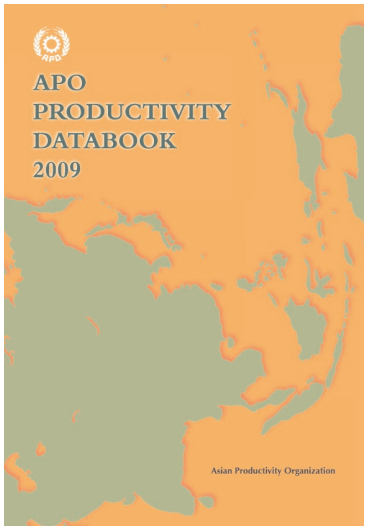
From:

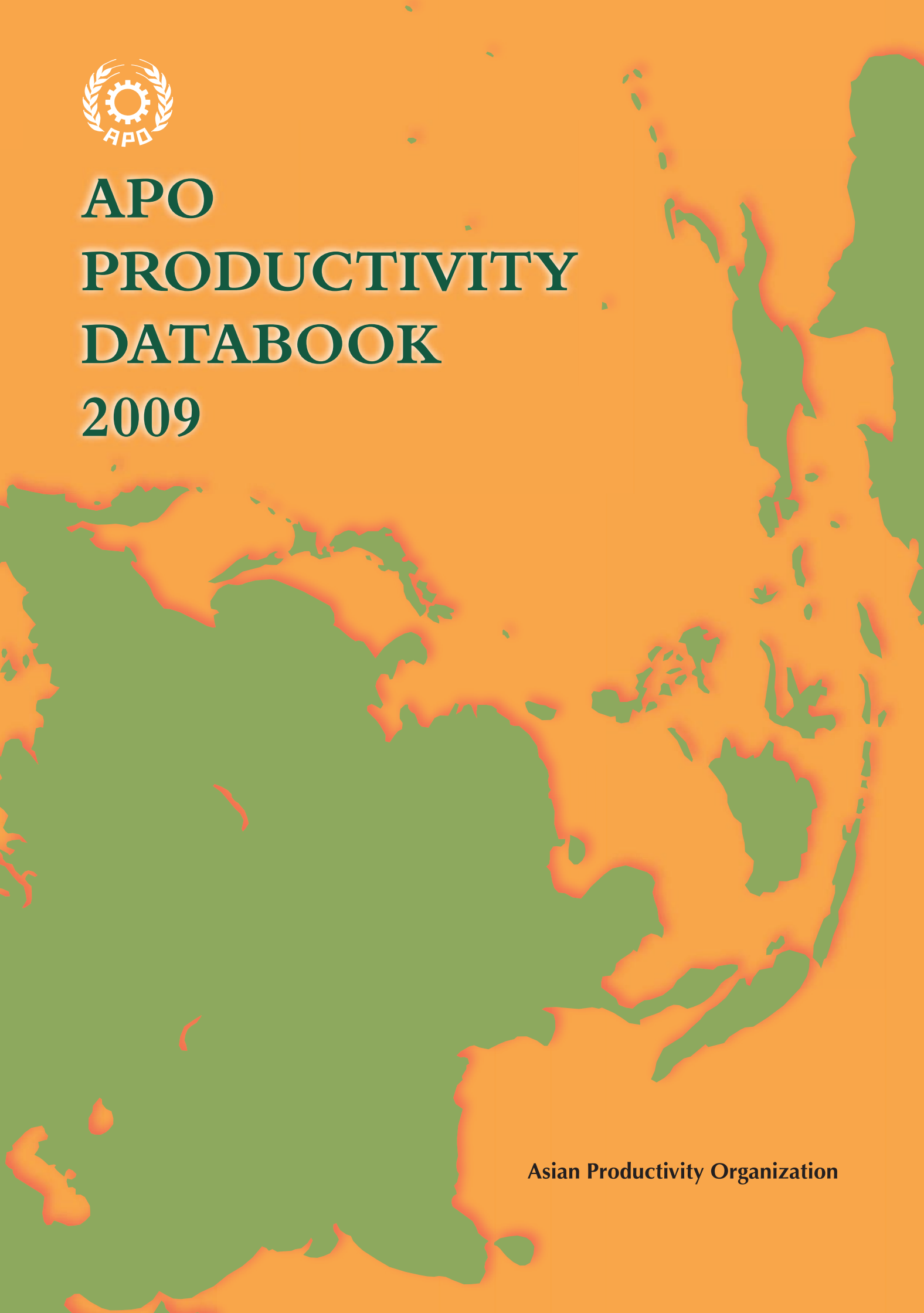
APO Productivity Databook 2009

 ISBN: 92-833-7079-1



Published by the Asian Productivity Organization
1-2-10 Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093, Japan
Tel: (81-3) 5226 3920 • **Fax:** (81-3) 5226 3950
E-mail: apo@apo-tokyo.org • **URL:** www.apo-tokyo.org

APO PRODUCTIVITY DATABOOK 2009



Asian Productivity Organization

APO PRODUCTIVITY DATABOOK 2009

Asian Productivity Organization

Designed in Tokyo by
Natsumi Miyagawa

Printed in Japan by
Keio University Press Inc., Tokyo

for

ASIAN PRODUCTIVITY ORGANIZATION
Hirakawa-cho Dai-ichi Seimei Bldg. 2F
1-2-10 Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093, Japan

ISBN 92-833-7079-1

CONTENTS

Tables

Figures

Boxes

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEP	age-efficiency profile
ALP	average labor productivity
APO	Asian Productivity Organization
APO20	20 member economies of Asian Productivity Organization
Asia21	APO 20 plus the People's Republic of China
CPI	consumer price index
EU15	15 member economies of European Union prior to enlargement
FISIM	financial intermediation services indirectly measured
GDP	gross domestic product
GFCF	gross fixed capital formation
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GNI	gross national income
ICP	International Comparisons Program
ICT	information and communication technology
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LCU	local currency unit
NDP	net domestic product
NPO	national productivity organization
PPI	producer price index
PPP	purchasing power parity
ROC	Republic of China
SEEA	System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting
SNA	System of National Accounts
TFP	total factor productivity

Foreword

I am delighted to welcome you to the 2009 edition of the *APO Productivity Databook*. While releasing this new edition is a pleasure, the world is currently experiencing a global financial crisis which severely affects the economies of the APO region. Urgent but careful analysis of potential economic growth is thus being sought. In that connection, detailed productivity analyses are one among many other informative analytical sources for both public and private decision-makers to reassess the development engine of the economy and strategize how to overcome the challenge of economic stagnation.

This edition achieved some notable improvements compared to the 2008 edition in terms of precision and the coverage of the data presented for cross-country comparisons. The latest PPP estimates, which were revised at the 2005 International Comparison Program and published by the World Bank in 2008, are used for analyzing various productivity indicators to reflect a more realistic picture of the actual economy. The time-series coverage presented in this edition is also extended back from 1970 to 2006, and this enables readers to appreciate the status of the economy retrospectively at the time of the first oil shock in the early 1970s; this allows a comparison of a period of financial turmoil decades ago with the current one.

This publication is a tangible achievement of the APO Productivity Databook project, initiated by the Research and Planning Department of the APO Secretariat in collaboration with Keio Economic Observatory, Keio University. The APO is planning to strengthen its think-tank roles through this research project, to improve and expand further the harmonized productivity data and analysis as a part of its efforts to serve member countries in accelerating productivity and economic growth. With richer and wider analyses of the role and sources of productivity growth, it is hoped that this publication will be a useful guide for national and private policymakers, as well as for the respective national productivity organizations, in identifying their development priorities and formulating need-based projects.

Lastly, I wish to thank all the national experts for providing the original national data in line with the APO methodology. Profound gratitude is 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, who have made significant contributions to upgrading the quality of the data and the methodology. This solid international comparison of productivity would not have been possible without their careful and meticulous work.

I hope that readers will appreciate the information provided in this publication and find practical use for it.

Shigeo Takenaka
Secretary-General
Tokyo, March 2009

1. Introduction

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, the Republic of China (hereafter the ROC), Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran (hereafter Iran), Japan, the Republic of Korea (hereafter Korea), Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereafter Lao PDR), Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the 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 economies, 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 members' 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.

1.1 APO Productivity Databook 2009

This is the second publication in the *APO Productivity Databook* series, which was relaunched last year. The results and analysis presented in this volume are based on the APO Productivity Database, constructed under the joint research effort of the APO and the Keio Economic Observatory at Keio University. The APO Productivity Database project was established in September 2007. In the past year research effort has been focused on building the basic structure of the database. Among other work areas, the APO productivity questionnaire was revamped to meet the data requirements of the APO Productivity Database better, with an expanded list of economic indicators and estimates. Metadata of countries' national accounts were also collected in a survey appended to the APO questionnaire to build a knowledge base of cross-country data comparability. These improvements are reflected in this edition of the *APO Productivity Databook*.

In this report, results presented in last year's edition have been rerun with more harmonized data and definitions, made possible by the work input into the APO Productivity Database. In the questionnaire, national experts were requested to submit the whole time series. Consequently, the time series are not only updated with new data for 2006, but latest revisions to the back series are also included. Where there are discrepancies between the two editions, explanations are given.

New analysis and features have also been made available for this report. Baseline indicators (as presented in *Databook 2008*) are conducted for all 20 APO member economies (referred to as the APO20) and the three reference economies, namely the People's Republic of China (hereafter China), the US and the EU. However, due to data limitations, further analysis is not possible for all countries. Progressively more sophisticated measurements and analysis are therefore conducted for two further layers of country subgroups. For example, final demand analysis and real income comparisons are conducted for 17 APO member economies and the three reference economies, whereas total factor productivity estimates are constructed for three APO member economies (the ROC, Japan and Korea) and two reference economies (China and the US). While maintaining the inclusion of all APO member economies in our analysis of the basic indicators, analysis of labor productivity is deepened for countries where the data demand can be supported.

This project is directed and coordinated by Mukesh D. Bhattarai and Yasuko Asano of the APO Research and Planning Department, and managed by Koji Nomura of Keio Economic Observatory (KEO) at Keio University. The questionnaire was designed by a research team of the APO Productivity Database project and sent to the national experts (listed in Section 1.2) in time for the project coordination meeting held on 20–22 May 2008 in Bangladesh. The submitted data were examined and processed by the research team at KEO, led by Koji Nomura, who in conjunction with Eunice Lau and

Hideyuki Mizobuchi prepared the text, tables and figures presented in this report.

1.2 List of Contributors

Authors of This Report

Dr. Koji Nomura
APO Productivity Database Project Manager
Associate Professor
Keio University
2-15-45 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo

Ms. Eunice Ya Ming Lau
Former Head of Productivity Economics Branch
Office for National Statistics, UK
Visiting Research Fellow
Keio University
2-15-45 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo

Mr. Hideyuki Mizobuchi
Lecturer
Keio University
2-15-45 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo

APO Director and Officer

Mr. Mukesh D. Bhattarai
Director
Research and Planning Department
Asian Productivity Organization
1-2-10 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Japan 102-0093

Ms. Yasuko Asano
Program Officer
Research and Planning Department
Asian Productivity Organization
1-2-10 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Japan 102-0093

National Experts

Besides the APO Productivity Database project team, this report would not have been possible without the contributions from the national experts who supply the data and deal with our follow-up queries. The national experts are:

Bangladesh
Ms. Sabila Khatun
Statistical Officer
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Industry and Labour Wing, E27/A, Agargaon,
Sher-e-bangla Nagar
Dhaka-1207

Cambodia
Mr. Keo Chettra
Deputy Director
General Statistics Department, National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning, #386 Monivong Blvd.,
Phnom Penh

Republic of China
Ms. Jia-yuan Mei
Chief, National Accounts Section
Bureau of Statistics, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics
Executive Yuan, ROC,
6F, No. 2, Guangjhou Street, Taipei

Fiji
Ms. Nilima Usharani Lal
Divisional Manager, Economic Statistics Division
Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics
PO Box 2221, Government Buildings, Suva

India
Dr. Kolathupadavil Philipose Sunny
Deputy Director (Economic Services)
National Productivity Council
Lodhi Road, New Delhi

Indonesia
Mrs. Wachyu Winarsih
Leader of Analysis Statistic
Indonesian Statistic/Analysis and Development Statistic Directorate
Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 6–8 Jakarta 10710, KOTAK POS 1003, Jakarta

Islamic Republic of Iran
Mr. Hamid Azarmand
Economic Researcher
Central Bank of Islamic Republic of Iran,
Economic Accounts Department
Mirdamad Blvd., No. 144, Tehran

Japan
Mr. Fumio Momose
Director
National Wealth Division
National Accounts Department
Economic and Social Research Institute
Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, 100-8970

Republic of Korea
Dr. Geonwoo Lee
Research Fellow
Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade
206-9 Cheongryangri-dong, Dongdaemun-ku,
Seoul

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Ms. Salika Chanthalavong
Senior Statistician
Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Investment
Laungprabang Road, North Sithan Village,
Vientiane

Malaysia
Ms. Syahron Helmy Binti Abdullah Halim
Assistant Director (Statistician)
Industrial Production and Construction Statistics Division, Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Level 5, Block C6, Complex C, 62514, W. P.,
Putrajaya

Mongolia
Ms. Bibish Oyunsuren
Officer of Macro Economics Statistical Department
National Statistics Office
Government Building-3, Baga Toiruu-44,
Ulaanbaatar

Nepal
Mr. Rajesh Dhital
Statistical Officer
Central Bureau of Statistics
Ramshapath, Thapathali, Kathmandu

Pakistan
Mr. Noor Shahid
Statistical Officer
Federal Bureau of Statistics
Plot No. 17, G-8 Markaz, Islamabad

Philippines
Ms. Elsie B. Solidum
Statistician V – Chief, Statistical Sampling and Operations Division
National Statistics Office
2/F Solicarel Bldg II, Ramon Magsaysay Blvd.,
Sta. Mesa, Manila

Sri Lanka
Mr. Patabendige Gunasena Jayasooriya
Deputy Director, Statistics Department
Central Bank of Sri Lanka
30, Janadhipathy Mawatha, Colombo

Thailand
Ms. Wannapa Khlaisuan
Policy and Plan Analyst 7
National Economic and Social Development Board, National Accounts Office
962 Krung Kasem Road, Pomprab, Bangkok

Vietnam
Mrs. Nguyen Thi Viet Hong
Head of Statistics and Informatics Section
Institute of Statistical Science – General Statistics Office
54 Nguyen Chi Thanh Street, Hanoi

2. Overview

Between *Databook 2008* and this report, what a year it has been for the global economy! First oil prices rose relentlessly, peaking in mid-July at $147 per barrel. Coupled with the rise in food and commodity prices, inflation was edging up worldwide. As food prices account for 30–40 per cent of the consumer price index in most emerging economies where per capita income is low, Asia faced a bigger inflation threat than richer economies. Indeed, in the first half of 2008 rapidly rising inflation posed one of the biggest threats to economic stability and future growth in Asia, with inflation reaching double-digit figures in Vietnam and Pakistan, and accelerating fast in many other countries.

Just as the inflation pressure was ebbing, with oil down to $40 per barrel by year-end from its mid-July peak, and lower food and commodity prices, the world economy was gripped by another crisis. At the time of writing, an important chapter of economic history has been turned. The world economy is currently reeling under the weight of the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The credit crunch, which started in August 2007, has its origin in the collapse of the subprime mortgage market in the US. The financial contagion then spread through complex modern financial devices such as securitization, credit-default swaps and collateralized debt obligations, financed with enormous leverage and short-term debt. One year on, the crisis has intensified and broadened far and wide, crippling the world's finances and culminating in major bank failures at an unprecedented scale and rate.

The systematic bank failures, the drying up of credit and the burst of the property market bubble are feeding through to impact on the real economy, forcing businesses and households to retrench. There is no halting of the structural correction in the developed world, and it is anticipated to be particularly painful in the US and the UK. Governments and central banks of G-7 countries have responded to the situation with equally unprecedented rescue packages and coordinated interest rate cuts, pumping liquidity into the financial system and extending government bank guarantees. But it is widely believed that these efforts are unlikely to avert a global recession.

Until the last quarter of 2008 cautious optimism had been held out for Asia and other emerging economies, based on the observation that economic activity in emerging economies had diverged from that of the developed world over the past two decades.[1] This decoupling theory is built on several factors. First, the emerging economies are less reliant on the US and have been trading more with each other, which now accounts for over half their total exports. Secondly, the rise in domestic spending has been strong in the emerging economies. In 2007 emerging economies' real domestic demand grew by 8 per cent on average, almost four times as fast as in the developed world. Thirdly, with strong macroeconomic fundamentals, today's Asia can better defend itself against economic shocks. Most countries hold large volumes of foreign exchange reserves and budgets which are in surplus or close to balance, both of which provide policy flexibility to respond if need be. Although not totally immune, it was argued that a downturn in the US should have a lesser impact on Asia than in the past. This was why growth was expected only to soften in the fast-growing emerging economies despite recession in the US and Europe.

Lately, however, the adverse impact of the global financial crisis is beginning to be felt in the emerging economies. It is worth noting that the conventional definition of an economic recession, i.e. two consecutive quarters of contracting output, does not apply to Asia, a region where populations are often younger than in the US and Europe, and the labor force is growing more quickly thanks to the process of urban migration. Consequently, most Asian countries, excluding Japan, require economic growth of 5 per cent or more to absorb those new workers from the rural areas. Based on this, it has been argued that a recession effectively occurs when the region-wide growth rate slows to 5–6 per cent. The corresponding figure for China is likely to be higher, at 8 per cent, after multiple years of double-digit growth. Many economists now expect GDP growth in China to slow to 7 per cent in 2009, down from 13 per cent in 2007 and its slowest for almost two decades. The

1 See Akin (2007).

pain of a growth recession in Asian countries will be as acute as an outright recession with falling output in the developed economies. By this definition for the region, some Asian countries are already in recession while others are teetering on the edge.

Asia's export-led economies look more vulnerable than others following the collapse of global demand. Output is already falling in Singapore, Hong Kong and the ROC. Japan is also looking weak on the back of falling exports and slowing investment. As countries can no longer rely on foreign demand, domestic demand (whether from households or government) will probably need to pick up the slack in bolstering economic growth. In today's increasingly integrated capital markets, it is inevitable that Asian countries have been caught up in the current global financial storm. After the first-round direct effect, the markets are now reacting to the retrenchment in the real economy caused by the financial crisis. Wealth is being squeezed as asset prices decline, dampening domestic confidence. Foreign capital had also dried up. However, this is counterbalanced by the resolve of the Asian governments, especially China, which are prepared and in a position to stimulate growth. Structural reforms and better macroeconomic policy for the past decade may have positioned these economies to bounce back faster than the developed economies; but it is probably too early to write off the decoupling theory completely.

How resilient an economy is in the face of serious external shocks depends on its economic structure and characteristics. In focusing on the long-term analysis, this report looks into Asian countries' economic composition and sources of growth in order to identify their strengths and the challenges ahead. In addition to *Databook 2008*, this edition includes three new sections.

1. The demand-side analysis is constructed for nearly all countries to complement the supply-side story, looking into the final demand shares of GDP and decomposing GDP growth into household consumption, investment, government consumption and net exports.
2. Real income growth, as opposed to real GDP growth, is estimated for nearly all countries, explicitly measuring the impact of the terms-of-trade effect on an economy's purchasing power.
3. A volume index of capital services and total factor productivity growth are estimated and compared for the ROC, Japan and Korea, with China and the US serving as the reference countries. Within this framework, labor productivity growth can be decomposed into contributions from capital deepening and total factor productivity growth.

International comparisons of economic performance are never a precise science, but are fraught with measurement and data comparability issues. Despite our best effort in aligning the data, some data uncertainty remains. As we operate in a reality of incomplete information, some adjustments made are necessarily conjectural while others are based on assumptions. In addressing this shortcoming, conclusions drawn are cross-referenced against other similar studies. However, the magnitude of economic indicators and differences could be subject to a higher degree of data uncertainty.

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

Economic scale and growth

- Our data show the outcome of the dramatic development effort made by the four Asian Tigers (namely Singapore, Hong Kong, the ROC and Korea), which, together with Japan, are seen consistently to top the Asian countries on level indicators, such as per capita GDP and labor productivity.

- After adjusting for the differences in purchasing power, the combined PPP-GDP of APO20 economies had reached a similar level to that of the US and the EU15 by 2006. If China is included, the total Asian economy overtook the US economy in size in 1990 and was 44 per cent larger than the US and 54 per cent larger than the EU15 in 2006.

- As the Chinese economy pulls ahead, its growing dominance in Asia can be seen by the fact that the sizes of other economies have been shrinking relative to it. In contrast, the relative sizes of economies against Japan have been increasing.

- Between 2000 and 2006 economic growth in the Asian economy based on PPP-GDP was 3.2 per cent faster than the US economy on average per year (2.4 per cent), 63 per cent of which was accounted for by China, followed by India, contributing 21 per cent to the region's relative expansion. Japan was the only country in Asia that grew more slowly than the US during this period, and was hence a drag on the region's relative growth against the US.

- China and India have been driving the regional economy over the past decade, with the former accounting for just under 50 per cent of the re-

gion's growth and the latter for 17 per cent. There were faster-growing economies in Asia, but their sizes were too small to make a significant impact on regional growth.

Catching up in per capita GDP

- In terms of per capita PPP-GDP, Singapore has not only caught up with the US, but has even overtaken it since 2005 and surpassed it by 9.6 per cent in 2006. This is followed by Hong Kong and Japan, with a per capita PPP-GDP equivalent to 90 per cent and 75 per cent of the US level respectively. In contrast, the APO20 as a group has not caught up much with the US, with a per capita GDP equivalent to around 13 per cent of the US level.

- This huge gap in per capita GDP is predominantly explained by Asian countries' relative labor productivity performance. Except for the four Asian Tigers, Japan and Iran, all the other Asian countries have a labor productivity gap of more than 60 per cent against the US. Most countries also have employment rates that fall short of the US level, substantially in some cases, further reinforcing their productivity performance. In 2006 Singapore was the only country which had effectively closed the labor productivity gap with the US, while six APO economies and China had higher employment rates than the US.

- Similarly, labor productivity growth also explained most of the per capita GDP growth in the past decade in most countries, except for Pakistan and Fiji, where employment played a bigger role. However, this should not lead us to underestimate the role played by the employment rate, as it accounted for over 25 per cent of per capita GDP growth in seven of the APO member economies between 2000 and 2006.

The demand-side story

- Comparing the final demand shares of GDP shows that the Asian regional economy and the three reference economies are very different in their economic structures. Household consumption share is comparable between the APO and EU15 economies in the upper 50 per cent range. China and the US represent polar economies where household consumption share in 2006 was the lowest at 36 per cent and the highest at nearly 70 per cent respectively.

- The lower share of household consumption in the EU15 has been made up by a larger share of government consumption, which accounts for around 20 per cent of its nominal GDP. This compares with 14–15 per cent in Asia and 14–16 per cent in the US.

- Asia on average invests a lot more than the US or EU15 and has been sustaining an investment share in the region of the upper 20s to 30 per cent of GDP, compared to 20 per cent for the US and EU15. The share of investment in China is phenomenal, at 43 per cent in 2006, and has overtaken household consumption as the biggest final demand component of GDP since 2004.

- Net exports are gaining weight in the Asian economy, rising from 0.8 per cent of GDP in 1995 to 3.4 per cent in 2006. China explained most of the strengthening between 2000 and 2006. In contrast, the deficit between exports and imports in the US has quadrupled to 5.9 per cent of GDP in the past decade. A deficit in net exports tends to be associated with high household consumption, and countries with the highest household consumption share are also those with low income. These countries may struggle to defer consumption in order to invest.

- The main engine of growth for most countries during the period 1995–2000 was household consumption. The Asian financial crisis seemed to hit investment growth the most. For some countries, however, net exports were the real driving force, accounting for around 60 per cent of economic growth in Korea and Hong Kong, for example.

- On the back of the Asian financial crisis, the fastest-growing economies in Asia during 2000–2006 were propelled by investment growth (for example, in China, Vietnam and Cambodia). Net exports accounted for half to three-quarters of economic growth in Singapore, Hong Kong and the ROC. The contribution of net exports to economic growth in China also doubled between the two years. Overall, net exports have been a significant driver in Asia and subject to wider swings when compared to the US and EU15.

- From countries' annual data, the Asian financial crisis marked an exceptional time for many of the Asian economies, causing investment to nosedive in 1998 and consumption to fall, albeit to a

lesser extent. Net export growth, on the other hand, was exceptionally strong in some of these countries, likely to have benefited from the rapid devaluation of the Asian currencies at the time of crisis. Similarly, the impact of the dot.com crash is also visible from the data, most notably in the ROC.

Real income and terms of trade

- Real GDP systematically underestimates (overestimates) growth in real income when terms of trade improves (deteriorates). In the current global financial storm, volatile exchange rates are observed. To the extent that import and export prices are partially determined by exchange rate movements, the distinction between real GDP and real income may well become more significant for this turbulent period.

- This is backed up by our findings for the periods when Asian economies were faced by major economic shocks: the two oil price hikes of 1973–1974 and 1978–1979, and the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s.

- Real income growth can be fully attributed to real GDP growth and trading gain. Trading gain is found to have a larger impact over shorter periods than over long periods of time. Even so, its contribution to real income growth can still be significant for some countries, with the average annual real GDP growth underestimating that of real income by 12 per cent and 18 per cent in Malaysia and Indonesia, for example, over the period 1970–2006. Over shorter periods of time, the difference between real GDP growth and real income growth could be as much as ±40 per cent in some countries, which is caused by trading gain.

Whole-economy productivity performance

- We observe that the Asian countries that are catching up fast with the US in per capita GDP were also rapidly closing the labor productivity gap with the US, and had both the highest and a rising labor utilization rate over the past three decades. For countries where there was no catch-up or that saw a decline in relative per capita GDP, it was their productivity performance that distinguished them.

- In terms of labor productivity (measured as GDP per worker), Singapore effectively closed the gap with the US in 2006. Hong Kong comes second with a gap of 12 per cent, while Japan and the ROC have a gap of around 30 per cent against the US. Productivity levels of the majority of the Asian countries, however, are less than 20 per cent that of the US, pulling down the average performance of the group to 15 per cent for the APO20. Included in this long tail were China and India, with productivity levels of 9.4 per cent and 6.4 per cent of the US level, respectively.

- Estimates of total factor productivity (TFP) growth for four countries are presented. Japan and Korea have similar TFP growth, which averages to 0.5–0.7 per cent a year over the period 1970–2006. At 1.6 per cent, TFP growth is stronger in the ROC. China is a league of its own, achieving an average annual TFP growth of 3.1 per cent over the same period. The estimate for China is comparable with those of similar studies.

- Economic growth can be decomposed into sources from factor inputs (labor and capital) and TFP. The sources of economic growth are considerably different among countries. The main engine in Japan was an expansion in capital input, contributing about 82 per cent of the economic growth during the period 1970–2006. TFP contribution was 17 per cent. The split of 75 per cent and 8 per cent for Korea is similar to that of Japan.

- Although, over a long period of time, capital accumulation has played a much more significant role in Asian countries than in the US, the relative contribution shares are not constant over time. There were periods when TFP growth increased its weight in driving growth, particularly in recent years. There was a resurgence in TFP growth during the period 2000–2006 in Japan and Korea after the Asian financial crisis, raising its contribution to economic growth to a significant level (80 per cent for Japan and 41 per cent in Korea). For the ROC and China, the golden period for TFP growth and contribution was between 1985 and 1995.

- In our estimation we find evidence of a capital allocation shift towards IT capital in Japan, Korea and the ROC, although the timing was slightly different. By doing this, Asian countries are poising themselves to benefit from the advancements in information and communication technology.

- Within the growth accounting framework, labor productivity growth can be attributed to capital deepening and TFP growth. Over the long term (i.e. 1970–2006), labor productivity growth is predominantly explained by capital deepening in Japan (83 per cent) and Korea (88 per cent). In the ROC, capital deepening explains 68 per cent and TFP 32 per cent of labor productivity growth. In China, however, the split is roughly half and half.

- Over shorter periods, it is possible to see that the role played by TFP has weakened in the ROC whereas it has strengthened in Japan, accounting for 16 per cent and 54 per cent of their labor productivity growth respectively.

Industry performance

- Looking at the industry structure of the Asian countries compared, we find a broad negative correlation between the size of the agricultural sector and the relative per capita GDP against the US. In other words, the more an economy relies on its agricultural sector, the poorer the country is.

- The service sector accounts for the largest share of the economy in all country groups, independent of their economic development.

- Each stage of economic development is associated with a distinctive industry structure. Countries with the highest per capita GDP have the largest service sector, whereas the lowest per capita GDP group has the largest agricultural sector. In between are economies in transition, with a rapidly shrinking agricultural sector and a relatively prominent manufacturing sector.

- Breaking down economic growth into industry origin, we observe the above-the-norm dominance of the manufacturing sector in some of the fastest-growing economies. For example, manufacturing in China accounted for 47–48 per cent of economic growth between 1995 and 2006. In Korea and Thailand, its contribution is also above 40 per cent. In contrast, the story behind India's recent growth has been about services, accounting for 63 per cent of economic growth for the period 2000–2006, compared with 16 per cent from manufacturing. This affirms the divergence of growth patterns in China and India.

- Labor productivity accelerated in 2000–2006 to an average of 1.7 per cent per year for the APO20 and 3.9 per cent if China is included, from 0.7 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively over the period 1995–2000. The contribution from agriculture was around 15 per cent during the latter period, while manufacturing and services made very similar contributions of 39 per cent and 37 per cent respectively to labor productivity growth.

- Preliminary evidence suggests that service sector labor productivity is largely driven by subsectors which are potentially IT-using in recent years (accounting for 60 per cent of service sector labor productivity growth in China and 86 per cent in India).

- 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 21 per cent to labor productivity growth in Pakistan and 11 per cent in Bangladesh, or can drag labor productivity growth down by as much as 9 per cent in Iran.

Asia is a diverse regional economy within which countries have embarked on their own journeys of economic development at different times and different paces. When taking a snapshot of cross-country comparisons of various economic indicators for recent years, we find that nearly all countries 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. The immediate challenges that lie ahead for the fast-growing economies in Asia are how best to manage their economies and sail through the current global financial and economic storm without significantly setting back their development efforts.

3. Economic Growth of the Asian Countries and Region

Underlying international-level comparisons of GDP and other related performance indicators is a set of conversion rates between the individual national currencies and a common currency unit (customarily the US dollar). In this context, purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the preferred currency converters. By taking into account the international price differentials, PPPs rectify the traded sector bias, which is embodied in market exchange rates, and in turn the relative size of economies can be more adequately measured (see Box 1 for details). It is therefore important to note that any international GDP comparisons are sensitive to both GDP revisions and revisions to multilateral PPPs. These revisions explain the differences in results between the two editions of the *APO Databook*.

In this edition, the GDP revisions originated by the national statistical offices are negligible.[2] In contrast, PPP revisions are substantial in this edition following the 2005 benchmarking round of the International Comparisons Program (ICP). A bilateral PPP is a conversion rate that equalizes a country's price level for a comparable basket of expenditure with that in the US (customarily the benchmark country). PPPs therefore convert national GDP and other related indicators into standardized volume terms for comparisons, important for illuminating issues of global interest such as the relative sizes of economies, poverty rates, productivity and expenditure on education, health and investment.

Compared with the previous estimates, PPP revisions in this benchmarking round are large (see Box 1). For most of the countries covered by the *Databook*, PPPs have been revised upward, substantially in some countries, e.g. by 65 per cent for China and 55 per cent for India. The revisions have the impact of reducing PPP-based GDP (hereafter PPP-GDP), e.g. by 40 per cent for China and 35 per cent for India. Among the handful of countries which have downward revisions to their PPPs, Singapore has the biggest revision of 71.5 per cent, which in turn increases its PPP-GDP by 40 per cent. The combined results have considerably altered our view of the relative sizes of economies, even though national real outputs are unchanged. This forms the backdrop for our results in this edition of the *Databook*.

3.1 Economic Scale and Growth

Table 1 ranks Asian countries by their GDP at current market prices, using market exchange rates[3] as the currency converters, in the years 1980, 2000, 2005 and 2006. There are few revisions to the data when compared with *Databook 2008*, and they are largely results of small national GDP revisions. Japan topped the table, followed by China, in all four years of comparison. In 2006 Japan's economy was about one-third the size of that of the US and 36 per cent that of the EU15.[4] China's GDP was 62.8 per cent[5] that of Japan or 22.6 per cent of the US. India followed, with a size very similar to that of Korea, equivalent to around 20.4 per cent of Japan's GDP. Except the smallest economies, all economies have grown in size relative to Japan, eroding its lead. APO member economies, excluding Japan, as a group achieved 86.6 per cent of Japan's GDP in 2006, up from 73.4 per cent in 2005. When China is included, the size of Asia21[6] minus Japan was 149.4 per cent of Japan's GDP in 2006, compared with 123.5 per cent in 2005. By this measure, the size of

2 However, the APO Productivity Database includes adjustments made to harmonize GDP coverage better across countries. The decision to exclude FISIM (financial intermediation services indirectly measured) and include software investment is detailed in Box 2. The methods employed and the magnitudes of adjustments made are provided in Box 3.

3 The data source for market exchange rates (period average) is the World Bank's World Development Indicators.

4 The EU15 countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

5 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 cent per annum during the period 1952–1995. However, official estimates have recently been revised upward to correct for an underestimation of the service sector for the period 1993–2004, while others continue to argue that the growth of China is overstated as a result of an underestimation of price inflation. In this report, Chinese data are taken from different data sources, such as *China Statistical Yearbook and Data of Gross Domestic Product of China 1952–2004*. Further detailed information on data sources is found in Section 9.2. Holz (2006) provides a useful reference on Chinese official statistics.

6 Asia21 consists of the APO20 plus China.

Table 1: Cross-country Comparisons of GDP in 1980, 2000, 2005 and 2006

1980			2000			2005			2006		
Japan	1,061,324	100.0%	Japan	4,705,981	100.0%	Japan	4,595,439	100.0%	Japan	4,415,392	100.0%
India	182,996	17.2%	Korea	502,365	10.7%	India	798,218	17.4%	India	899,782	20.4%
Iran	91,093	8.6%	India	459,065	9.8%	Korea	774,179	16.8%	Korea	868,840	19.7%
Indonesia	79,505	7.5%	Hong Kong	169,121	3.6%	ROC	343,028	7.5%	ROC	352,074	8.0%
Korea	62,698	5.9%	Indonesia	165,816	3.5%	Indonesia	287,749	6.3%	Indonesia	367,151	8.3%
ROC	41,279	3.9%	Thailand	123,336	2.6%	Iran	193,585	4.2%	Iran	227,987	5.2%
Philippines	32,862	3.1%	Iran	103,545	2.2%	Hong Kong	177,772	3.9%	Thailand	208,196	4.7%
Thailand	32,400	3.1%	ROC	310,842	6.6%	Thailand	177,617	3.9%	Hong Kong	190,003	4.3%
Hong Kong	28,818	2.7%	Singapore	92,717	2.0%	Malaysia	130,770	2.8%	Malaysia	148,264	3.4%
Pakistan	28,599	2.7%	Malaysia	90,320	1.9%	Singapore	119,788	2.6%	Singapore	136,566	3.1%
Malaysia	24,488	2.3%	Philippines	76,661	1.6%	Pakistan	109,741	2.4%	Pakistan	127,132	2.9%
Bangladesh	17,998	1.7%	Pakistan	71,571	1.5%	Philippines	100,047	2.2%	Philippines	119,247	2.7%
Singapore	11,730	1.1%	Bangladesh	45,814	1.0%	Bangladesh	57,964	1.3%	Vietnam	61,208	1.4%
Sri Lanka	4,340	0.4%	Vietnam	31,276	0.7%	Vietnam	53,158	1.2%	Bangladesh	60,952	1.4%
Nepal	2,500	0.2%	Sri Lanka	17,057	0.4%	Sri Lanka	24,492	0.5%	Sri Lanka	28,411	0.6%
Fiji	1,205	0.1%	Nepal	6,217	0.1%	Nepal	9,054	0.2%	Nepal	9,824	0.2%
			Cambodia	3,679	0.1%	Cambodia	6,322	0.1%	Cambodia	7,310	0.2%
			Lao PDR	1,733	0.0%	Fiji	2,985	0.1%	Lao PDR	3,485	0.1%
			Fiji	1,693	0.0%	Lao PDR	2,871	0.1%	Fiji	3,192	0.1%
			Mongolia	1,063	0.0%	Mongolia	2,310	0.1%	Mongolia	3,193	0.1%
(regrouped)			(regrouped)			(regrouped)			(regrouped)		
Asia21	2,010,356	189.4%	Asia21	8,172,709	173.7%	Asia21	10,269,807	223.5%	Asia21	11,012,049	249.4%
APO20	1,703,835	160.5%	APO20	6,979,873	148.3%	APO20	7,967,088	173.4%	APO20	8,238,208	186.6%
ASEAN8	180,986	17.1%	ASEAN8	585,538	12.4%	ASEAN8	878,321	19.1%	ASEAN8	1,051,426	23.8%
(reference)			(reference)			(reference)			(reference)		
China	306,520	28.9%	China	1,192,836	25.3%	China	2,302,719	50.1%	China	2,773,841	62.8%
US	2,751,700	259.3%	US	9,631,200	204.7%	US	12,199,900	265.5%	US	12,952,200	293.3%
EU15	3,207,466	302.2%	EU15	9,502,489	201.9%	EU15	11,610,827	252.7%	EU15	12,281,208	278.1%

Unit: Millions of US dollars at current market prices

Asia's GDP was only 89.7 per cent that of the US in 2006. The corresponding figures for the APO20 and ASEAN8[7] were 67.1 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively.

The rankings, however, change dramatically when international price differences are properly accounted for. Developing countries tend to have relatively lower wages and in turn lower domestic prices for non-traded goods and services. Hence a unit of local currency has greater purchasing power in the local economy than reflected in its market exchange rate, which is influenced mainly by traded goods and services. Consequently, using market exchange rates for cross-country GDP comparisons tends to underestimate the relative size of developing economies.

Table 2 corrects this bias and presents the rankings of PPP-GDP[8] at current market prices for Asian countries in 1980, 2000, 2005 and 2006. Based on PPP-GDP, the relative size of China's economy in 2006 more than doubled to 155.4 per cent that of Japan, compared with 62.8 per cent when the market exchange rate is used. Similarly, its size increased from 22.6 per cent to 49.5 per cent relative to the US

7 The ASEAN8 countries are Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam; Brunei and Myanmar are not included.

8 Caution should be exercised when comparing economies by their GDP and other related indicators. Mindful that there may be errors in the calculation of GDP and other variables, as well as in the estimation of PPPs, small differences should not be considered as significant. It is generally accepted that differences in GDP of less than 5 per cent lie within the margin of error of PPP estimation. Rather than ranking economies, it is preferable to group economies by broad size categories (see World Bank, 2008).

