78	n.a.
1997	316,857	136,776	n.a.	508,387	188	205,324	411,059	95,004	1,350	87	n.a.
1998	337,748	140,660	n.a.	475,953	172	210,498	405,001	98,325	1,398	85	n.a.
1999	352,559	147,543	n.a.	506,903	172	219,993	414,420	103,386	1,437	87	n.a.
2000	296,485	155,625	923,609	528,868	162	223,926	444,185	108,356	1,472	98	n.a.
2001	242,086	160,421	903,499	548,467	154	216,339	458,613	111,899	1,513	92	n.a.
2002	211,999	165,761	904,400	570,151	141	221,762	461,713	116,563	1,557	97	n.a.
2003	222,299	173,734	941,900	591,565	144	225,373	520,261	120,933	1,595	104	n.a.
2004	261,666	179,810	964,800	622,725	162	224,610	507,581	126,364	1,696	110	n.a.
2005	286,712	181,811	1,027,403	634,130	159	228,985	491,388	131,766	1,785	111	n.a.

Industry GDP at Current Prices: Manufacturing

Unit: Local Currency Unit

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	14,407	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	121	1,124	237	43,410	2,042	n.a.	n.a.
1976	16,409	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	134	1,453	333	49,675	3,059	n.a.	n.a.
1977	20,495	n.a.	n.a.	69	150	1,817	386	53,939	3,892	n.a.	n.a.
1978	24,341	n.a.	n.a.	71	173	2,185	358	59,032	5,300	n.a.	n.a.
1979	29,510	n.a.	n.a.	99	198	3,311	351	63,084	6,912	n.a.	n.a.
1980	37,850	n.a.	n.a.	108	222	5,288	489	68,006	8,431	n.a.	n.a.
1981	43,071	n.a.	610	100	261	5,822	627	72,577	10,858	n.a.	n.a.
1982	48,405	n.a.	647	109	285	9,896	795	75,951	12,471	n.a.	n.a.
1983	58,602	n.a.	735	94	337	8,918	911	78,876	15,241	n.a.	n.a.
1984	68,390	n.a.	855	112	379	13,113	1,041	86,018	18,516	n.a.	n.a.
1985	77,707	n.a.	902	111	420	15,503	1,034	91,285	20,520	n.a.	n.a.
1986	86,353	n.a.	1,094	137	465	17,185	1,081	92,675	25,483	n.a.	n.a.
1987	94,211	n.a.	1,228	157	528	21,150	1,466	94,931	31,212	n.a.	16,058
1988	102,894	n.a.	1,266	137	622	26,252	1,826	101,591	37,804	n.a.	20,157
1989	110,880	n.a.	1,311	198	750	30,323	2,190	108,618	40,587	38	25,048
1990	127,851	n.a.	1,381	n.a.	860	38,910	4,065	117,222	45,725	60	28,847
1991	144,012	n.a.	1,536	n.a.	934	47,666	6,336	124,416	56,003	89	34,524
1992	160,620	n.a.	1,622	n.a.	1,081	56,542	8,525	123,141	61,989	107	38,910
1993	179,954	587	1,709	n.a.	1,254	73,556	10,628	116,976	70,522	122	44,643
1994	199,792	629	1,768	n.a.	1,549	89,241	16,000	112,820	83,462	140	52,072
1995	224,560	771	1,837	331	1,937	109,689	22,349	114,646	99,369	197	58,684
1996	246,351	929	2,024	342	2,208	136,426	32,946	117,193	107,356	262	70,646
1997	270,605	1,181	2,168	379	2,296	168,178	40,751	118,969	115,465	343	79,974
1998	312,692	1,484	2,293	421	2,506	238,897	43,623	113,708	119,920	712	81,525
1999	327,828	1,765	2,316	440	2,641	285,874	56,601	110,125	132,981	1,744	93,045
2000	348,371	2,255	2,384	438	3,004	385,598	75,866	111,439	151,243	2,306	111,900
2001	382,342	2,638	2,241	515	3,153	506,320	88,807	104,084	151,766	2,787	101,735
2002	418,046	2,978	2,437	519	3,460	553,747	104,443	101,272	161,952	3,483	110,561
2003	458,127	3,397	2,492	511	3,885	590,051	123,185	102,757	169,145	4,277	122,949
2004	515,268	4,054	2,624	599	4,536	652,730	156,076	105,410	198,554	5,373	141,472
2005	587,952	4,583	2,633	565	5,197	765,967	181,343	105,195	204,701	6,278	151,422

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,713	3,006	5,158	56,636	n.a.	n.a.	337	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,330	3,379	5,620	68,186	n.a.	n.a.	387	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36,993	3,757	8,023	81,432	n.a.	n.a.	439	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43,538	4,330	8,094	97,658	n.a.	161	490	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51,019	5,421	9,484	117,611	n.a.	177	544	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62,654	6,983	11,048	142,504	n.a.	200	557	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,829	7,979	12,883	172,143	n.a.	205	617	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79,608	7,744	13,601	179,438	n.a.	216	603	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	89,472	8,372	15,958	203,837	n.a.	238	653	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	129,171	9,168	20,890	226,360	n.a.	279	724	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	143,851	8,486	21,849	231,598	n.a.	345	740	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	149,958	9,465	24,869	270,605	134	397	766	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	169,627	11,181	28,470	315,291	642	459	811	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	204,784	14,089	31,298	403,034	2,784	578	877	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	113,500	230,163	15,716	34,941	496,714	4,257	648	927	n.a.
1990	n.a.	7,894	132,300	267,485	17,331	43,264	594,003	5,142	686	947	n.a.
1991	n.a.	12,822	158,840	315,938	19,936	49,816	707,901	10,051	809	958	n.a.
1992	n.a.	14,618	180,651	326,839	20,645	59,346	778,987	17,015	1,028	997	n.a.
1993	n.a.	17,861	198,685	349,595	23,828	68,881	938,351	21,275	1,419	1,040	n.a.
1994	n.a.	19,555	235,079	393,810	26,249	80,482	1,072,361	26,624	1,948	1,119	n.a.
1995	66,378	22,466	272,757	438,247	29,479	94,098	1,251,502	34,318	2,495	1,177	n.a.
1996	38,392	24,816	309,715	495,389	30,724	112,724	1,370,438	41,290	2,945	1,209	n.a.
1997	54,982	26,987	353,571	540,305	32,033	131,876	1,427,657	51,700	3,292	1,280	n.a.
1998	47,494	30,337	393,149	582,894	31,528	151,007	1,428,323	61,906	3,402	1,344	n.a.
1999	54,971	33,550	423,524	644,009	31,861	163,103	1,514,030	70,767	3,586	1,373	n.a.
2000	62,507	38,409	522,801	745,857	41,145	189,331	1,653,658	81,979	4,003	1,426	n.a.
2001	90,144	37,736	608,132	831,596	35,126	198,721	1,715,926	95,211	4,358	1,341	n.a.
2002	77,975	38,826	642,900	915,185	38,161	221,970	1,836,083	110,285	4,743	1,353	n.a.
2003	90,464	41,673	725,400	1,004,004	38,617	243,596	2,061,572	125,476	5,495	1,359	n.a.
2004	99,580	44,885	902,500	1,115,034	48,092	275,834	2,238,222	145,475	6,521	1,435	n.a.
2005	130,581	47,840	1,136,634	1,262,073	51,383	310,446	2,466,180	173,122	7,691	1,513	n.a.

Industry GDP at Constant Prices: Manufacturing

Unit: Local Currency Unit (Year 2000 Prices)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	85,458	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	744	39,581	19,750	58,506	12,011	n.a.	n.a.
1976	90,110	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	809	43,414	25,681	63,056	15,029	n.a.	n.a.
1977	95,677	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	860	49,375	26,959	64,848	17,196	n.a.	n.a.
1978	102,675	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	966	54,921	24,141	66,083	20,831	n.a.	n.a.
1979	108,053	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	935	65,135	21,030	70,737	22,832	n.a.	n.a.
1980	110,485	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	937	79,573	23,618	70,294	22,562	n.a.	n.a.
1981	115,317	n.a.	778	n.a.	1,013	87,658	25,515	72,905	24,989	n.a.	n.a.
1982	116,762	n.a.	795	n.a.	1,047	88,727	24,398	74,760	26,599	n.a.	n.a.
1983	120,765	n.a.	896	n.a.	1,154	90,679	27,302	76,079	30,770	n.a.	n.a.
1984	131,539	n.a.	1,027	n.a.	1,202	110,676	30,655	79,383	36,058	n.a.	n.a.
1985	138,842	n.a.	1,056	n.a.	1,241	123,061	30,009	86,642	38,419	n.a.	n.a.
1986	148,997	n.a.	1,234	n.a.	1,309	134,492	28,102	85,742	46,201	n.a.	n.a.
1987	160,845	n.a.	1,395	n.a.	1,382	148,761	31,226	88,282	55,050	n.a.	26,720
1988	161,886	n.a.	1,435	n.a.	1,499	166,601	31,867	94,706	61,608	n.a.	31,259
1989	166,373	n.a.	1,475	n.a.	1,632	181,934	32,967	100,102	63,719	639	37,612
1990	179,145	n.a.	1,454	n.a.	1,710	204,668	42,334	106,881	69,525	738	43,362
1991	190,583	n.a.	1,541	n.a.	1,669	225,267	51,467	111,763	75,829	957	49,432
1992	204,645	n.a.	1,598	n.a.	1,720	247,062	50,989	109,611	78,958	1,048	52,893
1993	222,288	683	1,612	n.a.	1,868	270,159	48,309	105,448	83,019	1,128	60,606
1994	240,394	745	1,709	n.a.	2,070	303,555	49,904	103,542	92,499	1,207	67,499
1995	265,589	875	1,801	362	2,390	336,566	49,860	107,084	103,279	1,422	75,167
1996	282,606	985	1,896	379	2,618	375,581	59,043	110,818	109,926	1,676	88,833
1997	296,881	1,255	2,005	410	2,619	395,304	65,947	113,141	115,274	1,832	97,818
1998	322,249	1,446	2,069	432	2,701	350,095	63,235	107,017	106,173	2,008	84,693
1999	332,544	1,731	2,221	464	2,788	363,824	68,397	106,155	129,288	2,151	94,578
2000	348,371	2,255	2,384	438	3,004	385,598	75,866	111,439	151,243	2,306	111,900
2001	371,655	2,613	2,207	493	3,080	398,324	84,894	105,344	154,503	2,585	105,326
2002	392,036	2,994	2,403	497	3,290	419,388	94,275	103,957	166,243	2,920	109,852
2003	418,492	3,359	2,531	492	3,508	441,755	103,679	110,783	175,417	3,104	119,290
2004	448,185	3,949	2,778	555	3,812	469,952	116,120	118,322	194,886	3,530	131,022
2005	484,897	4,333	2,961	469	4,159	491,700	124,310	122,060	208,673	3,849	137,648