Table 2: Cross-country Comparisons of PPP-GDP in 1980, 2000, 2005 and 2006

1980		
Japan	1,051,784	100.0%
India	283,086	26.9%
Iran	132,535	12.6%
Korea	98,980	9.4%
Indonesia	97,751	9.3%
Philippines	61,065	5.8%
ROC	58,527	5.6%
Pakistan	56,960	5.4%
Thailand	50,624	4.8%
Hong Kong	33,813	3.2%
Malaysia	32,044	3.0%
Bangladesh	25,887	2.5%
Singapore	17,139	1.6%
Sri Lanka	11,830	1.1%
Nepal	5,261	0.5%
Fiji	1,044	0.1%
(regrouped)		
Asia21	2,269,212	215.7%
APO20	2,018,331	191.9%
ASEAN8	258,623	24.6%
(reference)		
China	250,881	23.9%
US	2,751,700	261.6%
EU15	3,207,466	305.0%

2000		
Japan	3,273,088	100.0%
India	1,517,997	46.4%
Korea	758,729	23.2%
Indonesia	500,754	15.3%
ROC	434,433	13.3%
Iran	444,499	13.6%
Thailand	309,777	9.5%
Pakistan	237,358	7.3%
Malaysia	214,579	6.6%
Philippines	179,949	5.5%
Hong Kong	176,066	5.4%
Singapore	134,822	4.1%
Bangladesh	112,307	3.4%
Vietnam	110,336	3.4%
Sri Lanka	53,179	1.6%
Nepal	22,831	0.7%
Cambodia	11,469	0.4%
Lao PDR	6,727	0.2%
Mongolia	4,213	0.1%
Fiji	2,801	0.1%
(regrouped)		
Asia21	11,485,957	350.9%
APO20	8,505,915	259.9%
ASEAN8	1,468,414	44.9%
(reference)		
China	2,980,042	91.0%
US	9,631,200	294.3%
EU15	9,502,489	290.3%

2005		
Japan	3,909,635	100.0%
India	2,399,788	61.4%
Korea	1,004,980	25.7%
Indonesia	709,796	18.2%
Iran	648,766	16.6%
ROC	570,478	14.6%
Thailand	448,388	11.5%
Pakistan	341,906	8.7%
Malaysia	285,618	7.3%
Philippines	253,329	6.5%
Hong Kong	243,081	6.2%
Singapore	184,852	4.7%
Vietnam	178,883	4.6%
Bangladesh	164,683	4.2%
Sri Lanka	69,986	1.8%
Nepal	28,528	0.7%
Cambodia	20,235	0.5%
Lao PDR	10,238	0.3%
Mongolia	6,673	0.2%
Fiji	3,530	0.1%
(regrouped)		
Asia21	16,956,534	433.7%
APO20	11,483,374	293.7%
ASEAN8	2,091,339	53.5%
(reference)		
China	5,473,160	140.0%
US	12,199,900	312.0%
EU15	11,610,827	297.0%

2006		
Japan	4,125,728	100.0%
India	2,716,571	65.8%
Korea	1,088,632	26.4%
Indonesia	776,367	18.8%
Iran	719,250	17.4%
ROC	617,662	15.0%
Thailand	486,514	11.8%
Pakistan	378,788	9.2%
Malaysia	310,957	7.5%
Philippines	275,874	6.7%
Hong Kong	268,430	6.5%
Singapore	208,741	5.1%
Vietnam	199,815	4.8%
Bangladesh	182,065	4.4%
Sri Lanka	77,841	1.9%
Nepal	30,517	0.7%
Cambodia	23,124	0.6%
Lao PDR	11,677	0.3%
Mongolia	7,476	0.2%
Fiji	3,820	0.1%
(regrouped)		
Asia21	18,919,347	458.6%
APO20	12,509,848	303.2%
ASEAN8	2,293,069	55.6%
(reference)		
China	6,409,499	155.4%
US	12,952,200	313.9%
EU15	12,281,208	297.7%

Unit: Millions of US dollars at current market prices

economy. On this measure, China's economy has overtaken Japan since 2001 to become the biggest in Asia. This represents remarkable growth considering that the Chinese economy was only 23.9 per cent that of Japan in 1980. The relative size of the Indian economy is also more accurately reflected as 65.8 per cent, instead of 20.4 per cent, when compared with Japan in 2006, and equivalent to 2.5 times the size of the Korean economy.

Table 2 shows the growing dominance of the Chinese economy as it pulls ahead and reduces the sizes of other economies relative to its own. For example, between 2000 and 2006 Japan shrank from 110 per cent to 64 per cent, the US from 329 per cent to 206 per cent and the EU15 from 319 per cent to 192 per cent relative to China. Even India, a fast-growing economy, could not match China, with its relative size reduced from 51 per cent to 42 per cent that of China. In contrast, the relative sizes of economies against Japan have been increasing, as reflected in these snapshot comparisons.

The combined size of the Asia21 is now 44 per cent larger than the US economy and 54 per cent larger than the EU15. Even excluding China, the APO20 as a group is similar in size to the US economy and EU15, equivalent to 95 per cent of the former and 102 per cent of the latter in 2006. On this basis, Asia is a regional economy to be reckoned with.

Box 1: Purchasing Power Parities: 2005 Benchmark and Its Impact on GDP Comparisons

It has long been recognized that using exchange rates to compare the levels of economic activity between economies can give rise to misleading results. On the one hand, market exchange rates are subject to short-term, and at times substantial, fluctuations from speculative capital movements and government intervention. Consequently, cross-country comparisons based on market exchange rates could appear arbitrary, depending on which period of market exchanges is used. On the other hand, market exchange rates could be fixed or managed by policy in some countries. The relative sizes of these countries will therefore be partially determined by a policy parameter, not the underlying economic fundamentals.

As the prices at which currencies trade in the international market, market exchange rates also suffer from "traded-sector bias", i.e. they are influenced by the prices of traded goods across countries, but not by the domestic prices of non-traded goods. As developing economies tend to have relatively lower wages and in turn lower prices for non-traded goods and services, a unit of local currency has greater purchasing power within a developing economy than it does in the global market. Therefore, comparisons based on market exchange rates typically underestimate the size of a developing economy and the perceived welfare of its residents. However, this does not mean that PPPs should be used for all international comparisons. In measuring international trade, capital flows and the values of foreign debts, for example, it is appropriate to use market exchange rates.

Multilateral PPPs are statistical estimates expressed in a base currency, customarily the US dollar. They show the equivalent cost of a comparable basket of goods and services, worth $1 in the US, in the national currencies of the respective countries. The data source for global PPP estimates is the International Comparisons Program (ICP), a worldwide statistical initiative led and coordinated by the World Bank with five ICP regional offices and in close partnership with Eurostat-OECD. From the initial round of 10 countries in 1970, the coverage has been expanded to 146 countries in the latest round, spanning from 2003 to 2008, to produce the 2005 benchmarks, accounting for 95 per cent of the world's population and 98 per cent of the world's nominal GDP. The latest benchmark results are extrapolated backward and forward using relative GDP deflators to create a time series, superseding the previous series based on the 1993 benchmarks, which were used in *Databook 2008*.

PPP revisions can be traced back to various sources: changes in economic structures, which are not reflected in extrapolation, are updated with each benchmarking round; the product list is different in successive rounds; methodological improvements also lead to inconsistent results when compared with the previous round; and PPPs are results derived from a multilateral estimating process, and the bilateral relationships are affected by indirect parities with all other economies in the region. For China, which joined the ICP for the first time, and India, which participated for the first time since 1985, it is not surprising that the combined impact of these factors on their previous PPP estimates is substantial.

Figure B1 shows the revisions to the previous PPP estimates for 2005 as a result of the 2005 benchmarking exercise. For the 20 Asian countries covered by the *Databook 2008*, 16 have their 2005 PPPs revised upward. Revisions for some countries are substantial, e.g. 93.5 per cent for Cambodia, 65.4 per cent for China and 55.4 per cent for India. Four countries have their PPPs revised downward: Singapore, Iran and marginally for Malaysia and Mongolia. The impact of an upward PPP revision is to reduce PPP-GDP, and vice versa. The PPP-GDP in 2005 is reduced by 39.5 per cent for China and 35.6 per cent for India, while it is increased by 39.9 per cent for Singapore. These substantial revisions have considerably altered our view of the Asian economy relative to the world leaders, as presented in this report. See Asian Development Bank (2007) and World Bank (2008) for more background information on PPP revisions and the ICP 2005 benchmark.

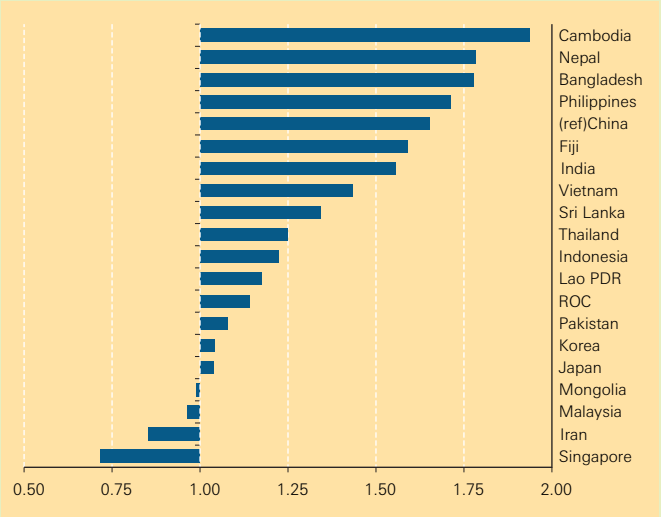


Figure B1: Revisions to PPP Estimates for 2005

Box 2: Metadata Survey on National Accounts in Asia

Understanding data comparability is essential for the construction of an international database, and requires significant effort and expert knowledge. Between April and July 2008 a survey on the national accounts and other statistical data required for international comparisons of productivity was conducted among the APO member countries for this project. The aim of this survey was to gather the metadata of the input data series required to populate the APO Productivity Database. Through the survey response, the project team has benefited from the knowledge of national experts of the participating countries. The metadata survey will be updated annually under the APO Productivity Database project. For detailed survey responses, see Nomura, Lau and Mizobuchi (2008).

Broadly speaking, cross-country data inconsistency can arise from variations in one or more of the three aspects of a statistic: definitions, coverage and methodology. The international definitions and guidelines work to standardize countries' measurement effort, but country data can deviate from the international best practice and vary in terms of omissions and coverage achieved. Last but not least, countries can also vary in their estimation methodology and assumptions, which may account for part of the differences we observe in the data and interfere with comparisons of countries' underlying economic performance.

Most of the economic performance indicators in this report are GDP-related. The survey therefore put a lot of emphasis on finding out countries' GDP compilation practices. For GDP, we take the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA) as the standard, and note how countries' practices deviate from it. Since there are differences between the 1993 SNA and its predecessor (1968 SNA) in some concepts and coverage, it matters to know in which year in the data series definitions and classification started to switch over, so as to identify breaks in the time series. Countries can differ in their year of implementation, the extent of compliance and backward estimates available.

According to our survey response, most APO countries are currently 1993 SNA-compliant, although for some countries the switch-over was only a recent affair. The starting year of the official 1993 SNA-compliant time series therefore varies a great deal across countries, reflecting the difference in the availability of backward estimates. The earliest year of consistent time series available for all 1993 SNA-compliant countries in the APO Productivity Database is 2000. Countries may have adopted the 1993 SNA as the framework for their national accounts, but the extent of compliance in terms of coverage may still vary. Our survey findings highlight two areas which require alignments to improve comparability: the treatment of FISIM (financial intermediation services indirectly measured) and the capitalization of software.

FISIM is an indirect measure of the value of financial intermediation services provided, but for which financial institutions do not charge explicitly (para. 6.124). It represents a significant part of the income of the financial sector. The 1993 SNA recommends that FISIM should be allocated to users (to individual industries and final demands). This is in contrast to the 1968 SNA, where the imputed banking services were allocated exclusively to the business sector. The common practice was to create a notional industry which buys the entire service as an intermediate expense and generates an equivalent negative value added. As such, the imputed banking services have no impact on GDP. Therefore the 1993 SNA recommendation, if fully implemented, will impact on industry GDP and the overall GDP for the total economy (by the part of FISIM allocated to final demands). Among the 20 APO member economies, seven countries have incorporated FISIM in their GDP. However, only three countries out of these allocate FISIM to final demands. Due to the lack of information to adjust the data properly, our current decision is to harmonize the data by *excluding* FISIM from GDP for all countries in the APO Productivity Database.

The 1993 SNA also recommends the capitalization of intangible assets, which changes not only the size of GDP but also the size of capital input. One intangible asset is computer software, which includes pre-packaged software, custom software and own-account software. Due to its relevance to today's economy, there has been a major international effort recently to standardize its inclusion and estimation methods (see Nadim, 2003; Lequiller et al., 2003). Among the APO member countries, only three have capitalized all three types of software. Another six countries exclude own-account software in their software capitalization, and in one country only custom software is capitalized. For the APO Productivity Database, an adjustment has been tentatively conducted to harmonize data to *include* software. Please see Box 3 for details of the adjustment.

Box 3: GDP Coverage Adjustments for FISIM and Software Investment: Methods and Magnitude

FISIM

Among the 20 APO member countries, only the ROC, India and Korea allocate FISIM to final demands in their national accounts, as does the US as a reference country in this report. Our current decision is to harmonize the data by *excluding* FISIM from GDP for all countries in the APO Productivity Database. For the ROC and Korea (see Cho, 2000; Ahn, 2008), although FISIM or the imputed banking service charge is available, information on the proportion which has been allocated to the final demands is not available. We tentatively impute this proportion using the average of the ratios of Japanese trial estimates (by the Economic Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office of Japan) calculated over the period 1995–2006. This average comes up as 45 per cent. The proportions by which our adjustments for FISIM reduce GDP of these four countries in 2006 are 3.7 per cent of GDP (ROC), 1.9 per cent (India), 2.2 per cent (Korea) and 1.7 per cent (the US).

Software

The treatment of software also varies across countries. Among the countries studied, software investment is available only for the ROC, Japan, Korea and China. To harmonize data, a country's GDP is adjusted to include software investment (through its software industry) by using the ratio between software investment and GDP (hereafter software ratio) and the tangible GFCF to GDP ratio (hereafter GFCF ratio). Data from the OECD Productivity Database (Schreyer, Bignon and Dupont, 2003) and APO Productivity Database suggest an inverse relationship between these two ratios (Figure B3). Countries with a low GFCF ratio tend to be those with high per capita GDP, and the observed data suggest that information technology tends to play a more important role in these countries than in the less developed countries. Furthermore, it is observed from the OECD and APO software data that the software investment ratio has been gradually increasing over the past 25 years.

We apply this inverse relationship between these two ratios observed from the OECD countries to estimate the software investment to GDP ratio in 2006 for those APO member countries which do not capitalize software investment. The estimated ratios for individual countries in 2006 are gradually tapered off as we move back in time. However, there is an exception. Countries at the very early stage of economic growth are found to have a GFCF ratio as low as countries with high per capita GDP, but for a different reason. The low GFCF ratio is explained by the fact that these countries have not experienced economic development yet, and in turn this does not imply an important role for software investment. In this report, we regard Cambodia, Lao PDR and Nepal as countries at the very early stage of economic development, and assign Vietnam's software investment ratio, which is the lowest of all APO member countries, to these countries.

Another problem arises from partial software capitalization. There are three types of software: custom software, pre-packaged software and own-account software. Countries may have capitalized one or two types of software, but software investment data are often not available separately. We attempt to adjust for the varied level of capitalization across countries by adding the type of software which was not capitalized to countries' GDP. In the case of Japan's own-account software and ownership transfer cost, we used estimates (by Koji Nomura based on the US methodology by the Bureau of Economic Analysis) and added these to the GDP of Japan's software industry and GFCF.

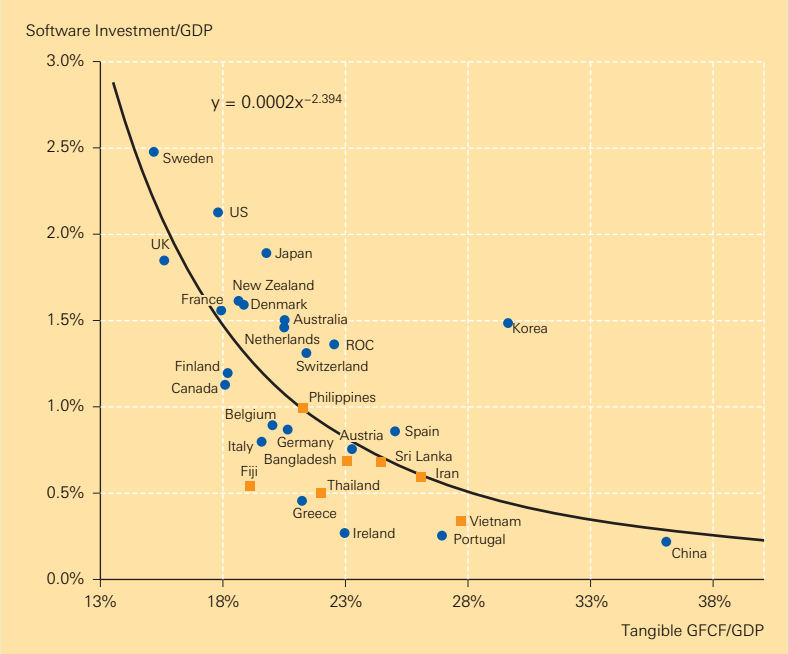


Figure B3: Software Investment Ratio and GFCF Ratio to GDP

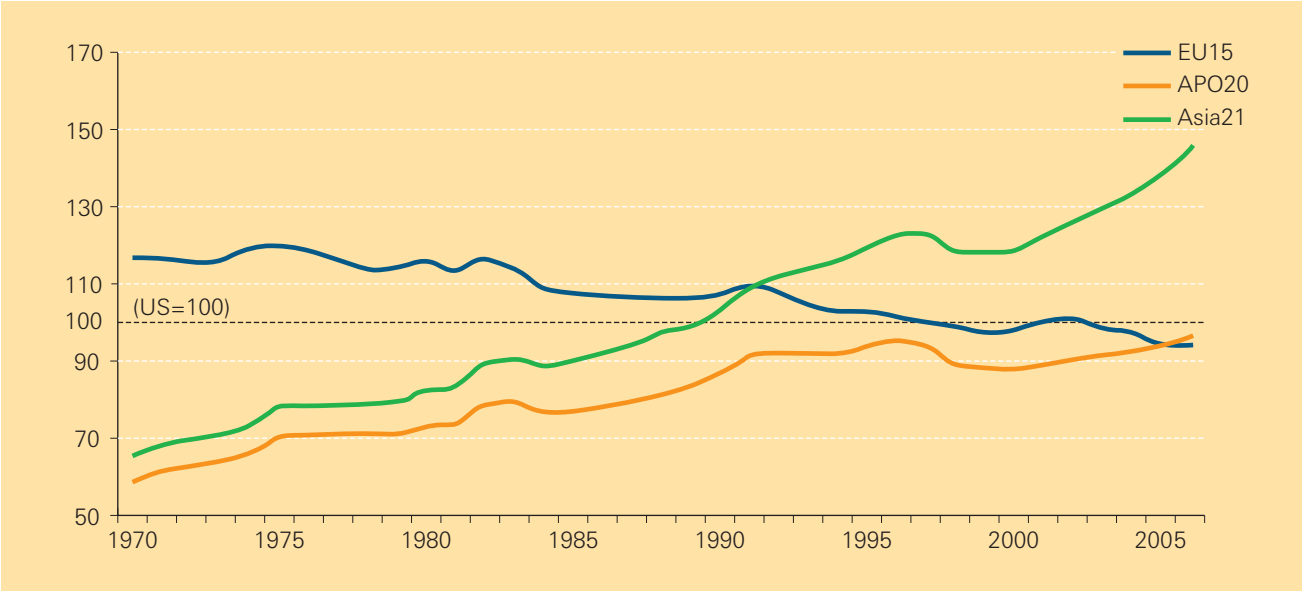


Figure 1: Current PPP-GDP, 1970–2006: Relative to the US

Figure 1 traces the time path of the changes in the size of the EU15, APO20 and Asia21 relative to the US (= 100) since 1970.[9] Over the past three decades the APO20 has been expanding in its relative size, from a low base of just under 59.3 per cent of the US economy in 1970 to roughly the same size (96.6 per cent) in 2006. Progress was put back by the impact of the Asian financial crisis in 1997–1998, as can be clearly seen in the chart. It took the APO20 as a country group nearly a decade to recover the lost ground and return to its peak before the dip in the late 1990s in terms of its relative size to the US. While the APO20 has been expanding, the EU15 has been experiencing a relative decline in economic size over the same period, from 116.9 per cent of the US economy in 1970 to 94.8 per cent in 2006. The difference in fortunes for the two regions is made 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 to 2006. The size of this region's economy is now around 46.1 per cent bigger than the US economy.

Between 2000 and 2006 economic growth in the Asian economy based on PPP-GDP was 3.2 per cent, faster than in the US economy on average per year (2.4 per cent); 64 per cent of this was accounted for by China, as shown in Figure 2. This was followed by India, contributing 21 per cent to the region's relative expansion. 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 2000–2006 period Japan was the only economy in the Asia-Pacific region to grow more slowly than the US, 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.

Table 3 presents the cross-country comparisons of economic growth in Asia in three recent periods: 1990–1995, 1995–2000 and 2000–2006. During the latter half of the 1990s growth slowed across the Asian countries. The region's growth was 4.2 per cent per year on average in the period 1995–2000, compared with 5.3 per cent in the previous period, reflecting the impact of the Asian financial crisis in 1997–1998. The ASEAN8 were hard hit, with average annual growth slowing from 7.4 per cent in 1990–1995 to 2.5 per cent in 1995–2000. In contrast, growth in the US and EU15 accelerated from 2.4 per cent to 4.0 per cent and from 1.6 per cent to 2.8 per cent respectively. In the latest period of 2000–2006, however, the Asian economy recovered and achieved an average annual growth of 5.6 per cent, while growth in the US and Europe slowed to 2.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively.

9 As described in Box 1, PPP estimates have been revised upward for most of the APO member countries. The revisions have the impact of reducing PPP-GDP for the APO20 and Asia21, compared with the estimates in *Databook 2008* (APO, 2008).

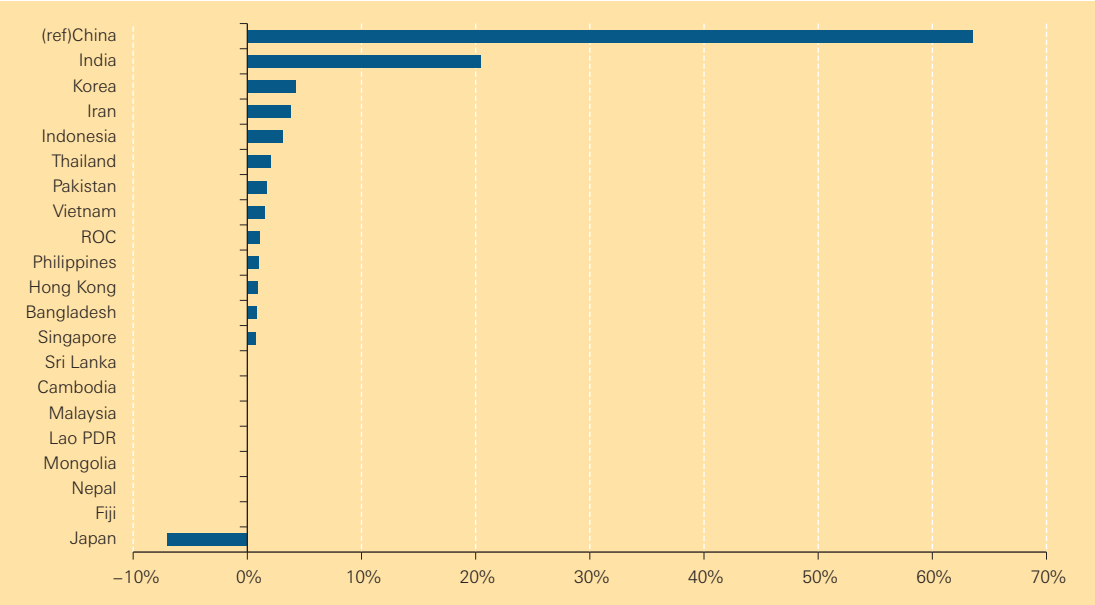


Figure 2: Country Origins of Regional Economic Growth Relative to the US, 2000–2006

Table 3: Cross-country Comparisons of Real PPP-GDP Growth for 1990–1995, 1995–2000 and 2000–2006

1990–1995		1995–2000		2000–2006	
Malaysia	9.1	Cambodia	7.1	Cambodia	9.2
Singapore	8.5	Vietnam	6.9	Vietnam	7.5
Thailand	8.5	Singapore	6.1	India	7.2
Vietnam	8.2	Lao PDR	6.0	Lao PDR	6.4
Indonesia	7.6	India	5.7	Mongolia	6.2
Korea	7.5	ROC	5.6	Bangladesh	5.5
ROC	6.9	Bangladesh	5.1	Iran	5.5
Lao PDR	6.2	Sri Lanka	5.0	Pakistan	5.1
Sri Lanka	5.3	Iran	4.9	Thailand	5.0
Hong Kong	5.1	Nepal	4.7	Indonesia	4.8
India	4.8	Malaysia	4.7	Singapore	4.8
Nepal	4.8	Korea	4.3	Philippines	4.6
Pakistan	4.7	Philippines	3.9	Sri Lanka	4.6
Bangladesh	4.3	Pakistan	3.4	Korea	4.5
Fiji	2.7	Mongolia	2.8	Hong Kong	4.5
Iran	2.5	Hong Kong	2.6	ROC	3.4
Philippines	2.0	Fiji	2.1	Nepal	3.1
Japan	1.5	Japan	1.0	Malaysia	2.7
Mongolia	–2.8	Indonesia	0.8	Fiji	2.6
		Thailand	0.0	Japan	1.5
(regrouped)		(regrouped)		(regrouped)	
Asia21	5.3	Asia21	4.2	Asia21	5.6
APO20	3.9	APO20	2.9	APO20	4.0
ASEAN8	7.5	ASEAN8	2.4	ASEAN8	4.8
(reference)		(reference)		(reference)	
China	11.6	China	8.3	China	9.4
US	2.4	US	4.0	US	2.4
EU15	1.6	EU15	2.8	EU15	1.9

Unit: Average annual growth rate (percentage)

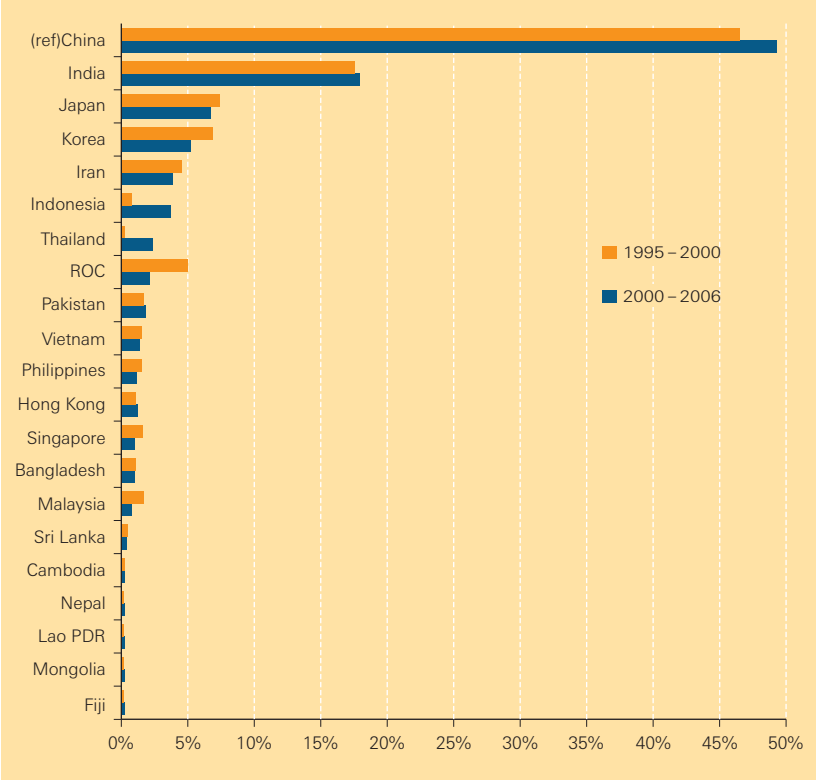


Figure 3: Country Contributions to Asian Economic Growth

Within the Asian region the performance was again dominated by China, which achieved spectacular growth of 11.6 per cent, 8.3 per cent and 9.4 per cent on average per annum in the periods 1990–1995, 1995–2000 and 2000–2006 respectively. This, combined with its size, meant it contributed just under 50 per cent of the region's growth in the past decade, as shown in Figure 3. India's contribution accounted for 17 per cent of the region's growth in the latter two 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 performance was lackluster when compared to the region's vibrant growth, but due to its size Japan's contribution was similar to Korea's, at around 7.4 per cent (see Figure 3).

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. 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 (hereafter per capita GDP), which adjusts for differences in the population size, is more commonly used for international comparisons of performance. Even so, it is not without its shortcomings as a welfare measure. To have a balanced interpretation of the statistics, it is important to keep the limitations in mind (see Box 4).

Figure 4 shows how countries compare on the per capita GDP measure. Countries' per capita GDP levels appear to correlate with the age profile of the population (see Box 5). Since the measure is based on PPPs, the comparisons are affected by the recent PPP revisions, as discussed in Box 1. Consequently, the differences in results between *Databook 2008* and this edition stem not only from the fact that data for 2006 instead of 2005 are used, but also from the PPP revisions. Given the extent of the revisions, our view of cross-country relative performance is significantly altered.

Our latest results tell the outcome of the dramatic development effort made by the four Asian Tigers.[10]

10 The Asian Tigers are Singapore, Korea, the ROC and Hong Kong.

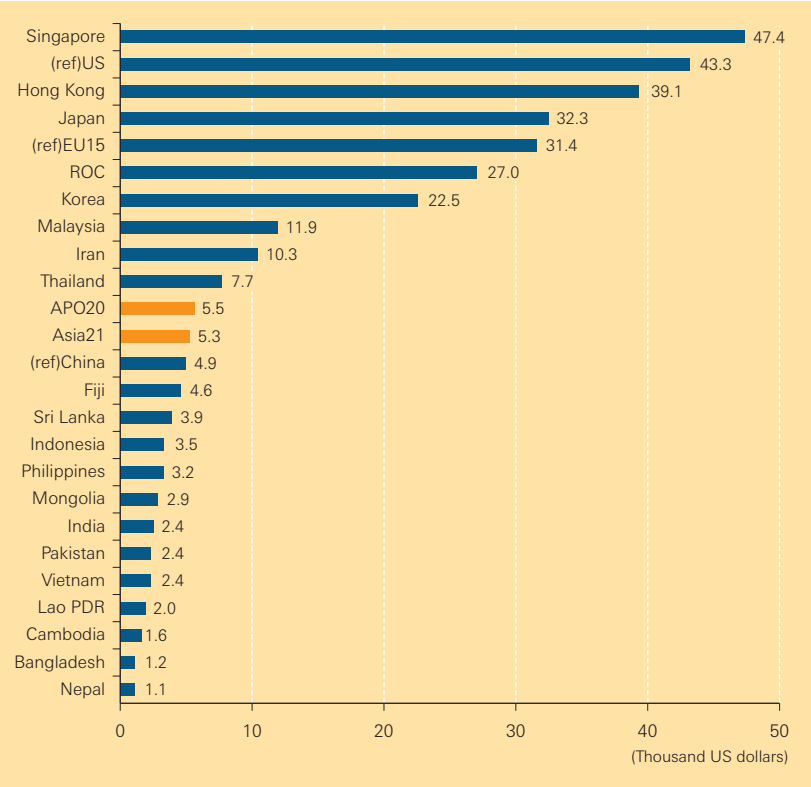


Figure 4: Per Capita PPP-GDP in 2006

With the exception of Japan, they occupy the top rankings among the Asian countries. According to the latest figures, not only has Singapore caught up with the US, but it has overtaken the US per capita GDP level since 2004 and surpassed it by 9.6 per cent in 2006. Hong Kong follows close behind, at 90.5 per cent of the US level. Japan's per capita GDP level, at 74.6 per cent of the US level or around two-thirds of the group leader, Singapore, is similar to that of the EU15. The ROC and Korea trail at 62.4 per cent and 52 per cent of the US level respectively. The relative performance of China and India, the two most populous countries in the world, is pulled down on this measure due to their population size, with their per capita GDP at 11.3 per cent and 5.7 per cent that of the US in 2006. Even so, this should not tarnish their remarkable achievement and progress over the past decade or so, especially for China, whose per capita GDP was only 2 per cent that of the US in 1980. The per capita GDP level of Asia21 as a group including China is 12.2 per cent that of the US. Excluding China slightly improves the reading to 12.8 per cent for the APO20. Thus the income gaps between the US and the majority of the Asian countries are still sizeable, indicating that there is still a lot of room to catch up. The gap is even starker if compared with the region's leader, Singapore.

Table 4 shows the cross-country comparisons by per capita GDP in 1980, 2000, 2005 and 2006. The new data for 2006 bring little change to the cross-country comparisons when compared with 2005, except to confirm that China continued to gain strength in its relative position, eroding the prominence of Japan, the US and EU15. Japan's per capita GDP used to top the Asian countries until it was overtaken by Singapore in 1993. Singapore has also achieved what Japan has not managed, i.e. overtaking the US on the per capita GDP measure in 2004. The snapshot comparisons in Table 4 suggest that Japan's per capita GDP relative to the US has been fairly stable over the past quarter of a century, hovering around 75 per cent. Yet this masks the fact that Japan continued its catching-up process with the US up to 1991, reaching a per capita GDP level equivalent to 87.4 per cent of the US level before starting declining to the current level (Figure 5).

The rise of the Asian Tigers is evident in Table 4. Based on their per capita GDP levels in 1980, the Tigers fall into two natural groups: Singapore and Hong Kong at 58.6 per cent and 55.1 per cent that of the US respectively, and the ROC and Korea at 27.1 per cent and 21.4 per cent respectively. By 2006 the income levels had leapt to 109.6 per cent, 90.5 per cent, 56.9 per cent and 47.4 per cent that of the US for Singapore, Hong Kong, the ROC and Korea respectively, as a result of their remarkable development efforts. China is another country which has made commendable effort, raising its per capita GDP

Table 4: Cross-country Comparisons of Per Capita PPP-GDP in 1980, 2000, 2005 and 2006

1980			2000			2005			2006		
Japan	9,006	100.0%	Singapore	33,472	100.0%	Singapore	43,334	100.0%	Singapore	47,426	100.0%
Singapore	7,100	78.8%	Hong Kong	26,417	78.9%	Hong Kong	35,678	82.3%	Hong Kong	39,146	82.5%
Hong Kong	6,678	74.1%	Japan	25,799	77.1%	Japan	30,598	70.6%	Japan	32,294	68.1%
Iran	3,388	37.6%	ROC	19,502	58.3%	ROC	25,054	57.8%	ROC	27,000	56.9%
ROC	3,276	36.4%	Korea	16,140	48.2%	Korea	20,810	48.0%	Korea	22,484	47.4%
Korea	2,596	28.8%	Malaysia	9,220	27.5%	Malaysia	11,134	25.7%	Malaysia	11,908	25.1%
Malaysia	2,328	25.9%	Iran	6,952	20.8%	Iran	9,391	21.7%	Iran	10,261	21.6%
Fiji	1,647	18.3%	Thailand	5,106	15.3%	Thailand	7,117	16.4%	Thailand	7,668	16.2%
Philippines	1,270	14.1%	Fiji	3,494	10.4%	Fiji	4,263	9.8%	Fiji	4,584	9.7%
Thailand	1,082	12.0%	Sri Lanka	2,747	8.2%	Sri Lanka	3,558	8.2%	Sri Lanka	3,914	8.3%
Sri Lanka	802	8.9%	Indonesia	2,428	7.3%	Indonesia	3,218	7.4%	Indonesia	3,481	7.3%
Pakistan	689	7.6%	Philippines	2,361	7.1%	Philippines	2,996	6.9%	Philippines	3,198	6.7%
Indonesia	659	7.3%	Mongolia	1,757	5.2%	Mongolia	2,613	6.0%	Mongolia	2,892	6.1%
India	412	4.6%	Pakistan	1,719	5.1%	Pakistan	2,195	5.1%	India	2,448	5.2%
Nepal	347	3.9%	India	1,494	4.5%	India	2,192	5.1%	Pakistan	2,382	5.0%
Bangladesh	291	3.2%	Vietnam	1,421	4.2%	Vietnam	2,152	5.0%	Vietnam	2,376	5.0%
			Lao PDR	1,288	3.8%	Lao PDR	1,808	4.2%	Lao PDR	2,027	4.3%
			Nepal	935	2.8%	Cambodia	1,450	3.3%	Cambodia	1,629	3.4%
			Cambodia	897	2.7%	Bangladesh	1,074	2.5%	Bangladesh	1,167	2.5%
			Bangladesh	805	2.4%	Nepal	1,053	2.4%	Nepal	1,104	2.3%
(regrouped)			(regrouped)			(regrouped)			(regrouped)		
Asia21	941	10.4%	Asia21	3,443	10.3%	Asia21	4,798	11.1%	Asia21	5,298	11.2%
APO20	1,410	15.7%	APO20	4,103	12.3%	APO20	5,151	11.9%	APO20	5,538	11.7%
ASEAN8	801	8.9%	ASEAN8	3,151	9.4%	ASEAN8	4,176	9.6%	ASEAN8	4,520	9.5%
(reference)			(reference)			(reference)			(reference)		
China	256	2.8%	China	2,360	7.1%	China	4,196	9.7%	China	4,886	10.3%
US	12,110	134.5%	US	34,127	102.0%	US	41,145	95.0%	US	43,261	91.2%
EU15	8,983	99.7%	EU15	25,140	75.1%	EU15	29,887	69.0%	EU15	31,445	66.3%

Unit: US dollars at current market prices

from 2.1 per cent to 11.3 per cent that of the US between 1980 and 2006. In comparison, India's progress is much slower, with an income level rising from 3.4 per cent to 5.7 per cent over the same period. The decline of the EU15 in relative per capita GDP against the Asian leader is also evident from Table 4.

As noted in Box 4, a rise in the per capita GDP data does not always directly translate into an improvement in the welfare of the people concerned. In fact, as an average measure, per capita GDP can bear little relevance to individuals' personal experience if, for example, the distribution of economic gain is highly skewed or economic advancement has been achieved at high environmental and health costs which are not accounted for in the statistics. There are a lot more attributes to individuals' welfare than captured in one simple measure called per capita GDP. Supplementary statistics are therefore necessary in order to build a fuller picture of progress made in individual well-being. Figure 5 plots Asian countries' per capita GDP relative to the US for the period 1970–2006. It shows that the APO20 as a group has achieved little in terms of catching up with the US, with its relative per capita GDP edging up only marginally from 10.6 per cent to 12.8 per cent of the US level in the past three-and-a-half decades. Including China has the effect of pulling the average per capita GDP down, but Asia21 as a group made a bigger leap from 6.9 per cent to 12.2 per cent over the same period. Yet the group performance conceals the interesting dynamics of individual countries in the region. Japan started its catching up much earlier than other countries in Asia. By 1970 Japan's per capita GDP was 66.5 per cent that of the US. It managed to close the gap with the US up to 1991. The gap widened again when the impact of the long recession of the 1990s started to manifest itself.[11]

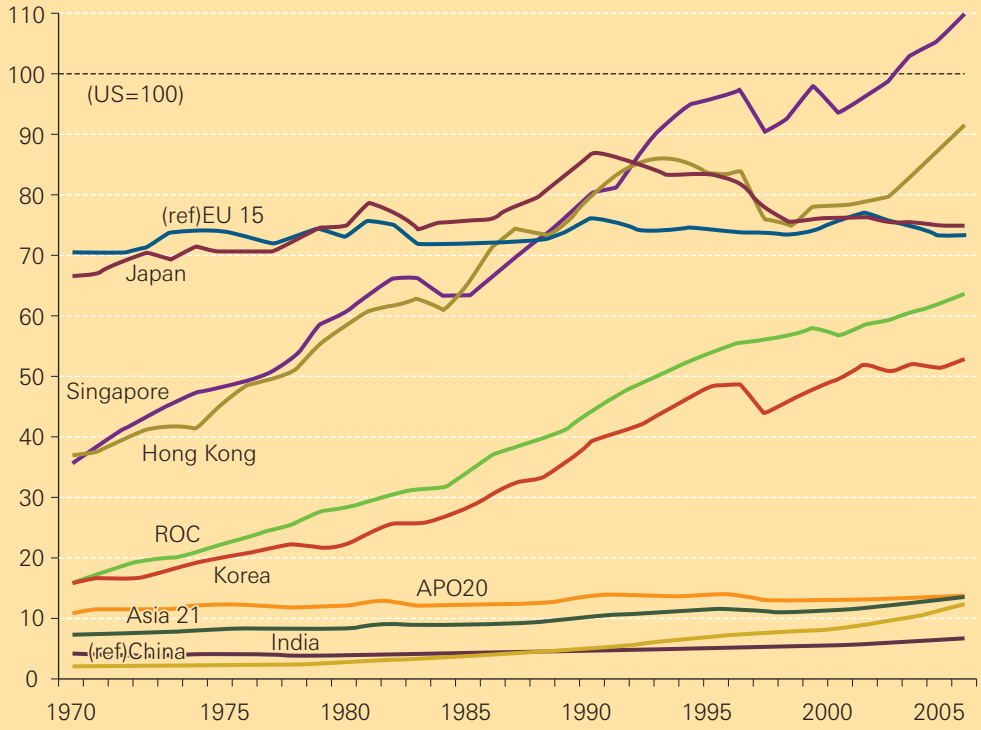


Figure 5: Per Capita Current PPP-GDP, 1970–2006, Relative to the US

A similar process was seen taking place among the four Asian Tigers, which have managed impressive growth for the past four decades and have been aggressively closing the per capita GDP gap with the US. In 1970 Hong Kong and Singapore had similar per capita GDP, at around 36 per cent that of the US. By 2006 Singapore had surpassed the US and Hong Kong was at 90.5 per cent of the US level, bypassing Japan on the way. During this time their progress was only seriously frustrated once, by the Asian financial crisis of 1997–1998. Thereafter, they bounced back strongly. Per capita GDP has also been rising in the ROC and Korea, from around 16 per cent in 1970 to 62.4 per cent and 52 per cent relative to the US in 2006 respectively. The remarkable performance of the Asian Tigers has set them apart from other developing economies that were comparable in the 1960s. Because of its potential policy significance, the "Asian miracle" has generated vigorous research to establish the underlying factors in this sustained economic success. For a summary of the debate, see Box 6.

China's progress in recent years is also noticeable. Its per capita GDP relative to the US has increased from a very low level of 1.7 per cent in 1970 to 11.3 per cent in 2006. Only time will tell if this marks the start of a phenomenal economic trend. India's progress was less impressive in comparison; its relative per capita GDP rose from 3.9 per cent in 1970 to 5.7 per cent in 2006, allowing China to surge ahead from the early 1990s.

Catching up to the per capita GDP level of the advanced economies is a long-term process that could take several decades to accomplish. Empirical evidence has suggested that there may be a negative correlation between per capita GDP level and the speed of catching up, although not without exceptions. With the possibility of adopting successful practices and technologies from the more advanced economies, less advanced economies are poised to experience faster growth in per capita GDP, enabling them to catch up in average income level. However, as their income levels come closer to those of the more advanced countries, their economic growth

11 Jorgenson and Nomura (2007) found that the levels of Japan's per capita GDP and total factor productivity (TFP) in 1960 were only 25.5 per cent and 52.4 per cent those of the US, 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 US-Japan TFP gap for the manufacturing sector had almost disappeared by 1990.

Box 4: Limitations of Per Capita GDP as a Welfare Measure

GDP is an aggregate measure of production within the boundary of an economy, and is not intended to be a welfare indicator. Key factors that have significant bearing on individuals' well-being are omitted. Even though GDP per capita has corrected for the size of population, it still suffers from serious limitations as it inherits the inadequacies of GDP as a welfare measure.

Net domestic product

GDP is a gross concept and hence does not take into account depreciation of capital goods. The larger the amount a society needs to set aside to renew its capital stock, the less is made available for consumption; in turn, other things being equal, the lower will be individuals' current level of well-being. Net domestic product (NDP) is therefore more informative than GDP in judging the well-being of a society. However, due to the difficulty in estimating depreciation, GDP remains more readily available and in turn more widely used than NDP, particularly in international comparisons.

Gross national income

Income generated domestically may be remitted abroad, and profits accrued to foreign-owned firms do not enhance the spending power of the nationals. Similarly, local residents may also receive income and dividends from abroad. After adjusting GDP for these international transfers, the resulting income measure is gross national income (GNI). With globalization and the shift from manufacturing to services, the differences between GDP and GNI have increased.

Real income

Real income is GDP adjusted for the effects of changes in terms of trade, which is the relative price of a country's exports to imports. If exports prices are rising relative to imports, a country is better off because it has access to more imports without the need of increased exports, and vice versa. Currently, an increasing number of researchers are analyzing the sources of real income growth in several countries, such as Australia, Canada and Japan. They found that the terms-of-trade effect was relatively small in these countries over a long period of time, but its impact could be more significant over a shorter period when there were large fluctuations in a country's terms of trade, for example those induced by the oil shocks. Chapter 5 overviews the trend of real income across Asian countries.

"Green" GDP

Standard GDP does not take into account degradation of the environment and depletion of natural resources, the importance of which has been rising with people's awareness. To address this shortcoming, proposals have been made towards a concept of "green" GDP which corrects for the degradation of natural resources. A more comprehensive response, in which national accountants have played an active part, is an ambitious statistical framework, known as the System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA). Despite the progress already made, no single measure or set of indicators has yet been established as the international standard to date.

Actual individual consumption

Individual well-being is determined more by the consumption level than the income level. In many countries, households obtain goods and services not only through market purchases but also as transfers in kind or at greatly reduced prices from the government. Actual individual consumption is defined in the official national accounts as the total value of household final consumption expenditure, expenditures by non-profit institutions serving households (such as non-governmental organizations and charities) and government expenditure on individual consumption goods and services (such as education and health). This definition helps minimize the effect of differences in institutional arrangements on the volume comparisons of individual well-being. The World Bank (2008), for example, estimates that actual individual consumption constitutes 69 per cent of GDP on average across countries. However, consumer shares are found to be lower and investment shares higher in Asia-Pacific countries and Western Asian regions.

Income distribution

Underlying GDP per capita is an assumption of an equal distribution of income. When income distribution is highly skewed or is rising, an average measure like GDP per capita is losing its relevance to the population that it seeks to represent. One way of measuring this skew is to compare the average with median income – the income such that half of the population is above that income, half below. Increasing differences between the two income measures imply a rise in inequality, and the "typical" income level as measured by the average income is losing its representativeness for the population. Instead, more attention should be directed to understanding the characteristics and income level of different demographic groups. Groups can be differentiated by their income level, regions, ethnicity, occupation or age, to name just a few. By tracking the rate of income change in each group, we can trace if inequality has worsened over time.

There is no doubt that the gap between our welfare concerns today and what are being captured in the GDP-related measures has widened. The international professional community has been making a concerted effort to find the best feasible ways to address the issues raised (see Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi, 2008). While we wait for better measures to be established, we have to rely on the existing statistics to shed light on our current situation, however imperfect they are. To ensure a balanced interpretation, however, it is worth keeping their limitations in mind.

Box 5: Population of Asian Countries

According to the UN Population Database (UNPD), the world's population was estimated at 6.5 billion in 2005, of which Asian countries accounted for 60.4 per cent. The region is by far the most populous in the world. China and India account for 20.2 per cent and 17.4 per cent of the world's population, respectively. Countries covered in this report, excluding Fiji which, according to the UNPD, belongs to the Oceania region, make up just over 90 per cent of the Asian population.

Figure B5 shows the proportions of the under-15 and over-65 age groups, which together make up the dependent population, in each country in 2006. In Japan, where one in five persons is over 65, the extent of the aging population is evident. This is in contrast with the averages of 6.0 per cent and 6.6 per cent respectively for the APO20 and Asia 21 (i.e. including China). Japan is also the country where the ratio of working population to the over-65 population, at 3.3, is the lowest among the countries studied in this report. The corresponding figures for the APO20 and Asia21 are 10.6 and 10.0 respectively.

It is not surprising to note that countries which have the highest per capita GDP in Asia (Figure 4) are also those which have relatively the largest working population. Coincidentally, they are also the countries which have the highest population shares of the aged and lowest for the under-15 population. Relatively, Japan has by far the largest population of over-65s among countries compared. In contrast, countries which have the lowest per capita GDP are those with a relatively large youth population. This may reflect a negative correlation between individuals' income level and the fertility rate. The population share of the under-15s varies from 14 per cent in Japan to around 40 per cent in the low-income countries. These figures compare with the Asian averages of 27.1 per cent and 30.6 per cent for Asia21 and the APO20 respectively. The ratio of working population to the under-15 population ranges from a high of 5.0 in Hong Kong to a low of 1.5 in Lao PDR and Nepal.

The four Asian Tigers plus China and Thailand have a dependent population (under-15s and over-65s) of just under 30 per cent of the total population, giving a ratio of working population to dependents of 2.5 to 2.7, well above the Asian averages of 2.0 and 1.7 for Asia21 and APO20 respectively. The ratio is 1.9 for Japan, 1.7 for India and drops to 1.4 for Nepal and Lao PDR, where the youth population is most prominent.

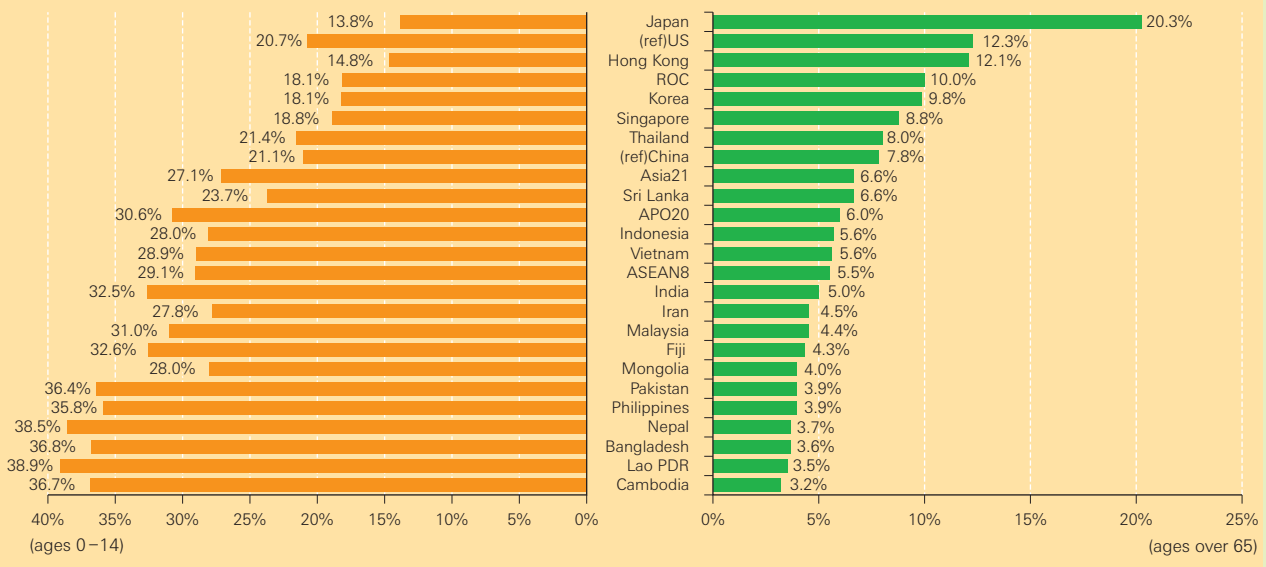


Figure B5: Population Proportion of the Dependent Population (Below 15 and Over 65 Years of Age), 2006

rates are expected to decline over time.[12]

Table 5 summarizes the relationship between economic level and the speed of catching up in Asian countries. Economic level is measured by a country's real per capita GDP relative to the US at the start of the series, i.e. 1970, or from whichever year the data first became available for the individual country under concern.[13] Countries are grouped according to their per capita GDP level: Group-L1 with per capita GDP at or above 60 per cent of the US; Group-L2,

12 The OECD (2008) observes that GDP per capita has broadly converged in the OECD countries since the 1970s. But more advanced economies that started with high income levels in the 1970s have had lower rates of catch-up, or even stagnated or recently diverged *vis-à-vis* the US. Between 1973 and 2006 Ireland and Korea managed the highest rates of catch-up in per capita GDP, with 2.3 per cent and 3.8 per cent per year respectively.

Table 5: Country Groups Based on the Initial Economic Level and the Pace of Catching Up with the US

	Annual Rate to Catch Up to the US			
GDP Level to the US	(C1) 2% <	(C2) 0.5% < – < 2%	(C3) –0.5% < – < 0.5%	(C4) < –0.5%
(L1) 60% <			Japan, EU15	
(L2) 20% < – < 60%	Hong Kong, Singapore			Iran
(L3) 5% < – < 20%	Korea, ROC, Thailand	Malaysia	Mongolia	Fiji, Philippines
(L4) < 5%	Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, China	India, Sri Lanka, Lao PDR	Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan	

The annual catch-up rates are estimated based on the data during 1970–2006. (The initial observation periods are different for some countries due to data availability.)
The GDP level is defined as a ratio of per capita PPP-GDP between each country and the US at the start of the data series for each individual country.

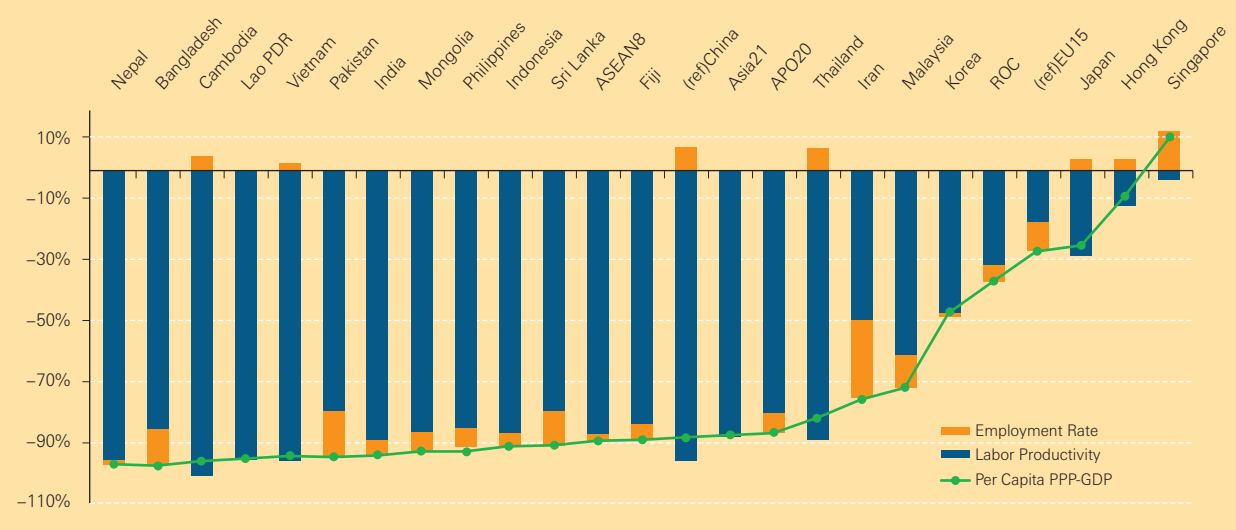


Figure 6: Labor Productivity and Employment Rate Gap with Respect to the US, 2006

from 20 per cent to under 60 per cent; Group-L3, from under 5 per cent to under 20 per cent; and Group-L4, below 5 per cent. Likewise, countries are also grouped according to the speed of their catch-up with the US: Group-C1, at 2 per cent per annum or above; Group-C2, from 0.5 per cent to under 2 per cent; Group-C3, from −0.5 per cent to under 0.5 per cent; and Group-C4, under −0.5 per cent.

From Table 5 we can see that economic level does not fully explain the catch-up process. Of the 21 Asian countries, nine achieved very fast catch-up, i.e. over 2 per cent a year on average between the respective starting years of their data series and 2006. However, their per capita GDP level ranges from 1.7 per cent (China) to around 36 per cent (Singapore and Hong Kong) of the US level in 1970. Three of the lowest-income countries, namely Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan, have failed to achieve much catch-up. Three countries, Iran, the Philippines and Fiji, experienced deterioration in their relative income level against the US, and are in Group-L2 and Group-L3 respectively. Japan was the only Asian country with a high-income level in 1970. But, like the EU15, Japan has failed to achieve further catch-up with the US since then.

To understand the diverse performance in the Asian group further, per capita GDP can be broken into two components, namely labor productivity (defined as PPP-GDP per worker in this report) and the corresponding labor utilization rate (i.e. number of workers to population ratio, or the employment rate in this report). Figure 6 shows the percentage

13 For most countries the starting year is 1970. Others have different starting years due to data availability constraints: Bangladesh (1973), Cambodia (1993), Fiji (1975), Lao PDR (1984), Malaysia (1975), Mongolia (1982), Nepal (1984), Pakistan (1971) and Vietnam (1986).

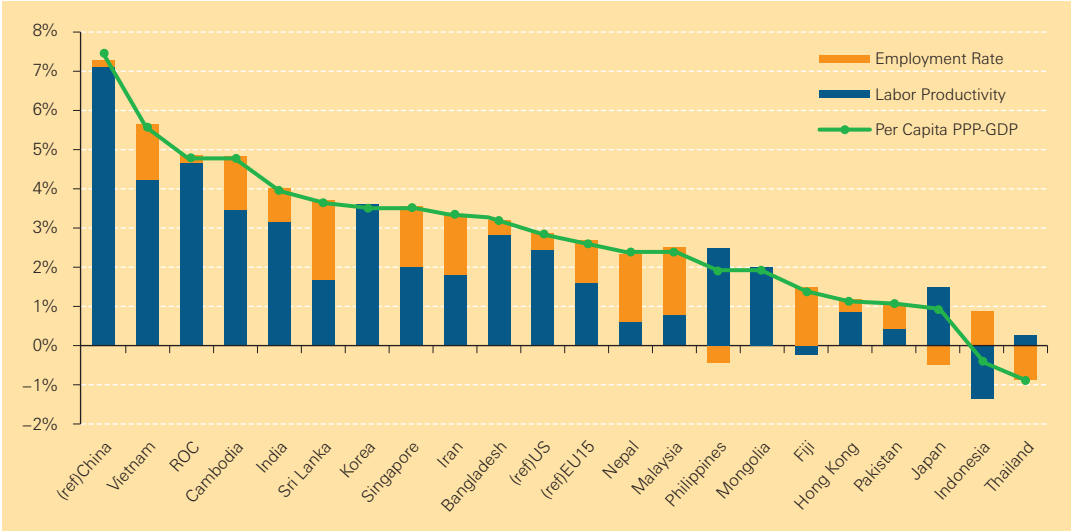


Figure 7: Sources of Per Capita GDP Growth, 1995–2000

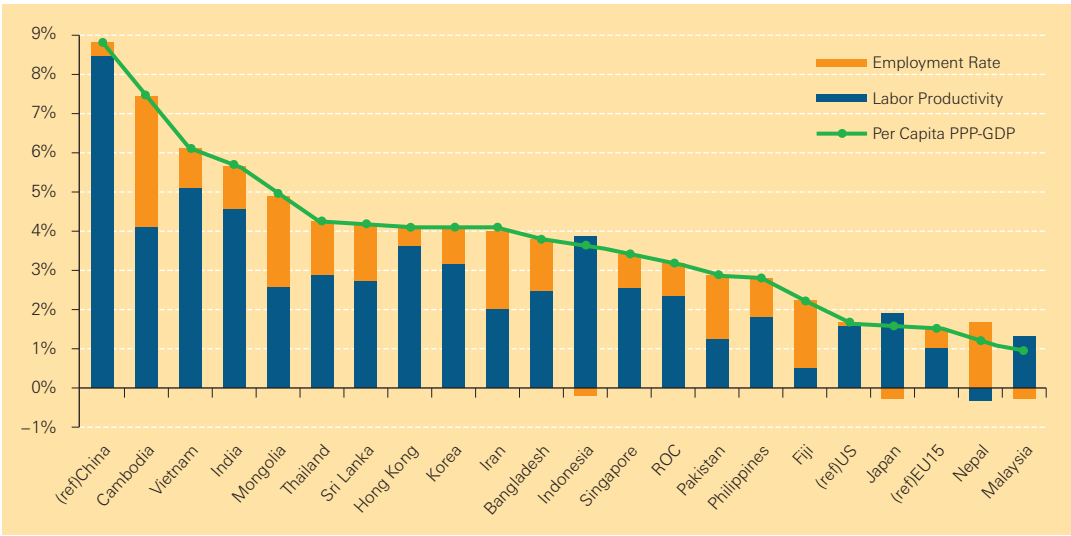


Figure 8: Sources of Per Capita GDP Growth, 2000–2006

point difference in per capita GDP decomposed into the contributions by the labor productivity gap and the employment rate gap with respect to the US in 2006. Most of the Asian countries display a huge per capita GDP gap with the US, which is predominantly explained by their relative labor productivity performance. Except for the four Asian Tigers, Japan and Iran, all the other Asian countries have a labor productivity gap of more than 60 per cent against the US. Singapore is the only country which has effectively closed the labor productivity gap with the US: a 3.2 per cent difference is statistically insignificant. Hong Kong still has a gap of 12.5 per cent, the ROC 30.6 per cent and Korea 47.3 per cent against the US.

Most countries also have an employment rate short of the US level, substantially in the case of Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan and Bangladesh, further reinforcing their poor productivity performance. Notwithstanding, a handful of countries, i.e. China, Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore and marginally Japan, Vietnam and Hong Kong, had higher employment rates than the US, counteracting the negative impact of their productivity performances. In particular, the positive gap in employment rate plays a significant role in nudging Singapore ahead of the US in per capita GDP. In Chapter 6 we take a closer look at the time profiles of these two variables relative to the US.

Figures 7 and 8 focus on explaining a country's per capita GDP growth by its components: namely labor productivity and the change in the employment rate for the periods 1995–2000 and 2000–2006, respectively.[14] For most countries in Asia the majority of per capita GDP growth can be explained by

Box 6: What Drives Growth in Asia: Accumulation or Assimilation?

Since the 1960s a handful of East Asian economies, notably Singapore, the ROC, Hong Kong and Korea, have managed to set themselves off on a path of impressive growth. With their real per capita GDP growing at a pace of 4–5 per cent per year on average, these economies have outperformed other developing countries that were comparable in the 1960s, and stand out as the only region that has managed to catch up to the living standards of the advanced countries. Figure 5 shows how these economies rapidly closed the per capita income gap with the US from 1975, against the background of little progess made by the region as a whole. Because of its potential policy significance, the recipe for the "Asian Miracle" has been a subject of vigorous academic debate.

Among other views, narrowing the "idea gap" was put forward as an explanation by Romer (1993). He argued that underlying the success of the East Asian economies was their ability to adopt existing technologies from the advanced economies. If true, this represents a less costly approach to economic development than the accumulation view, whereby the road to prosperity is through savings and investment, i.e. forgone current consumption, which many poor countries cannot easily afford.

Empirical evidence, however, has lent little support for this view. East Asia's rapid growth has been found to be largely driven by factor accumulation, with total factor productivity (TFP) growth accounting for only one-quarter of the region's growth in labor productivity between 1960 and 1994 (Collins and Bosworth, 1996). The main lessons from East Asia's success are therefore not about which policies best promote TFP growth. Rather, the focus should be on how to achieve and sustain high rates of savings and investment, defying the law of diminishing returns.

With an investment ratio of over 20 per cent of GDP, Nelson and Pack (1999) argued that the success of the fast-growing Asian economies lay in their extraordinary ability to absorb and assimilate technologies superior to their own at a rapid pace sustained over a long period without slowing. This process involved uncertainty and economic risk in an essential way. To sow the seeds of success, a favorable policy environment was first required to nurture learning, innovation and entrepreneurship. Subsequently it was the shift of resources into the more modern, capital-intensive technologies, through aggressive entrepreneurship and progressive learning that held the key to sustaining high rates of return on capital and in turn investment, which drove growth. In other words, the observed dramatic shift in the product mix and firm size in these Asian economies should be seen as an integral part of their success story, which ran far deeper than simply factor accumulations.

Empirically, assimilation rates vary across countries, resulting in diverse development experience and outcomes. Focusing on level comparisons of Asian and US manufacturing for the period 1963–1997, Timmer (2002) observed that labor productivity levels achieved by the ROC and Korea in 1997, even after a period of capital intensification, were lower than what the US had achieved at similar levels of capital intensity. In other words, capital accumulation might have created the potential but was not itself a sufficient condition for performance; the same amount of capital was used more productively in the US in the 1970s and 1980s than in Korea and the ROC in the 1990s. The US's superior assimilation ability was also apparent in comparisons with Europe. The divergent productivity performance in the latter half of the 1990s was largely attributed to the failure of Europe to reap productivity gains from its ICT investments compared with the US (see for example O'Mahony and van Ark, 2003). Empirical evidence therefore suggests that soft investment in organizational change, managerial skills and human capital is required to complement the accumulation effort.

Given the diminishing possibilities for further productivity improvements with a particular technology, sustained growth must involve the continual introduction of new technology, new goods and new activities. However, the pace of the climb up the technological ladder can be too fast if insufficient time is allowed for the assimilation process, and learning costs are too high to be beneficial to productivity growth. On the other hand, countries can also be stagnant in productivity growth with existing technology when the pace of technological change is too slow and new opportunities are not created. The right balance is difficult to judge a priori, and different industry sectors even within a country can display diverse capabilities in adopting new technologies and pushing the frontier. In general, flexibility of a country in resource allocation and factor markets with a well-educated workforce will be conducive to the process.

labor productivity, but this should not lead us to underestimate the role played by changes in the employment rate. On average, Asian countries' per capita GDP (excluding Lao PDR) grew by 2.7 per cent a year between 1995 and 2000, and accelerated to 3.6 per cent a year between 2000 and 2006. The earlier period captured the dampening effect of the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s. Emerging from the crisis, both labor productivity growth and employment growth strengthened. For most countries, labor productivity explains a larger share of per capita GDP growth than employment. Pakistan and Fiji are the two exceptions, where employment rate accounts for a larger proportion of their per

14 Lao PDR is omitted from Figures 7 and 8 due to data issues.

capita GDP growth than labor productivity in both periods, but this should not lead us to underestimate the importance of rising labor productivity in these economies. Between 2000 and 2006 the employment rate contribution was highly significant in Cambodia (45 per cent), Mongolia (50 per cent), Thailand (34 per cent), Sri Lanka (37 per cent), Korea (25 per cent), Bangladesh (37 per cent) and the Philippines (35 per cent).

China's improvement was the most impressive, achieving per capita GDP growth of 7.3 per cent and 8.7 per cent a year on average in the two periods respectively. In recent years 96.2 per cent of that growth was explained by labor productivity, reflecting a much stronger growth in labor productivity than in the employment rate. Between 2000 and 2006 Mongolia, Pakistan, Iran and Fiji have the employment rate accounting for half or more of the per capita income growth. Japan had a worsening employment rate in both periods. With an aging population (see Box 5), this pattern may well persist. To sustain per capita GDP growth, labor productivity growth will have to accelerate in order to counteract the negative effect of its employment rate.

4. Decomposition of GDP Growth by Expenditure Category

GDP can be decomposed according to expenditure on final demand, and income to factor inputs or production (i.e. into industry or products). These decompositions are valuable in understanding the structure of an economy, and in turn how it will react to a given economic shock. As the global economy is heavily battered in the current storm originating from the global financial crisis, a structural analysis of the Asian economies can help us assess their ability to weather the storm. In this chapter we look at countries' economic composition from the expenditure side, while their industry structure is presented and analyzed in Chapter 7.

4.1 Final Demand Composition

The Asian regional economy and the three reference economies are very different in their economic structures. With the different emphasis and vulnerabilities, their behavior and reaction to economic shocks can be expected to be quite diverse. Table 6 presents comparisons of final demand shares of nominal PPP-GDP. GDP is decomposed into four categories of final demand: household consumption (including consumption of non-profit institutions serving households), government consumption, investment (or, in national accounts' terminology, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) plus changes in inventories) and net exports (i.e. exports minus imports).

With the exception of China, household consumption is by far the biggest component of GDP in an economy. Over the past decade household consumption share in APO countries has not expanded noticeably despite the rise in income, hovering around 55–58 per cent. The inclusion of China pulls down the group average, and the share for Asia21 contracted from 54.8 per cent to 50.5 per cent between 2000 and 2006. China saw a huge drop in household consumption as a share of GDP, from 46.4 per cent in 2000 to 36.3 per cent in 2006. This suggests that growth of household consumption in China has been falling behind its economic growth at current prices. India, another fast-emerging economy, has held its household consumption share stable at around 60 per cent in the past decade (see Figure 11). In contrast, share of household consumption has been rising consistently in the US, from 66.9 per cent of GDP in 1995 to 68.2 per cent in 2000 and 69.5 per cent in 2006. The share of household consumption in the EU15, which is in the upper 50 per cent range, has stayed slightly higher than the Asian average and has been relatively stable over the past decade (Table 6). Given the relatively low propensity of Asian households to consume, fiscal stimulus will have a

Table 6: Comparisons of Final Demand Shares in GDP in 1995, 2000 and 2006

		Household consumption	Government consumption	Investment	Net exports
1995	Asia21	54.0	12.8	32.9	0.3
	APO20	56.5	12.6	30.9	0.0
	China	44.9	13.3	40.3	1.6
	US	66.9	15.5	18.9	–1.3
	EU15	58.2	20.3	20.1	1.4
2000	Asia21	54.8	14.1	28.5	2.5
	APO20	57.7	13.5	26.2	2.6
	China	46.4	15.9	35.3	2.4
	US	68.2	14.6	21.2	–4.0
	EU15	58.6	19.8	21.3	0.3
2006	Asia21	50.5	13.4	21.3	3.7
	APO20	57.7	13.3	27.2	1.8
	China	36.3	13.7	42.6	7.4
	US	69.5	16.0	20.4	–5.9
	EU15	57.8	20.7	21.0	0.4

Unit: GDP share (percentage)

role to play in generating enough domestic demand to bolster local economies as well as the world economy in a time of retrenchment.

The lower share of household consumption in the EU15 has been offset by a larger share of government consumption, which accounts for around 20 per cent of its nominal GDP. This compares with 13–14 per cent in Asia and 14–16 per cent in the US. The APO20 on average invests a lot more than the US or EU15, and has been sustaining an investment share in the region of the upper 20s to 30 per cent of GDP. The inclusion of China had the effect of pulling up the Asian average from 27.2 per cent to 32.4 per cent in 2006. This compares with a relatively stable share of around 20 per cent in the US and EU15. The share of investment in China is phenomenal, at 42.6 per cent in 2006, and has overtaken household consumption as the biggest final demand component of GDP since 2004.

Net exports are gaining weight in the Asian economy, rising from 0.3 per cent of GDP in 1995 to 3.7 per cent in 2006. China explained most of the strengthening between 2000 and 2006, with a net export share of 7.4 per cent in 2006, up from 2.4 per cent in 2000. In contrast, the deficit between exports and imports has more than quadrupled in the US, from 1.3 per cent of GDP in 1995 to 5.9 per cent in 2006. In the EU15 net exports have been a positive component, but have shrunk from 1.4 per cent in 1995 to 0.4 per cent in 2006.

Figure 9 shows the cross-country comparisons of final demand shares in current-price GDP in 1995, 2000 and 2006. The charts are ranked by the share of household consumption, the range of which is trending downwards among this group of countries. Cambodia has the highest household consumption share in Asia, which has fallen from 94.8 per cent of GDP in 1995 to 81.1 per cent in 2006. Singapore used to be the Asian economy with the smallest household consumption share, but since 2001 China has replaced Singapore in that position, with a share of 36.3 per cent in 2006. A deficit in net exports tends to be associated with high household consumption, and refraining from consumption is required to support high investment levels. Countries with low income, however, may struggle to defer consumption in order to invest. In 2006 only Cambodia, Bangladesh and Nepal[15] remained in the bottom income group among the countries studied in this report (see Table 10). It is not a coincidence that these are also the countries which have the highest household consumption share in Asia. Net exports carry a particularly large weight in a handful of economies: in 2006 it was 29.8 per cent in Singapore, 22.9 per cent in Malaysia and 11.4 per cent in Hong Kong, reflecting their entrepôt function in Asia. This explains why the total values of exports and imports are exceptionally high relative to the size of GDP in these economies (Figure 10).

Figure 11 shows the long-term trends of household consumption share of GDP for selected Asian countries. The Asian Tigers have been the high performers, and come top in most of the level indicators presented in Chapter 3. As seen in Figure 11.1, all four Asian Tigers experienced an initial relative retrenchment in household consumption as a share of GDP in their development process. Since the late 1980s, however, the trend of retrenchment has been either reversed (in the ROC) or slowed (in the other three Tigers). Taking the whole period together, the share in Singapore fell from 69.7 per cent of GDP in 1970 to 38.9 per cent in 2006, from 74.6 per cent to 53.4 per cent in Korea and from 64.8 per cent to 58.6 per cent in Hong Kong. The ROC is the only exception, where the reversal of the downward trend was so strong that the household consumption share was higher in 2006 than in 1970 (i.e. 58.9 per cent compared with 55.1 per cent).

Figure 11.2 plots the trends of household consumption in the three largest Asian economies by size. The downward long-term trend in India and China is unmistakable. When GDP is growing faster than consumption, the share of the latter in GDP will diminish. With recent rapid growth in these economies, people's spending habits might not have caught up with the recent success. Given that the poor tend to have a higher propensity to spend than the rich, the falling share of household consumption may partly reflect the very uneven distribution of economic gain in these countries. Furthermore, the fact that China has a dependent population of 29 per cent compared with 37.5 per cent in India (Box 5) may help explain why India has to sustain a much higher share of household consumption than China despite its falling trend over time. In contrast, the household consumption share in Japan has been rising slowly since 1970, from just under 48.5 per cent to 56.6 per cent in 2006. With a rapidly aging population (Box 5), this rising trend can be expected to continue in Japan.