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	404,371	6,065	40,800	192,078	n.a.	n.a.	559	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	427,800	6,776	42,765	222,865	n.a.	n.a.	619	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	455,006	7,409	42,495	251,897	n.a.	n.a.	667	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	485,108	8,248	45,812	274,535	n.a.	358	701	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	507,817	9,385	47,939	302,158	n.a.	389	725	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	529,023	10,324	48,336	318,357	n.a.	438	687	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	539,324	11,284	50,842	338,366	n.a.	446	720	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	547,956	10,889	53,276	347,328	n.a.	471	667	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	546,199	11,193	53,703	386,189	n.a.	517	720	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	490,996	12,032	60,284	410,115	n.a.	594	786	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	452,193	11,155	63,429	404,500	n.a.	702	807	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	460,372	12,088	68,776	444,309	30,213	770	806	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	485,995	14,203	73,437	515,557	33,731	872	866	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	532,242	16,819	76,861	608,009	36,118	1,005	916	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	70,300	563,161	18,479	80,253	705,461	31,466	1,056	928	n.a.
1990	n.a.	16,919	74,300	578,165	20,254	87,848	816,040	29,471	1,091	917	n.a.
1991	n.a.	22,332	78,970	575,606	21,363	93,810	911,691	31,128	1,249	904	n.a.
1992	n.a.	23,720	n.a.	565,660	21,846	102,075	1,014,726	35,400	1,513	934	n.a.
1993	n.a.	26,643	n.a.	569,879	23,960	112,835	1,179,507	38,772	1,817	973	n.a.
1994	n.a.	27,165	n.a.	598,437	27,002	123,066	1,292,170	42,387	2,160	1,048	n.a.
1995	87,374	29,620	n.a.	638,979	29,700	134,332	1,445,785	48,128	2,464	1,096	n.a.
1996	74,621	31,710	n.a.	674,632	30,527	143,125	1,540,893	54,672	2,772	1,136	n.a.
1997	64,302	32,794	n.a.	703,109	31,841	156,083	1,563,119	61,682	3,085	1,205	n.a.
1998	66,521	34,530	n.a.	695,184	31,602	165,952	1,393,328	67,972	3,360	1,286	n.a.
1999	64,550	37,016	n.a.	706,237	35,725	173,311	1,559,014	73,403	3,646	1,342	n.a.
2000	62,507	38,409	522,801	745,857	41,145	189,331	1,653,658	81,979	4,003	1,426	n.a.
2001	83,265	36,364	571,357	767,267	36,370	181,451	1,676,723	91,281	4,350	1,347	n.a.
2002	98,901	36,380	596,800	793,896	39,424	185,204	1,796,429	101,866	4,784	1,384	n.a.
2003	103,178	37,163	638,000	827,537	40,591	192,932	1,988,730	113,615	5,394	1,400	n.a.
2004	104,124	38,136	727,400	869,949	46,210	202,797	2,151,372	125,959	6,015	1,491	n.a.
2005	86,056	38,898	840,243	918,646	50,614	215,005	2,263,027	142,233	6,711	1,523	n.a.

Industry GDP at Current Prices: Services

Unit: Local Currency Unit

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	60,217	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	305	4,371	1,152	84,145	4,112	n.a.	n.a.
1976	64,104	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	334	5,361	1,548	95,096	5,546	n.a.	n.a.
1977	69,901	n.a.	n.a.	354	369	6,560	2,051	107,512	7,115	n.a.	n.a.
1978	86,197	n.a.	n.a.	392	403	7,850	2,296	118,912	9,509	n.a.	n.a.
1979	107,353	n.a.	n.a.	461	453	10,801	2,785	131,013	12,215	n.a.	n.a.
1980	130,884	n.a.	n.a.	533	525	14,446	3,324	142,403	16,306	n.a.	n.a.
1981	148,715	n.a.	830	601	622	18,186	3,848	152,011	20,166	n.a.	n.a.
1982	168,504	n.a.	910	638	714	28,943	4,553	162,215	23,224	n.a.	n.a.
1983	189,019	n.a.	989	677	821	24,765	6,100	171,617	27,106	n.a.	n.a.
1984	223,127	n.a.	1,105	747	945	34,304	6,904	181,423	31,110	n.a.	n.a.
1985	251,315	n.a.	1,196	769	1,087	39,712	7,772	194,097	35,600	n.a.	n.a.
1986	287,861	n.a.	1,321	837	1,240	43,163	8,284	204,971	41,820	n.a.	n.a.
1987	332,684	n.a.	1,507	800	1,423	50,449	9,848	217,816	49,352	n.a.	34,605
1988	372,744	n.a.	1,733	916	1,664	56,375	11,395	232,940	58,536	n.a.	38,932
1989	421,545	n.a.	2,053	926	1,938	65,983	13,665	250,113	68,611	111	46,357
1990	471,037	n.a.	2,351	n.a.	2,258	76,413	18,010	265,597	83,004	147	52,626
1991	514,278	n.a.	2,670	n.a.	2,650	89,009	25,539	285,919	101,073	178	60,563
1992	555,991	n.a.	3,027	n.a.	3,059	105,250	33,659	301,314	118,713	200	68,804
1993	602,846	2,686	3,404	n.a.	3,581	139,956	46,537	311,967	135,343	231	82,596
1994	653,813	2,576	3,856	n.a.	4,134	160,806	60,474	321,695	158,487	271	93,712
1995	718,364	2,884	4,309	1,472	4,949	186,627	89,175	332,137	186,255	362	106,525
1996	789,434	3,311	4,820	1,590	5,751	212,345	118,258	341,281	212,270	442	121,538
1997	850,612	3,560	5,334	1,611	6,604	248,435	149,395	350,528	234,287	564	135,950
1998	938,586	4,079	5,812	1,770	7,743	350,656	181,188	348,109	237,829	1,011	138,706
1999	1,031,334	4,741	6,210	2,022	8,878	407,201	224,448	347,349	257,680	2,423	144,013
2000	1,125,521	5,231	6,591	2,010	9,715	534,682	285,562	351,310	279,605	3,330	155,016
2001	1,224,072	5,876	6,669	2,153	10,816	632,472	344,168	354,345	309,585	3,899	161,859
2002	1,340,244	6,381	6,894	2,270	11,942	732,662	427,119	355,472	345,963	4,554	174,486
2003	1,506,889	6,738	7,086	2,434	13,499	828,501	515,639	355,168	366,047	5,689	182,764
2004	1,672,692	7,920	7,494	2,613	15,350	941,731	637,535	357,357	385,735	6,785	198,586
2005	1,871,638	9,385	7,822	2,926	17,576	1,114,662	761,305	363,950	406,302	7,800	214,699

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,416	8,295	11,103	143,569	n.a.	n.a.	1,066	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43,990	8,930	12,305	158,342	n.a.	n.a.	1,181	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50,102	9,836	14,095	185,167	n.a.	n.a.	1,312	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58,379	11,008	17,117	224,262	n.a.	88	1,480	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,187	12,280	22,323	255,101	n.a.	89	1,654	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87,985	14,567	26,645	318,535	n.a.	99	1,827	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	101,195	17,156	35,154	369,105	n.a.	109	2,043	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	119,968	19,502	44,828	437,126	n.a.	118	2,179	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	141,731	21,543	51,706	454,569	n.a.	136	2,413	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	195,838	23,124	63,045	498,489	n.a.	181	2,669	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	230,781	23,571	68,393	553,052	n.a.	261	2,906	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	252,552	23,593	75,810	580,899	198	302	3,125	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	283,743	26,071	81,045	661,960	892	360	3,323	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	334,710	30,325	95,616	768,078	4,586	462	3,595	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	335,800	392,471	35,309	108,635	903,857	9,831	549	3,874	n.a.
1990	n.a.	40,397	371,200	469,934	41,230	138,572	1,097,791	16,190	593	4,140	n.a.
1991	n.a.	50,150	441,220	561,639	45,258	160,858	1,220,538	27,397	739	4,347	n.a.
1992	n.a.	60,878	521,251	612,824	48,980	187,701	1,405,459	42,884	942	4,628	n.a.
1993	n.a.	70,372	599,205	674,011	56,735	225,426	1,610,467	57,828	1,199	4,875	n.a.
1994	n.a.	77,778	703,025	769,716	65,137	261,925	1,825,875	78,027	1,628	5,152	n.a.
1995	189,805	88,993	837,067	882,657	71,855	301,885	2,082,593	100,854	2,009	5,404	n.a.
1996	225,677	100,754	971,781	1,027,238	79,293	355,770	2,290,723	115,645	2,346	5,723	n.a.
1997	315,645	113,897	1,108,548	1,188,974	86,937	411,747	2,384,593	132,204	2,717	6,106	n.a.
1998	342,017	127,729	1,212,849	1,375,048	84,451	468,773	2,294,262	150,646	3,078	6,460	n.a.
1999	391,772	142,431	1,346,899	1,555,337	86,498	517,743	2,303,528	160,260	3,410	6,906	n.a.
2000	498,790	196,269	1,807,546	1,743,428	95,517	594,356	2,411,442	171,070	3,894	7,317	n.a.
2001	592,217	200,101	2,035,680	1,933,241	95,691	661,944	2,501,263	185,921	4,463	7,657	n.a.
2002	701,194	217,205	2,188,500	2,103,388	99,397	746,751	2,623,138	206,182	5,020	7,973	n.a.
2003	798,444	242,460	2,391,000	2,305,562	101,830	852,621	2,719,631	233,032	5,632	8,362	n.a.
2004	944,915	270,152	2,668,800	2,589,261	111,898	998,321	3,001,618	271,699	6,502	8,913	n.a.
2005	1,116,127	307,233	3,149,049	2,894,279	121,157	1,166,187	3,240,760	319,004	7,297	9,445	n.a.

Industry GDP at Constant Prices: Services

Unit: Local Currency Unit (Year 2000 Prices)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	402,271	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,055	128,559	141,967	145,069	54,676	n.a.	n.a.
1976	417,239	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,150	136,236	159,505	150,042	58,700	n.a.	n.a.
1977	432,970	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,254	153,541	163,833	159,395	63,233	n.a.	n.a.
1978	462,837	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,403	167,380	158,601	167,167	68,050	n.a.	n.a.
1979	483,848	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,461	180,976	142,239	178,975	71,900	n.a.	n.a.
1980	504,717	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,569	202,573	147,873	189,926	74,314	n.a.	n.a.
1981	522,632	n.a.	1,423	n.a.	2,702	221,914	134,296	196,128	77,844	n.a.	n.a.
1982	540,422	n.a.	1,502	n.a.	2,892	234,015	137,915	201,423	83,283	n.a.	n.a.
1983	562,682	n.a.	1,613	n.a.	3,054	245,210	168,472	209,641	89,772	n.a.	n.a.
1984	587,327	n.a.	1,782	n.a.	3,240	259,820	178,397	217,866	96,449	n.a.	n.a.
1985	609,153	n.a.	1,905	n.a.	3,486	271,952	177,236	227,344	104,114	n.a.	n.a.
1986	634,114	n.a.	2,050	n.a.	3,748	291,948	155,603	236,016	113,435	n.a.	n.a.
1987	659,409	n.a.	2,306	n.a.	3,988	309,995	147,740	246,538	124,932	n.a.	51,027
1988	679,992	n.a.	2,574	n.a.	4,259	330,731	143,594	259,846	137,779	n.a.	55,775
1989	703,237	n.a.	2,890	n.a.	4,631	361,649	155,108	271,267	148,067	1,751	61,972
1990	726,287	n.a.	3,160	n.a.	4,870	388,363	173,689	281,975	159,648	1,743	68,991
1991	750,121	n.a.	3,431	n.a.	5,095	412,473	194,614	294,399	173,323	1,857	77,298
1992	783,128	n.a.	3,743	n.a.	5,438	443,140	204,736	303,492	185,633	1,929	85,939
1993	813,606	3,262	4,069	n.a.	5,852	479,196	204,722	310,951	198,214	2,078	97,325
1994	848,460	3,282	4,430	n.a.	6,210	513,554	210,150	319,023	213,400	2,193	106,895
1995	889,799	3,554	4,776	1,831	6,814	553,221	220,981	329,221	230,640	2,417	117,186
1996	925,052	3,880	5,159	1,893	7,322	589,883	237,150	338,842	244,919	2,622	127,581
1997	966,752	3,995	5,546	1,849	7,969	622,446	247,151	344,654	257,324	2,817	141,695
1998	1,014,715	4,193	5,872	1,928	8,664	516,201	258,312	342,827	247,182	2,973	140,095
1999	1,067,062	4,805	6,227	1,993	9,499	509,478	273,863	344,764	263,425	3,173	146,294
2000	1,125,521	5,231	6,591	2,010	9,715	534,682	285,562	351,310	279,605	3,330	155,016
2001	1,187,726	5,687	6,631	2,071	10,579	561,592	306,540	358,667	293,129	3,519	164,597
2002	1,252,228	6,045	6,855	2,122	11,359	589,945	328,173	365,319	316,105	3,720	175,313
2003	1,319,615	6,310	7,081	2,142	12,326	627,454	347,842	370,226	321,012	3,989	183,379
2004	1,394,323	7,050	7,428	2,221	13,504	671,327	365,598	374,497	327,167	4,288	196,135
2005	1,483,067	7,906	7,700	2,332	14,831	725,814	389,083	384,430	338,178	4,577	208,943

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	671,881	14,165	165,269	412,402	n.a.	n.a.	3,173	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	710,384	14,821	164,736	443,560	n.a.	n.a.	3,305	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	742,353	16,105	172,172	373,829	n.a.	n.a.	3,427	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	784,851	17,649	185,329	525,499	n.a.	408	3,634	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	827,890	18,985	199,437	596,247	n.a.	440	3,786	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	878,452	20,812	215,753	802,135	n.a.	466	3,851	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	895,283	22,777	229,295	846,465	n.a.	515	3,937	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	956,343	24,815	244,764	902,735	n.a.	581	3,939	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,009,491	26,786	261,069	928,975	n.a.	670	4,127	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	943,563	28,872	279,058	972,585	n.a.	800	4,323	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	923,961	29,959	290,042	1,039,447	n.a.	946	4,489	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	963,009	31,143	302,151	1,101,156	63,157	1,060	4,663	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,013,398	34,031	310,444	1,211,007	66,097	1,213	4,771	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,085,932	37,615	317,450	1,357,744	71,840	1,373	4,984	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	196,700	1,162,289	41,581	327,563	1,484,370	77,547	1,447	5,172	n.a.
1990	n.a.	110,216	205,500	1,218,736	45,468	341,192	1,672,848	85,597	1,480	5,303	n.a.
1991	n.a.	117,187	216,110	1,220,574	48,577	362,237	1,775,593	91,944	1,611	5,341	n.a.
1992	n.a.	125,475	n.a.	1,233,061	52,049	381,381	1,908,930	99,023	1,810	5,526	n.a.
1993	n.a.	135,332	n.a.	1,263,721	58,786	405,593	2,079,748	107,781	2,030	5,649	n.a.
1994	n.a.	143,282	n.a.	1,317,218	65,048	426,783	2,272,082	118,098	2,254	5,816	n.a.
1995	367,414	151,469	n.a.	1,383,326	70,026	447,867	2,473,689	129,611	2,475	5,936	n.a.
1996	386,013	158,559	n.a.	1,471,510	76,202	474,784	2,605,056	140,980	2,708	6,177	n.a.
1997	415,055	168,836	n.a.	1,551,238	83,310	508,266	2,575,233	151,175	2,997	6,463	n.a.
1998	419,569	177,484	n.a.	1,605,127	81,955	534,115	2,317,263	158,920	3,247	6,745	n.a.
1999	432,741	187,881	n.a.	1,669,697	87,574	555,604	2,325,648	162,541	3,549	7,070	n.a.
2000	498,790	196,269	1,807,546	1,743,428	95,517	594,356	2,411,442	171,070	3,894	7,317	n.a.
2001	529,248	192,782	1,863,396	1,817,575	96,752	591,281	2,469,672	181,427	4,292	7,509	n.a.
2002	587,682	199,874	1,952,200	1,910,154	101,148	627,307	2,583,628	193,235	4,738	7,620	n.a.
2003	626,827	213,504	2,054,000	2,027,089	105,002	676,855	2,673,151	205,652	5,187	7,839	n.a.
2004	668,745	218,896	2,174,000	2,182,055	113,220	728,089	2,852,248	220,537	5,707	8,124	n.a.
2005	728,323	229,236	2,358,559	2,320,643	120,524	773,510	3,000,144	239,304	6,279	8,400	n.a.

Industry GDP at Current Prices: Other Industries

Unit: Local Currency Unit

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	7,702	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53	3,144	1,552	17,957	719	n.a.	n.a.
1976	8,381	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63	3,841	2,077	19,492	929	n.a.	n.a.
1977	10,399	n.a.	n.a.	56	72	4,729	2,227	21,284	1,432	n.a.	n.a.
1978	12,290	n.a.	n.a.	55	77	5,227	1,763	24,467	2,358	n.a.	n.a.
1979	18,873	n.a.	n.a.	69	84	8,918	2,174	27,052	3,317	n.a.	n.a.
1980	18,633	n.a.	n.a.	91	106	14,421	1,448	30,215	4,176	n.a.	n.a.
1981	22,463	n.a.	168	103	136	16,377	1,652	32,909	4,863	n.a.	n.a.
1982	26,004	n.a.	165	109	160	21,019	2,842	33,204	5,801	n.a.	n.a.
1983	28,723	n.a.	182	109	183	18,761	3,332	32,351	7,001	n.a.	n.a.
1984	32,981	n.a.	193	104	213	22,049	3,064	33,329	8,046	n.a.	n.a.
1985	40,004	n.a.	205	118	244	19,449	2,813	36,298	8,839	n.a.	n.a.
1986	46,767	n.a.	211	130	281	17,464	1,910	39,063	10,000	n.a.	n.a.
1987	53,430	n.a.	240	125	318	24,101	2,213	41,898	11,655	n.a.	15,182
1988	62,430	n.a.	255	174	383	25,200	2,299	46,258	13,768	n.a.	15,273
1989	71,928	n.a.	285	177	441	31,715	3,331	50,588	16,730	17	16,839
1990	81,580	n.a.	318	n.a.	525	38,126	5,839	55,868	23,987	28	21,403
1991	89,397	n.a.	343	n.a.	597	46,055	7,577	58,138	31,145	31	22,372
1992	99,001	n.a.	408	n.a.	699	47,360	10,284	58,530	34,085	35	23,091
1993	107,571	275	479	n.a.	795	57,300	27,629	59,029	39,092	44	24,381
1994	118,021	346	515	n.a.	930	66,101	34,816	58,096	43,957	56	26,193
1995	135,090	432	541	246	1,078	80,302	42,086	55,118	51,129	69	33,425
1996	150,693	450	552	276	1,199	95,006	58,900	55,507	58,643	89	39,799
1997	165,234	482	577	262	1,458	110,073	58,460	56,371	64,949	111	45,630
1998	184,538	474	592	262	1,707	193,373	46,960	54,248	58,534	228	42,751
1999	205,294	648	567	285	1,881	190,971	87,915	52,846	57,270	577	46,688
2000	230,052	823	534	261	2,037	252,659	135,944	51,333	58,176	800	62,197
2001	253,206	860	483	261	2,162	282,162	146,407	50,018	63,851	901	59,517
2002	277,960	1,119	474	279	2,524	277,989	275,101	47,863	69,522	1,009	60,798
2003	303,144	1,268	449	302	2,774	301,648	325,346	45,729	80,404	1,506	68,915
2004	334,646	1,482	426	329	3,307	354,136	435,737	46,162	83,782	1,817	85,711
2005	380,109	1,829	425	376	3,786	483,520	573,275	44,177	85,840	2,659	104,885

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,069	1,360	1,632	21,593	n.a.	n.a.	146	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,658	1,507	1,974	27,528	n.a.	n.a.	165	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,585	1,522	1,922	36,960	n.a.	n.a.	184	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,142	1,509	2,936	46,668	n.a.	14	211	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25,010	1,695	4,563	52,001	n.a.	14	237	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31,891	2,215	7,402	47,483	n.a.	20	282	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38,480	2,701	9,323	56,718	n.a.	21	325	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43,546	3,832	11,286	68,907	n.a.	22	331	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55,329	5,025	14,034	77,831	n.a.	27	335	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	69,648	5,850	15,966	89,579	n.a.	32	374	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56,697	5,059	17,010	104,820	n.a.	42	399	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60,570	4,409	18,679	104,356	39	53	391	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65,467	4,003	20,293	118,141	172	67	413	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	76,173	4,133	23,002	136,346	911	81	427	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	49,700	92,801	4,307	26,100	176,474	2,187	79	457	n.a.
1990	n.a.	12,468	59,000	103,862	4,715	32,291	218,816	4,371	86	476	n.a.
1991	n.a.	16,805	75,190	108,566	5,784	36,468	261,111	8,201	102	459	n.a.
1992	n.a.	19,764	87,486	116,974	6,894	39,872	298,341	13,120	142	461	n.a.
1993	n.a.	22,774	95,837	132,305	7,668	47,126	342,341	19,260	227	486	n.a.
1994	n.a.	27,072	104,837	156,899	8,838	56,523	401,261	24,915	296	523	n.a.
1995	84,925	31,033	125,119	172,850	9,552	64,666	454,188	31,501	373	543	n.a.
1996	99,457	35,215	156,604	201,492	11,834	71,332	511,761	39,587	439	583	n.a.
1997	163,114	36,419	169,907	239,481	13,994	84,301	473,184	48,894	462	610	n.a.
1998	121,642	39,579	197,355	255,473	14,464	100,394	405,275	55,393	499	630	n.a.
1999	136,475	45,139	225,951	267,065	12,752	108,285	384,014	67,192	517	677	n.a.
2000	161,103	35,152	308,064	336,574	11,786	117,646	413,446	80,241	552	747	n.a.
2001	155,719	40,124	334,131	317,524	12,245	135,143	447,408	88,304	593	791	n.a.
2002	203,706	44,713	346,500	346,450	10,780	146,725	477,165	95,912	647	796	n.a.
2003	285,703	47,735	358,500	374,866	10,212	169,178	520,311	116,650	749	860	n.a.
2004	478,583	52,174	514,500	421,472	10,306	206,072	580,509	142,141	869	948	n.a.
2005	752,048	57,001	522,651	485,423	10,485	258,574	659,038	171,102	1,013	1,092	n.a.