15 Lao PDR is also in the bottom income group; it is, however, omitted from Figure 9.

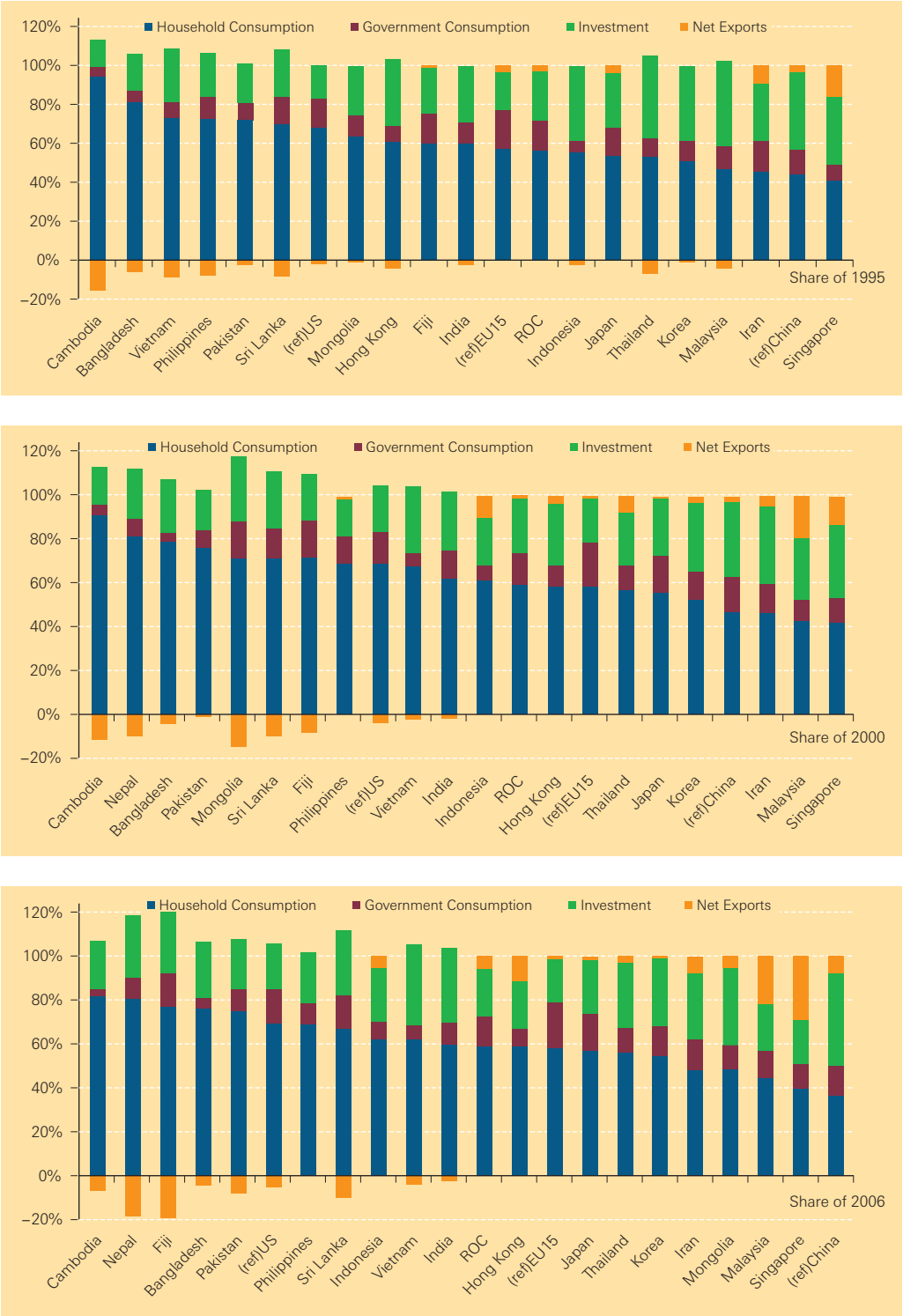


Figure 9: Cross-country Comparisons of Final Demand Shares in GDP

Relative to the US, however, Asians spend a lot less in proportion (Figure 11.3). Household consumption in the US accounted for nearly 70 per cent of its GDP in 2006, rising from a level of 62 per cent in 1970. The share of household consumption in the EU15 is more comparable to the Asian average level, fluctuating within a tight range between 56 per cent and 60 per cent of GDP in the past three decades.[16]

Figure 12 looks at the long-term trend of investment share in GDP across countries. Figure 12.1 plots the trends for the Asian Tigers, which have experienced rapid catch-up with the US in per capita GDP since the 1960s. In the 1970s their investment share of GDP ranged from 20 per cent to 40 per cent; in the early 1980s the share in Singapore even approached 50 per cent. More recently, however, investment

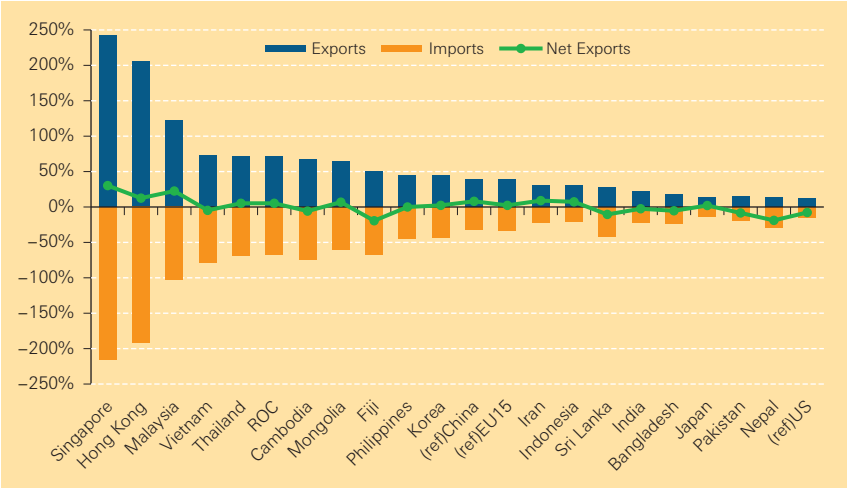


Figure 10: Cross-country Comparisons of Export and Import Shares in GDP, 2006

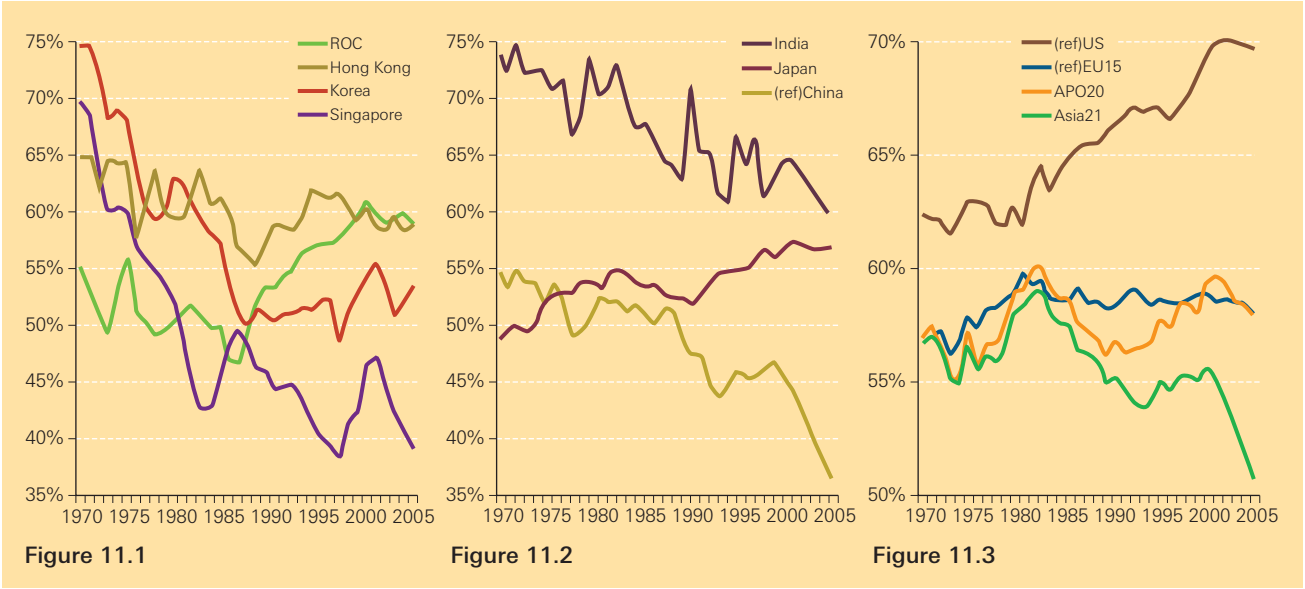


Figure 11.1 Figure 11.2 Figure 11.3

Figure 11: Long-term Trend of Household Consumption Share in GDP, 1970–2006

shares generally have softened compared to their historical peaks, and vary between 20 per cent and 30 per cent among countries. Figure 12.2 plots the trends for the three largest Asian countries. It is clear that investment share is trending upward in both China and India, but at different levels. Investment share increased from 33.8 per cent in 1970 to 42.6 per cent in 2006 in China, and from 17.8 per cent to 33.0 per cent in India. In contrast, investment share in Japan has been falling, from 39.6 per cent in 1970 to 24.6 per cent in 2006.

Figure 12.3 shows the Asian group averages against the US and EU15. The chart confirms that Asian countries on average invest more, with their average investment share of GDP staying above the US and EU15 throughout the whole period. The averages for the APO20 and Asia21 moved closely to each other until the 2000s, when strong investment in China drives a wedge between the two group averages. Over the long run, a couple of cycles in investment can be spotted. Investment made up 32.3 per cent of GDP for the APO20 at the start of the period in 1970, but

16 It is worth noting that the GDP share of government consumption in the EU15 is 6 per cent higher than the average of Asia21 in 2006 (Table 6). In fact, when it comes to welfare measurement, actual individual consumption, as opposed to household consumption, is preferred because the former takes into account expenditures by non-profit institutions serving households and government expenditure on individual consumption goods and services (such as education and health) in addition to household consumption. (For more details see Box 4.)

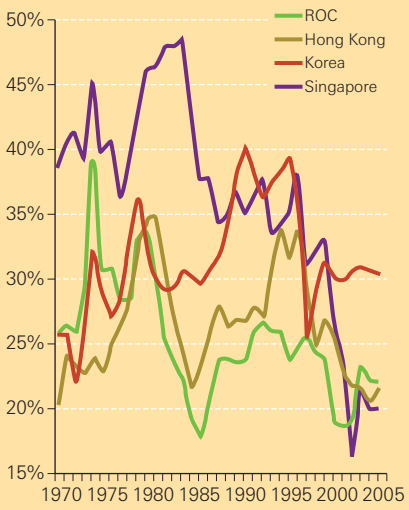


Figure 12.1

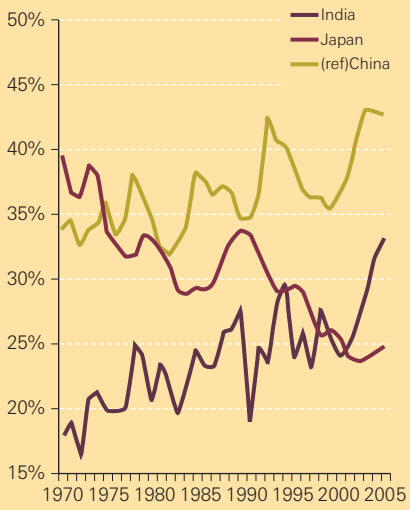


Figure 12.2

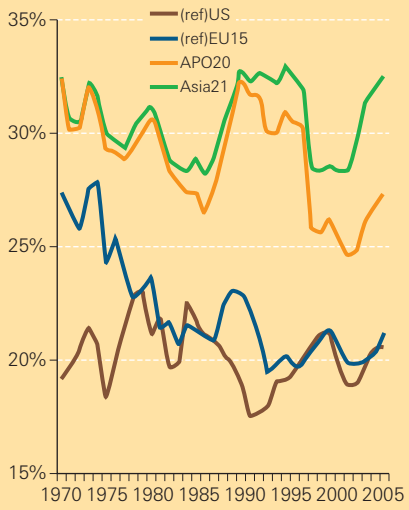


Figure 12.3

Figure 12: Long-term Trend of Investment Share in GDP, 1970–2006

by 1986 it fell to 26.4 per cent. Within four years investment bounced back to its 1970s' level from this trough, only to experience a subsequent decade of downward trend as a share of GDP, with a particularly sharp impact from the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s. With the buffer provided by China, the average for Asia21 fell less than that of the APO20 in the late 1990s. Investment reached its lowest level in 2003, at 28.2 per cent for Asia21 in 2001 and 24.4 per cent for the APO20. Since then investment has started to pick up again in Asia, with Asia21 bouncing back much more strongly than the APO20, reaching 32.4 per cent of GDP in 2006 compared with the APO20's 27.1 per cent.

In the EU15 investment was 27.3 per cent of GDP at the start of the period, compared with 19.1 per cent for the US. Investment share in the EU15 had been on a downward trend, save a brief period in the late 1980s when it edged up. It fell to about 20 per cent of GDP in the late 1990s, converging with the US level. Since then investment share has been hovering around that level, in synch with the US. Throughout the period investment share in the US has been steady, teetering around 20 per cent of GDP. .

Figure 13 plots the long-term trend of net export share in GDP from 1970 to 2006. Net exports used to be a drag on the Asian Tigers' GDP. In the early 1970s all the Tigers had huge negative net exports, except Hong Kong. But they rapidly improved on their position, and in recent years net exports are making a positive contribution to GDP in all Asian Tigers. The share of net exports in Singapore is particularly large, at 29.8 per cent in 2006, compared with 0.9 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 11.4 per cent for Korea, the ROC and Hong Kong respectively. In contrast, net export shares for the three largest Asian economies fluctuate within a much smaller range over the years (Figure 13.2). All three countries started off from a position of balanced trade in 1970. Thereafter they branched out on three different paths. The balanced position turned into a mild trade deficit in India at the start of the 1980s, and has been stable ever since. In 2006 the share of net exports in GDP was −3.0 per cent in India. Japan has been running a small trade surplus, which peaked in the mid-1980s. In 2006 the share of net exports was 1.2 per cent in Japan. For China, after teetering around the balanced position for much of the period, a trade surplus has been established since the mid-1990s. The rise in its share in GDP had been particularly strong since 2004, but this trend can be expected to halt or even reverse in 2008–2009 as demand dries up from the rich economies; exports from China have fallen in recent months in the midst of the current storm in the global economy.

Figure 13.3 compares the average net export share for the APO20 and Asia21 with the US and EU15. Both the US and EU15 faced a trade deficit at the beginning of the period. While the EU15 managed to revert and has been in surplus since the early 1990s, the US has significantly deteriorated since 1990, after a tremendous effort in restoring its trade balance in the late 1980s. In 2006 the size of the US trade deficit stood at 5.9 per cent of its GDP. In contrast, the APO20 and Asia21 have been in surplus continuously since the early 1980s. In 2006 the average net export share for the APO20 was 1.8 per cent of GDP. The inclusion of China swings this up to 3.7 per cent.

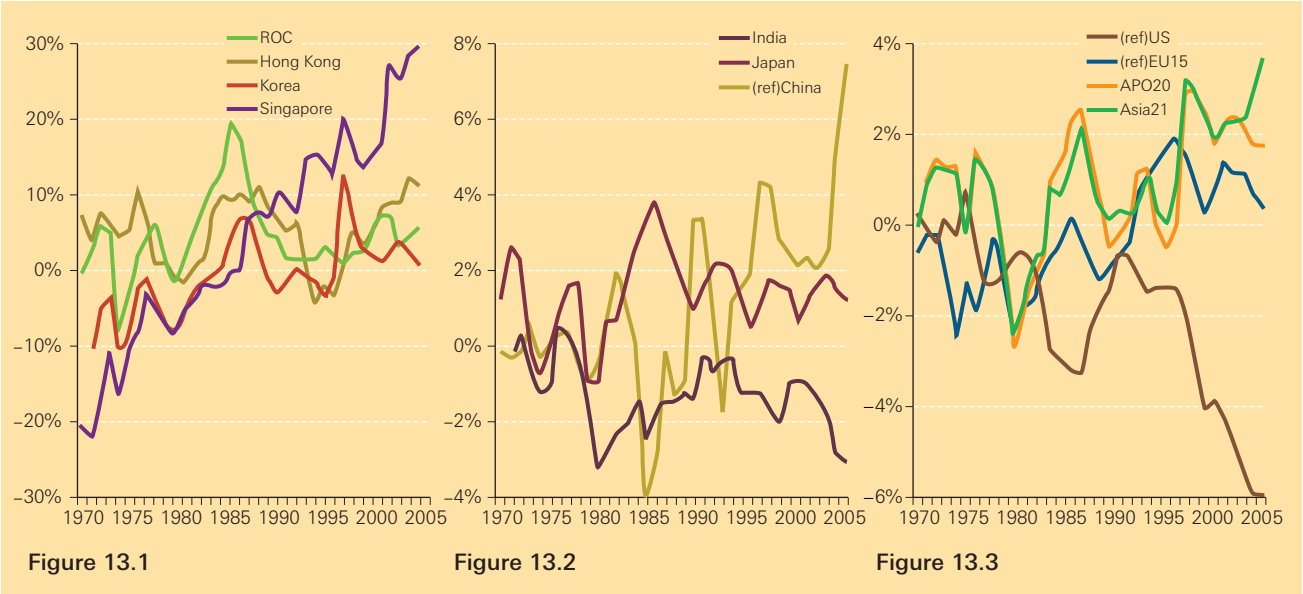


Figure 13.1 Figure 13.2 Figure 13.3

Figure 13: Long-term Trend of Net Export Share in GDP, 1970–2006

4.2 Growth Decomposition by Expenditure Category

Figures 14 and 15 show the decomposition of the average annual economic growth by final demand for the periods 1995–2000 and 2000–2006 respectively.[17] During the earlier period Asia was suffering from the Asian financial crisis, which appeared to hit investment particularly hard in Thailand and Indonesia. Investment fell by 14.1 per cent and 10.6 per cent on average in Thailand and Indonesia respectively, cancelling out growth in other components of final demand and resulting in no overall economic growth. During this period, for most of the countries in Asia, the engine of growth had been household consumption. However, net exports were the real driving force in some economies, accounting for around 60 per cent of economic growth in Korea and Hong Kong, and 92.5 per cent in Malaysia, to counterbalance the fall in investment expenditure. They also made a significant contribution in Japan and the Philippines, accounting for 23.7 per cent and 27.1 per cent of the average economic growth per annum respectively. The US, EU15 and Sri Lanka were the only countries where net exports dragged down growth.

The impact of investment expenditure on economic growth was negative in five out of the 17 economies, as presented in Figure 14 (i.e. Malaysia, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Japan and the Philippines), and marginally in Korea. But in other countries it made a significant contribution, accounting for 20–50 per cent of economic growth. During the period 1995–2000 China experienced the fastest economic growth among the countries studied, averaging 7.9 per cent per year,[18] of which 46.1 per cent was contributed by household consumption, 17.3 per cent by government consumption, 28.0 per cent by investment and 8.6 per cent by net exports. This compares with an average annual growth of 3.9 per cent in the US and 2.8 per cent in the EU15. The contribution from household consumption was 73.6 per cent and 60.0 per cent in the US and EU15 respectively. During this period investment growth also played a significant role, accounting for 39.5 per cent and 32.6 per cent of growth in the US and EU15 respectively.

On the back of the Asian financial crisis, investment growth surged strongly: its impact on real GDP growth became more significant in Asia in the first half of the 2000s, and appeared to be a major driving force in the Asian economies (Figure 15). Countries which experienced the fastest economic growth were also countries where the contribution from investment growth was the largest in terms of percentage points: it was 5.3 per cent in China, 3.0 per cent, 3.6 per cent and 3.5 per cent in Cambodia, Vietnam and India respectively and 2.3 per cent in the Philippines. For Singapore, Hong Kong and the ROC, the strength

17 Lao PDR, Fiji and Mongolia are excluded from Figures 14 and 15, while Nepal is only excluded from Figure 14.

18 In this section, real GDP growth is calculated based on Törnqvist's quantity index applying to the components of final demand. As a result, the real GDP growth may diverge from the official estimates or those presented in Table 3.

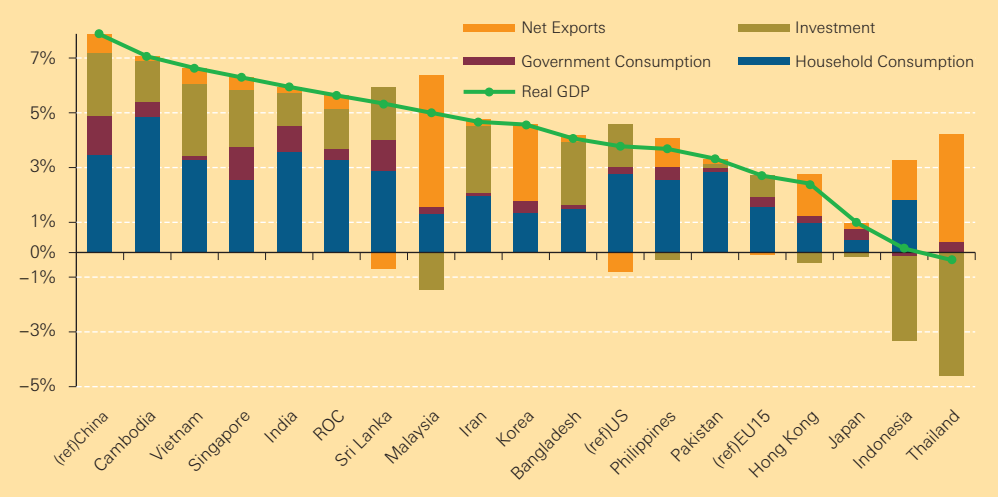


Figure 14: Final Demand Contributions to Average Annual Economic Growth, 1995–2000

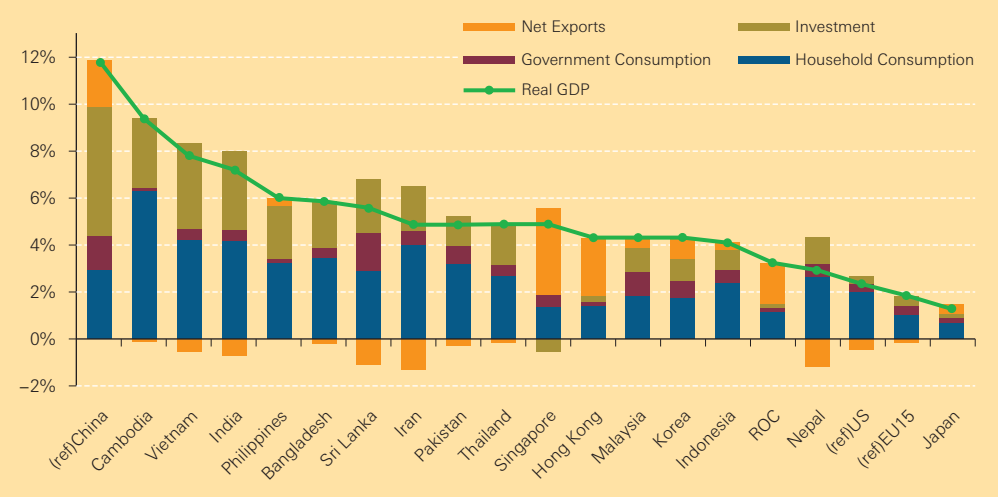


Figure 15: Final Demand Contributions to Average Annual Economic Growth, 2000–2006

of net exports was the economic story, accounting for half to three-quarters of their economic growth on average per year between 2000 and 2006. The role played by net exports in China has also strengthened, with its contribution to economic growth doubling between the two periods. The reverse was true in India, where net exports swung from making a positive contribution of 3.1 per cent in the earlier period to being a drag on economic growth (−11.5 per cent) in the period 2000–2006. In some of these economies the contribution of household consumption to economic growth was really squeezed: for example, from 46 per cent in 1995–2000 to 25 per cent in 2000–2006 in China, from 43 per cent to 27 per cent in Singapore, from 45 per cent to 34 per cent in Hong Kong and from 60 per cent to 38 per cent in the ROC. Also, in the latter period, more Asian countries ran a trade deficit, particularly Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Iran.

In the first half of the 2000s economic growth slowed in both the US and the EU15: from 3.9 per cent on average per year to 2.4 per cent, and from 2.8 per cent to 1.9 per cent, respectively. In terms of contributions, household consumption increased from 73.6 per cent to 86.6 per cent and government spending from 6.5 per cent to 14.5 per cent in the US over the two periods. This suggested that household consumption did not retrench as the economy slowed, while the government increased spending to bolster the economy. Investment in the US, however, took a plunge, from a contribution share of 39.5 per cent to 15.3 per cent over the two periods. Net exports slightly improved from −19.6 per cent to −16.4 per cent. The EU15 had a similar pattern, where the

contribution of government spending nearly doubled over the two periods from 11.8 per cent to 21.9 per cent, squeezing out the contribution of investment by one-third, while household consumption remained more or less stable. Net exports also improved from −4.5 per cent to −0.4 per cent.

Figure 16 shows how the contribution of economic growth by final demand varies across countries and over time for the period 1970–2006. Economic restructuring is a gradual process and could take a long time to establish. Some shifting in the relative weight of the key drivers of growth may be emerging in some countries, and is discernible in our data covering the past three-and-a-half decades. Furthermore, the Asian financial crisis of 1997–1998 marked an exceptional time for many Asian economies. Its impact can clearly be seen in Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand, where investment took a nose-dive in 1998; consumption also fell, albeit to a lesser extent. By contrast, net export growth was exceptionally strong, and was likely to have benefited from the rapid devaluation of the Asian currencies at the time of crisis.[19]

Household consumption has been one key driver of economic growth in the Asian countries, but its importance varies across countries and across time. In the ROC and Hong Kong, for example, it bore a much larger weight at the beginning of the period, but in recent years the percentage contributed by household consumption has been much lower. Investment, on the one hand, has been a consistent and significant driver of economic growth in many Asian economies (notably in the four Asian Tigers, and more recently in China, India, Vietnam and Thailand); on the other hand, it has also contributed to the volatility of economies.

Net exports have been a significant driver in Asia, and subject to wider swings when compared to the US and EU15. In the ROC they were a key engine of growth in the 1970s. In the latter half of the 1980s and the 1990s growth was mainly about household consumption and investment. Since the turn of the millennium, however, net exports have regained their importance as a driver of economic growth. Similarly, in the 2000s growth in Hong Kong has been mainly led by net exports, as has growth in Singapore barring 2004. The story in Korea has been about household consumption and investment; the role of net exports has not been firmly established. In contrast, net exports have emerged to play a more significant role in Japan's modest growth in the past five years.

For China, investment is clearly a key driver in the economy, and since the early 1990s it has often been the main contributor to economic growth. In recent years net exports have also emerged as being capable of making a positive contribution to growth. In contrast, the prominence of investment in India is less stark than in China, and net exports are still a drag on its growth effort. Government contribution to growth is also more consistent in China than in India.

For the US, household consumption as the key component of economic growth has never been challenged. Investment was strong and consistent for a decade in the 1990s, but contracted after the burst of the dot.com bubble at the turn of the millennium before recovering in recent years. Government fiscal stimulation can be clearly seen around this time. Since the early 1990s net exports have played a negligible role in US economic growth, if not being a drag on the economy. Like the US, economic growth in the EU15 is largely determined by its household consumption and investment. Net exports have not been making a significant contribution to growth in recent years. Growth of government consumption has been steady throughout the period, but efforts in restraint during the 1990s can clearly be seen before growth picked up again in the 2000s.

19 It appears that some Asian countries, for example the ROC, Hong Kong, Japan and Malaysia, also suffered adversely in 2001 following the burst of the dot.com bubble.

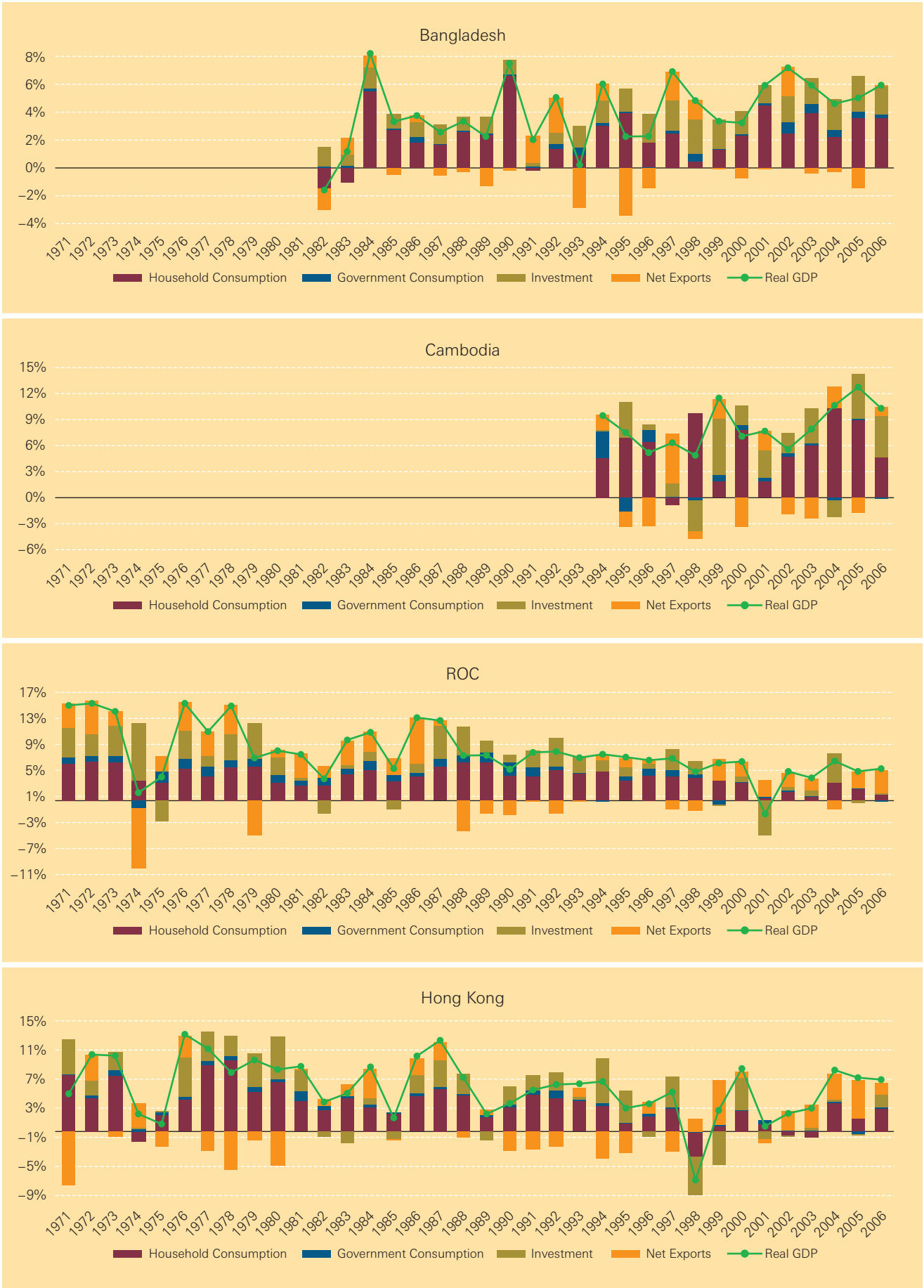
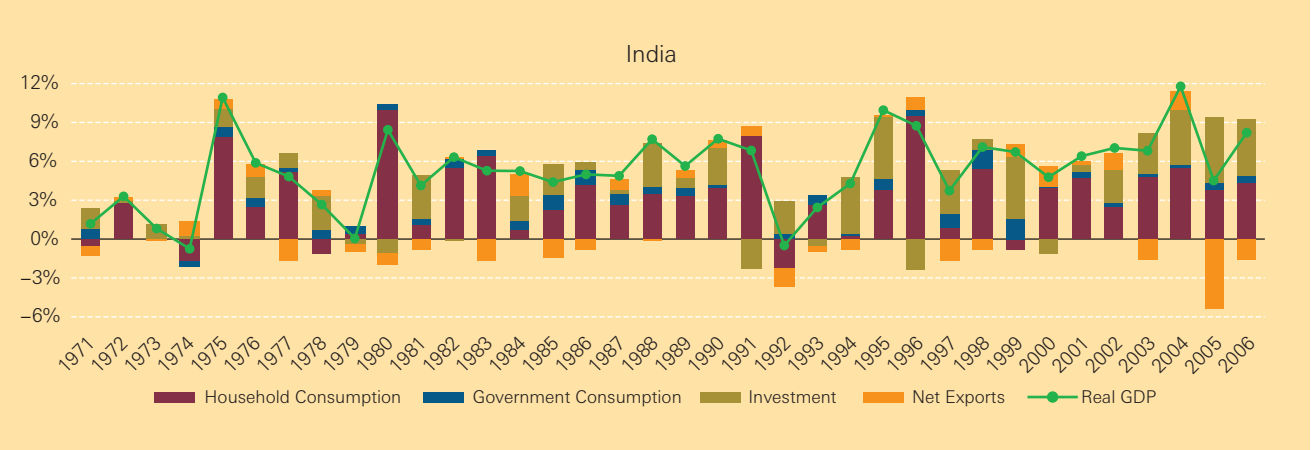
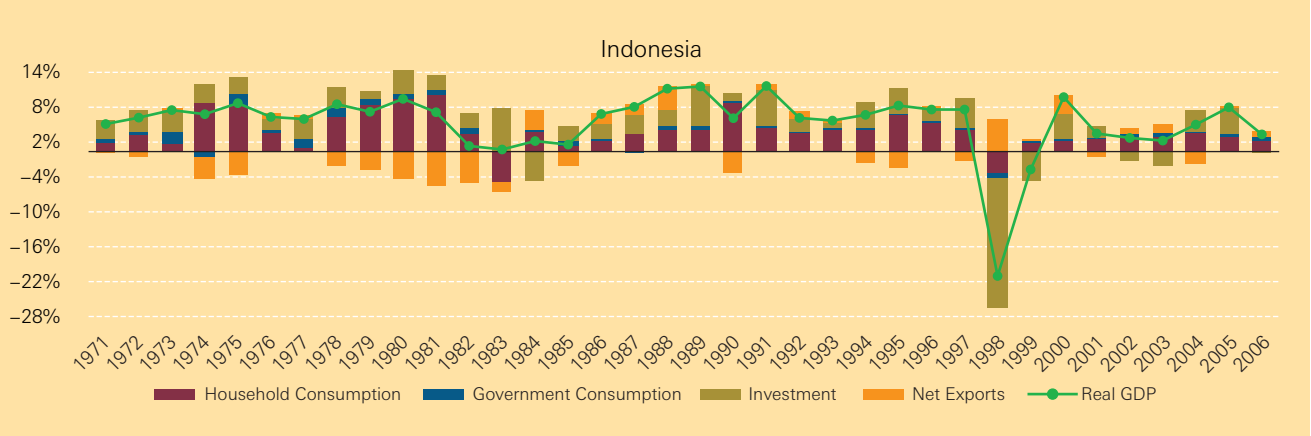


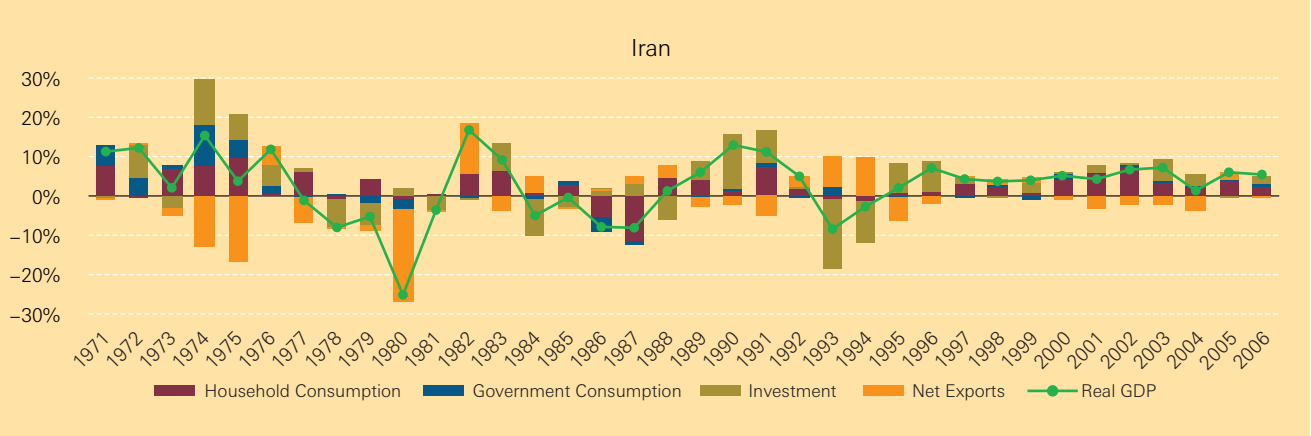
Figure 16: Final Demand Decomposition of Real GDP, 1970–2006

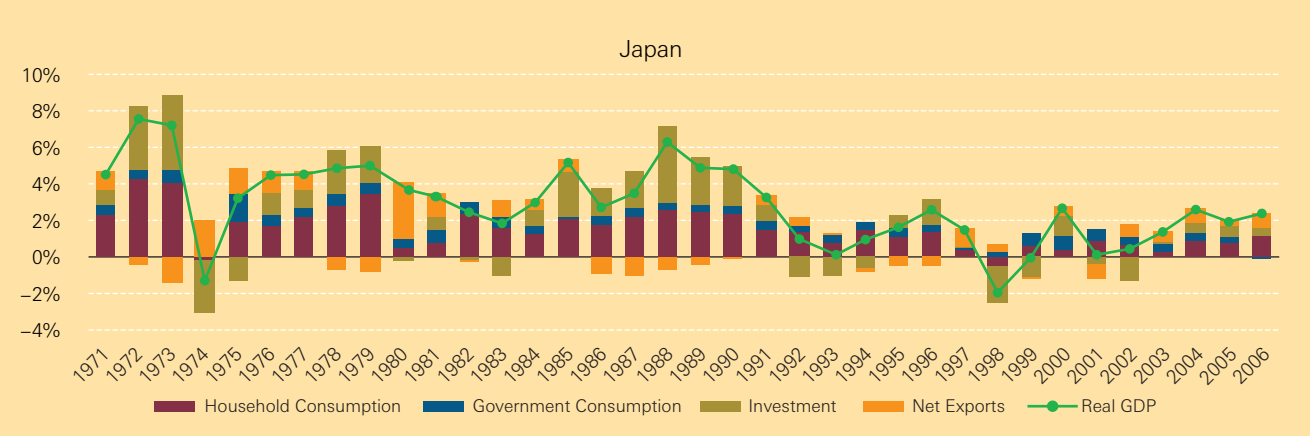
(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)