Industry GDP at Constant Prices: Other Industries

Unit: Local Currency Unit (Year 2000 Prices)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	33,578	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	531	114,970	179,052	40,432	10,227	n.a.	n.a.
1976	32,686	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	578	130,595	215,421	40,063	10,964	n.a.	n.a.
1977	43,345	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	624	148,160	194,561	39,965	13,606	n.a.	n.a.
1978	48,578	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	628	147,690	155,127	42,826	16,869	n.a.	n.a.
1979	69,733	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	609	150,199	120,874	45,261	17,417	n.a.	n.a.
1980	58,501	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	681	152,364	60,266	45,965	17,118	n.a.	n.a.
1981	62,332	n.a.	241	n.a.	733	160,286	57,193	47,141	16,552	n.a.	n.a.
1982	67,723	n.a.	234	n.a.	726	146,925	100,194	46,334	18,439	n.a.	n.a.
1983	71,190	n.a.	241	n.a.	763	151,123	107,617	43,748	22,065	n.a.	n.a.
1984	78,317	n.a.	250	n.a.	796	156,631	87,140	42,872	23,555	n.a.	n.a.
1985	83,827	n.a.	260	n.a.	844	146,204	86,306	44,433	24,752	n.a.	n.a.
1986	88,647	n.a.	271	n.a.	895	153,104	81,312	45,762	26,170	n.a.	n.a.
1987	96,875	n.a.	295	n.a.	946	155,326	87,514	48,763	28,943	n.a.	30,830
1988	104,133	n.a.	317	n.a.	1,037	155,900	83,655	53,411	31,446	n.a.	33,546
1989	109,964	n.a.	338	n.a.	1,117	166,548	88,083	56,497	35,081	287	32,062
1990	116,595	n.a.	361	n.a.	1,234	179,467	105,887	61,332	42,500	338	33,606
1991	118,705	n.a.	382	n.a.	1,282	198,493	123,566	61,286	47,649	333	35,747
1992	125,926	n.a.	438	n.a.	1,327	202,748	126,162	60,134	47,731	343	38,745
1993	134,096	418	491	n.a.	1,357	214,048	134,183	59,724	52,021	402	40,872
1994	145,276	513	520	n.a.	1,455	233,182	127,196	57,496	55,373	487	45,002
1995	158,135	620	531	248	1,545	254,582	127,078	54,431	59,141	496	54,687
1996	170,670	576	528	275	1,582	277,230	132,149	55,073	64,266	571	59,076
1997	182,636	568	548	265	1,734	289,413	125,865	54,649	66,685	596	60,719
1998	197,156	491	552	253	1,832	242,666	126,760	53,134	60,943	643	57,561
1999	212,343	616	539	277	1,952	239,226	126,295	52,605	58,177	711	59,602
2000	230,052	823	534	261	2,037	252,659	135,944	51,333	58,176	800	62,197
2001	249,801	817	492	260	2,098	257,383	128,477	50,582	61,483	835	62,619
2002	269,952	1,031	491	272	2,254	264,270	139,040	49,375	63,666	846	65,259
2003	291,527	1,153	478	284	2,444	267,575	151,866	47,588	68,425	1,093	68,381
2004	315,754	1,303	499	300	2,720	260,117	154,168	48,763	70,441	1,194	70,907
2005	342,261	1,555	512	325	2,999	277,642	157,822	48,582	71,687	1,630	72,111

Bangladesh	Million Taka	Japan	Billion Yen	Pakistan	Million Rupees	Vietnam	Billion Dong
Cambodia	Billion Liels	Korea	Billion Won	Philippines	Million Pesos	China	Billion Yuan
ROC	Billion New Taiwan Dollars	Lao PDR	Billion Kips	Singapore	Million Singapore Dollars	United States	Billion U.S. Dollars
Fiji	Million Fiji Dollars	Malaysia	Million Ringgit	Sri Lanka	Million Rupees	EU15	Billion U.S. Dollars
Indonesia	Billion Rupiah	Mongolia	Million Tugriks	Thailand	Million Baht		
Iran	Billion Rial	Nepal	Million Rupees				

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	142,768	2,440	35,249	62,763	n.a.	n.a.	711	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	179,311	2,691	39,153	71,780	n.a.	n.a.	724	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	196,976	2,688	35,799	80,763	n.a.	n.a.	726	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	203,278	2,602	45,177	90,327	n.a.	69	728	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	230,624	2,793	53,362	97,998	n.a.	70	726	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	245,995	3,077	58,699	111,739	n.a.	89	725	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	271,633	3,549	58,223	122,477	n.a.	92	722	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	283,082	4,609	58,176	138,486	n.a.	95	716	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	297,414	5,796	59,710	150,361	n.a.	112	717	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	255,602	6,602	60,197	171,517	n.a.	124	725	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177,069	5,714	60,935	187,133	n.a.	151	730	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	183,359	4,670	62,599	193,658	14,808	175	731	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	183,590	4,358	65,722	211,268	15,389	206	734	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	195,929	4,283	67,845	236,729	15,746	223	736	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	31,100	218,687	4,381	69,039	288,284	20,205	204	738	n.a.
1990	n.a.	20,141	33,700	223,684	4,753	72,528	337,698	24,436	206	739	n.a.
1991	n.a.	21,657	36,380	204,896	5,436	72,929	382,543	27,473	226	737	n.a.
1992	n.a.	21,882	n.a.	210,611	6,184	76,489	405,886	30,763	274	737	n.a.
1993	n.a.	23,251	n.a.	219,146	6,710	82,736	440,818	35,730	323	738	n.a.
1994	n.a.	24,905	n.a.	236,098	7,990	88,106	495,195	42,194	367	741	n.a.
1995	136,128	27,363	n.a.	251,679	8,620	92,778	533,722	48,089	413	741	n.a.
1996	141,481	28,888	n.a.	273,310	10,330	96,200	575,378	55,361	448	743	n.a.
1997	146,254	29,123	n.a.	302,992	11,779	101,446	508,397	62,433	460	743	n.a.
1998	151,922	30,988	n.a.	289,603	12,265	106,623	403,841	67,892	501	744	n.a.
1999	157,353	34,173	n.a.	287,270	11,519	112,304	405,841	73,967	523	746	n.a.
2000	161,103	35,152	308,064	336,574	11,786	117,646	413,446	80,241	552	747	n.a.
2001	173,611	37,833	293,839	288,538	11,921	119,277	425,429	86,856	590	745	n.a.
2002	168,934	40,112	291,600	302,798	10,821	118,275	455,749	91,968	642	745	n.a.
2003	180,564	40,425	288,100	313,029	10,256	127,402	476,853	100,000	719	745	n.a.
2004	220,559	41,789	349,400	324,161	9,998	134,280	507,236	109,531	777	746	n.a.
2005	243,634	44,439	367,025	333,661	10,093	150,418	540,175	117,079	876	747	n.a.

Employment by Industry: Agriculture

Unit: Thousand

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	17,023	n.a.	n.a.	2.8	136,906	n.a.	3,136	8,036	5,339	n.a.	
1976	17,181	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	138,699	29,117	2,992	7,878	5,514	n.a.	
1977	17,314	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	140,516	30,331	2,995	7,813	5,342	n.a.	
1978	17,428	n.a.	1,553	2.8	142,356	31,545	3,007	7,732	5,154	n.a.	
1979	17,525	n.a.	1,380	2.3	144,220	29,793	3,042	7,479	4,866	n.a.	
1980	17,607	n.a.	1,277	2.6	146,109	28,040	3,062	7,123	4,654	n.a.	
1981	17,676	n.a.	1,257	2.5	148,023	28,834	3,072	6,904	4,801	n.a.	
1982	17,735	n.a.	1,284	2.3	153,304	31,593	3,109	6,787	4,612	n.a.	
1983	17,785	n.a.	1,317	2.5	158,774	32,443	3,132	6,575	4,315	n.a.	
1984	17,827	n.a.	1,286	2.2	164,440	33,292	3,162	6,338	3,914	n.a.	
1985	17,862	n.a.	1,297	2.6	170,307	34,142	3,183	6,259	3,733	n.a.	
1986	18,154	n.a.	1,317	2.2	176,384	35,780	3,191	6,071	3,662	n.a.	
1987	18,400	n.a.	1,226	2.0	182,678	36,924	3,194	5,946	3,580	n.a.	
1988	18,606	n.a.	1,113	2.0	189,196	38,572	3,193	5,769	3,483	n.a.	
1989	18,779	n.a.	1,066	2.1	195,947	39,160	3,199	5,609	3,438	n.a.	
1990	18,924	n.a.	1,064	2.3	202,939	40,560	3,211	5,462	3,237	n.a.	
1991	19,045	n.a.	1,093	2.2	210,180	39,641	3,220	5,274	2,725	n.a.	
1992	19,169	n.a.	1,065	2.0	212,168	40,385	3,256	5,145	2,667	n.a.	
1993	19,295	3,661	1,005	1.9	214,175	38,511	3,294	4,850	2,592	n.a.	
1994	19,424	3,705	976	1.9	216,201	36,512	3,354	4,714	2,491	n.a.	
1995	19,556	3,824	954	1.9	218,246	35,233	3,519	4,611	2,403	n.a.	
1996	19,691	3,991	918	2.0	220,310	36,500	3,569	4,436	2,323	n.a.	
1997	19,854	4,026	878	1.9	222,394	34,790	3,599	4,294	2,285	n.a.	
1998	20,051	4,210	822	2.2	224,498	39,415	3,676	4,144	2,397	n.a.	
1999	20,291	4,209	776	1.6	226,621	38,378	3,724	3,984	2,302	n.a.	
2000	20,582	4,346	740	1.8	228,765	40,677	3,657	3,818	2,243	n.a.	
2001	21,031	4,384	708	1.7	230,929	39,744	3,705	3,659	2,148	n.a.	
2002	21,728	4,426	709	1.7	233,113	40,634	3,863	3,434	2,069	n.a.	
2003	22,823	4,471	696	1.7	235,318	43,042	4,009	3,411	1,950	n.a.	
2004	23,226	4,520	642	1.7	237,544	40,608	4,157	3,348	1,825	n.a.	
2005	23,652	4,655	591	1.8	239,791	41,814	4,334	3,322	1,815	n.a.	

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,768	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,597	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,659	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,685	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,474	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,622	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,422	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	283,180	1,617	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,438	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	286,340	1,646	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,453	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	291,220	1,682	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,928	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	297,770	1,641	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,920	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	308,590	1,571	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,880	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	311,510	1,679	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,740	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	308,680	1,567	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,698	n.a.	n.a.	14,633	n.a.	311,300	1,429	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,289	n.a.	n.a.	16,013	n.a.	312,540	1,385	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,940	n.a.	n.a.	14,868	n.a.	316,630	1,425	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,920	n.a.	n.a.	16,539	n.a.	322,490	1,491	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,852	n.a.	n.a.	16,805	n.a.	332,250	1,432	n.a.
1990	n.a.	6,043	n.a.	10,185	n.a.	2,361	18,972	21,476	389,140	1,426	n.a.
1991	n.a.	6,089	n.a.	10,403	n.a.	2,130	15,632	21,907	390,980	1,410	n.a.
1992	n.a.	6,135	n.a.	10,869	n.a.	2,079	16,300	22,340	386,990	1,366	n.a.
1993	n.a.	6,182	n.a.	11,194	n.a.	2,159	15,879	22,756	376,800	1,377	n.a.
1994	340	6,229	n.a.	11,249	n.a.	2,085	14,703	23,156	366,280	1,375	n.a.
1995	354	6,277	n.a.	11,323	n.a.	1,967	14,157	23,535	355,300	1,416	n.a.
1996	358	6,324	n.a.	11,451	n.a.	2,072	13,857	23,874	348,200	1,397	n.a.
1997	375	6,373	n.a.	10,364	n.a.	2,032	14,145	24,196	348,400	1,440	n.a.
1998	394	6,421	n.a.	10,414	n.a.	2,379	13,665	24,504	351,770	1,436	n.a.
1999	403	6,470	n.a.	10,503	n.a.	2,209	13,883	24,792	357,680	1,498	n.a.
2000	394	6,519	n.a.	10,401	4	2,274	13,830	24,481	360,430	1,480	n.a.
2001	402	6,389	n.a.	11,253	6	2,033	13,612	24,468	365,130	1,580	n.a.
2002	391	6,228	n.a.	12,447	6	2,248	14,042	24,456	368,700	1,564	n.a.
2003	388	6,036	n.a.	11,741	4	2,224	13,880	24,443	365,460	1,578	n.a.
2004	382	5,813	n.a.	11,785	7	2,215	13,854	24,431	352,690	1,509	n.a.
2005	386	5,561	n.a.	12,171	7	2,059	13,617	24,342	339,700	1,473	n.a.

Employment by Industry: Manufacturing

Unit: Thousand

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	1,048	n.a.	n.a.	13	18,933	n.a.	1,495	12,924	2,175	n.a.	n.a.
1976	1,074	n.a.	n.a.	11	19,431	3,968	1,662	12,882	2,644	n.a.	n.a.
1977	1,104	n.a.	n.a.	11	19,941	3,912	1,642	12,765	2,764	n.a.	n.a.
1978	1,140	n.a.	1,916	13	20,465	3,856	1,619	12,613	2,986	n.a.	n.a.
1979	1,184	n.a.	2,083	14	21,003	4,108	1,555	12,621	3,099	n.a.	n.a.
1980	1,236	n.a.	2,152	15	21,555	4,361	1,529	12,901	2,955	n.a.	n.a.
1981	1,299	n.a.	2,162	14	24,658	4,680	1,515	13,043	2,859	n.a.	n.a.
1982	1,376	n.a.	2,168	14	25,269	6,022	1,506	13,003	3,033	n.a.	816
1983	1,470	n.a.	2,282	15	25,895	5,947	1,487	13,245	3,266	n.a.	894
1984	1,586	n.a.	2,497	14	26,536	5,871	1,470	13,559	3,348	n.a.	858
1985	1,731	n.a.	2,501	14	27,194	5,796	1,446	13,711	3,504	n.a.	850
1986	1,945	n.a.	2,635	14	27,867	5,393	1,444	13,682	3,826	n.a.	874
1987	2,119	n.a.	2,821	14	28,558	5,625	1,554	13,582	4,416	n.a.	929
1988	2,259	n.a.	2,802	14	29,265	5,816	1,641	13,948	4,667	n.a.	987
1989	2,367	n.a.	2,796	20	29,990	7,102	1,716	14,308	4,882	n.a.	1,171
1990	2,450	n.a.	2,653	21	30,733	7,468	1,907	14,573	4,911	n.a.	1,333
1991	2,512	n.a.	2,598	22	31,494	7,723	2,014	14,909	5,156	n.a.	1,486
1992	2,580	n.a.	2,585	24	34,014	8,038	2,115	14,920	4,980	n.a.	1,640
1993	2,653	133	2,483	25	36,736	8,555	2,199	14,414	4,720	n.a.	1,727
1994	2,733	148	2,485	25	39,675	10,589	2,344	13,940	4,758	n.a.	1,754
1995	2,819	169	2,449	25	42,849	10,127	2,419	13,402	4,818	n.a.	1,781
1996	2,914	189	2,422	25	46,277	10,570	2,653	13,285	4,725	n.a.	1,912
1997	2,988	233	2,570	27	49,980	11,009	2,861	13,302	4,537	n.a.	2,003
1998	3,045	264	2,611	29	53,979	9,934	2,915	12,811	3,917	n.a.	1,908
1999	3,090	313	2,603	29	58,297	11,516	2,979	12,526	4,027	n.a.	1,991
2000	3,125	429	2,655	29	62,962	11,642	3,118	12,339	4,293	n.a.	2,126
2001	3,182	552	2,587	25	67,999	12,086	2,920	12,036	4,267	n.a.	2,158
2002	3,275	601	2,563	26	73,439	12,110	2,933	11,482	4,241	n.a.	2,069
2003	3,428	656	2,590	25	79,315	11,496	2,947	11,242	4,205	n.a.	2,131
2004	3,535	720	2,671	27	85,661	11,071	2,973	11,001	4,290	n.a.	2,025
2005	3,643	789	2,726	25	92,515	11,652	3,117	10,918	4,234	n.a.	1,987

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,651	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,376	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,598	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,050	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,515	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,721	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,742	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60,910	19,533	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,779	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63,057	20,010	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,814	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	67,140	19,222	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,807	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	68,644	19,090	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,741	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70,466	17,699	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,887	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72,112	17,273	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,931	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	78,394	18,171	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,922	n.a.	n.a.	2,113	n.a.	83,490	17,995	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,905	n.a.	n.a.	1,797	n.a.	90,039	17,638	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,059	n.a.	n.a.	2,448	n.a.	93,986	17,635	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,238	n.a.	n.a.	2,394	n.a.	97,248	17,955	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,298	n.a.	n.a.	2,706	n.a.	95,690	17,969	n.a.
1990	n.a.	152	n.a.	2,188	n.a.	669	2,920	2,294	114,320	17,631	n.a.
1991	n.a.	181	n.a.	2,391	n.a.	751	3,370	2,352	115,330	16,951	n.a.
1992	n.a.	216	n.a.	2,546	n.a.	666	3,535	2,424	116,950	16,678	n.a.
1993	n.a.	257	n.a.	2,455	n.a.	684	3,886	2,489	119,150	16,617	n.a.
1994	63	306	n.a.	2,582	n.a.	756	3,865	2,564	121,240	16,871	n.a.
1995	67	365	n.a.	2,571	n.a.	789	4,320	2,643	123,330	17,143	n.a.
1996	65	434	n.a.	2,756	n.a.	807	4,289	2,752	127,950	17,164	n.a.
1997	59	517	n.a.	2,743	n.a.	920	4,303	2,861	130,980	17,326	n.a.
1998	57	616	n.a.	2,696	n.a.	902	4,176	2,971	132,730	17,490	n.a.
1999	59	734	n.a.	2,796	n.a.	900	4,298	3,089	130,090	17,262	n.a.
2000	55	874	n.a.	2,792	427	1,045	4,650	3,546	126,673	17,460	n.a.
2001	56	1,013	n.a.	2,892	394	1,057	4,927	3,878	126,148	16,528	n.a.
2002	56	1,167	n.a.	2,855	385	1,073	5,052	4,184	118,870	15,349	n.a.
2003	55	1,337	n.a.	3,046	383	1,116	5,299	4,530	121,107	14,602	n.a.
2004	57	1,522	n.a.	3,020	381	1,226	5,381	4,865	127,457	14,401	n.a.
2005	46	1,721	n.a.	3,043	496	1,293	5,588	5,175	136,226	14,328	n.a.

Employment by Industry: Services

Unit: Thousand

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	3,445	n.a.	n.a.	42	33,716	n.a.	2,593	25,880	3,579	n.a.	n.a.
1976	3,643	n.a.	n.a.	45	34,670	13,265	2,795	26,432	3,634	n.a.	n.a.
1977	3,856	n.a.	n.a.	47	35,653	14,351	3,057	27,267	3,948	n.a.	n.a.
1978	4,087	n.a.	2,221	49	36,666	15,437	3,248	27,962	4,312	n.a.	n.a.
1979	4,338	n.a.	2,376	50	37,710	16,100	3,587	28,767	4,653	n.a.	n.a.
1980	4,612	n.a.	2,488	50	38,785	16,763	3,763	29,302	5,065	n.a.	n.a.
1981	4,916	n.a.	2,587	54	44,469	15,929	3,963	29,901	5,332	n.a.	n.a.
1982	5,254	n.a.	2,714	52	43,840	17,589	4,213	30,677	5,764	n.a.	2,333
1983	5,636	n.a.	2,844	53	45,498	18,373	4,555	31,632	5,967	n.a.	2,372
1984	6,074	n.a.	2,934	53	47,220	19,156	4,642	32,070	6,083	n.a.	2,506
1985	6,587	n.a.	3,045	54	49,009	19,940	4,915	32,430	6,625	n.a.	2,590
1986	7,274	n.a.	3,201	53	50,866	19,461	5,030	33,060	6,900	n.a.	2,679
1987	7,813	n.a.	3,366	53	52,795	21,350	5,219	33,829	7,207	n.a.	2,803
1988	8,227	n.a.	3,551	53	54,798	21,742	5,385	34,317	7,503	n.a.	2,888
1989	8,542	n.a.	3,717	59	56,879	22,050	5,574	35,051	7,949	n.a.	2,937
1990	8,782	n.a.	3,836	59	59,040	22,599	5,930	35,984	8,441	n.a.	3,107
1991	8,964	n.a.	3,977	62	64,170	23,602	6,246	36,853	9,057	n.a.	3,195
1992	9,172	n.a.	4,148	64	66,513	24,511	6,273	37,499	9,547	n.a.	3,284
1993	9,414	780	4,323	66	68,942	26,238	6,314	38,242	10,099	n.a.	3,461
1994	9,701	820	4,457	69	71,460	28,361	6,409	38,742	10,682	n.a.	3,554
1995	10,049	876	4,586	71	74,070	30,122	6,543	39,352	11,185	n.a.	3,646
1996	10,480	884	4,751	74	76,775	32,133	6,741	39,884	11,723	n.a.	4,065
1997	10,827	912	4,795	74	79,579	34,313	6,763	40,632	12,261	n.a.	4,203
1998	11,113	1,021	4,945	72	82,485	33,980	7,089	41,122	11,961	n.a.	4,251
1999	11,354	1,048	5,116	72	85,497	34,594	7,438	41,148	12,408	n.a.	4,413
2000	11,566	1,053	5,218	78	88,620	33,500	7,707	41,444	12,958	n.a.	4,610
2001	11,810	1,214	5,297	78	91,856	34,049	8,070	41,784	13,497	n.a.	4,942
2002	12,095	1,404	5,413	77	94,168	33,820	8,316	41,874	14,044	n.a.	5,066
2003	12,439	1,659	5,543	78	96,538	33,334	8,662	42,133	14,075	n.a.	5,301
2004	12,747	2,028	5,699	80	98,968	36,238	8,994	42,764	14,535	n.a.	5,503
2005	13,054	2,163	5,795	83	101,459	36,069	9,281	43,269	14,903	n.a.	5,570

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,504	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	56,338	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,372	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57,787	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,672	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59,733	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,311	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	48,900	62,661	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,365	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	51,770	65,083	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,421	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	55,320	66,442	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59,450	67,512	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	60,900	67,753	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,568	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66,060	68,936	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	77,390	72,104	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,292	n.a.	n.a.	5,749	n.a.	83,590	74,679	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,561	n.a.	n.a.	5,758	n.a.	88,110	76,909	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,810	n.a.	n.a.	6,828	n.a.	93,950	79,666	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,227	n.a.	n.a.	6,833	n.a.	99,330	82,193	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,539	n.a.	n.a.	6,738	n.a.	101,290	84,792	n.a.
1990	n.a.	1,094	n.a.	8,946	n.a.	1,548	6,889	4,631	119,790	86,558	n.a.
1991	n.a.	1,147	n.a.	8,882	n.a.	1,580	7,611	4,837	123,780	86,240	n.a.
1992	n.a.	1,206	n.a.	9,210	n.a.	1,664	7,689	5,043	130,980	87,068	n.a.
1993	n.a.	1,273	n.a.	9,444	n.a.	1,783	8,615	5,262	141,630	88,946	n.a.
1994	293	1,348	n.a.	9,939	n.a.	1,941	8,654	5,493	155,150	91,292	n.a.
1995	276	1,433	n.a.	10,344	n.a.	1,915	9,594	5,740	168,800	93,531	n.a.
1996	277	1,528	n.a.	11,419	n.a.	2,053	9,721	5,999	179,270	95,479	n.a.
1997	263	1,636	n.a.	11,559	n.a.	2,027	10,379	6,276	184,320	97,748	n.a.
1998	273	1,759	n.a.	12,129	n.a.	2,149	10,406	6,572	188,600	100,424	n.a.
1999	285	1,898	n.a.	12,749	n.a.	2,269	11,047	6,884	192,050	103,254	n.a.
2000	301	2,055	n.a.	12,925	1,349	2,344	11,133	8,199	198,230	105,569	n.a.
2001	316	2,172	n.a.	11,429	1,557	2,496	11,756	8,542	202,280	106,085	n.a.
2002	355	2,291	n.a.	11,516	1,586	2,790	12,032	8,967	210,900	106,078	n.a.
2003	394	2,412	n.a.	11,987	1,613	2,795	12,621	9,460	218,090	106,465	n.a.
2004	415	2,531	n.a.	12,160	1,684	2,740	13,242	9,939	230,110	107,905	n.a.
2005	419	2,647	n.a.	12,762	1,615	2,874	13,710	10,445	237,710	109,831	n.a.