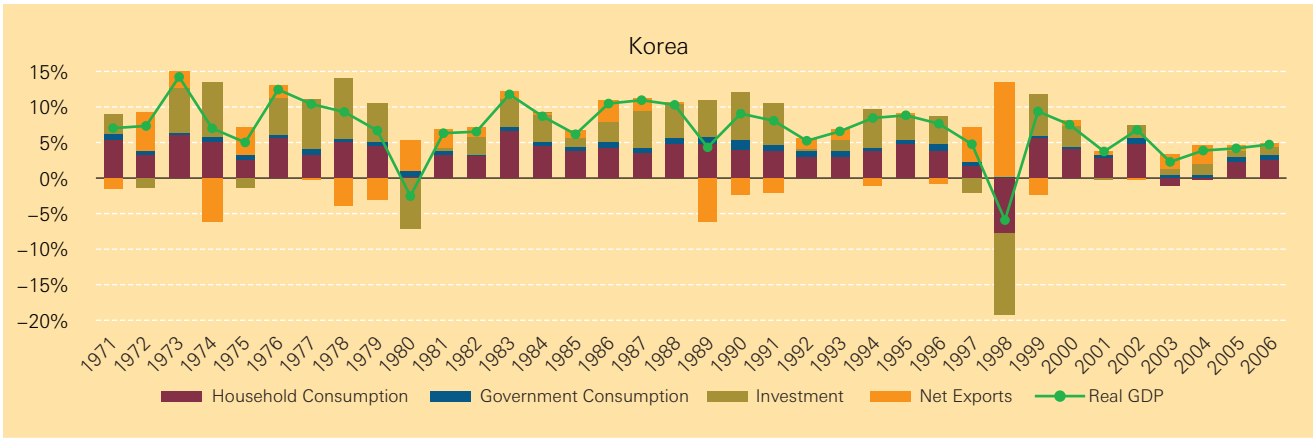


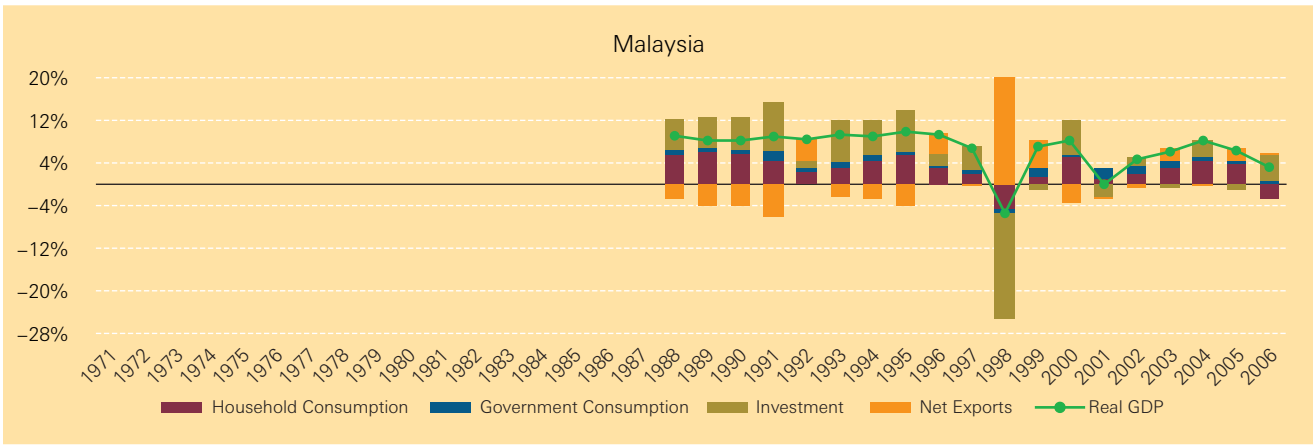


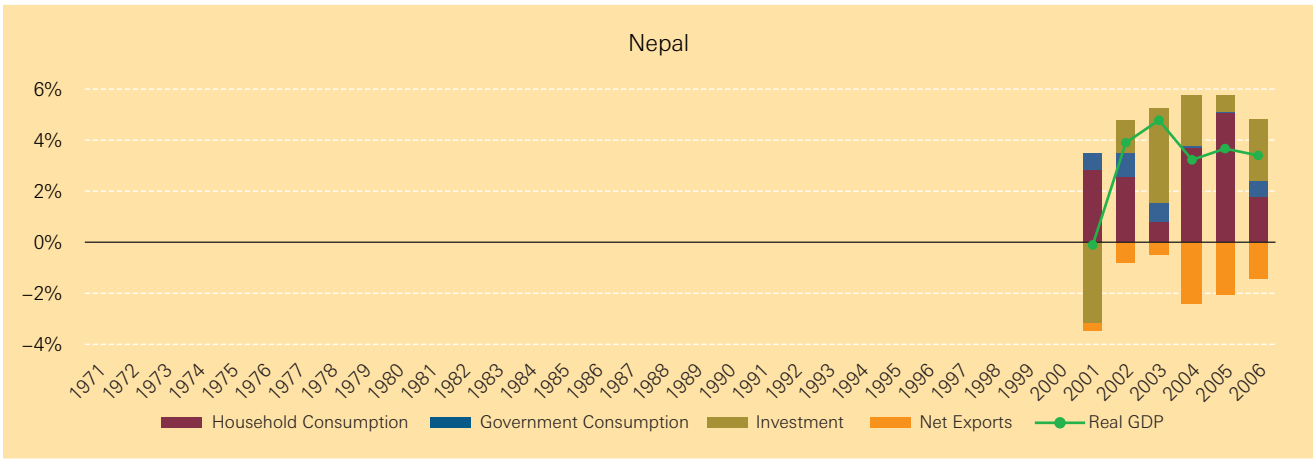


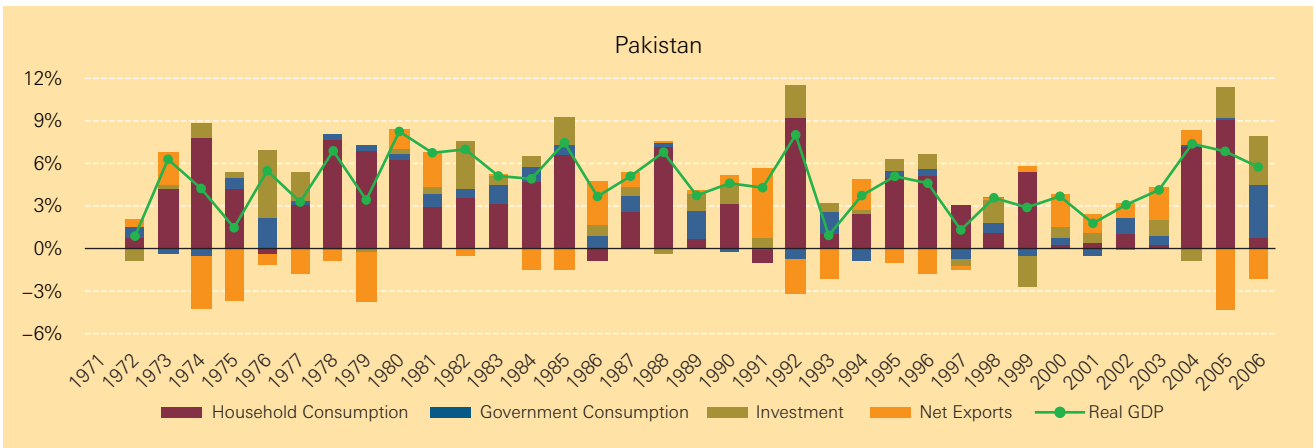
(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)



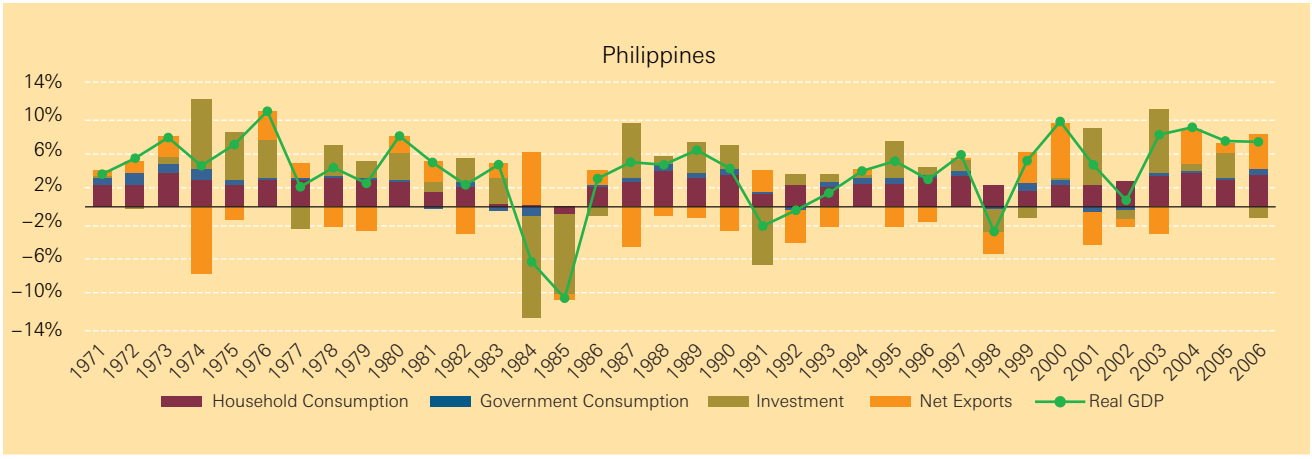


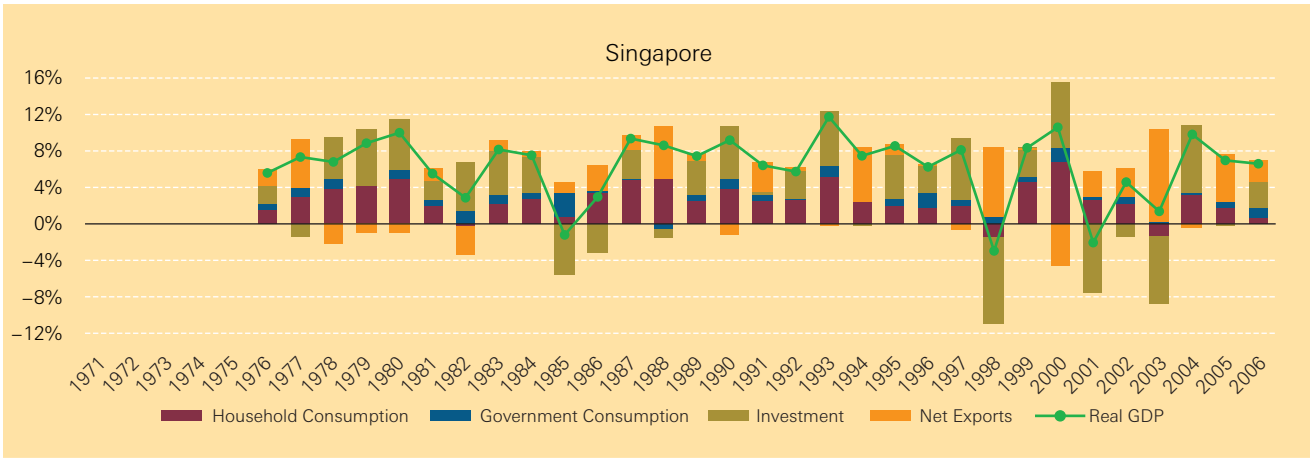


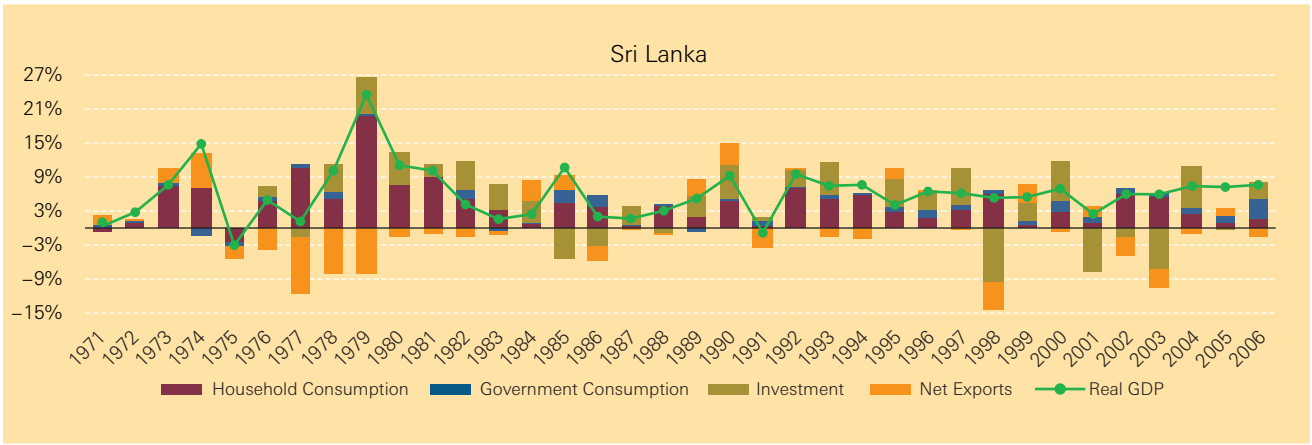


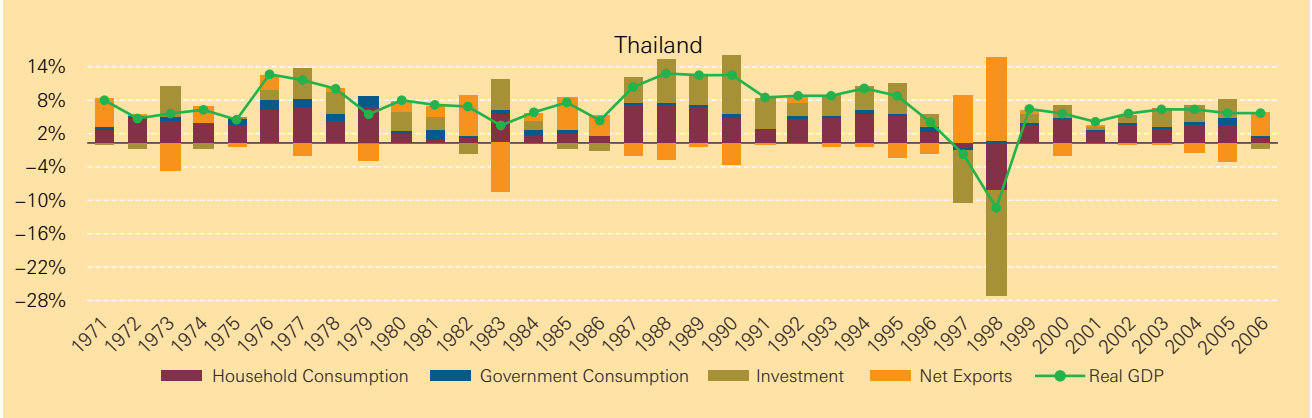
(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)



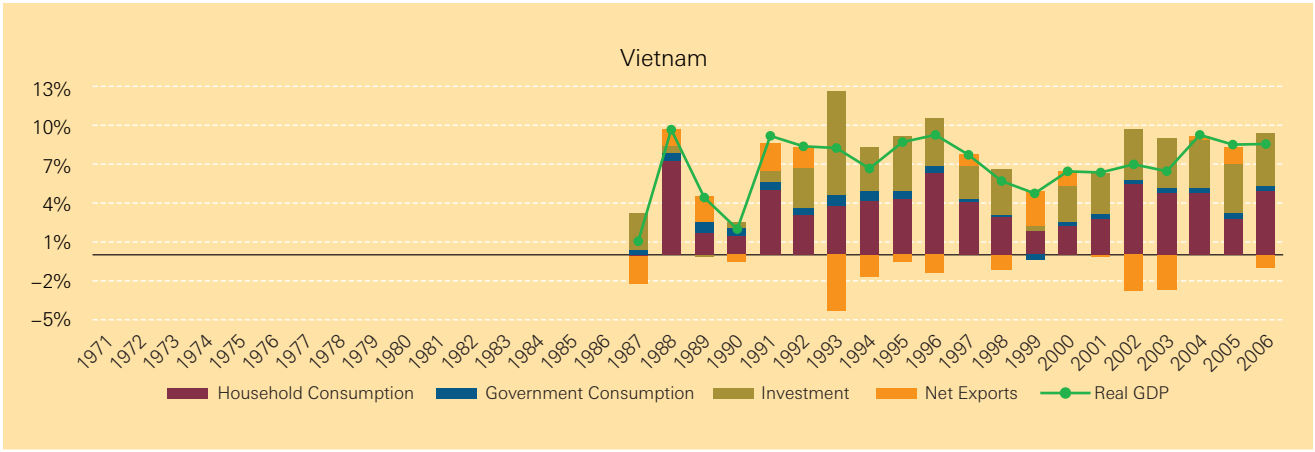


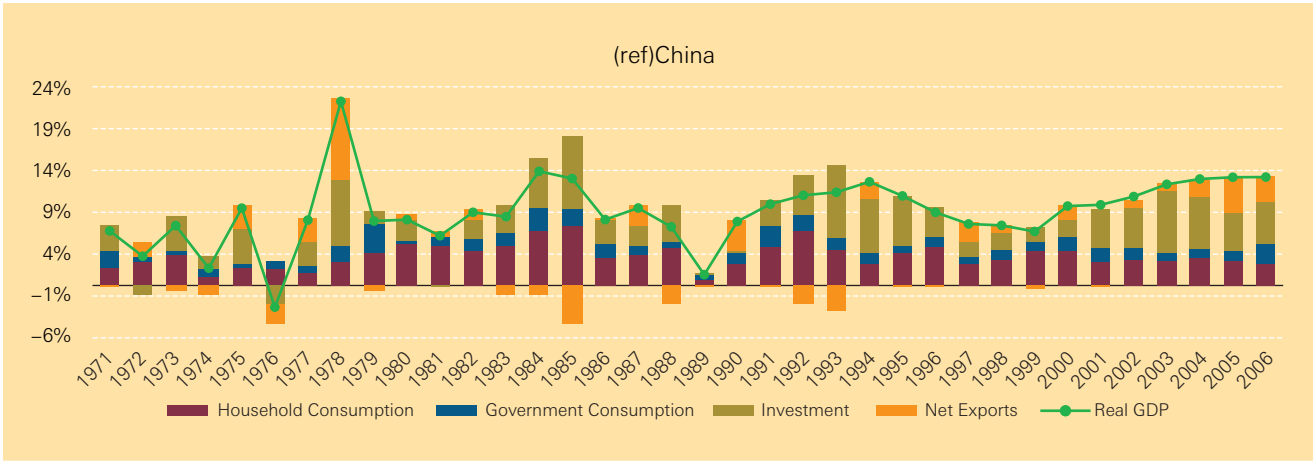


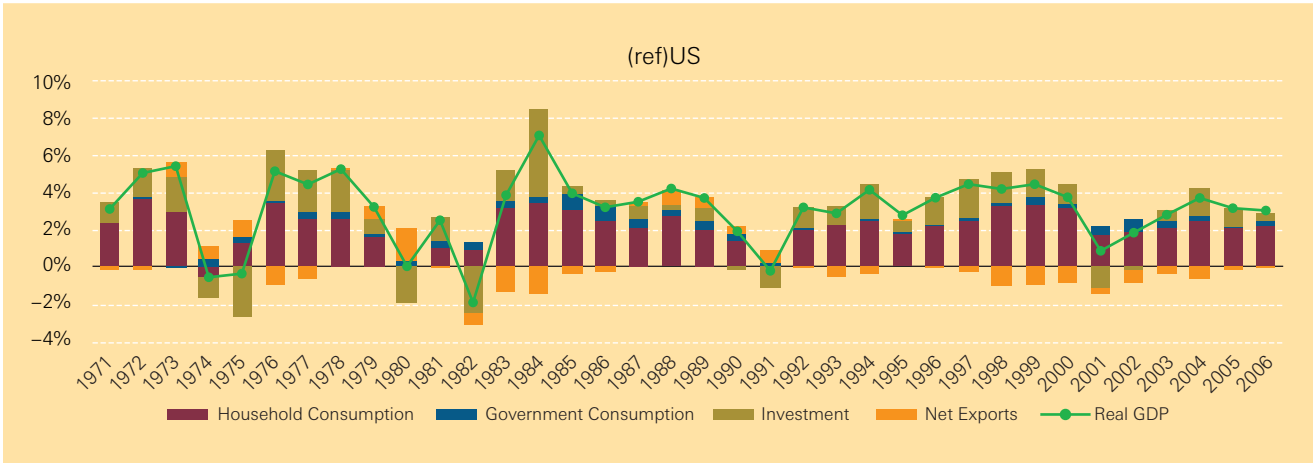


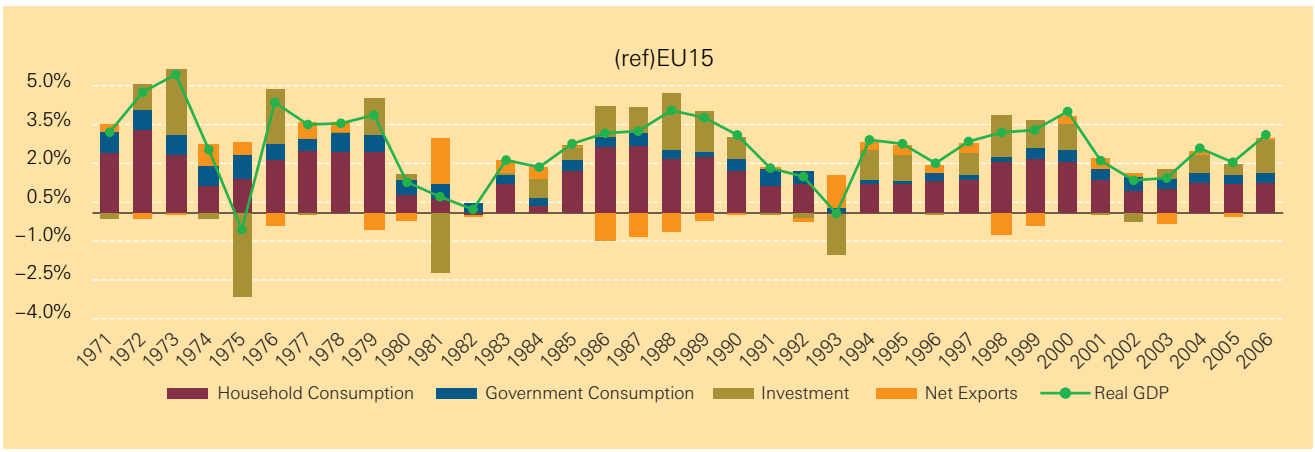
(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)









5. Real Income and Terms of Trade

The standard GDP concept does not adequately measure welfare, as discussed in Box 4. Among the shortcomings is its neglect of the terms-of-trade effect. Diewert and Morrison (1986) and Kohli (2004) point out that an improvement in the terms of trade (i.e. the relative prices of a country's exports to imports) unambiguously raises real income and welfare. In many ways a favorable change in the terms of trade is synonymous to technological progress, as it makes it possible to get more for less. That is, for a given trade-balance position, the country can either import more for what it exports, or export less for what it imports.

By focusing on production *per se*, the real GDP concept does not capture this beneficial effect of the improvement in the terms of trade. Kohli (ibid.) explains this point: "if real GDP is measured by a Laspeyres quantity index, as it is still the case in most countries, an improvement in the terms of trade will actually lead to a fall in real GDP." In contrast, real income focuses on an economy's consumption possibilities, and in turn captures the impact of a change in the relative price of exports to imports. Real income growth attributed to changes in the terms of trade can be significant when there are large fluctuations in import and export prices and the economy under concern is highly exposed to international trade, like a lot of the Asian economies (see Figure 10). In the current global financial storm, volatile exchange rates are observed. To the extent that import and export prices are partially determined by exchange rate movements, the distinction between real GDP and real income may well become more significant in this turbulent period.

The distinction between real income and real GDP lies in the differences between corresponding deflators. Real GDP is calculated from a GDP deflator aggregating prices of household consumption, government consumption, investment, exports and imports,[20] while real income is calculated from the prices of domestic expenditure, consisting of household consumption, government consumption and investment. Therefore real income can be considered as how much domestic expenditure can be purchased with the current income flow.[21] As such, real income captures the purchasing power of the income flow. Applying the method proposed by Diewert and Morrison (1986), the annual growth rate of *real income* can be fully attributed to two components: *annual growth rate of real GDP*, and real income growth attributed to changes in prices of exports and imports.[22] The second component is called the *trading gain* by some authors (Kohli, 2006). This term is adopted in this report.

Figure 17 shows this decomposition of real income for the Asian countries, along with the US and EU15.[23] Trading gain can be positive or negative, depending on the direction of change in the terms of trade. Its impact is modest for many countries, and is less than 2 per cent for most of the time. However, for Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand, trading gain is relatively more significant. In 1974, as a consequence of the first oil price shock, the improvement in the terms of trade raised the real income of Iran by 35 per cent – the biggest impact for the entire period across this country group.

Table 7 lists annual average growth rates of real income, real GDP and trading gain for the periods 1970–2006, 1995–2000 and 2000–2006. The general observation is that trading gain effect is small on average over a long period of time, but could be bigger over a shorter period.[24] Over the period 1970–2006, although the impact of trading gain is less than 1 per

20 The weight for import price changes is negative. Thus if import prices decrease, this tends to raise the GDP deflator.

21 This definition of real income is the same as Kohli (2004, 2006). An alternative definition is nominal GDP deflated by the price of household consumption; this is adopted by Diewert, Mizobuchi and Nomura (2005) and Diewert and Lawrence (2006).

22 Real income growth can be decomposed into two components as follows:

$$\underbrace{\ln(GDP^t/GDP^{t-1})-\ln(P_D^t/P_D^{t-1})}_{\text{Real Income Growth}}=\underbrace{\ln(GDP^t/GDP^{t-1})-(1/2)\Sigma_{i=1}(s_i^t+s_i^{t-1})\ln(P_i^t/P_i^{t-1})}_{\text{Real GDP Growth}}+$$

$$\underbrace{(1/2)(s_X^t+s_X^{t-1})\{\ln(P_X^t/P_X^{t-1})-\ln(P_D^t/P_D^{t-1})\}-(1/2)(s_M^t+s_M^{t-1})\{\ln(P_M^t/P_M^{t-1})-\ln(P_D^t/P_D^{t-1})\}}_{\text{Real Income Growth Attributed to Changes in the Terms of Trade (=Trading Gain)}}$$

where P_i^t is a period t price of good i and s_i^t is a period t expenditure share of good i. D is the domestic expenditure, X is the export and M is the import.

23 There are several studies on the decomposition of real income growth for other countries: Kohli (2004) for 26 OECD countries during 1980–1996, Kohli (2006) for Canada during 1981–2005 and Diewert and Lawrence (2006) for Australia during 1960–2004.

24 Negative and positive effects in shorter periods cancel each other out. In the end, the accumulated effect often becomes negligible.

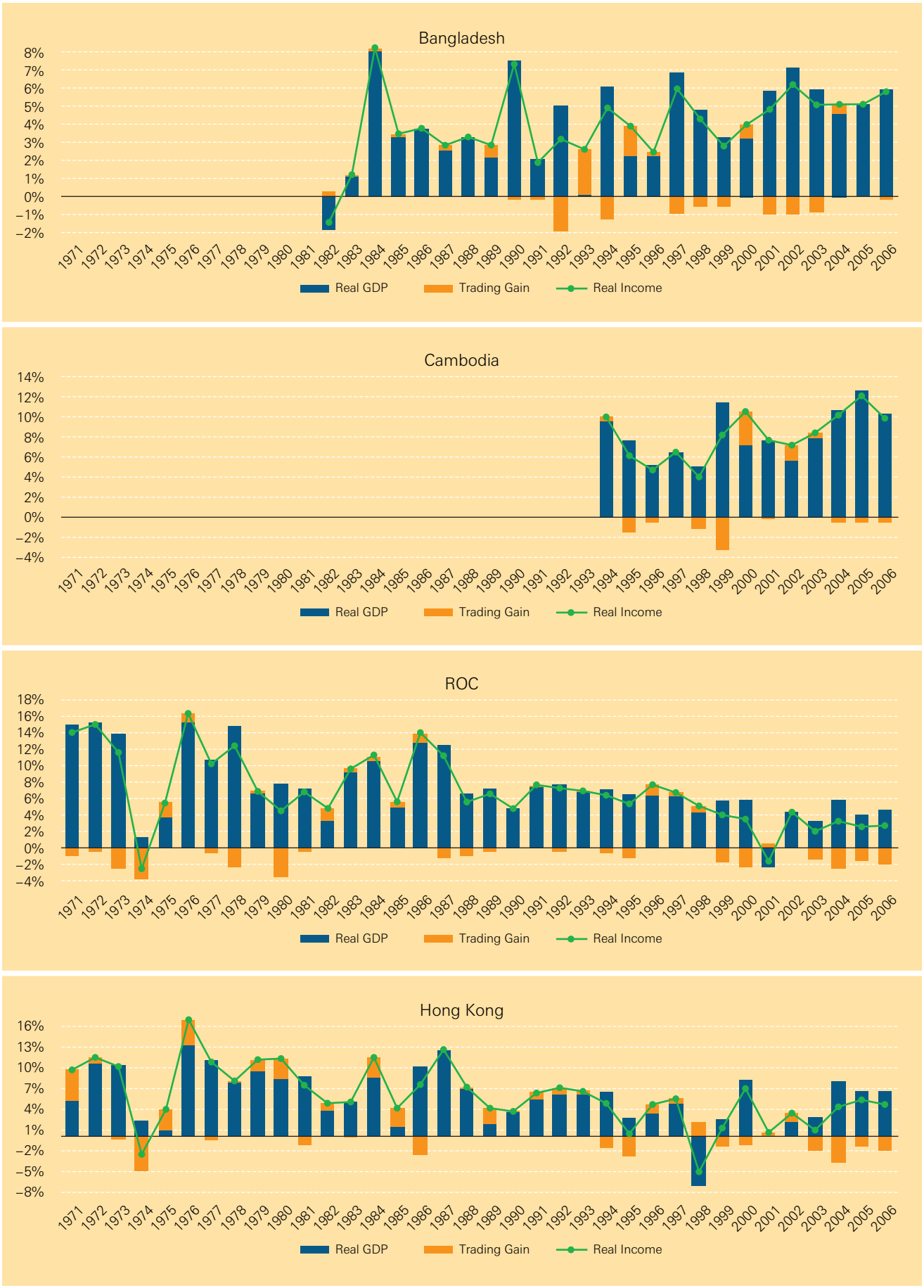
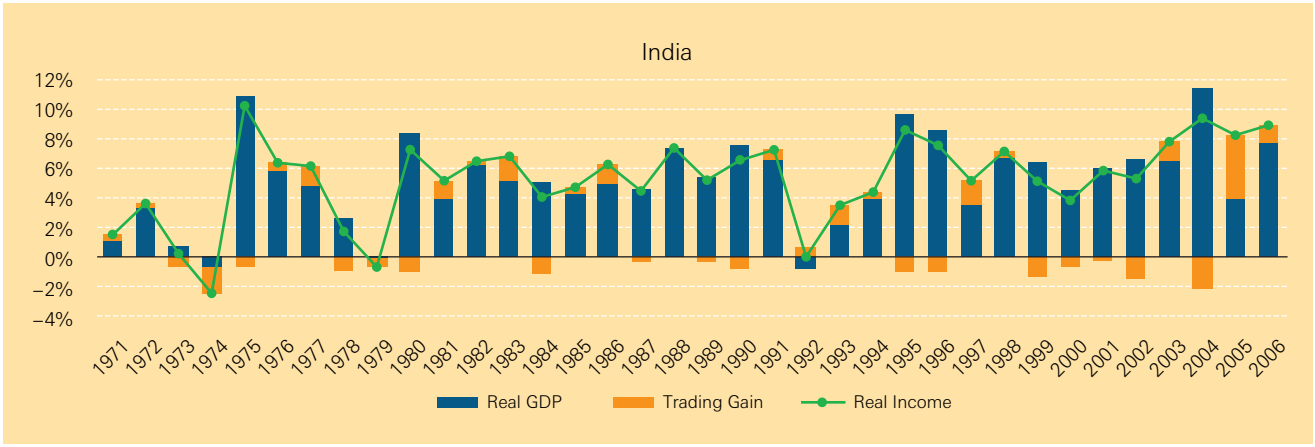
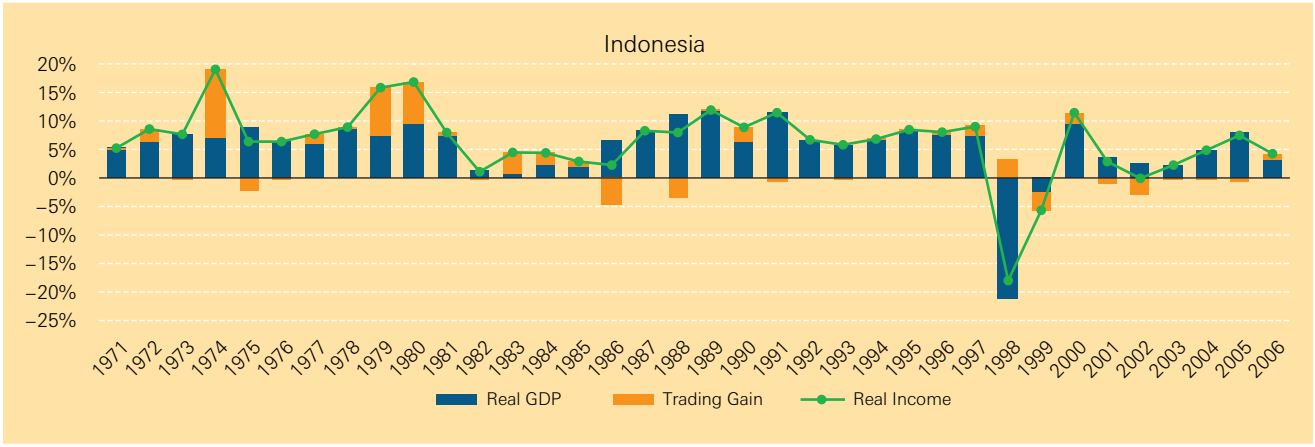


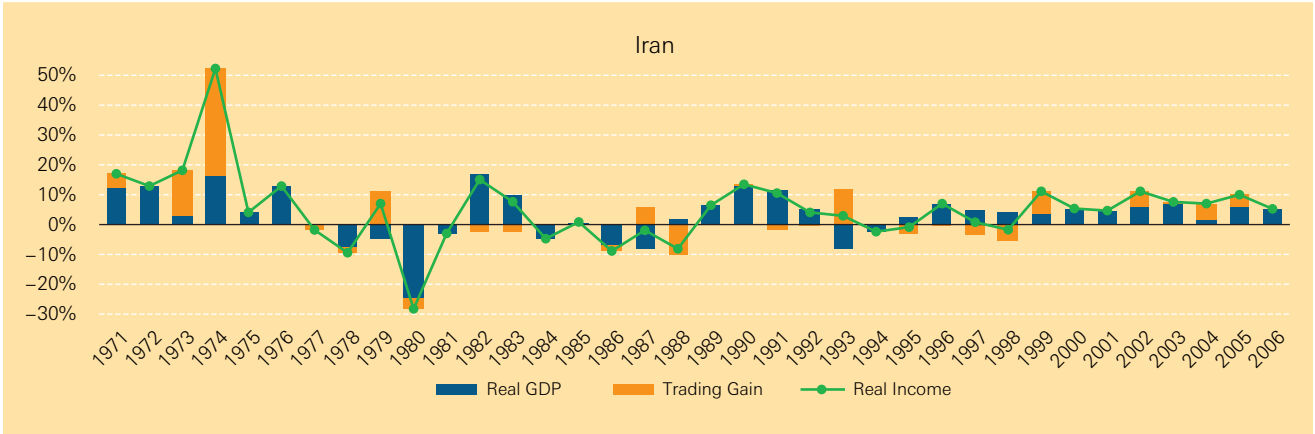
Figure 17: Sources of Real Income Growth, 1970–2006

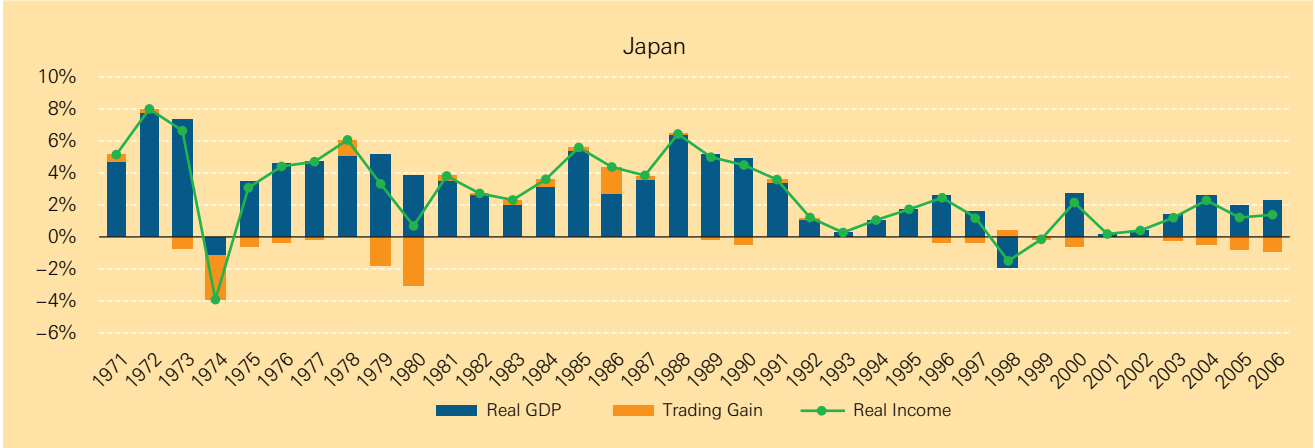
(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)