Employment by Industry: Other Industries

Unit: Thousand

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	303	n.a.	n.a.	12	3,745	n.a.	1,083	5,390	600	n.a.	n.a.
1976	326	n.a.	n.a.	11	3,904	956	1,351	5,518	622	n.a.	n.a.
1977	350	n.a.	n.a.	12	4,071	949	1,360	5,576	758	n.a.	n.a.
1978	376	n.a.	544	12	4,245	942	1,363	5,773	961	n.a.	n.a.
1979	403	n.a.	593	12	4,427	1,485	1,364	5,923	985	n.a.	n.a.
1980	432	n.a.	632	12	4,616	2,027	1,367	6,034	1,011	n.a.	n.a.
1981	463	n.a.	666	11	5,367	2,110	1,365	5,961	1,032	n.a.	n.a.
1982	496	n.a.	645	10	5,589	2,599	1,371	5,913	971	n.a.	464
1983	532	n.a.	627	10	5,822	2,593	1,380	5,878	956	n.a.	520
1984	570	n.a.	592	9	6,064	2,587	1,388	5,693	1,085	n.a.	507
1985	611	n.a.	586	10	6,316	2,581	1,389	5,670	1,107	n.a.	495
1986	713	n.a.	579	10	6,579	5,021	1,392	5,718	1,116	n.a.	443
1987	802	n.a.	610	9	6,854	3,979	1,393	5,752	1,150	n.a.	405
1988	877	n.a.	640	9	7,140	3,699	1,400	6,076	1,216	n.a.	411
1989	938	n.a.	679	9	7,438	2,431	1,439	6,313	1,292	n.a.	451
1990	988	n.a.	729	9	7,749	2,809	1,500	6,472	1,495	n.a.	508
1991	1,028	n.a.	771	10	8,080	3,263	1,617	6,653	1,710	n.a.	548
1992	1,073	n.a.	833	10	8,386	3,279	1,668	6,795	1,817	n.a.	589
1993	1,123	47	934	11	8,705	3,738	1,753	6,994	1,823	n.a.	637
1994	1,180	55	1,021	10	9,035	4,580	1,806	7,134	1,916	n.a.	664
1995	1,244	65	1,054	10	9,378	4,628	1,874	7,204	2,009	n.a.	692
1996	1,316	60	977	10	9,734	4,696	1,946	7,255	2,081	n.a.	796
1997	1,390	60	933	10	10,103	5,294	1,865	7,342	2,131	n.a.	882
1998	1,465	54	912	9	10,487	4,344	1,806	7,063	1,661	n.a.	824
1999	1,542	66	889	9	10,885	4,329	1,865	6,961	1,556	n.a.	811
2000	1,626	90	879	7	11,299	4,020	1,962	6,859	1,661	n.a.	874
2001	1,728	112	791	9	11,728	4,929	2,189	6,641	1,661	n.a.	933
2002	1,856	141	769	10	12,040	5,084	2,484	6,511	1,816	n.a.	983
2003	2,023	179	745	11	12,361	4,939	2,670	6,375	1,909	n.a.	1,030
2004	2,137	228	774	8	12,690	5,806	2,790	6,176	1,908	n.a.	983
2005	2,259	270	832	6	13,028	5,413	2,925	6,051	1,902	n.a.	1,009

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	556	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,012	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	560	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,096	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	578	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,428	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	629	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,540	5,940	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	683	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,083	6,303	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	740	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,930	6,182	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	738	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,386	6,162	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	731	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,994	5,845	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	877	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,678	5,731	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,506	6,232	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	885	n.a.	n.a.	838	n.a.	20,350	6,538	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	841	n.a.	n.a.	693	n.a.	22,121	6,574	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	986	n.a.	n.a.	984	n.a.	23,274	6,624	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,110	n.a.	n.a.	966	n.a.	24,272	6,769	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,148	n.a.	n.a.	986	n.a.	24,070	6,813	n.a.
1990	n.a.	50	n.a.	1,198	n.a.	309	1,150	1,012	24,240	6,795	n.a.
1991	n.a.	63	n.a.	1,295	n.a.	313	1,528	1,038	24,820	6,310	n.a.
1992	n.a.	78	n.a.	1,270	n.a.	325	1,710	1,050	26,600	6,106	n.a.
1993	n.a.	97	n.a.	1,338	n.a.	340	1,790	1,073	30,500	6,192	n.a.
1994	64	121	n.a.	1,388	n.a.	290	2,175	1,109	31,880	6,475	n.a.
1995	70	150	n.a.	1,437	n.a.	400	2,452	1,112	33,220	6,657	n.a.
1996	69	187	n.a.	1,811	n.a.	411	2,781	1,136	34,080	6,910	n.a.
1997	69	233	n.a.	1,860	n.a.	435	2,676	1,160	34,490	7,170	n.a.
1998	68	290	n.a.	1,721	n.a.	424	1,841	1,186	33,270	7,474	n.a.
1999	68	362	n.a.	1,705	n.a.	430	1,588	1,212	34,120	7,849	n.a.
2000	60	452	n.a.	1,653	278	446	1,660	1,383	35,517	8,120	n.a.
2001	58	548	n.a.	1,790	142	434	1,793	1,674	36,692	8,215	n.a.
2002	69	663	n.a.	1,814	138	386	1,920	1,901	38,930	8,083	n.a.
2003	90	796	n.a.	1,902	135	423	2,022	2,140	39,663	8,075	n.a.
2004	96	951	n.a.	1,860	135	437	2,224	2,352	41,743	8,333	n.a.
2005	117	1,130	n.a.	1,840	202	494	2,293	2,565	44,614	8,685	n.a.

Labor Productivity by Industry: Agriculture

Unit: Index (Year 2000 = 1.0)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	0.654	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.874	n.a.	0.412	0.577	0.291	n.a.	n.a.
1976	0.676	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.813	0.689	0.482	0.561	0.309	n.a.	n.a.
1977	0.657	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.883	0.669	0.463	0.550	0.326	n.a.	n.a.
1978	0.697	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.892	0.677	0.492	0.560	0.302	n.a.	n.a.
1979	0.672	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.768	0.744	0.516	0.584	0.354	n.a.	n.a.
1980	0.667	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.855	0.832	0.531	0.578	0.298	n.a.	n.a.
1981	0.686	n.a.	0.517	n.a.	0.883	0.849	0.539	0.594	0.342	n.a.	n.a.
1982	0.691	n.a.	0.516	n.a.	0.850	0.791	0.571	0.642	0.375	n.a.	n.a.
1983	0.716	n.a.	0.516	n.a.	0.904	0.807	0.592	0.670	0.425	n.a.	n.a.
1984	0.749	n.a.	0.539	n.a.	0.887	0.820	0.630	0.713	0.459	n.a.	n.a.
1985	0.750	n.a.	0.545	n.a.	0.859	0.833	0.675	0.714	0.503	n.a.	n.a.
1986	0.762	n.a.	0.537	n.a.	0.826	0.816	0.705	0.734	0.537	n.a.	n.a.
1987	0.753	n.a.	0.613	n.a.	0.785	0.808	0.722	0.774	0.526	n.a.	0.804
1988	0.740	n.a.	0.680	n.a.	0.876	0.811	0.718	0.772	0.584	n.a.	0.807
1989	0.732	n.a.	0.703	n.a.	0.856	0.825	0.747	0.814	0.586	n.a.	0.872
1990	0.794	n.a.	0.717	n.a.	0.860	0.813	0.827	0.833	0.582	n.a.	0.913
1991	0.807	n.a.	0.709	n.a.	0.814	0.845	0.871	0.766	0.705	n.a.	0.969
1992	0.821	n.a.	0.709	n.a.	0.860	0.884	0.950	0.806	0.788	n.a.	1.103
1993	0.836	0.908	0.787	n.a.	0.880	0.941	0.948	0.778	0.763	n.a.	1.053
1994	0.838	0.986	0.775	n.a.	0.913	0.998	0.950	0.817	0.797	n.a.	1.044
1995	0.830	0.989	0.815	0.942	0.898	1.079	0.940	0.784	0.869	n.a.	1.028
1996	0.850	0.959	0.844	0.968	0.978	1.074	0.957	0.835	0.920	n.a.	1.009
1997	0.893	1.002	0.865	0.892	0.944	1.138	0.958	0.852	0.978	n.a.	1.115
1998	0.913	1.007	0.866	0.719	0.995	0.991	1.037	0.899	0.873	n.a.	0.994
1999	0.945	1.045	0.942	1.093	1.012	1.040	0.949	0.941	0.963	n.a.	0.994
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	1.000
2001	1.009	1.036	1.025	0.994	1.053	1.065	0.965	1.018	1.056	n.a.	1.132
2002	0.977	1.004	1.072	1.049	0.968	1.069	1.030	1.148	1.058	n.a.	1.228
2003	0.959	1.115	1.091	1.004	1.054	1.048	1.063	1.086	1.063	n.a.	1.310
2004	0.981	1.116	1.135	1.044	1.044	1.147	1.048	1.030	1.240	n.a.	1.311
2005	0.984	1.263	1.133	1.002	1.097	1.141	1.076	1.058	1.256	n.a.	1.335

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.780	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.425	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.870	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.392	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.931	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.424	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.857	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.459	0.412	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.882	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.482	0.437	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.916	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.467	0.418	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.899	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.489	0.539	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.907	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.526	0.593	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.791	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.564	0.382	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.795	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.643	0.539	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.783	n.a.	n.a.	0.693	n.a.	0.650	0.720	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.765	n.a.	n.a.	0.636	n.a.	0.668	0.733	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.818	n.a.	n.a.	0.685	n.a.	0.691	0.742	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.846	n.a.	n.a.	0.681	n.a.	0.695	0.642	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.877	n.a.	n.a.	0.734	n.a.	0.696	0.735	n.a.
1990	n.a.	0.825	n.a.	0.853	n.a.	0.796	0.620	0.753	0.638	0.775	n.a.
1991	n.a.	0.809	n.a.	0.846	n.a.	0.902	0.807	0.756	0.650	0.791	n.a.
1992	n.a.	0.795	n.a.	0.813	n.a.	0.913	0.820	0.790	0.687	0.901	n.a.
1993	n.a.	0.856	n.a.	0.807	n.a.	0.921	0.717	0.801	0.739	0.783	n.a.
1994	n.a.	0.842	n.a.	0.823	n.a.	0.984	0.807	0.813	0.791	0.911	n.a.
1995	1.102	0.867	n.a.	0.825	n.a.	1.077	0.872	0.840	0.856	0.764	n.a.
1996	1.126	0.898	n.a.	0.847	n.a.	0.977	0.930	0.863	0.918	0.848	n.a.
1997	1.123	0.899	n.a.	0.965	n.a.	1.026	0.905	0.887	0.949	0.908	n.a.
1998	1.137	0.918	n.a.	0.899	n.a.	0.899	0.923	0.907	0.973	0.889	n.a.
1999	1.162	0.955	n.a.	0.949	n.a.	1.012	0.929	0.942	0.984	0.881	n.a.
2000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.
2001	0.798	1.052	n.a.	0.959	0.622	1.081	1.049	1.033	1.015	0.877	n.a.
2002	0.719	1.115	n.a.	0.901	0.565	1.002	1.024	1.077	1.034	0.935	n.a.
2003	0.761	1.206	n.a.	0.991	0.858	1.029	1.167	1.118	1.069	0.996	n.a.
2004	0.910	1.296	n.a.	1.039	0.622	1.030	1.141	1.169	1.178	1.105	n.a.
2005	0.985	1.370	n.a.	1.025	0.581	1.129	1.124	1.223	1.287	1.134	n.a.

Labor Productivity by Industry: Manufacturing

Unit: Index (Year 2000 = 1.0)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	0.732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.824	n.a.	0.543	0.501	0.157	n.a.	n.a.
1976	0.753	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.873	0.330	0.635	0.542	0.161	n.a.	n.a.
1977	0.777	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.904	0.381	0.675	0.563	0.177	n.a.	n.a.
1978	0.808	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.989	0.430	0.613	0.580	0.198	n.a.	n.a.
1979	0.819	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.933	0.479	0.556	0.621	0.209	n.a.	n.a.
1980	0.802	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.911	0.551	0.635	0.603	0.217	n.a.	n.a.
1981	0.796	n.a.	0.401	n.a.	0.861	0.565	0.692	0.619	0.248	n.a.	n.a.
1982	0.761	n.a.	0.409	n.a.	0.868	0.445	0.666	0.637	0.249	n.a.	n.a.
1983	0.737	n.a.	0.437	n.a.	0.934	0.460	0.755	0.636	0.267	n.a.	n.a.
1984	0.744	n.a.	0.458	n.a.	0.950	0.569	0.857	0.648	0.306	n.a.	n.a.
1985	0.719	n.a.	0.470	n.a.	0.956	0.641	0.853	0.700	0.311	n.a.	n.a.
1986	0.687	n.a.	0.522	n.a.	0.984	0.753	0.800	0.694	0.343	n.a.	n.a.
1987	0.681	n.a.	0.551	n.a.	1.014	0.798	0.826	0.720	0.354	n.a.	0.546
1988	0.643	n.a.	0.570	n.a.	1.074	0.865	0.798	0.752	0.375	n.a.	0.602
1989	0.631	n.a.	0.588	n.a.	1.141	0.773	0.790	0.775	0.370	n.a.	0.610
1990	0.656	n.a.	0.610	n.a.	1.166	0.827	0.912	0.812	0.402	n.a.	0.618
1991	0.681	n.a.	0.660	n.a.	1.111	0.881	1.050	0.830	0.417	n.a.	0.632
1992	0.712	n.a.	0.688	n.a.	1.060	0.928	0.991	0.813	0.450	n.a.	0.613
1993	0.752	0.979	0.723	n.a.	1.066	0.953	0.903	0.810	0.499	n.a.	0.667
1994	0.789	0.958	0.766	n.a.	1.094	0.866	0.875	0.822	0.552	n.a.	0.731
1995	0.845	0.986	0.819	0.953	1.169	1.003	0.847	0.885	0.608	n.a.	0.802
1996	0.870	0.992	0.872	1.002	1.186	1.073	0.915	0.924	0.660	n.a.	0.883
1997	0.891	1.028	0.869	0.988	1.098	1.084	0.947	0.942	0.721	n.a.	0.928
1998	0.949	1.041	0.882	0.962	1.049	1.064	0.891	0.925	0.769	n.a.	0.843
1999	0.965	1.053	0.950	1.034	1.002	0.954	0.944	0.938	0.911	n.a.	0.903
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	1.000
2001	1.048	0.901	0.950	1.274	0.949	0.995	1.195	0.969	1.028	n.a.	0.927
2002	1.074	0.949	1.044	1.266	0.939	1.046	1.321	1.003	1.113	n.a.	1.009
2003	1.095	0.974	1.088	1.273	0.927	1.160	1.446	1.091	1.184	n.a.	1.063
2004	1.138	1.045	1.158	1.352	0.933	1.282	1.605	1.191	1.289	n.a.	1.229
2005	1.194	1.045	1.210	1.202	0.942	1.274	1.639	1.238	1.399	n.a.	1.316

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.917	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.394	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.002	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.420	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.124	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.436	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.042	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.186	0.439	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.069	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.195	0.444	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.092	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.207	0.438	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.117	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.205	0.462	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.178	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.212	0.462	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.084	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.227	0.510	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.952	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.240	0.529	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.881	n.a.	n.a.	0.538	n.a.	0.266	0.549	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.905	n.a.	n.a.	0.695	n.a.	0.271	0.559	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.884	n.a.	n.a.	0.592	n.a.	0.294	0.601	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.890	n.a.	n.a.	0.714	n.a.	0.327	0.624	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.917	n.a.	n.a.	0.733	n.a.	0.349	0.632	n.a.
1990	n.a.	2.532	n.a.	0.989	n.a.	0.724	0.786	0.556	0.302	0.637	n.a.
1991	n.a.	2.806	n.a.	0.901	n.a.	0.689	0.761	0.573	0.343	0.653	n.a.
1992	n.a.	2.502	n.a.	0.832	n.a.	0.845	0.807	0.632	0.409	0.686	n.a.
1993	n.a.	2.359	n.a.	0.869	n.a.	0.910	0.853	0.674	0.482	0.717	n.a.
1994	n.a.	2.020	n.a.	0.868	n.a.	0.898	0.940	0.715	0.564	0.761	n.a.
1995	1.134	1.849	n.a.	0.930	n.a.	0.940	0.941	0.788	0.632	0.782	n.a.
1996	0.998	1.662	n.a.	0.916	n.a.	0.979	1.010	0.859	0.685	0.811	n.a.
1997	0.957	1.443	n.a.	0.960	n.a.	0.936	1.022	0.933	0.745	0.852	n.a.
1998	1.018	1.275	n.a.	0.965	n.a.	1.016	0.938	0.990	0.801	0.900	n.a.
1999	0.964	1.148	n.a.	0.946	n.a.	1.062	1.020	1.028	0.887	0.952	n.a.
2000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.
2001	1.308	0.817	n.a.	0.993	0.959	0.947	0.957	1.018	1.091	0.998	n.a.
2002	1.554	0.710	n.a.	1.041	1.062	0.953	1.000	1.053	1.273	1.104	n.a.
2003	1.642	0.633	n.a.	1.017	1.101	0.954	1.055	1.085	1.409	1.174	n.a.
2004	1.587	0.570	n.a.	1.078	1.260	0.913	1.124	1.120	1.493	1.267	n.a.
2005	1.648	0.514	n.a.	1.130	1.059	0.918	1.139	1.189	1.559	1.301	n.a.

Labor Productivity by Industry: Services

Unit: Index (Year 2000 = 1.0)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	1.200	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.556	n.a.	1.478	0.661	0.708	n.a.	n.a.
1976	1.177	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.566	0.643	1.540	0.670	0.749	n.a.	n.a.
1977	1.154	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.577	0.670	1.446	0.690	0.742	n.a.	n.a.
1978	1.164	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.598	0.679	1.318	0.705	0.731	n.a.	n.a.
1979	1.146	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.595	0.704	1.070	0.734	0.716	n.a.	n.a.
1980	1.125	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.604	0.757	1.061	0.765	0.680	n.a.	n.a.
1981	1.093	n.a.	0.435	n.a.	0.554	0.873	0.915	0.774	0.677	n.a.	n.a.
1982	1.057	n.a.	0.438	n.a.	0.602	0.834	0.884	0.775	0.670	n.a.	n.a.
1983	1.026	n.a.	0.449	n.a.	0.612	0.836	0.998	0.782	0.697	n.a.	n.a.
1984	0.994	n.a.	0.481	n.a.	0.626	0.850	1.037	0.801	0.735	n.a.	n.a.
1985	0.950	n.a.	0.495	n.a.	0.649	0.855	0.973	0.827	0.728	n.a.	n.a.
1986	0.896	n.a.	0.507	n.a.	0.672	0.940	0.835	0.842	0.762	n.a.	n.a.
1987	0.867	n.a.	0.542	n.a.	0.689	0.910	0.764	0.860	0.803	n.a.	0.541
1988	0.849	n.a.	0.574	n.a.	0.709	0.953	0.720	0.893	0.851	n.a.	0.574
1989	0.846	n.a.	0.616	n.a.	0.743	1.028	0.751	0.913	0.863	n.a.	0.628
1990	0.850	n.a.	0.652	n.a.	0.752	1.077	0.791	0.924	0.877	n.a.	0.660
1991	0.860	n.a.	0.683	n.a.	0.724	1.095	0.841	0.942	0.887	n.a.	0.719
1992	0.877	n.a.	0.714	n.a.	0.746	1.133	0.881	0.955	0.901	n.a.	0.778
1993	0.888	0.841	0.745	n.a.	0.774	1.144	0.875	0.959	0.910	n.a.	0.836
1994	0.899	0.805	0.787	n.a.	0.793	1.135	0.885	0.971	0.926	n.a.	0.895
1995	0.910	0.817	0.825	1.004	0.839	1.151	0.912	0.987	0.956	n.a.	0.956
1996	0.907	0.883	0.860	1.004	0.870	1.150	0.949	1.002	0.968	n.a.	0.933
1997	0.918	0.881	0.916	0.976	0.913	1.137	0.986	1.001	0.973	n.a.	1.003
1998	0.938	0.826	0.940	1.040	0.958	0.952	0.984	0.983	0.958	n.a.	0.980
1999	0.966	0.923	0.964	1.084	1.013	0.923	0.994	0.988	0.984	n.a.	0.986
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	1.000
2001	1.034	0.943	0.991	1.030	1.051	1.033	1.025	1.013	1.007	n.a.	0.990
2002	1.064	0.866	1.003	1.071	1.100	1.093	1.065	1.029	1.043	n.a.	1.029
2003	1.090	0.765	1.011	1.070	1.165	1.179	1.084	1.037	1.057	n.a.	1.029
2004	1.124	0.699	1.032	1.077	1.245	1.161	1.097	1.033	1.043	n.a.	1.060
2005	1.168	0.735	1.052	1.091	1.333	1.261	1.132	1.048	1.052	n.a.	1.116

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.106	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.812	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.205	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.825	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.178	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.828	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.096	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.424	0.837	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.144	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.432	0.839	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.201	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.428	0.836	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.111	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.441	0.841	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.186	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.486	0.839	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.139	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.516	0.864	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.002	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.526	0.865	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.939	n.a.	n.a.	0.835	n.a.	0.576	0.867	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.944	n.a.	n.a.	0.883	n.a.	0.612	0.875	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.962	n.a.	n.a.	0.819	n.a.	0.657	0.864	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.979	n.a.	n.a.	0.917	n.a.	0.704	0.875	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.009	n.a.	n.a.	1.017	n.a.	0.727	0.880	n.a.
1990	n.a.	1.054	n.a.	1.010	n.a.	0.869	1.121	0.886	0.629	0.884	n.a.
1991	n.a.	1.070	n.a.	1.019	n.a.	0.904	1.077	0.911	0.662	0.894	n.a.
1992	n.a.	1.089	n.a.	0.993	n.a.	0.904	1.146	0.941	0.704	0.916	n.a.
1993	n.a.	1.113	n.a.	0.992	n.a.	0.897	1.114	0.982	0.730	0.916	n.a.
1994	n.a.	1.113	n.a.	0.983	n.a.	0.867	1.212	1.030	0.739	0.919	n.a.
1995	0.804	1.107	n.a.	0.991	n.a.	0.922	1.190	1.082	0.746	0.916	n.a.
1996	0.841	1.086	n.a.	0.955	n.a.	0.912	1.237	1.126	0.769	0.933	n.a.
1997	0.953	1.080	n.a.	0.995	n.a.	0.989	1.146	1.154	0.828	0.954	n.a.
1998	0.928	1.056	n.a.	0.981	n.a.	0.980	1.028	1.159	0.876	0.969	n.a.
1999	0.918	1.037	n.a.	0.971	n.a.	0.966	0.972	1.132	0.941	0.988	n.a.
2000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.
2001	1.010	0.929	n.a.	1.179	0.878	0.934	0.970	1.018	1.080	1.021	n.a.
2002	1.000	0.913	n.a.	1.230	0.901	0.886	0.991	1.033	1.144	1.036	n.a.
2003	0.959	0.927	n.a.	1.254	0.919	0.955	0.978	1.042	1.211	1.062	n.a.
2004	0.972	0.905	n.a.	1.330	0.950	1.048	0.994	1.063	1.263	1.086	n.a.
2005	1.049	0.907	n.a.	1.348	1.054	1.061	1.010	1.098	1.345	1.103	n.a.