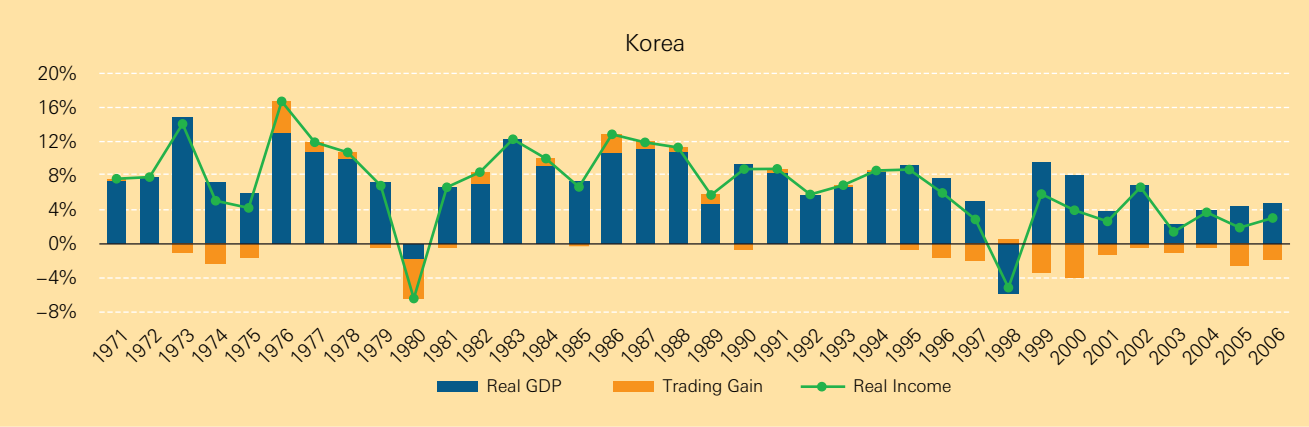


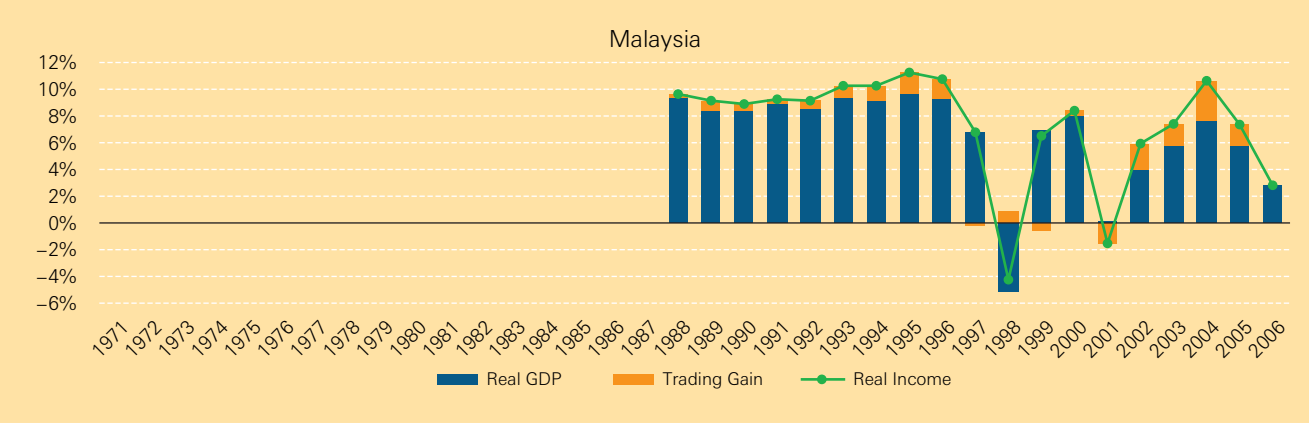


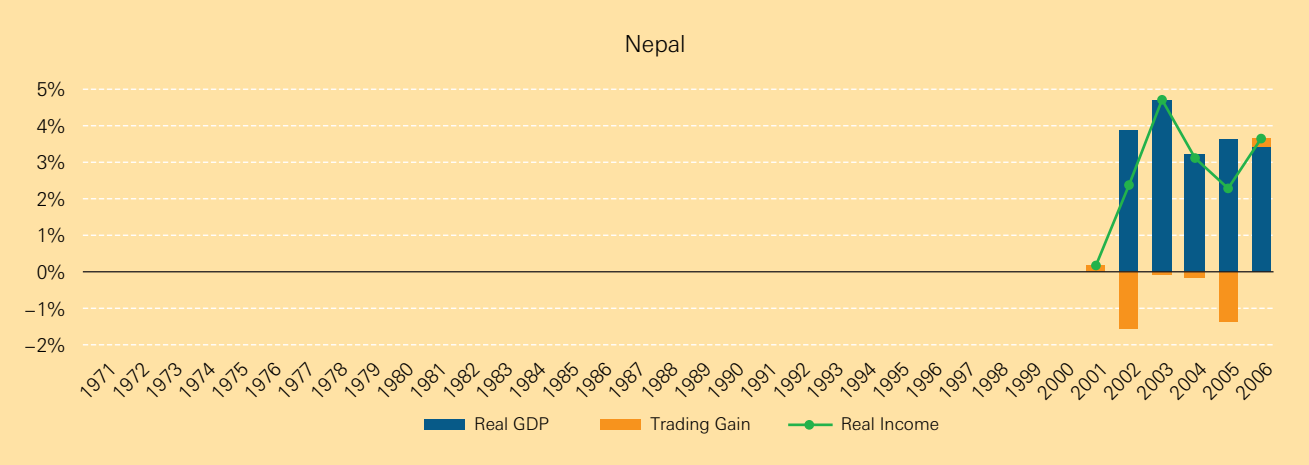


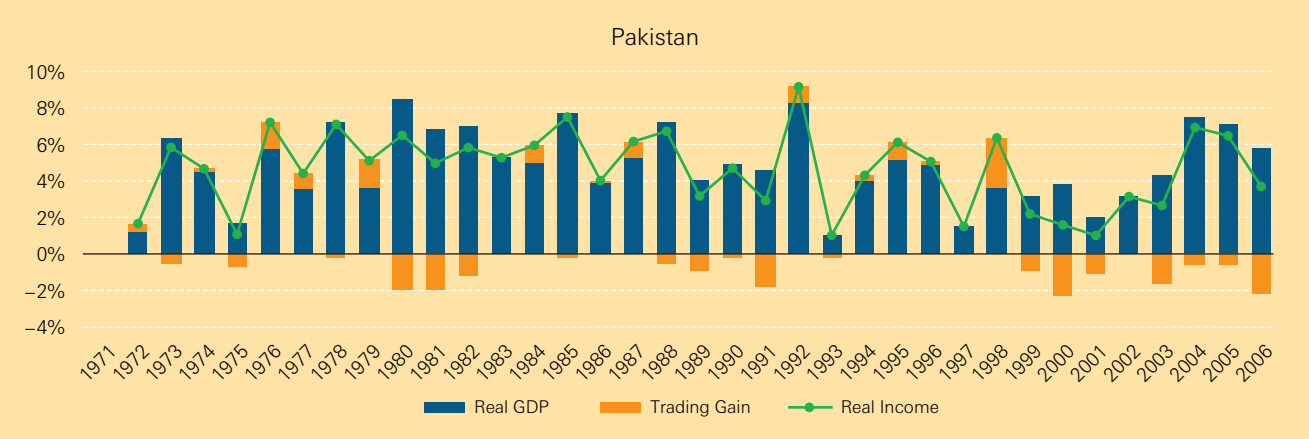
(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)



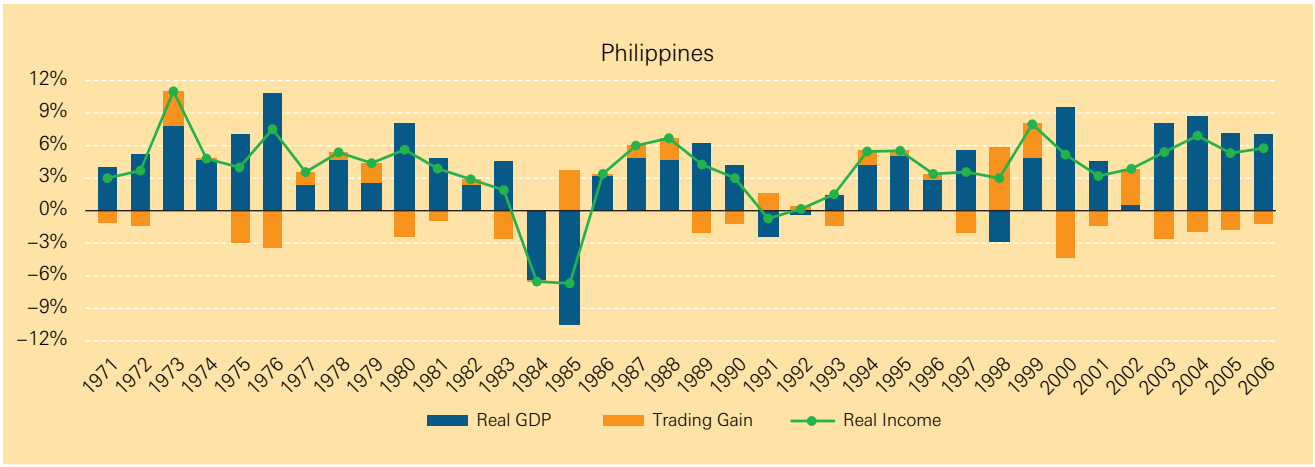


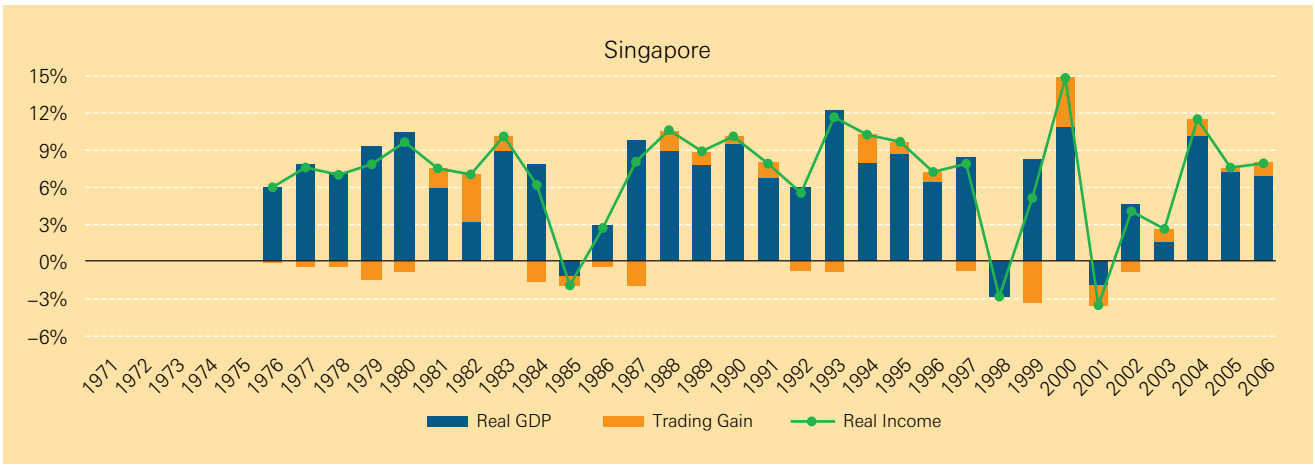


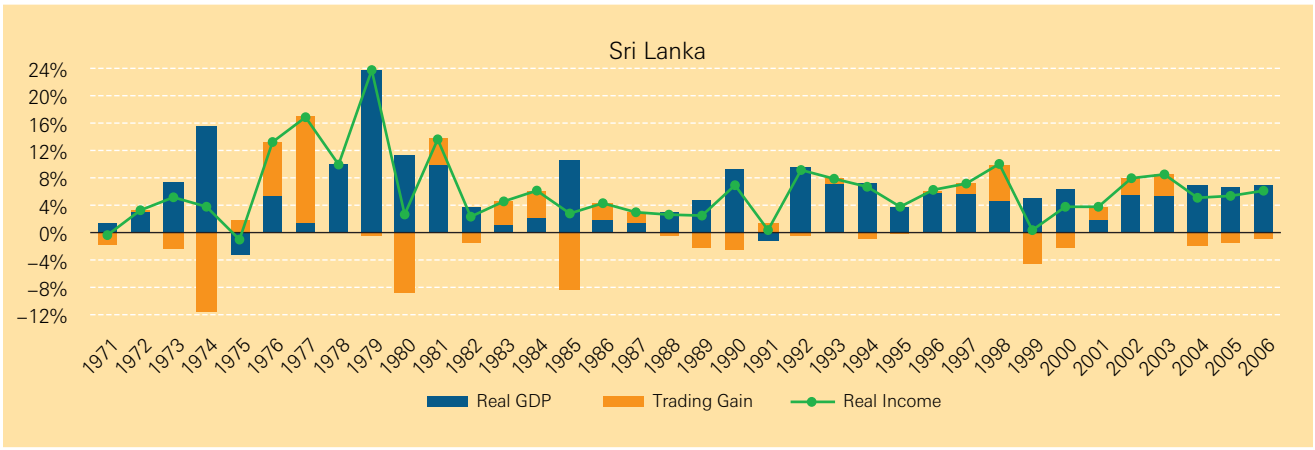


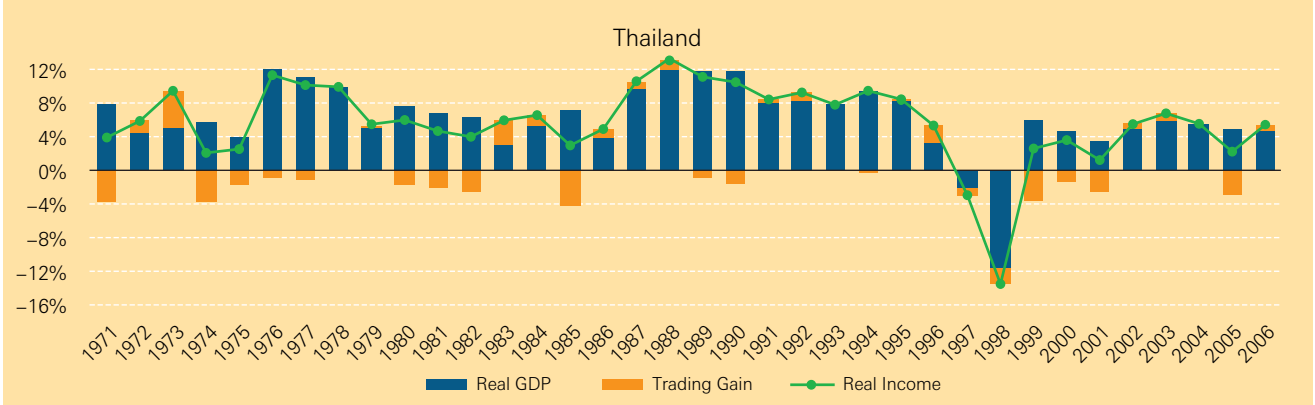
(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)



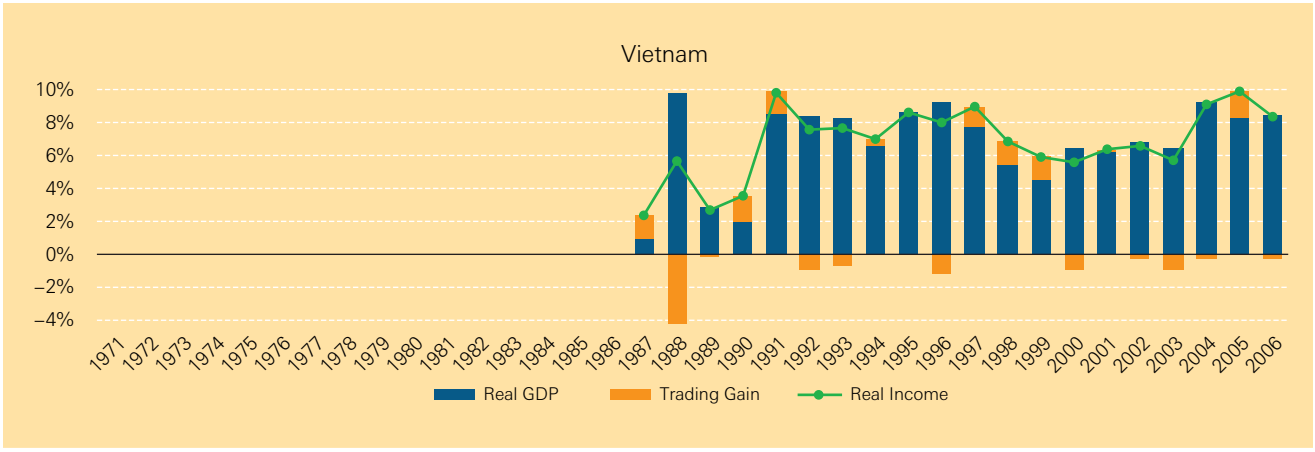


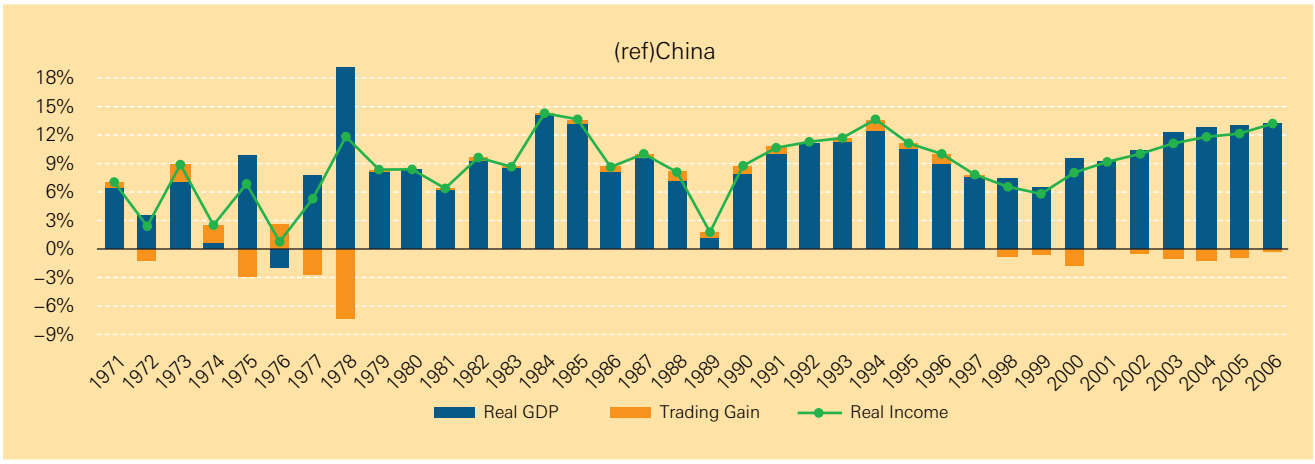


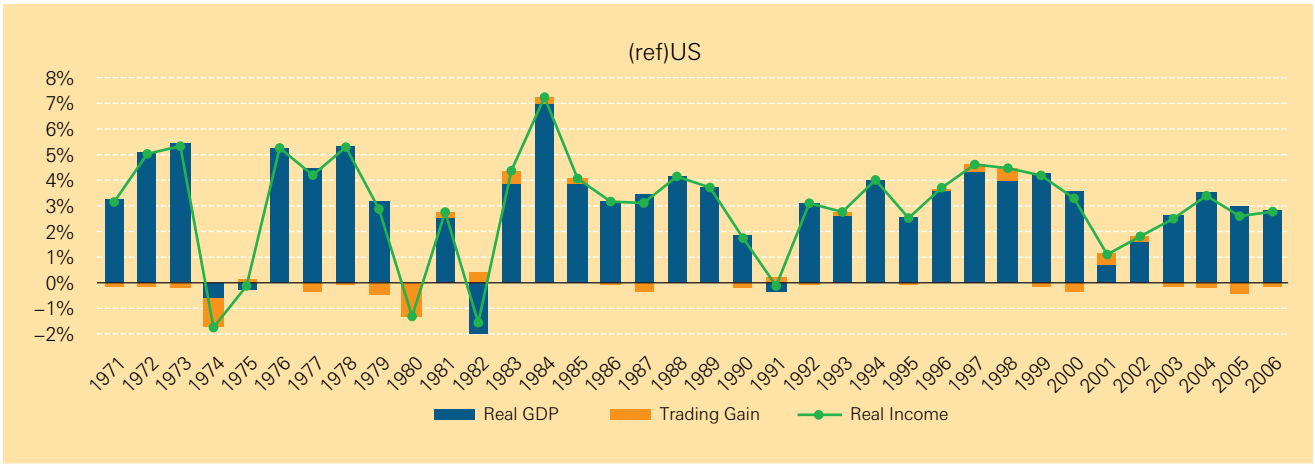


(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)







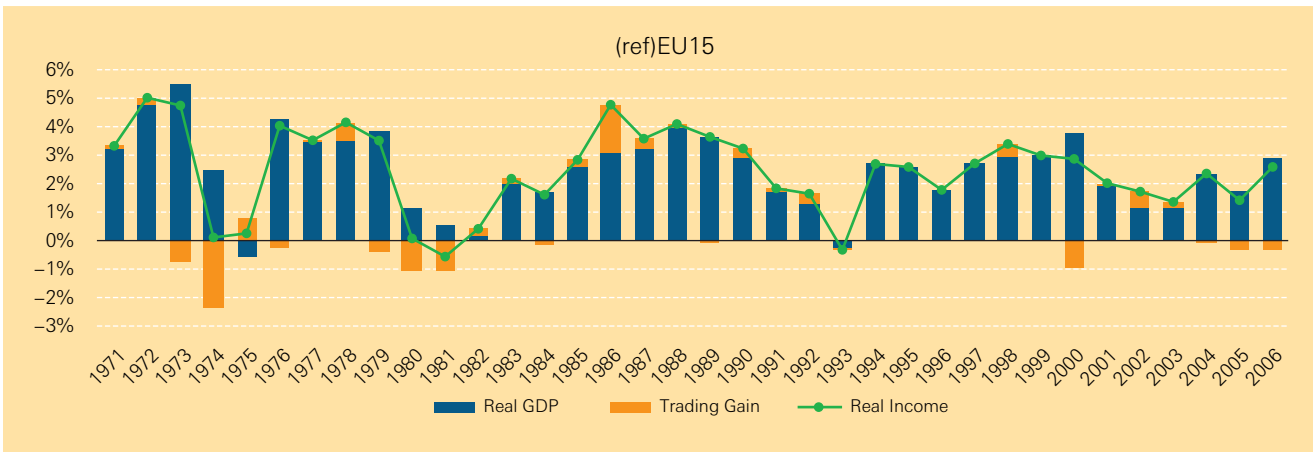


Table 7: Cross-country Comparisons of Growth Rate of Real Income, Real GDP and Terms of Trade, 1970–2006, 1995–2000 and 2000–2006

1970–2006				1995–2000				2000–2006			
	Real income	Real GDP	Trading gain		Real income	Real GDP	Trading gain		Real income	Real GDP	Trading gain
Cambodia	8.1	8.2	–0.2	Vietnam	7.1	6.7	0.4	Cambodia	9.2	9.1	0.0
Malaysia	7.3	6.5	0.8	Cambodia	6.7	7.0	–0.3	Vietnam	7.6	7.6	0.0
Singapore	7.1	6.7	0.4	Singapore	6.4	6.3	0.1	India	7.5	7.1	0.5
ROC	6.9	7.4	–0.6	India	5.7	5.9	–0.2	Iran	7.4	5.0	2.4
Vietnam	6.8	6.7	0.0	Malaysia	5.6	5.2	0.4	Sri Lanka	5.9	5.5	0.4
Korea	6.7	7.2	–0.5	ROC	5.4	5.7	–0.3	Malaysia	5.4	4.4	1.1
Indonesia	6.4	5.5	0.9	Sri Lanka	5.4	5.5	–0.1	Bangladesh	5.4	5.8	–0.4
Hong Kong	6.1	5.8	0.2	Philippines	4.6	4.0	0.6	Philippines	5.1	6.0	–0.9
Sri Lanka	5.9	5.8	0.1	Iran	4.3	4.7	–0.5	Singapore	5.0	4.7	0.2
Thailand	5.6	6.2	–0.5	Bangladesh	3.9	4.1	–0.2	Thailand	4.3	4.8	–0.6
India	5.2	5.1	0.1	Pakistan	3.3	3.4	0.0	Pakistan	3.9	4.9	–1.0
Iran	4.9	3.0	1.9	Hong Kong	2.8	2.5	0.3	Indonesia	3.5	4.2	–0.7
Pakistan	4.6	4.8	–0.2	Korea	2.7	4.9	–2.1	Hong Kong	3.3	4.5	–1.2
Bangladesh	4.0	4.0	0.0	Indonesia	1.1	0.2	0.8	Korea	3.1	4.3	–1.3
Philippines	3.8	3.9	–0.1	Japan	0.8	1.0	–0.2	Nepal	2.7	3.1	–0.5
Japan	2.7	3.0	–0.2	Thailand	–1.0	0.0	–1.1	ROC	2.2	3.3	–1.2
Nepal	2.7	3.1	–0.5					Japan	1.1	1.5	–0.4
(reference)				(reference)				(reference)			
China	8.7	8.9	–0.2	China	7.6	8.0	–0.4	China	11.1	11.8	–0.6
US	2.9	3.0	–0.1	US	4.0	4.0	0.1	US	2.3	2.4	–0.1
EU15	2.4	2.5	0.0	EU15	2.7	2.8	–0.1	EU15	1.9	1.9	0.0

Unit: Annual growth rate (percentage)
Note: Real GDP is calculated by the implicit Törnqvist quantity index. (The initial observation periods are different for some countries in the table for 1970–2006, due to data availability.)

cent except for Iran, its contribution to real income growth can still be significant for some countries, with real GDP growth underestimating real income growth by 10 per cent and 14 per cent in Malaysia and Indonesia, for example. In Iran, real income growth was 62 per cent higher than its real GDP growth. Conversely, the negative impact from trading gain pulled down real income growth in Nepal, which was only 85 per cent of its real GDP growth.[25]

The impact of trading gain can have a larger impact over shorter periods. The time period 1995–2000 includes the impact of the Asian financial crisis. For Thailand, the relative trading gain effect more than outweighed the small positive real GDP growth (of 0.02 per cent), giving rise to a marginal fall in real income of 1.02 per cent. In Korea negative trading gain also shaved 44 per cent off real GDP growth of 4.9 per cent, giving a real income growth of 2.7 per cent. Over the more recent period of 2000–2006, trading gain in Iran and Malaysia was positive, giving rise to real income growth which was 48 per cent and 24.4 per cent higher than real GDP growth respectively. In some countries trading gain effect was unfavorable, resulting in real income growing slower than real GDP – for example by 35 per cent in the ROC, 29 per cent in Korea and Hong Kong and 28 per cent in Japan.

Trading gain has been negative on average in China for all the periods shown in Table 7. Growth in China was the fastest, independent of which measure was used, during the period 1970–2006 and also for 1995–2000. However, for the recent period of 2000–2006, China fell behind Iran and Cambodia in real income growth because of the trading gain effects.

Kohli (2006) further decomposes trading gain into the *terms-of-trade effect* and the *real exchange rate effect*.[26] The terms-of-trade effect is the part of real income growth attributed to the change in the relative price

25 According to Kohli's (2004) study on real income of 26 OECD countries during 1980–1996, trading gain on average over the entire period varies across countries, from the smallest effect of −0.8 per cent (−30.9 per cent of real income growth) per year in Norway to the largest of 0.63 per cent (29.4 per cent of real income growth) per year in Switzerland.

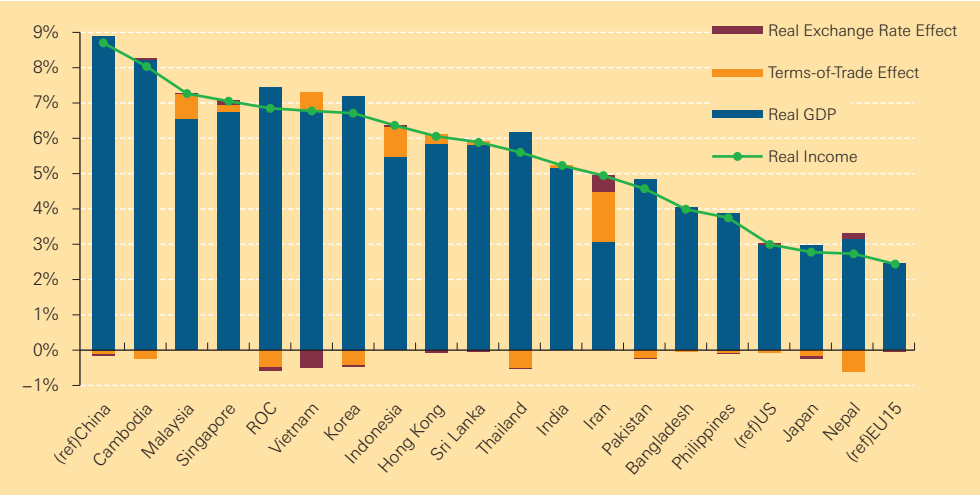


Figure 18: Decomposition of Average Annual Growth of Real Income, 1970–2006

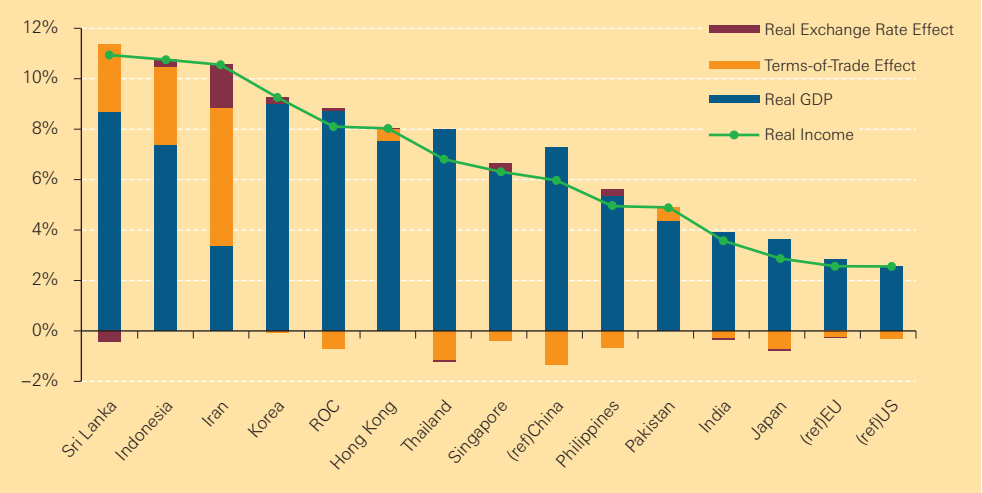


Figure 19: Decomposition of Average Annual Growth of Real Income, 1973–1979

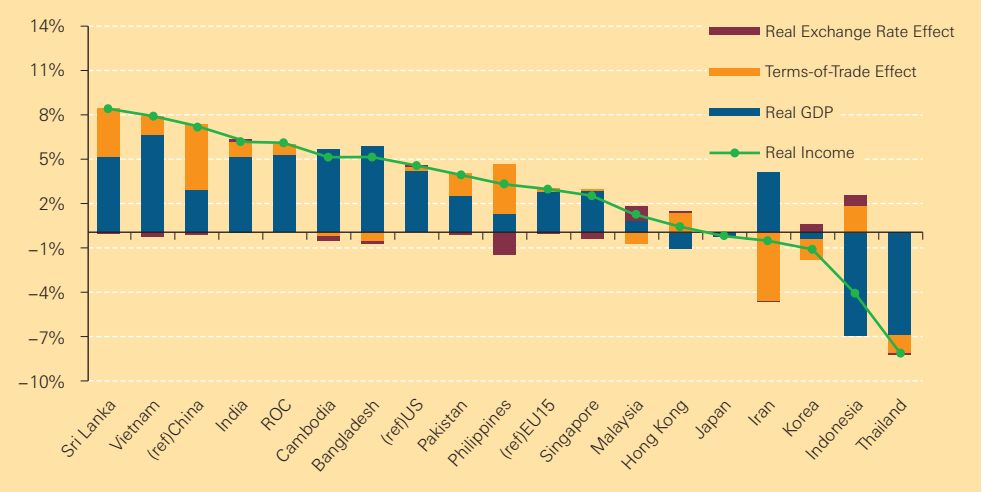


Figure 20: Decomposition of Average Annual Growth of Real Income, 1996–1998

between exports and imports, whereas the real exchange rate effect refers to the part of real income growth attributed to changes in the relative price of traded goods and domestically consumed goods. By applying this result, real income growth can be decomposed into real GDP growth, terms-of-trade effect and real exchange rate effect. Figure 18 applies this decomposition to the Asian countries for the period 1970–2006, and shows that the real exchange rate effect is generally much smaller than the terms-of-trade effect. The sign of the two effects is the same for most countries; Vietnam and Nepal are the exceptions.

Figures 19 and 20 show the decomposition of average annual real income growth, covering two periods of major economic shocks faced by the Asian economies: during 1973–1978, which includes the two oil price hikes in 1974 and 1978, and 1996–1998 to capture the impact of the Asian financial crisis. High oil prices improved the terms of trade for oil-exporting countries, such as Iran and Indonesia, and worsened the terms of trade for oil-importing countries (Figure 19). Both the terms-of-trade effect and real exchange rate effect were particularly pronounced in Iran. During the Asian financial crisis the real exchange rate effect was large relative to past experience, especially in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Korea (Figure 20).[27]

26 Trading gain can be decomposed into two components as follows:

$$\underbrace{(1/2)(s_X^t+s_X^{t-1})\{\ln(P_X^t/P_X^{t-1})-\ln(P_D^t/P_D^{t-1})\}}_{\text{Real Income Growth Attributed to Changes in the Terms of Trade (=Trading Gain)}}-\underbrace{(1/2)(s_M^t+s_M^{t-1})\{\ln(P_M^t/P_M^{t-1})-\ln(P_D^t/P_D^{t-1})\}}_{}=$$

$$\underbrace{(1/4)(s_X^t+s_X^{t-1}+s_M^t+s_M^{t-1})\{\ln(P_X^t/P_X^{t-1})-\ln(P_M^t/P_M^{t-1})\}}_{\text{Terms of Trade Effect}}+$$

$$\underbrace{(1/2)(s_X^t+s_X^{t-1}-s_M^t-s_M^{t-1})\{(1/2)\ln(P_X^t/P_X^{t-1})+(1/2)\ln(P_M^t/P_M^{t-1})-\ln(P_D^t/P_D^{t-1})\}}_{\text{Real Exchange Rate Effect}}.$$

27 Kohli (2006) calculated trading gain, the terms-of-trade effect and real exchange rate effect of Canada during 1982–2005. Average annual trading gain over the entire period is very small, at 0.1 per cent. This is small by the standard of Asian economies. However, trading gain became significant, especially for the three years of 2002–2005. Over these years the average trading gain is 1.6 per cent per year. This effect is decomposed into a terms-of-trade effect of 1.4 per cent and real exchange rate effect of −0.1 per cent.

6. Productivity Performance

Labor utilization and labor productivity together determine per capita GDP (Section 3.2). Labor utilization is defined as the number of workers relative to the population (termed the employment rate in this report), to ensure consistency with the definition of labor productivity (i.e. GDP per worker) that is measured in all APO member countries.[28] Increasing employment and improving labor productivity could present a policy trade-off in the short term, i.e. they cannot be achieved simultaneously. If the policy target is to increase employment, productivity may suffer in the short term as marginal and less-productive workers are recruited, bringing down the average productivity performance. The huge labor productivity gap between Asia and the US we observe in this chapter should therefore be considered in the context of the generally high employment rate in Asia.

6.1 Labor Utilization

Figure 21 shows cross-country comparisons of employment rates. This is the only indicator on which the average of Asia21 is comparable to the US. China leads the Asian group with an employment rate of 0.58, which was 20.7 per cent and 36.1 per cent higher than the US and EU15 respectively in 2006. Six other economies also had employment rates above that of the US: Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam and marginally Japan and Hong Kong.

Figure 22 charts Asian countries' employment rates relative to that of the US under the same groupings used in Table 5 in Section 3.2. It is clear that Group-C1 countries (Figure 22.1), which have the fastest catch-up speed in per capita GDP against the US, have also had the highest and rising relative employment rates among the Asian countries in the past three decades. The employment rate of China, Thailand and Hong Kong has always stayed above or similar to that of the US. By the end of the period only three out of the nine economies, namely the ROC, Indonesia and Korea, have employment rates below the US in this group; the remaining countries have overtaken the US. Group-C2 countries (Figure 22.2) have the second-highest relative employment rate as a group, with India and Malaysia hovering around 80 per cent of the US level. While Malaysia's employment rate has been relatively stable, India shows stronger employment growth in the 2000s. Lao PDR is close to the US employment rate, while Sri Lanka started a little lower at around 60 per cent, but is catching up with India and Malaysia in the more recent period.

Countries in Group-C3 have widespread relative employment rates, ranging from 60 per cent to just over 100 per cent of US rates in 2006 (Figure 22.3).

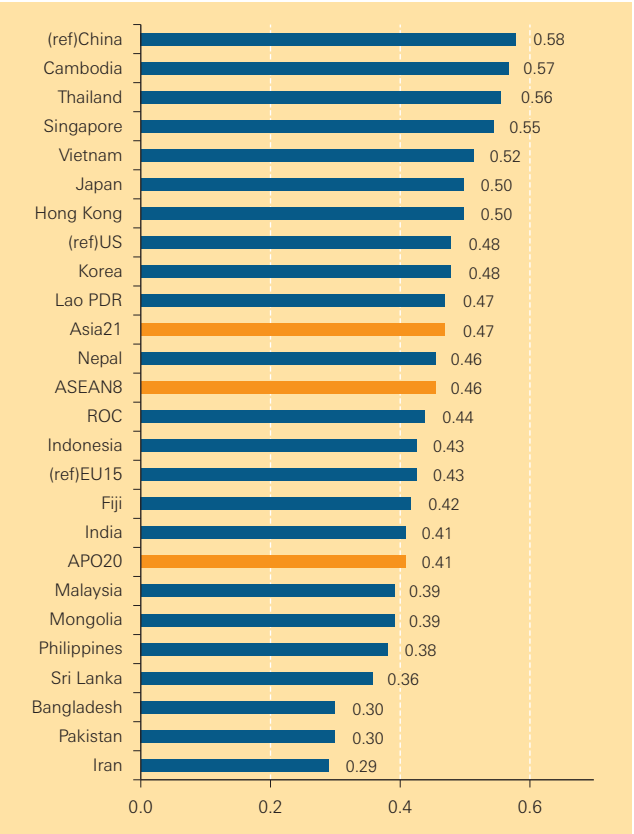


Figure 21: Cross-country Comparisons in Employment Rate, 2006

28 Labor utilization is defined as hours worked per person in the population, as in OECD (2008). Since data on hours worked are available for some selected countries, we use employment rate as labor utilization. In Section 6.2 we provide labor productivity measures based on hours worked for nine countries. Also, in order to compute total factor productivity in Section 6.3, hours worked data are used for three Asian countries.

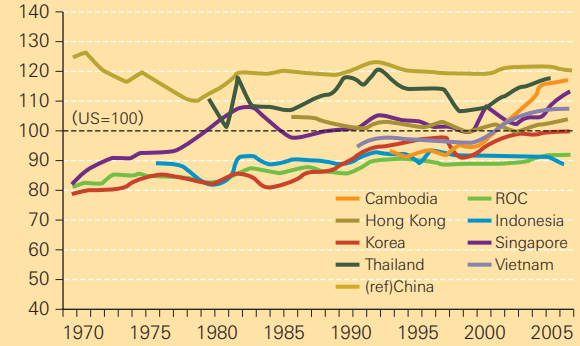


Figure 22.1: Group-C1 Countries

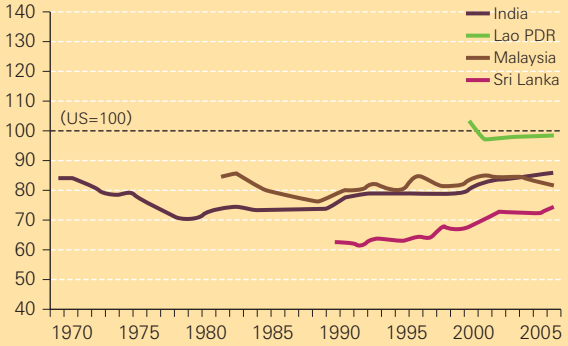


Figure 22.2: Group-C2 Countries

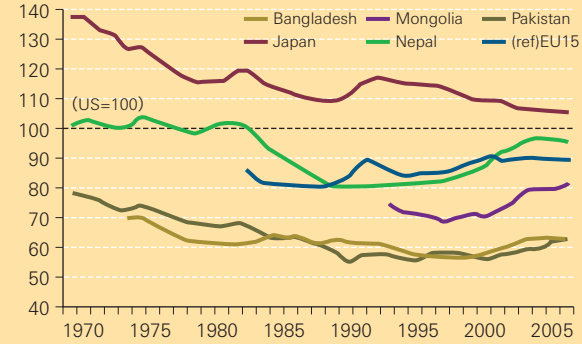


Figure 22.3: Group-C3 Countries

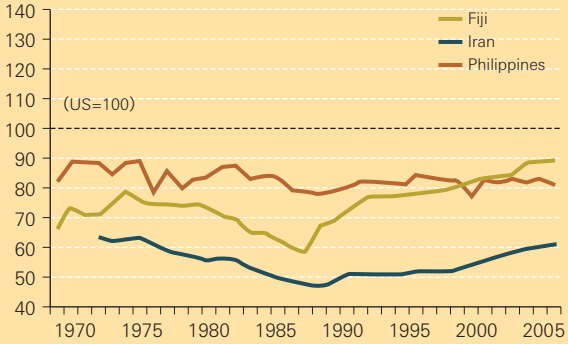


Figure 22.4: Group-C4 Countries

Figure 22: Employment Rates Relative to the US, 1970–2006

Three of the countries in Group-C3 have declining employment rates over a long period of time: Japan, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Japan is different from the other two, in that it was in the high-income group and had an employment rate nearly 40 per cent higher than the US at the start of the period. Both Bangladesh and Pakistan were in the lowest-income group and the weakness in employment (declining from 69.9 per cent (Bangladesh) and 78.9 per cent (Pakistan) of the US level in 1970 to around 60 per cent today) accounted for a sizeable share of the per capita GDP gap with the US (at 12.8 per cent and 16.1 per cent respectively – Figure 6). Both Mongolia and Nepal experienced a stronger employment trend in recent years, with Mongolia approaching 100 per cent and Nepal 80 per cent. The employment rate of the EU15 has been relatively stable at just under 90 per cent of the US level.

For Fiji and the Philippines in Group-C4, employment rates contributed only 6.2 per cent and 8.7 per cent to the per capita GDP gap against the US respectively (Figure 6). Figure 22 confirms that most of this negative catch-up rate in per capita GDP is explained by their labor productivity performance and not their employment rates, which were similar to the countries in Group-C2. Iran's employment reached its trough around the 1980s and is only gradually returning to its 1970s' level. In contrast to Fiji and the Philippines, the employment rate explained 34.9 per cent of Iran's per capita GDP gap with the US in 2006.

6.2 Labor Productivity

Labor productivity can be measured in a number of ways. The preferred measure is GDP per actual hour worked, which adjusts for different work patterns across countries and across time.[29] However, total actual hours worked can be constructed for only a

29 GDP is valued at basic prices in Sections 6.2 and 6.3, as opposed to GDP at market prices used in the previous chapters. For details see Box 7.

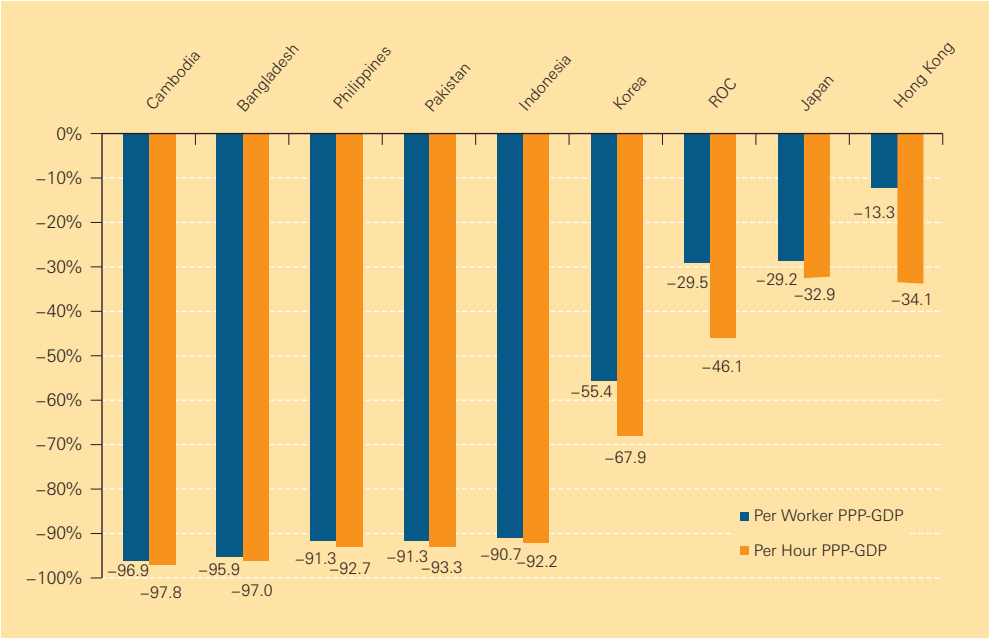


Figure 23: Labor Productivity Gap against the US by Per-worker GDP and Per-hour GDP

handful of countries studied. To include all countries, therefore, the standard labor productivity measure used in this report is in terms of GDP per worker, which tends to favor countries with longer working hours in the comparisons, other things being equal. To the extent that the high-performing Asian countries tend to work longer hours than the US on average, their labor productivity gaps presented in this report are probably conservative estimates.

Figure 23 shows how the productivity gap against the US varies depending on which measure of labor productivity is used. Total hours worked are constructed for nine countries, although the quality of the estimates may vary across countries. In Figure 23 there is little difference in the productivity gap between the two measures of labor productivity for five out of the nine countries presented, whereas they make a bigger difference for countries with high performance. The labor productivity gap against the US is wider on the GDP-per-hour measure by around 13–14 per cent for the ROC, Hong Kong, Japan and Korea, suggesting that they work longer hours than the US.

Figure 24 shows the cross-country comparisons of labor productivity (defined as GDP per worker from here) in 2006. On this measure, the US set the benchmark for other countries to emulate; but with a gap of 3.1 per cent the performance of the Asian group leader, Singapore, was not significantly different from that of the US. Hong Kong had a wider gap of 12.3 per cent against the US. Japan and the ROC took the third and fourth places among the Asian

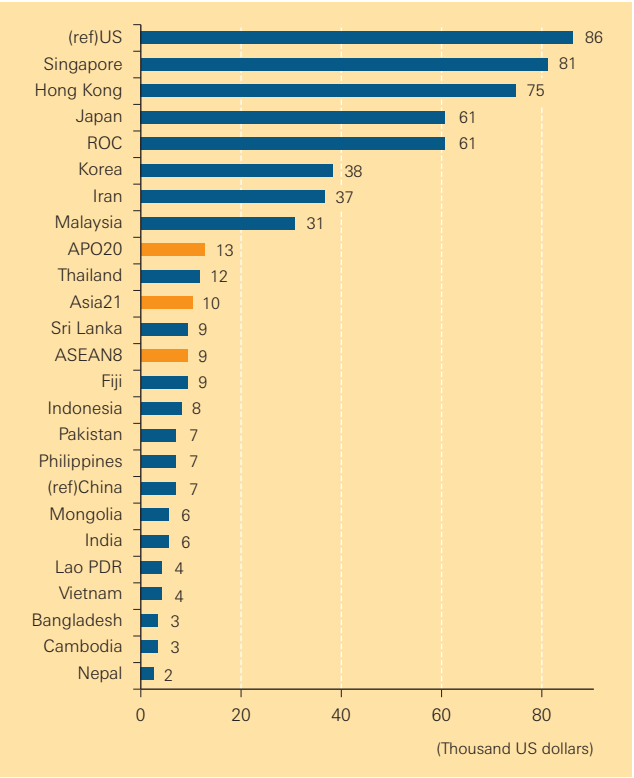


Figure 24: Labor Productivity, 2006

group, with a productivity level which was around 30 per cent below that of the US. Korea followed, with a gap of 47.6 per cent. Iran and Malaysia achieved productivity levels of 39.2 per cent and 33.9 per cent of the US level respectively. Thereafter the Asian group displayed a long tail of countries with labor

Table 8: Cross-country Comparisons of Labor Productivity Levels, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006

1995			2000			2005			2006		
Singapore	48,298	100.0%	Singapore	57,750	100.0%	Singapore	75,688	100.0%	Singapore	81,242	100.0%
Hong Kong	46,891	97.1%	Hong Kong	52,411	90.8%	Hong Kong	69,349	91.6%	Hong Kong	74,790	92.1%
Japan	41,531	86.0%	Japan	47,776	82.7%	Japan	58,284	77.0%	Japan	61,089	75.2%
ROC	32,649	67.6%	ROC	45,420	78.6%	ROC	56,987	75.3%	ROC	60,774	74.8%
Iran	24,837	51.4%	Korea	29,242	50.6%	Korea	36,003	47.6%	Korea	38,431	47.3%
Korea	23,436	48.5%	Iran	27,153	47.0%	Iran	34,125	45.1%	Iran	36,605	45.1%
Malaysia	19,670	40.7%	Malaysia	23,078	40.0%	Malaysia	28,851	38.1%	Malaysia	30,872	38.0%
Thailand	7,644	15.8%	Thailand	8,666	15.0%	Thailand	10,959	14.5%	Thailand	11,655	14.3%
Fiji	6,970	14.4%	Fiji	7,274	12.6%	Sri Lanka	8,730	11.5%	Sri Lanka	9,372	11.5%
Pakistan	6,209	12.9%	Sri Lanka	7,167	12.4%	Fiji	8,185	10.8%	Fiji	8,697	10.7%
Sri Lanka	5,784	12.0%	Philippines	5,854	10.1%	Indonesia	7,441	9.8%	Indonesia	8,005	9.9%
Indonesia	5,625	11.6%	Pakistan	5,846	10.1%	Philippines	7,094	9.4%	Pakistan	7,481	9.2%
Philippines	4,535	9.4%	Indonesia	5,468	9.5%	Pakistan	6,879	9.1%	Philippines	7,463	9.2%
Mongolia	3,834	7.9%	Mongolia	3,915	6.8%	Mongolia	5,287	7.0%	Mongolia	5,682	7.0%
India	2,839	5.9%	India	3,670	6.4%	India	5,129	6.8%	India	5,676	7.0%
Bangladesh	2,108	4.4%	Lao PDR	2,669	4.6%	Lao PDR	3,946	5.2%	Lao PDR	4,395	5.4%
Nepal	1,951	4.0%	Bangladesh	2,641	4.6%	Vietnam	3,300	4.4%	Vietnam	3,617	4.5%
Vietnam	1,753	3.6%	Vietnam	2,457	4.3%	Bangladesh	3,235	4.3%	Bangladesh	3,500	4.3%
Lao PDR	1,475	3.1%	Nepal	2,036	3.5%	Cambodia	2,391	3.2%	Cambodia	2,639	3.2%
Cambodia	1,421	2.9%	Cambodia	1,772	3.1%	Nepal	2,147	2.8%	Nepal	2,258	2.8%
(regrouped)			(regrouped)			(regrouped)			(regrouped)		
Asia21	5,780	12.0%	Asia21	6,919	12.0%	Asia21	9,161	12.1%	Asia21	10,042	12.4%
APO20	8,858	18.3%	APO20	9,881	17.1%	APO20	11,926	15.8%	APO20	12,710	15.6%
ASEAN8	5,905	12.2%	ASEAN8	6,641	11.5%	ASEAN8	8,576	11.3%	ASEAN8	9,212	11.3%
(reference)			(reference)			(reference)			(reference)		
China	2,494	5.2%	China	3,598	6.2%	China	5,851	7.7%	China	6,802	8.4%
US	55,922	115.8%	US	68,622	118.8%	US	82,841	109.5%	US	86,260	106.2%

Unit: US dollars at current basic prices per worker

productivity levels of less than 20 per cent that of the US, pulling down the average performance of the group to 15 per cent for the APO20 and 12.4 per cent for Asia21. Included in the long tail were China and India, with productivity levels that were 9.4 per cent and 6.4 per cent of the US level, respectively.

Table 8 presents cross-country comparisons of labor productivity levels in 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2006. In the past decade Asia as a group achieved little change in its labor productivity relative to that of the US, hovering around 12 per cent for Asia21 and 15–18 per cent for the APO20. Japan was the leader in Asia until 1991, when both Singapore and Hong Kong caught up and overtook it thereafter. In 1995 Singapore, the Asian leader, sustained a productivity gap of 13.6 per cent with the US, but by 2006 the gap was more than halved to 5.8 per cent. Hong Kong's productivity level relative to Singapore has been stable in the past decade, at around 91 per cent.

Comparing the new data for 2006 with 2005 shows that productivity was little changed between the two years, stressing the structural nature of productivity performance, which requires medium- to long-term effort to make statistically significant improvements. In the past decade the top eight countries did not lose their relative positions, although the productivity gap between Japan and the two Asian leaders has been widening while the ROC has been closing up on Japan. 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 signs of pulling ahead of India. China's relative performance moved up from 5.2 per cent to 8.4 per cent of the leader's level between 1995 and 2006, while India managed to move up from 5.9 per cent to 7 per cent over the same period. Not only has China been sustaining the rapid productivity growth in Asia in the past decade, but its growth accelerated to an average of 8.4 per cent a

Table 9: Cross-country Comparisons of Labor Productivity Growth, 1990–1995, 1995–2000 and 2000–2006

1990–1995		1995–2000		2000–2006	
Thailand	8.3	Lao PDR	10.0	Lao PDR	5.6
Indonesia	6.5	ROC	4.7	Vietnam	5.1
Malaysia	6.4	Vietnam	4.3	India	4.5
Vietnam	5.9	Korea	3.6	Cambodia	4.0
Singapore	5.5	Cambodia	3.5	Indonesia	3.8
ROC	5.1	India	3.1	Hong Kong	3.5
Korea	5.1	Bangladesh	2.8	Korea	3.0
Sri Lanka	4.1	Philippines	2.4	Thailand	2.8
Hong Kong	3.7	Singapore	2.0	Sri Lanka	2.6
Bangladesh	3.6	Mongolia	1.7	Singapore	2.5
Pakistan	2.4	Sri Lanka	1.7	Mongolia	2.5
India	2.1	Japan	1.4	ROC	2.3
Nepal	2.1	Malaysia	0.7	Bangladesh	2.3
Iran	1.9	Hong Kong	0.6	Iran	2.0
Japan	0.7	Iran	0.6	Japan	1.8
Fiji	–0.5	Nepal	0.4	Philippines	1.7
Philippines	–0.6	Pakistan	0.3	Malaysia	1.2
		Fiji	–0.2	Pakistan	1.2
		Thailand	–0.3	Fiji	0.6
		Indonesia	–1.5	Nepal	–0.6
(regrouped)		(regrouped)		(regrouped)	
Asia21	3.7	Asia21	2.5	Asia21	3.9
APO20	1.7	APO20	0.7	APO20	1.7
ASEAN8	5.1	ASEAN8	0.5	ASEAN8	2.9
(reference)		(reference)		(reference)	
China	10.6	China	7.1	China	8.4
US	1.4	US	2.4	US	1.3

Unit: Average annual growth rate (percentage)

year in 2000–2006 from 7.1 per cent a year in 1995–2000 (Table 9). This compares with India's 4.5 per cent and 3.1 per cent, and Singapore's 2.5 per cent and 2 per cent, over the same periods. In contrast, average annual productivity growth in the US slowed from 2.4 per cent between 1995 and 2000 to 1.3 per cent between 2000 and 2006, i.e. back to the growth rate of the early 1990s. Among the remaining countries, Indonesia's relative position worsened immediately after the Asian financial crisis; the performance of Nepal and Pakistan has also deteriorated during the periods compared. Looking at the productivity growth rates suggests that Indonesia bounced back strongly after the crisis, from an average of −1.5 per cent a year between 1995 and 2000 to 3.8 per cent between 2000 and 2006, whereas Nepal shifted from a mediocre average annual productivity growth of 0.4 per cent to −0.6 per cent between the two periods.

Figure 25 shows labor productivity level relative to the US (= 100) for the Asian countries. The same grouping as in Section 3.2, based on the speed of catch-up with the US in per capita GDP, is used here. Broadly speaking, countries that are catching up fast with the US in per capita GDP (Group-C1) are also fast in catching up in labor productivity (Figure 25.1). Similarly, countries with deteriorating relative per capita GDP (Group-C4) are also found to be deteriorating against the US in labor productivity (Figure 25.4).

In Figure 25.1 we see three subgroups in Group-C1 countries. The first is made up of Singapore and Hong Kong, which started at relatively high levels and have made most progress in closing the productivity gap with the US. The ROC and Korea make up the second group, and have also made much progress in catching up. However, because they started at a lower level than Singapore and Hong Kong, they

still have a sizeable gap of 30 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively, with the US. The third group is made up of China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam, all of which had productivity levels below 10 per cent of that of the US in 1970 or at the start of the first data series available. China shows signs of a strong and promising start in its catch-up process in the past decade, while the earlier progress made by Thailand and Indonesia appears to have been stalled by the Asian financial crisis of 1997–1998; these countries are slowly recovering the lost ground.

Figure 25.2 shows the performance of Group-C2 countries, which managed an annual catch-up rate of 0.5 per cent to under 2 per cent in per capita GDP against that of the US. Malaysia has the highest relative income as well as labor productivity in this group. During the period 1982–2006 its relative labor productivity improved from 23.7 per cent to 35.7 per cent against that of the US. Like Thailand and Indonesia, Malaysia's catch-up effort was frustrated by the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s, but its relative productivity level is approaching its previous peak of 35.6 per cent achieved in 1997. The relative productivity performance of the remaining three countries in this group, namely Sri Lanka, India and Lao PDR, has been little changed.

Countries which have managed little catch-up with the US in per capita GDP (Group-C3) are also those with rather stagnant labor productivity. Japan is the only high-income country in this group, while the rest are all low-income countries with per capita GDP less than 10 per cent of that of the US. Japan showed strong catch-up in the earlier period, with relative labor productivity peaking at 75 per cent of that of the US in 1991, and since 2000 the subsequent decline has been halted. Similarly the EU15, a reference economy with high income, also has its productivity gap widening against the US since the early 1990s. The low-income countries have man-

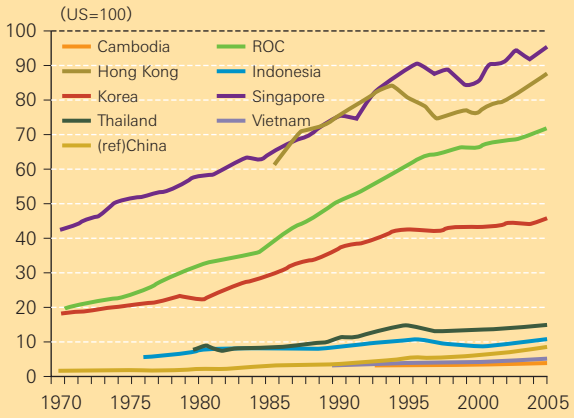


Figure 25.1: Group-C1 Countries

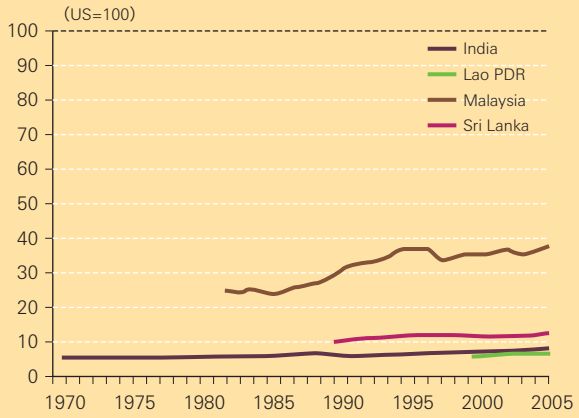


Figure 25.2: Group-C2 Countries

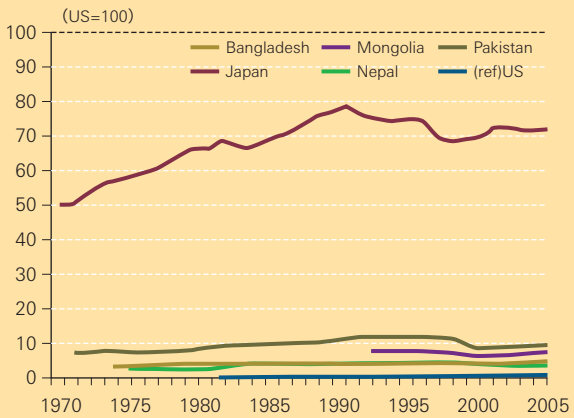


Figure 25.3: Group-C3 Countries

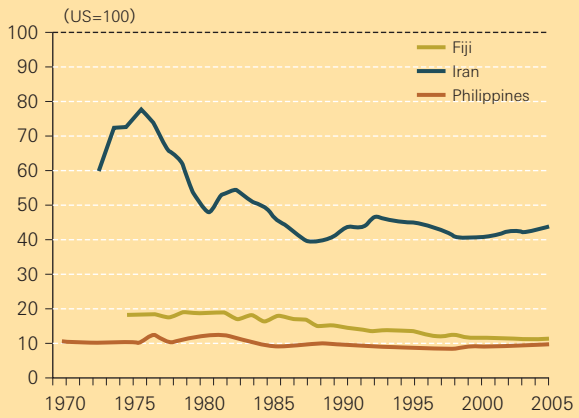


Figure 25.4: Group-C4 Countries

Figure 25: Labor Productivity Level, 1970–2006: Relative to the US

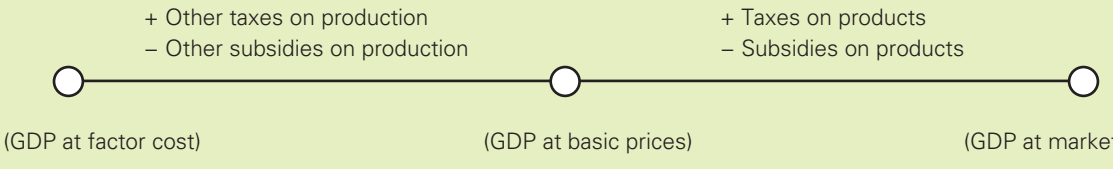
Box 7: Adjustments for the Construction of GDP at Basic Prices

GDP can be valued using different price concepts: market prices, factor cost and basic prices. If the price concept is not standardized across countries, it will interfere with the international comparisons. All the countries that we cover in this *Databook* officially report GDP at market prices, but this is not true for GDP at factor cost and GDP at basic prices. Thus international comparisons in Section 3 (on economic scale and growth) and Section 4 (on final demand) are based on GDP at market prices. However, by valuing output and input at the prices that producers actually pay and receive, GDP at basic prices is a more appropriate measure of countrys' output than GDP at market prices for international comparisons of total factor productivity and industry performance, as it is a measure from the producer's perspective. Hence, Sections 6.2 and 6.3 on whole-economy productivity performance are based on GDP at basic prices. Our results, shown in Figure B7, suggest that the impact of different price concepts on productivity comparisons is far from trivial. However, due to the constraints of the official data, we could not standardize the price concept for industry GDP, which therefore varies across countries. In Chapter 7 on industry performance, industry GDP at basic prices is used for Korea, Iran and Nepal, and industry GDP at factor cost for Fiji, India, Lao PDR and Pakistan, while industry GDP at market prices is used for the remaining countries. Readers should bear in mind that the use of various price concepts clouds the cross-country comparisons of industry performance, but we are unable at this stage to specify to what extent.

The 1993 SNA 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 subsides on imports" (para. 6.235). The 1993 SNA defines GDP at basic prices as "output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Although the outputs and inputs are valued using different sets of prices, for brevity the value added is described by the prices used to value the outputs. From the point of view of the producer, purchasers' prices for inputs and basic prices for outputs represent the prices actually paid and received. Their use leads to a measure of gross value added which is particularly relevant for the producer" (para. 6.226). GDP at factor cost, on the other hand, excludes all indirect taxes on production and includes all subsidies. It is, however, not a concept explicitly used in the 1993 SNA.

As the 1993 SNA explains, these three concepts of GDP differ in the treatment of indirect tax and subsidies. Indirect tax consists of "taxes on products," which are payable on goods and services mainly when they are produced, sold and imported, and "other taxes on production," which are all indirect taxes except "taxes on products" that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production. VAT and import duties are part of "taxes on products," and "other taxes on production" consists mainly of taxes on the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production, or on the labor employed and compensation of employees paid. Subsidies consist of "subsidies on products," which are payable on goods and services mainly when they are produced, sold and imported, and "other subsidies on production," which are subsidies except on "subsidies on products" that producers receive as a consequence of engaging in production. Import and export subsidies are example of "subsidies on products" and subsidies on payroll or workforce and subsidies to reduce pollution are examples of "other subsidies on production."

Since GDP at basic prices is available for only a few countries, such as Iran and Korea, we need to construct at basic prices, we subtract "taxes on products" from and add "subsidies on products" to GDP at market prices, which is available for all the countries studied. The main data sources for estimating "taxes on products" and "subsidies on products" are tax data in national accounts and the IMF's Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Many countries report "indirect taxes" ("tax on products" plus "other taxes on production") and "subsidies" in their national accounts. We estimate "taxes on products" by using the sum of "taxes on goods and services" and "import duties" taken from GFS, which we assume to be a good approximation for "taxes on products." "Other taxes on production" are then obtained by subtracting "taxes on products" from "indirect taxes." While we are able to split the "indirect taxes" into "taxes



(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

on products" and "other taxes on production," not enough information is available to do the same for "subsidies." We assume that ("subsidies on products"/"other subsidies on production") is the same as ("tax on products"/"other taxes on production"). In other words, we obtain "subsides on products" by applying to "subsidies" in total the ratio of "taxes on products" to "indirect taxes," and "other subsidies on production" are estimated as a residual. In some countries, only "net indirect taxes" ("indirect tax" minus "subsidies") is available. In this case, we calculate "indirect taxes" by adding "subsidies" which is taken from GFS to "net indirect tax." After that, we follow the exactly same steps as explained above. For countries where only tax data from GFS are available, we simply regard "subsidies" taken from GFS as "subsidies on products" as an approximation.

Figure B7 shows the difference between GDP at market prices and GDP at basic prices expressed as a proportion of GDP at market prices. Our results show that not only is the difference between the two concepts non-trivial, but the size of divergence also varies across countries, from –0.12 per cent in Iran to 14.1 per cent in Mongolia. Given that the basic price is the price which a producer actually faces, it is the proper concept to value output for productivity comparisons. Our estimated gaps between GDP at market prices and GDP at basic prices, and their variation across countries, make the results of productivity comparisons based on GDP at market prices somewhat suspicious.

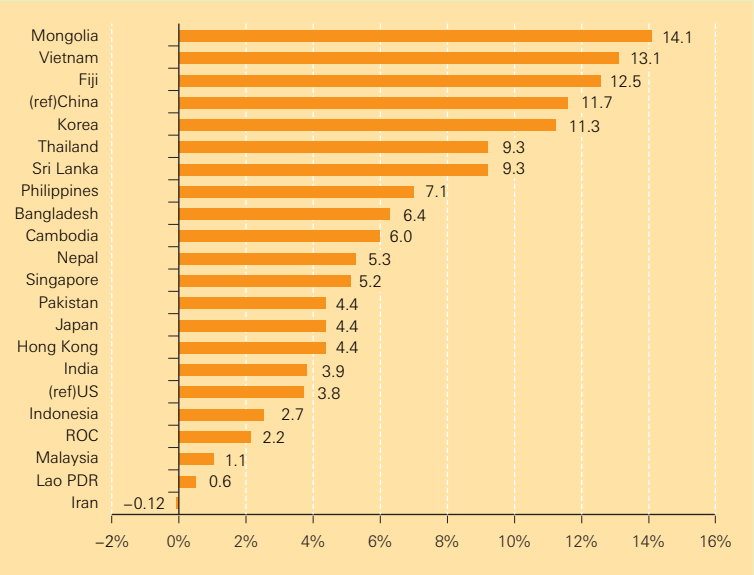


Figure B7: Difference between GDP at Market Prices and GDP at Basic Prices, 2006

aged little catch-up; if anything there was a small drop in their relative productivity at the beginning of this millennium, although they have stabilized since then (Figure 25.3).

Figure 25.4 shows that countries with declining per capita GDP against that of the US (Group-C4), namely Iran, the Philippines and Fiji, also have declining relative labor productivity. Among them, Iran experienced the most drastic decline. Its relative labor productivity declined from its former peak of 78.3 per cent three decades ago to 42 per cent in 2006. Fiji's decline was from a peak of 18.3 per cent in the late 1970s to 10 per cent in 2006, whereas the corresponding figures for the Philippines were 11 per cent achieved in the late 1970s to 8.6 per cent in 2006.

6.3 Total Factor Productivity

Labor productivity in Section 6.2 is only a one-factor or partial-factor productivity measure 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 concerned. 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 a way that utilizes 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. 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 efficiency.[30]

In this section we report a first set of results of the APO Productivity Database on capital services and TFP estimates for the ROC, Japan, Korea and China for which the long-time investment data at current prices are available or estimated. The economic growth is decomposed into its sources from factor inputs and total factor productivity based on the methodology developed by Jorgenson and Griliches (1967). This report defines output as GDP at basic prices, and factor inputs as labor, IT capital and non-IT capital.[31] Labor input is measured by total hours worked (except for China), without adjustments for changes in labor quality.[32]

Capital input is a key factor for measuring productivity, and is defined as capital service – the flow of services from productive capital stock. The 1993 SNA recommends constructing the national balance-sheet account for current official national accounts, but this is still not a common practice in the national accounts of many Asian countries.[33] Even if the estimates of net capital stocks are available for the whole economy, the assumptions and methodology can differ considerably among countries. As a result, the harmonized estimates for productive capital stocks and services have been developed in the APO Productivity Database.[34] In our methodology the change in the quality of capital is incorporated into the measurement of capital services in two ways: change in the composition is captured by explicitly differentiating assets into 10 types (Box 9); and by using an appropriate and harmonized deflator for IT capital to reflect its rapid quality change embodied in IT-related assets (Box 10).

Figure 26 presents the sources of economic growth for the selected countries during 1970–2006. Cross-country comparisons of the long-term decomposition of economic growth are shown in Figure 26, for the period 1970–2006. For the whole period of our estimation, Japan and Korea have similar averages of annual growth rates of TFP, ranging from 0.5 per cent to 0.6 per cent. However, the sources of economic growth in these countries are considerably different. In Japan the main engine was an expansion of capital input, contributing about 82 per cent (13 per cent by IT capital and 69 per cent by non-IT capital) of the economic growth during 1970–2006. The average annual TFP contribution was 20 per cent. In Korea, TFP has achieved a smaller role in economic growth, accounting for 8 per cent of economic growth in the long run, whereas growth of capital services (largely from non-IT capital) contributed 75 per cent.

TFP growth in the ROC is superior to Korea's experience. The average annual TFP growth and TFP's contribution to economic growth are 1.6 per cent (compared to 0.5 per cent in Korea) and 23 per cent (compared to 8 per cent) respectively during 1970–2006. Our findings of discrepant TFP contributions in these two countries are consistent with the estimates in some preceding studies. For example, Young (1995) shows that TFP contributions to the non-agriculture economy's growth were 17 per cent in Korea and 28 per cent in the ROC during 1966–1990. The findings in Timmer and van Ark (2000) were 6 per cent in Korea and 13 per cent in the ROC for the period 1963–1996, based on their own estimates of capital services.

China's productivity performance has been outstanding in this period. The average TFP growth was 3.1 per cent per year during 1970–2006. This compares to the long-run estimates of 3.8 per cent during 1978–2005 in Holz (2006) and also 3.8 per cent during 1978–2004 in Bosworth and Collins (2007). The Chinese experience of long-term TFP growth

30 When there is only one input and one output, TFP is defined as the ratio of the rate of output to input. The proportion of output growth which is not attributed to input growth can be considered as an improvement in production efficiency. When there are several types of inputs and outputs, both are aggregated by using index number and TFP is calculated as the output quantity index divided by the input quantity index. In this chapter, the Törnqvist quantity index is used for aggregating labor and capital.

31 IT capital is defined as a composite asset of IT hardware (computers and copying machines), communications equipment and computer software.

32 The failure to take into account improvements in labor quality leads to TFP overestimation (see Box 8). The measurement of labor quality covering Asian countries is the next challenge for APO Productivity Database project.

33 Only half the APO member countries estimate balance-sheet accounts for the national economy (Nomura, Lau and Mizobuchi, 2008).

34 This report basically follows the methodology used in the OECD Productivity Database (Schreyer, Bignon and Dupont, 2003). The main difference is that we incorporate the capital input by residential buildings, although this is omitted in the OECD Productivity Database. The new OECD (2009) manual *Measuring Capital*, prepared by Paul Schreyer, provides a comprehensive framework for constructing prices and quantities of capital services.

Box 8: Measuring Labor Quality

If worker skills are improving but not appropriately reflected in the volume index of labor input, then total factor productivity growth estimates will be overstated. Labor quality is affected by investment in human capital, such as education, work experience and training offered. These factors change over time and with a country's development experience, and in turn have a direct impact on labor supply. In theory a worker with higher education or more work experience works more efficiently, so improved worker skills should be reflected in the volume of labor supply expanding faster than the simple head or hours-worked count.

To take into account of this workforce heterogeneity, the workforce is first distinguished into different worker types, which is then weighed by their marginal productivity, approximated by their respective shares of the total compensation under the conditions of competitive markets and constant returns to scale. Let L be the volume of labor input, which is differentiated into n types, h_i to h_n: $L=g(h_1,h_2,\ldots,h_n)$. The growth rate of these heterogeneous total hours worked is then aggregated according to the following equation as a Törnqvist index: $ln\left[\frac{L(t)}{L(t-1)}\right]=\Sigma i\left[\frac{w_i(t)+w_i(t-1)}{2}\right]ln\left[\frac{h_i(t)}{h_i(t-1)}\right]$, where $w_i(t)$ is the nominal share of labor compensation for i type of labor. The weight is therefore the average of $w_i(t)$ and $w_i(t-1)$, and the weights sum to one.

For example, in the UK total hours worked are differentiated into 576 types according to workers' attributes defined by eight qualification levels, six age groups, six industries and two genders. The primary source of these data and the corresponding wage share of each worker type is the Labour Force Survey, with data being adjusted to be consistent with the national accounts (see ONS, 2007) Compiling a volume index of quality-adjusted labor input measures can be a data-intensive exercise. While many countries with a less mature statistical system will not be able to support such data demand, improvement in labor quality, primarily through education, could be a key element that sets countries apart in their development. It is therefore unsatisfactory not to track explicitly the impact of worker skills in the less advanced countries, even if it means that the methodology will need to be much simplified.

From our survey of national accounts in Asia (see Box 2 and Nomura, Lau and Mizobuchi, 2008), we have learnt that continuous employment data and total actual hours worked are not available for some APO member countries, let alone data on worker characteristics. But socio-economic data from the population census can be used as an alternative data source. Our survey shows that all participating countries have a population census. For some countries it is a decennial exercise, while for others it is quinquennial.

A simpler approach may focus on adjusting labor input volume for education only. International datasets of educational attainment have been developed for a broad group of countries, using a combination of data sources to infer the proportion of the adult population in each country that has attained a certain level of education for each year. By assuming that the education profile of the population was representative of the educational profile of the workforce, Collins and Bosworth (1996) used the dataset and the extrapolation procedures developed by Barro and Lee (1994) (later updated in Barro and Lee, 2001) to adjust the labor input measure for their TFP calculations in their analysis of economic growth in East Asia. For the weights, Collins and Bosworth (1996) used the observed relative earnings of different educational groups, reflecting the assumption that percentage returns to schooling were constant across levels of schooling and countries. Although the estimation method is far from perfect and may suffer from potentially serious measurement problems, it is still a worthwhile step forward toward utilizing the existing, albeit sparse, information that may infer changes in labor quality in some of the less advanced countries. Sensitivity analysis can always be employed to check the robustness of assumptions, and in turn the results.

of over 3 per cent is not unprecedented in Asia. According to Jorgenson and Nomura (2005), Japan also achieved an annual TFP growth of 3.1 per cent during 1960–1973, even after improvements in labor quality have been taken into account in the estimation of labor growth (and, as such, eliminating overestimation in TFP).[35]

There has been a longstanding debate on what drives growth in Asia (Box 6). Looking into the shorter time periods, the evolution of the decomposition of economic growth over time can be traced (Figure 26) and may offer some insights into the debate between accumulation and assimilation. According to our findings, it is true that, historically, capital accumulation has played a much more significant role in the Asian countries than in the US. But the relative contribution shares are not constant over time; there were periods when TFP growth increased its weight in driving growth. In particular, there has been a resurgence in TFP growth in recent years

35 In the same period of 1960–1973 the average annual contribution rate of labor quality improvement to growth is measured as 0.54 per cent in Jorgenson and Nomura (2005).