Labor Productivity by Industry: Other Services

Unit: Index (Year 2000 = 1.0)

YEAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR	Malaysia
1975	0.783	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.787	n.a.	2.386	1.002	0.487	n.a.	n.a.
1976	0.709	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.821	2.174	2.303	0.970	0.504	n.a.	n.a.
1977	0.875	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.850	2.484	2.066	0.958	0.512	n.a.	n.a.
1978	0.913	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.821	2.494	1.642	0.991	0.501	n.a.	n.a.
1979	1.222	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.763	1.610	1.279	1.021	0.505	n.a.	n.a.
1980	0.957	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.818	1.196	0.637	1.018	0.483	n.a.	n.a.
1981	0.951	n.a.	0.596	n.a.	0.758	1.208	0.605	1.057	0.458	n.a.	n.a.
1982	0.965	n.a.	0.596	n.a.	0.721	0.900	1.055	1.047	0.542	n.a.	n.a.
1983	0.946	n.a.	0.634	n.a.	0.727	0.927	1.126	0.994	0.659	n.a.	n.a.
1984	0.971	n.a.	0.696	n.a.	0.728	0.963	0.906	1.006	0.620	n.a.	n.a.
1985	0.970	n.a.	0.729	n.a.	0.741	0.901	0.897	1.047	0.638	n.a.	n.a.
1986	0.878	n.a.	0.769	n.a.	0.754	0.485	0.843	1.069	0.670	n.a.	n.a.
1987	0.853	n.a.	0.795	n.a.	0.765	0.621	0.907	1.133	0.719	n.a.	1.069
1988	0.839	n.a.	0.816	n.a.	0.806	0.671	0.863	1.174	0.738	n.a.	1.147
1989	0.828	n.a.	0.820	n.a.	0.833	1.090	0.883	1.196	0.775	n.a.	1.000
1990	0.834	n.a.	0.816	n.a.	0.883	1.016	1.019	1.266	0.812	n.a.	0.931
1991	0.816	n.a.	0.816	n.a.	0.880	0.968	1.103	1.231	0.796	n.a.	0.917
1992	0.829	n.a.	0.866	n.a.	0.878	0.984	1.092	1.182	0.750	n.a.	0.925
1993	0.844	0.977	0.865	n.a.	0.865	0.911	1.105	1.141	0.815	n.a.	0.902
1994	0.870	1.020	0.839	n.a.	0.893	0.810	1.017	1.077	0.825	n.a.	0.952
1995	0.899	1.052	0.830	0.663	0.913	0.875	0.979	1.009	0.840	n.a.	1.111
1996	0.916	1.054	0.889	0.752	0.901	0.939	0.980	1.014	0.882	n.a.	1.044
1997	0.929	1.037	0.968	0.717	0.952	0.870	0.974	0.995	0.893	n.a.	0.967
1998	0.951	0.989	0.996	0.781	0.969	0.889	1.013	1.005	1.048	n.a.	0.981
1999	0.973	1.022	0.998	0.875	0.994	0.879	0.978	1.010	1.067	n.a.	1.033
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	1.000
2001	1.022	0.795	1.024	0.805	0.992	0.831	0.847	1.018	1.057	n.a.	0.944
2002	1.028	0.802	1.052	0.746	1.038	0.827	0.808	1.013	1.001	n.a.	0.933
2003	1.019	0.706	1.055	0.699	1.096	0.862	0.821	0.997	1.023	n.a.	0.933
2004	1.044	0.626	1.062	1.059	1.189	0.713	0.798	1.055	1.054	n.a.	1.014
2005	1.071	0.631	1.013	1.371	1.277	0.816	0.779	1.073	1.076	n.a.	1.004

YEAR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China (Reference)	U.S. (Reference)	EU15 (Reference)
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.261	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.543	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.573	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.545	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.674	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.454	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.587	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.520	1.333	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.658	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.499	1.253	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.633	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.578	1.275	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.808	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.520	1.274	n.a.
1982	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.902	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.472	1.333	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.666	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.489	1.361	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.284	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.454	1.265	n.a.
1985	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.983	n.a.	n.a.	0.897	n.a.	0.478	1.214	n.a.
1986	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.071	n.a.	n.a.	1.122	n.a.	0.509	1.209	n.a.
1987	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.914	n.a.	n.a.	0.862	n.a.	0.570	1.205	n.a.
1988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.867	n.a.	n.a.	0.984	n.a.	0.591	1.182	n.a.
1989	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.936	n.a.	n.a.	1.174	n.a.	0.545	1.179	n.a.
1990	n.a.	5.132	n.a.	0.917	n.a.	0.890	1.179	0.416	0.548	1.183	n.a.
1991	n.a.	4.441	n.a.	0.777	n.a.	0.883	1.005	0.456	0.586	1.270	n.a.
1992	n.a.	3.609	n.a.	0.814	n.a.	0.892	0.954	0.505	0.662	1.312	n.a.
1993	n.a.	3.083	n.a.	0.804	n.a.	0.922	0.989	0.574	0.681	1.296	n.a.
1994	n.a.	2.654	n.a.	0.835	n.a.	1.151	0.915	0.656	0.741	1.244	n.a.
1995	0.719	2.343	n.a.	0.860	n.a.	0.880	0.874	0.745	0.799	1.212	n.a.
1996	0.760	1.986	n.a.	0.741	n.a.	0.886	0.831	0.840	0.845	1.169	n.a.
1997	0.786	1.607	n.a.	0.800	n.a.	0.885	0.763	0.928	0.857	1.127	n.a.
1998	0.826	1.372	n.a.	0.826	n.a.	0.953	0.881	0.987	0.969	1.083	n.a.
1999	0.860	1.213	n.a.	0.827	n.a.	0.991	1.027	1.052	0.985	1.034	n.a.
2000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.
2001	1.109	0.887	n.a.	0.792	1.979	1.041	0.953	0.895	1.034	0.987	n.a.
2002	0.907	0.778	n.a.	0.820	1.853	1.160	0.953	0.834	1.060	1.002	n.a.
2003	0.747	0.652	n.a.	0.808	1.795	1.143	0.947	0.805	1.166	1.003	n.a.
2004	0.852	0.564	n.a.	0.856	1.741	1.164	0.916	0.803	1.198	0.974	n.a.
2005	0.772	0.505	n.a.	0.891	1.179	1.153	0.946	0.787	1.262	0.936	n.a.

DATA SOURCES

Most of the country data in this report have been prepared by national experts of the countries under study. (A list of the national experts is presented in Section 1.3.) GDP and industry GDP are based on the System of National Accounts estimated in each country. Population and employment data have been constructed using certain statistics listed in the following table. For those countries where primary statistics were unavailable, we refer to the publications from which data have been taken (e.g., statistical yearbooks).

There are three reference countries, for which the authors collected data. The data source of China is the website of the National Bureau of Statistics of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/), without the authors' own adjustments. In this publication, the data source for the EU15 and the U.S. in the whole economy comparisons is the OECD, National Accounts of OECD Countries, Main Aggregates. The data source for the U.S. in the industry comparisons is the website of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (http://www.bea.gov/).

The EU15 covers Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the U.K.

	Population	Employment
Bangladesh	Population Census, Sample Vital Registration System Report	Labor Force Survey, Populations Census, Census of Manufacturing Industries
Cambodia	Population Census, Inter-Census Population Survey	Socio-Economic Survey, Labor Force Survey
ROC	Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China, ROC Statistical Data Book	Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics in ROC Area, ROC Statistical Data Book
Fiji	Census of Fiji	Employment and Unemployment Surveys
India	Census of India	Census of India
Indonesia	Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia	Labor Force Survey
Iran	National Accounts Main Aggregates Database	Annual Economic Reports
Japan	Population Census, Population Estimates	Labor Force Survey, System of National Accounts
Korea	Population Projections for Korea	The Economically Active Population Survey
Malaysia	Malaysia Economic Statistics–Time Series, Annual National Product and Expenditure Accounts	Economic Report Various issues, Malaysia Economic Statistics–Time Series, Labor Force Survey
Mongolia	Mongolian Statistical Yearbook	Mongolian Statistical Yearbook
Nepal	National Accounts of Nepal	Population Census
Philippines	Census of Population and Housing, Mid-Decade Census of Population	Labor Force Survey
Singapore	Census of Population	Labor Force Survey
Sri Lanka	Population Census	Labor Force Survey
Thailand	Population Projection	Labor Force Survey, Year Book of Labor Statistics
Vietnam	Vietnam's Economy 1955–2000	Vietnam's Economy 1955–2000

About the APO

MISSION

The Asian Productivity Organization (APO) was established on 11 May 1961 as a regional intergovernmental organization. Its mission is to contribute to the socioeconomic development of Asia and the Pacific through enhancing productivity. The APO is nonpolitical, nonprofit, and nondiscriminatory.

MEMBERSHIP

APO members are: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Republic of China, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam.

KEY ROLES

The APO seeks to realize its objective by playing the roles of think tank, catalyst, regional adviser, institution builder, and clearinghouse for productivity information.

ORGANIZATION

The supreme organ of the APO is the Governing Body. It comprises one Director from each member country designated by their respective governments. The Governing Body decides on policies and strategies of APO programs and approves its budgets, finances, and matters relating to membership.

Each member country designates a national body to be its national productivity organization (NPO). NPOs are either agencies of the government or statutory bodies entrusted with the task of spearheading the productivity movement in their respective countries. They serve as the official bodies to liaise with the APO Secretariat and to implement APO projects hosted by their governments.

The Secretariat, based in Tokyo, Japan, is the executive arm of the APO. It is headed by the Secretary-General. The Secretariat carries out the decisions, policy directives, and annual programs approved by the Governing Body. It also facilitates cooperative relationships with other international organizations, governments, and private institutions.

The APO Secretariat has four functional departments: Administration and Finance, Research and Planning, Industry, and Agriculture.

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

APO's programs cover the industry, service and agriculture sectors, with special focus on socioeconomic development, small industry development, human resources management, productivity measurement and analysis, knowledge management, production and technology management, information technology, development of NPOs, green productivity, integrated community development, agribusiness, agricultural development and policies, resources and technology, and agricultural marketing and institutions.

Its activities include researches, forums, conferences, study meetings, workshops, training courses, seminars, observational study missions, and demonstration projects.