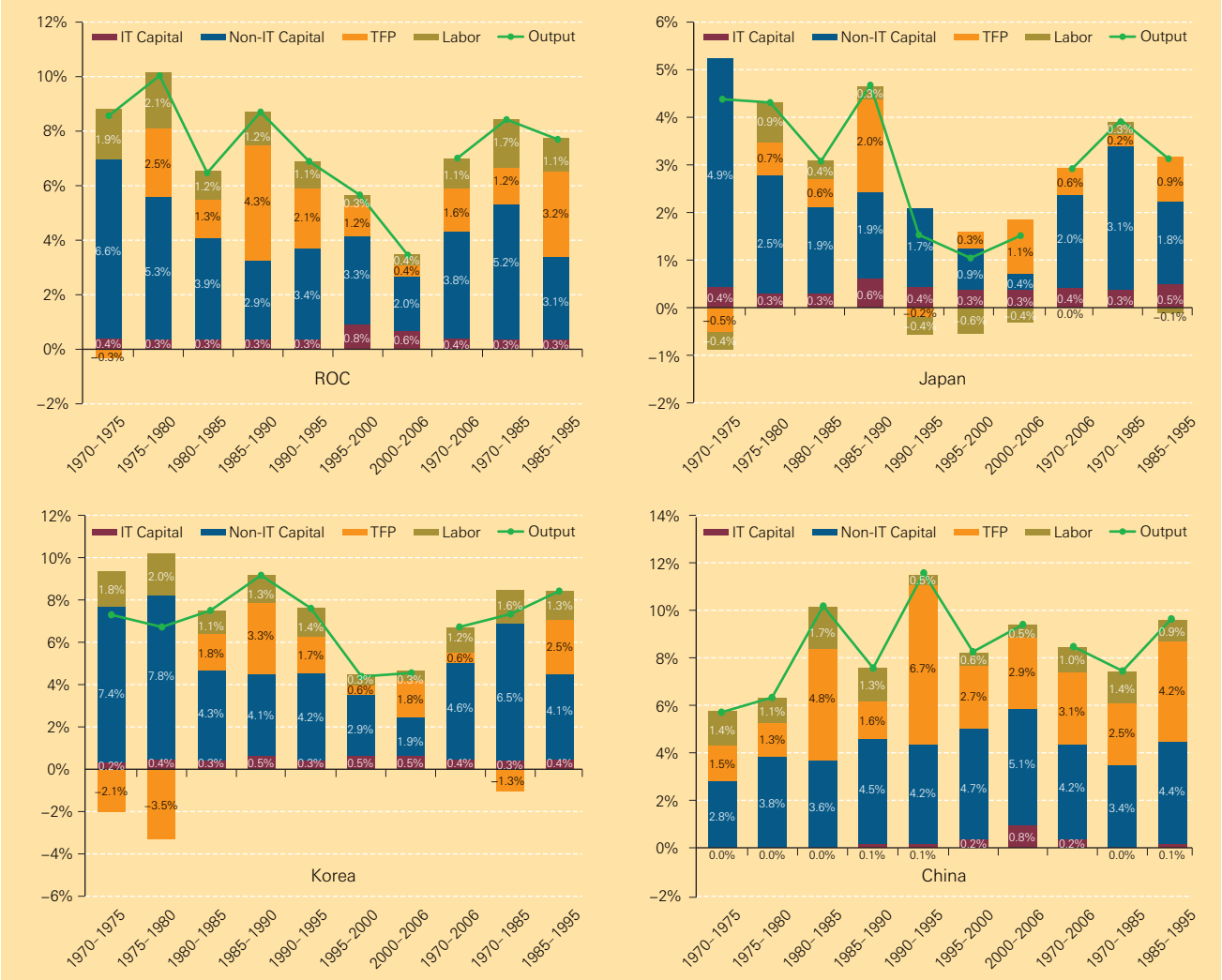


Figure 26: Sources of Economic Growth, 1970–2006

(2000–2006) in Japan and Korea after the Asian financial crisis, raising its contribution to economic growth to a significant level.

In the ROC the main growth engine was capital growth (accounting for 66 per cent of economic growth) followed by labor growth (20 per cent) in 1970–1985. During 1985–1995 the contribution of TFP growth strengthened to 41 per cent of economic growth, up from 14 per cent in the previous period. In the most recent decade, however, capital has been the main engine of growth once again: the contribution from IT capital more than tripled when compared with the previous periods. In Japan capital was the main engine of growth until 2000. In the first half of the 2000s there has been a surge in TFP growth, reaching 1.13 per cent on average a year in 2000–2006, up from 0.34 per cent in 1995–2000. TFP growth alone accounted for 76 per cent of economic growth in the latter period. In contrast, the contribution from labor input has been declining since 1995.

In Korea capital accumulation was key during the period 1970–1985, accounting for 95 per cent of economic growth, while TFP growth made a negative contribution.[36] However, Korea experienced two periods of strong TFP growth thereafter, at 2.47 per cent on average a year in 1985–1995 and 1.84 per cent in 2000–2006. The respective contribution shares were 52 per cent for capital and 41 per cent for TFP in the latter period. Also note that the

36 Note that our TFP estimates in the 1970s for Korea may require further investigation. Based on Young (1995), the Korean TFP growth in the same periods shows positive contributions: the average annual growth rates are 1.9 per cent, 0.2 per cent and 2.4 per cent for 1970–1975, 1975–1980 and 1980–1985. On the other hand, Timmer and van Ark (2000) measure the negative TFP growth as -0.35 per cent during 1970–1985.

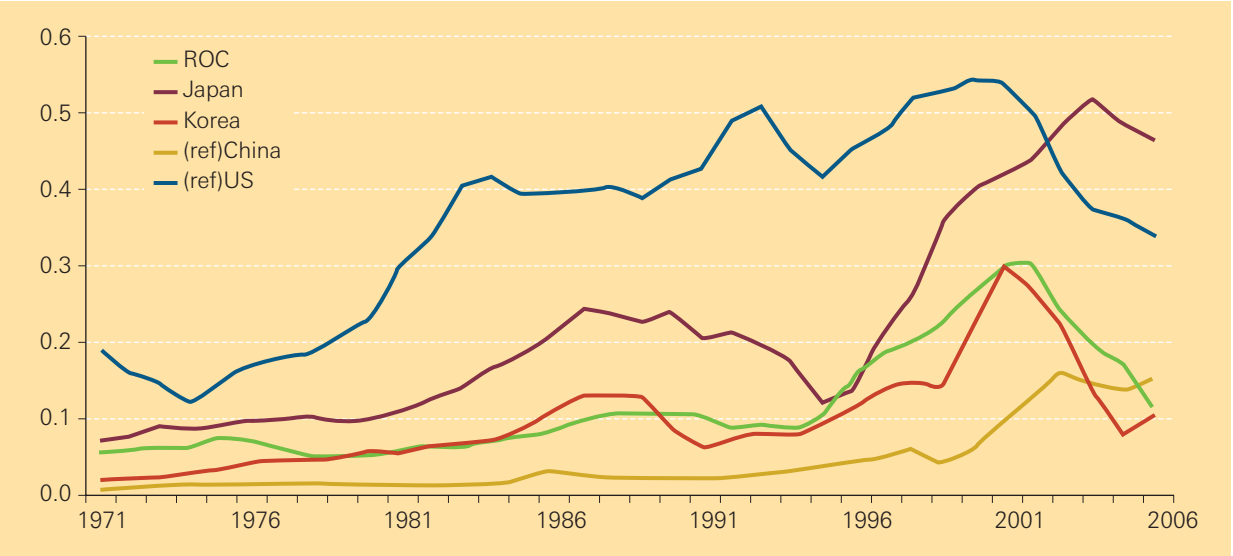


Figure 27: IT Capital Contribution to Total Capital Input

contribution from IT capital has also doubled in the past decade.

In China TFP growth has been strong throughout the period of our estimation. The fastest TFP growth of 4.18 per cent was achieved during the period 1985–1995, accounting for 44 per cent of economic growth. In the past decade the effort of capital accumulation has strengthened. TFP growth has slowed to 2.7–2.9 per cent compared to the previous decade, with its contribution share dropped to 31–33 per cent. The role played by IT capital has also been strengthened over the years, albeit from a very low base.

Figure 27 presents the contribution of IT capital to total capital input for the economy as a whole. Jorgenson and Nomura (2005) indicated the rapid changes of capital allocation in Japan. In the 1980s IT capital contributed 31.9 per cent of the growth of total capital inputs in the US, as measured in Jorgenson, Ho and Stiroh (2005), but only 13.5 per cent in Japan.[37] Since 1995 the Japanese economy has rapidly shifted its capital allocation from non-IT capital to IT capital. In 2000 the contribution of IT capital rose to 42.5 per cent, approaching the 46 per cent in the US. A similar allocation shift to IT capital is also found in the ROC and Korea, although the timing is somewhat later due to the impacts of the Asian financial crisis. After the dot.com crash the contribution of IT capital went back to the level before 1995 in the US, ROC and Korea. Investment in IT capital is a necessary step to adopting and benefiting from the advancements in information and communication technology. Unlike technological advancements in the past, which were largely confined to manufacturing, ICT is a technology that can permeate the sand and bring about significant production gains in, for example, wholesale and retail, banking and finance, and transportation and telecommunications. Given the weight of the service sector in the economy (see Figure 30 for the Asian countries), its potential and implications for economic development and productivity gains could therefore be immense.

Within the same growth accounting framework, average labor productivity (ALP) growth at the aggregate level can be decomposed into effects of capital deepening (capital input per hour worked), which reflects the capital-labor substitution, and TFP. In other words, these factors are key in fostering labor productivity. The decomposition of labor productivity growth is presented in Figure 28. Over the long term (i.e. 1970–2006), labor productivity growth is predominantly explained by capital deepening in Japan (80 per cent) and Korea (88 per cent). In the ROC capital deepening explains 68 per cent and TFP 32 per cent of labor productivity growth. In China, however, the split between the two sources is roughly half-half. Over the shorter periods of time it is possible to see that the role played by TFP has

37 Based on our own estimates presented, IT capital contributes 38.5 per cent in the US and 18.5 per cent in Japan. Although the estimates in the 1980s in this report are somewhat higher than the industry-level estimates in Jorgenson, Ho and Stiroh (2005) and Jorgenson and Nomura (2005), the trends of both countries shown in Figure 27 are very similar to Figure 3 in Jorgenson and Nomura (ibid.).

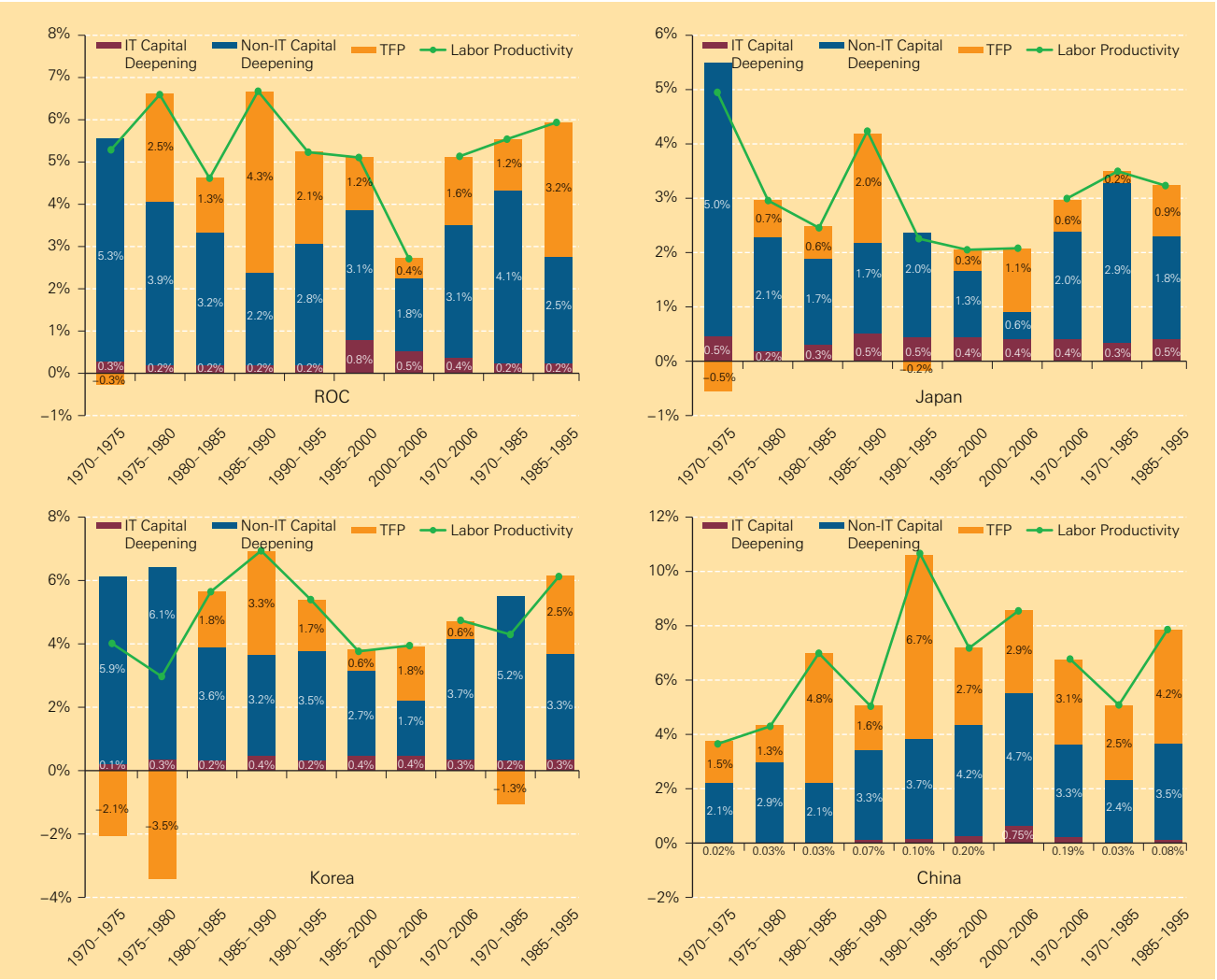


Figure 28: Decomposition of Labor Productivity Growth, 1970–2006

weakened in the ROC, with a contribution of 16 per cent in 2000–2006 dropping from its height of 54 per cent in 1985–1995. In contrast, TFP growth has strengthened in Japan, accounting for 54 per cent of labor productivity growth in 2000–2006, up from 17 per cent in 1995–2000 and 24 per cent in 1985–1995. Korea also saw a lift of TFP growth in recent years, and its contribution to labor productivity growth (at 47 per cent) move back to a similar share as before the Asian financial crisis. In China we see the shrinking role of TFP growth as the role of capital accumulation rises in explaining labor productivity growth. Even so, in recent years TFP growth still explains around one-third of labor productivity growth.

Box 9: Measuring Capital Services

The authors estimated capital services and TFP for five countries, namely the ROC, Japan, Korea, China and the US. The long-term investment data are available or estimated since 1951 for the ROC, 1955 for Japan, 1970 for Korea, 1952 for China and 1901 for the US. The current-price investment data by 10 types of assets (shown in Table B9) are estimated based on the official national accounts, GFCF in benchmark input-output tables and domestic supply data of fixed assets. On the estimation of constant-price investment data, see Box 10.

On measuring capital stock, we basically follow the current framework of the OECD Productivity Database in Schreyer, Bignon and Dupont (2003). The OECD assumes the truncated normal distribution as profiles for asset discarding (retirement), and the hyperbolic distribution as profiles for asset decaying. The age-efficiency profile (AEP) is defined as a combined distribution of discard and decay of assets. The AEP in each asset is based on the two parameters in hyperbolic function: T (average service life) and β ($-\infty<\beta\leq 1$). The hyperbolic function becomes one-hoss shay (no decay until T) when $\beta=1$ and linear when $\beta=0$. We set these two parameters as shown in Table B9.

To estimate the capital services for the whole economy, the user costs of capital by type of asset should be estimated for aggregating different types of capital. The user cost of capital of a new asset (with type of asset denoted as k as of the period of t) $u^k_{t,0}$ is defined as $q^k_{t-1,0}\{r_t+(1+\xi^k_t)\delta^k_{p,t,0}-\xi^k_t\}$, where $r_t, \delta^k_{p,t,0}$, and $q^k_{t,0}$ are the expected nominal rate of return, cross-section depreciation rate and asset price, respectively. The asset-specific inflation rate ξ^k_t is de fined as $(q^k_{t,0}/q^k_{t-1,0}-1)$. The OECD assumes the country-specific *ex ante* real rate of return r^*, that is constant for the whole period, and defines the nominal rate of return as $r_t=(1+r^*)(1+\rho_t)-1$, where ρ_t represents the expected overall inflation rate, defined by a five-year centered moving average of the rate of change of the consumer price index.

One of the main difficulties in applying the *ex ante* approach for measuring user cost of capital is to obtain proper estimates for real rates of return, which can considerably differ among countries and over time. On the other hand, the *ex post* approach originated from Jorgenson and Griliches (1967) enables us to estimate it based on observed data. Assuming constant returns to scale and competitive markets, capital compensation can be derived from the summation of the capital service cost V^k_t for each asset, which is defined as the product of the user cost of capital and the productive capital stock, i.e. $V_t=\sum_k V^k_t=\sum_k u^k_{t,0}S^k_t$. Based on this identity and the n-equations of user cost of capital, the $n+1$ variables of $u^k_{t,0}$ and r_t are simultaneously determined, using the observed capital compensation V_t as the total sum of V^k_t that is not observable in each asset. Note that the depreciation rate $\delta^k_{p,t,0}$ is not independent of the estimated r_t.

The estimated results of *ex post* real rate of return based on $r^*_t=(1+r_t)/(1+\rho_t)-1$ for five countries are shown in Figure B9. The real rate of return ranges from 6 per cent (Japan) to 17 per cent (ROC) in 2006. Using these ex post estimates, the aggregate capital services are measured in this report. The difference caused by the ex ante and ex post approaches may provide a modest difference in the growth measure of capital services, regardless of the substantial differences in the rates of return and capital compensations (Nomura, 2004).

Table B9: Parameters in Hyperbolic Function

	T	β
1. IT hardware	7	0.50
2. Communications equipment	15	0.50
3. Transportation equipment	15	0.50
4. Other machinery and equipment	15	0.50
5. Residential buildings	30	0.75
6. Non-residential buildings	30	0.75
7. Other construction	40	0.75
8. Cultivated assets	10	0.50
9. Computer software	3	0.50
10. Other intangible assets	7	0.50

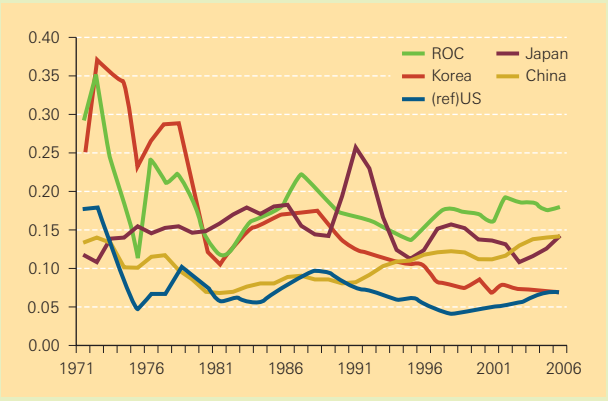


Figure B9: Ex Post Real Rate of Return in Asia during 1970–2006

Box 10: Price Harmonization on IT Capital

For cross-country comparisons, it has been noted that there is a large diversity in the treatment of quality adjustment in price statistics among countries. It is well known that prices of constant-quality IT capital have been falling rapidly. Cross-country comparisons will be significantly biased if some countries adjust their deflators for quality change while others do not. Price harmonization is sometimes used in an attempt to control for methodological differences in the compilation of price indices, under the assumption that individual countries' price data fail to capture quality improvements. Assuming that the relative price of IT to non-IT capital in the countries compared is set equal to the IT to non-IT price relative in the reference country, the harmonized price is formulated as: $\Delta \ln \hat{p}^{X}_{IT} = \Delta \ln p^{X}_{nIT} + (\Delta \ln p^{ref} - \Delta \ln p^{ref}_{nIT})$, where the superscript X denotes the country included in the comparisons, p_{IT} is the price of IT capital and p_{nIT} is the price non-IT capital. The price of IT capital in country X, $\hat{p}^{X}_{nIT}$, is computed by the observed prices p^{ref}_{IT} and p^{ref}_{nIT} in the reference country and p^{X}_{nIT} in X. Schreyer (2002) and Schreyer, Bignon and Dupont (2003) applied price harmonization to OECD capital services, with the US as a reference country, since the possible error due to using a harmonized price index would be smaller than the bias arising from comparing capital services based on national deflators.

Nomura and Samuels (2004) examined IT prices in the US and Japan at the US SIC (standard industry classification) three-, four- and five-digit levels, adjusting the difference in concept and coverage. In the Corporate Goods Price Index (CGPI) in Japan, Bank of Japan (BOJ) started to use the hedonic approach from its 1990 benchmark revision for personal computers, mainframes and magnetic disk devices, regressing the hedonic function on an annual basis. Comparing the US and Japan data for PCs and general-purpose computers and servers at the five-digit level from 1995 to 2003, there is a small gap between these two countries resulting from the difference in the definition of index numbers for aggregation of the most detailed items. At the four-digit level, after adjustment of the index numbers and the aggregation weights for the CGPI to be consistent with the BEA's (Bureau of Economic Analysis) output price, the resulting price declines for electronic computers are comparable, with prices falling by 29.3 per cent per year in the US compared to 27.0 per cent in Japan during 1995–2003. Moving to the three-digit level, the aggregate price of electronic computers and peripheral equipment shows that prices fell by 23.8 per cent per year in the US compared to 15.5 per cent in Japan. At the three-digit level, a significant portion of the remaining price gap can be explained by the peripheral equipment price, which fell less rapidly in Japan and has a bigger share of total output when exports are included.

Figure B10 compares the domestic output prices of electric computers in the BLS's (Bureau of Labor Statistics) Producer Price Index (PPI) and BOJ's CGPI during 1993–2005. Over this period, average annual rates of decline were 23.0 per cent in the US and 23.9 per cent in Japan. There may be no considerable gap to be adjusted by the use of a US harmonized price index for electric computers.

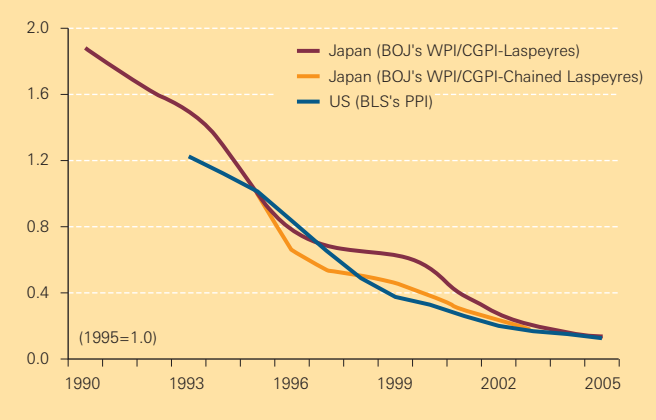


Figure B10: Comparison of Producer Prices for Electric Computers between the US and Japan

7. Industry Performance

7.1 Industry Structure and Economic Development

This chapter provides the industry origins of economic growth and labor productivity growth in 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 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 Asian economies, we can clearly trace the path of economic development and identify country groupings based on similar characteristics.

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 US). Table 10 regroups countries based on the same set of criteria as in Table 5, but applied to countries' 2006 income levels. The difference in countries' relative per capita GDP between the two tables reflects the impact of their catch-up efforts since 1970 or the beginning year of the data series in this report for the country concerned.

During this period we saw countries with fast catch-up moving up in income group as they narrow the gap with the US. Among Group-C1 countries, Hong Kong and Singapore move from Group-L2, and the ROC from Group-L3, to Group-L1 to join Japan; Korea moves from Group-L3 to Group-L2; and Indonesia, Vietnam and China move from Group-L4 to Group-L3. Cambodia and Thailand are the only two countries which fail to move up in income group despite their fast past of catch-up. This, however, masks the noticeable progress Thailand has made during this period, with its relative income rising from 6.6 per cent to 17.7 per cent of that of the US (within the income range of Group-L3). The reason behind Cambodia's failure to move up in income group is its short time series, which starts in 1993. Therefore, despite its average catch-up speed of 3.8 per cent per annum, it has had less time to catch up than other countries with series starting from 1970. Between 1993 and 2006 Cambodia's relative income moved up from 2.3 per cent to 3.8 per cent of the US level.

All Group-C2 countries, except Lao PDR, have managed to move up one level in the income grouping: Malaysia from Group-L3 to Group-L2, and India and Sri Lanka from Group-L4 to Group-L3. Lao PDR's relative income has also improved from 3.4 per cent to 4.6 per cent, even though its time series starts more than a decade later than most countries, in 1984. There are no significant movements of countries in Group-C3 and Group-C4. Pakistan is the only country which moves up in income group from Group-L4 to Group-L3, but its improvement was only marginal over the past three decades, from 5.0 per cent to 5.5 per cent.

Figure 29 shows the industry composition of the Asian economies in 2006, and ranks countries by the

Table 10: Country Groups Based on the Current Economic Level and the Pace of Catching Up with the US

	Annual Rate to Catch Up to the US			
GDP Level to the US	(C1) 2% <	(C2) 0.5% < – < 2%	(C3) –0.5% < – < 0.5%	(C4) < –0.5%
(L1) 60% <	ROC, Hong Kong, Singapore		Japan, EU15	
(L2) 20% < – < 60%	Korea	Malaysia		Iran
(L3) 5% < – < 20%	Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, China	India, Sri Lanka	Mongolia, Pakistan	Fiji, Philippines
(L4) < 5%	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Bangladesh, Nepal	

The annual catch-up rates are estimated based on the data during 1970–2006. (The initial observation periods are different for some countries due to data availability.)
The GDP level is defined as a ratio of per capita PPP-GDP between each country and the US in 2006.

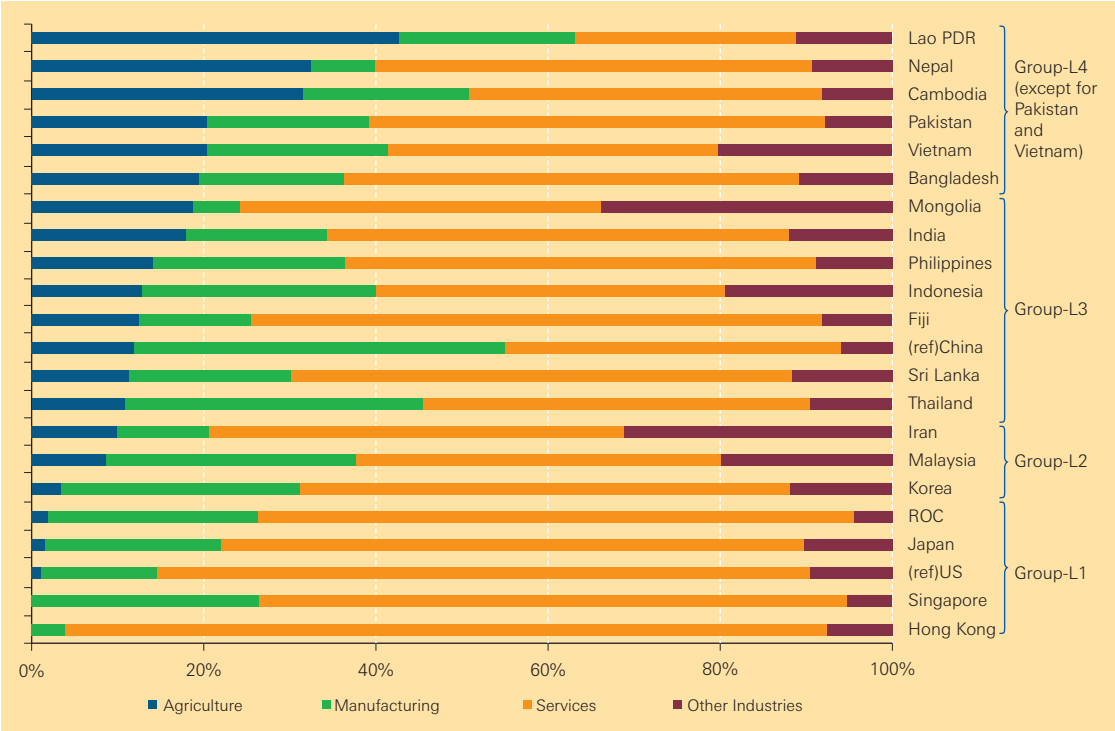


Figure 29: Industry Composition of Total Value Added, 2006

share of their agricultural sector in total value added.[38] Industries are classified into four groups: agriculture, manufacturing, services and other industries.[39] Figure 29 indicates a broad negative correlation between the size of the agricultural sector and the relative per capita GDP against the US. In other words, the more an economy relies on its agricultural sector, the poorer the country is. In Figure 29 it is observed that the six poorest countries top the ranking by the size of the agricultural sector (i.e. Group-L4 countries plus Pakistan and Vietnam, both of which have marginally moved up to Group-L3 with a relative income of 5.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent that of the US respectively). They are followed by Group-L3, and then Group-L2. Group-L1 economies, in line with the US as the reference country, have the smallest agricultural sectors among the Asian countries.

Figure 30 shows the industry shares of value added and employment by four country groups and the US.[40] The first thing to note is that the service sector accounts for the largest share of the economy in all country groups, independent of their economic development. Secondly, each stage of economic development is associated with a distinctive industry structure. Group-L4, the poorest countries, have the largest agricultural sector, whereas the richest countries (Group-L1) have the largest service sector. In between are economies in transition, with a rapidly shrinking agricultural sector and a relatively prominent manufacturing sector. If Figure 29 is ranked by the size of service sector, Hong Kong will top the table at 90.1 per cent, followed by the US (76.7 per cent) and other Group-L1 countries, namely the ROC (69.5 per cent), Japan (68.8 per cent) and Singapore (68.6 per cent). Fiji is an exception, with a large service sector share (66.2 per cent) relative to its per capita GDP level.

Thirdly, Asian countries differ from the US industry structure in the relative importance of manufacturing, even in Group-L1 countries, where manufacturing accounts for 20.4 per cent of the economies' value added, compared with 13.4 per cent in the US. The US economy is highly skewed towards the service sector, accounting for 76.7 per

38 Unlike in the previous chapters, GDP is not necessarily valued at basic prices in this chapter. See Box 7.

39 The agriculture sector is composed of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. The service sector is composed of all the service industries, such as wholesale, retail, transportation, information, finance, education, healthcare, entertainment, accommodation, restaurants and government. The other industries sector is composed of mining, utilities and construction.

40 The group averages as industry share of value added are based on their GDP using market exchange rates.

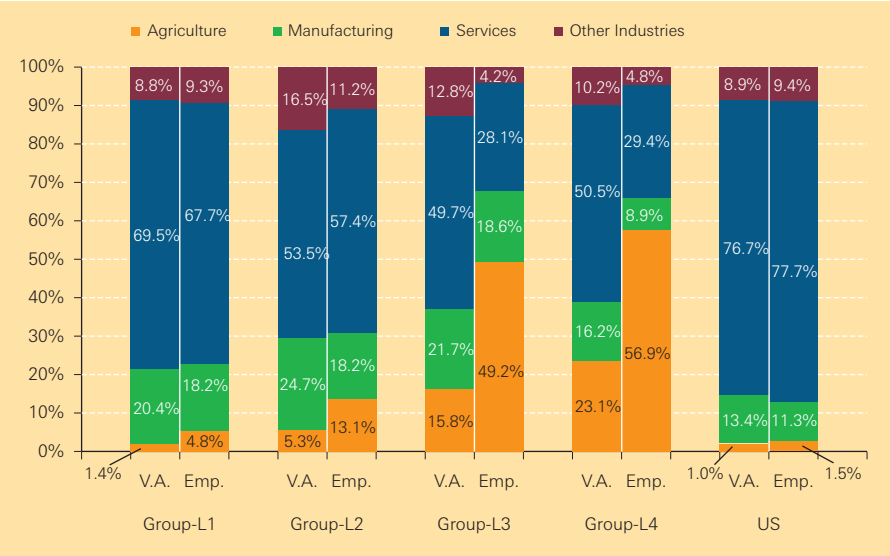


Figure 30: Industry Share of Value Added and Employment by Country Group, 2006

cent of the total value added, compared with an average of 69.5 per cent 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. The relative prominence of manufacturing in the Asian regional economy as a whole is reflected in the fact that income groups are not filtered out by the size of a country's manufacturing sector. If Figure 29 ranks the size of the manufacturing sector, China (a Group-L3 country) leads with a share of 43.3 per cent. It is followed by Thailand, also a Group-L3 country, at 34.8 per cent, and Malaysia and Korea (Group-L2 countries) at 29.0 per cent and 28.0 per cent respectively. Singapore (a Group-L1 country) at 26.2 per cent and Indonesia (a Group-L3 country) at 27.3 per cent also have manufacturing sectors similar in size to Thailand and these Group-L2 countries.

Figure 31 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 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 share of agriculture in most Asian countries clustered around the 30–40 per cent band in the 1970s, trending down to the 10–20 per cent band by 2006. Vietnam and Mongolia are two countries where the agricultural sector experienced similar relative decline but within a much shorter time span (from the late 1980s and the mid-1990s respectively). The relative decline of the agricultural sector was most rapid in Korea, from 29.2 per cent of total value added in 1970 to 3.3 per cent in 2006. In many countries the share of the agricultural sector was more than halved between 1970 and 2006: for example, from 42.1 per cent to 12.9 per cent in Indonesia, from 42.3 per cent to 17.8 per cent in India and from 39.6 per cent to 19.4 per cent in Bangladesh. In China the share of the agricultural sector also significantly declined, from 35.4 per cent in 1970 to 11.7 per cent in 2006.

Despite the relative decline of agriculture's share in total value added, employment in the sector for Asia as a whole still accounted for 43.6 per cent of total employment in 2006. Figure 32 shows countries' industry shares in total employment, and ranks countries by the size of employment in the agricultural sector. The five countries[41] which top Figure 29 also top Figure 32, with the exception of China and India. Figure 30 also 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 disproportionately 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 the labor productivity level is low

41 Data for Lao PDR are unavailable for Figure 32.

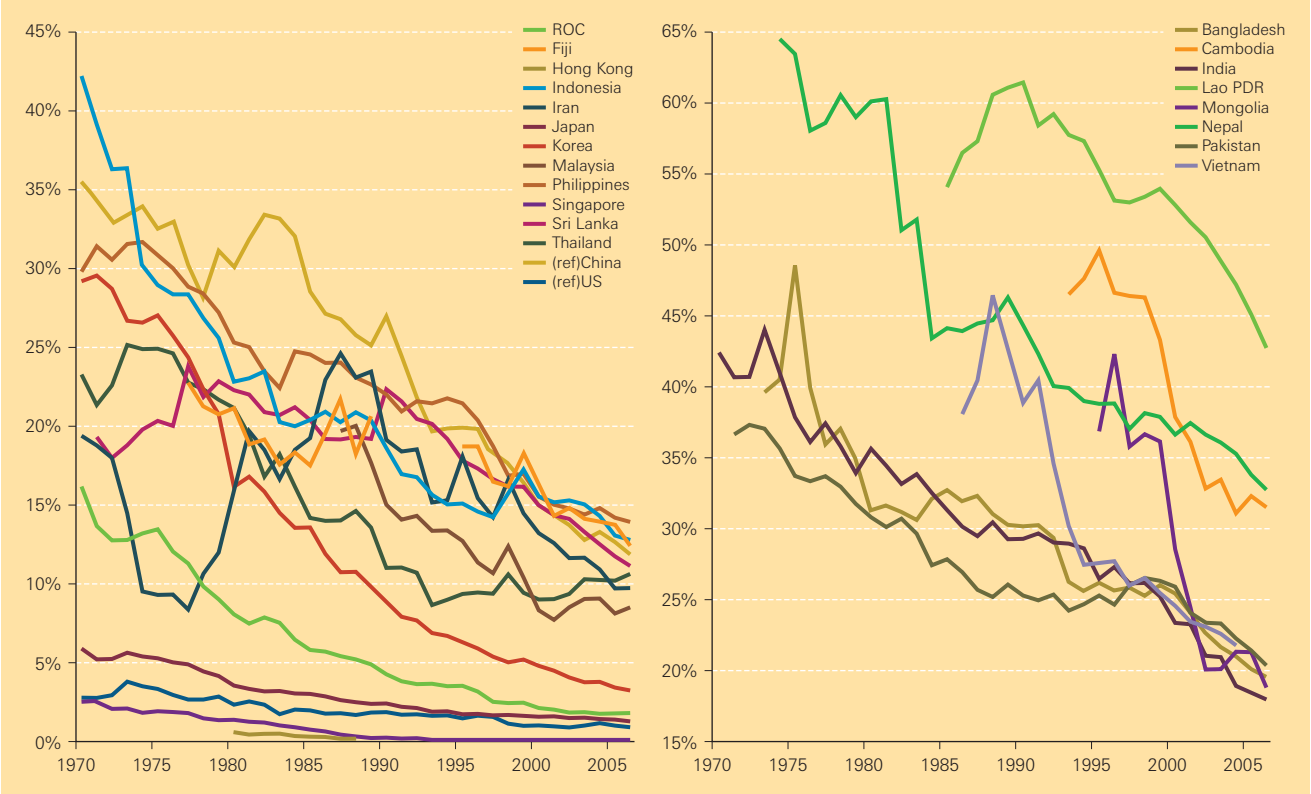


Figure 31: Trends of Value Added Share in the Agriculture Sector, 1970–2006

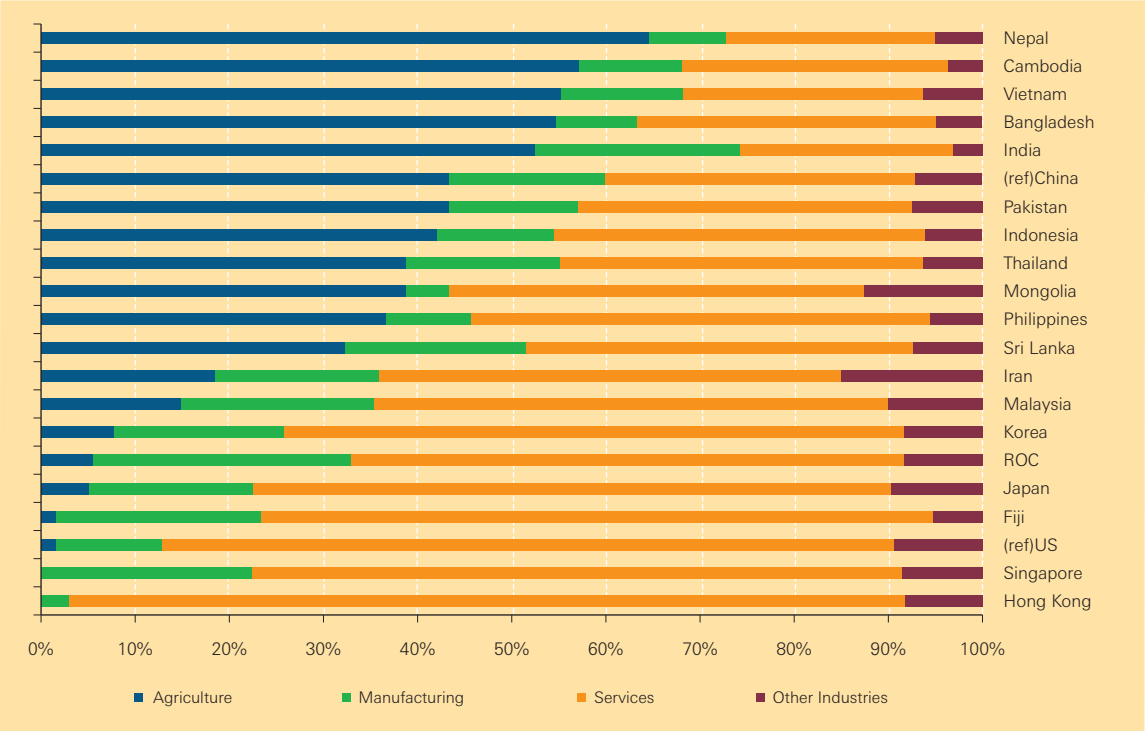


Figure 32: Industry Share of Total Employment, 2006

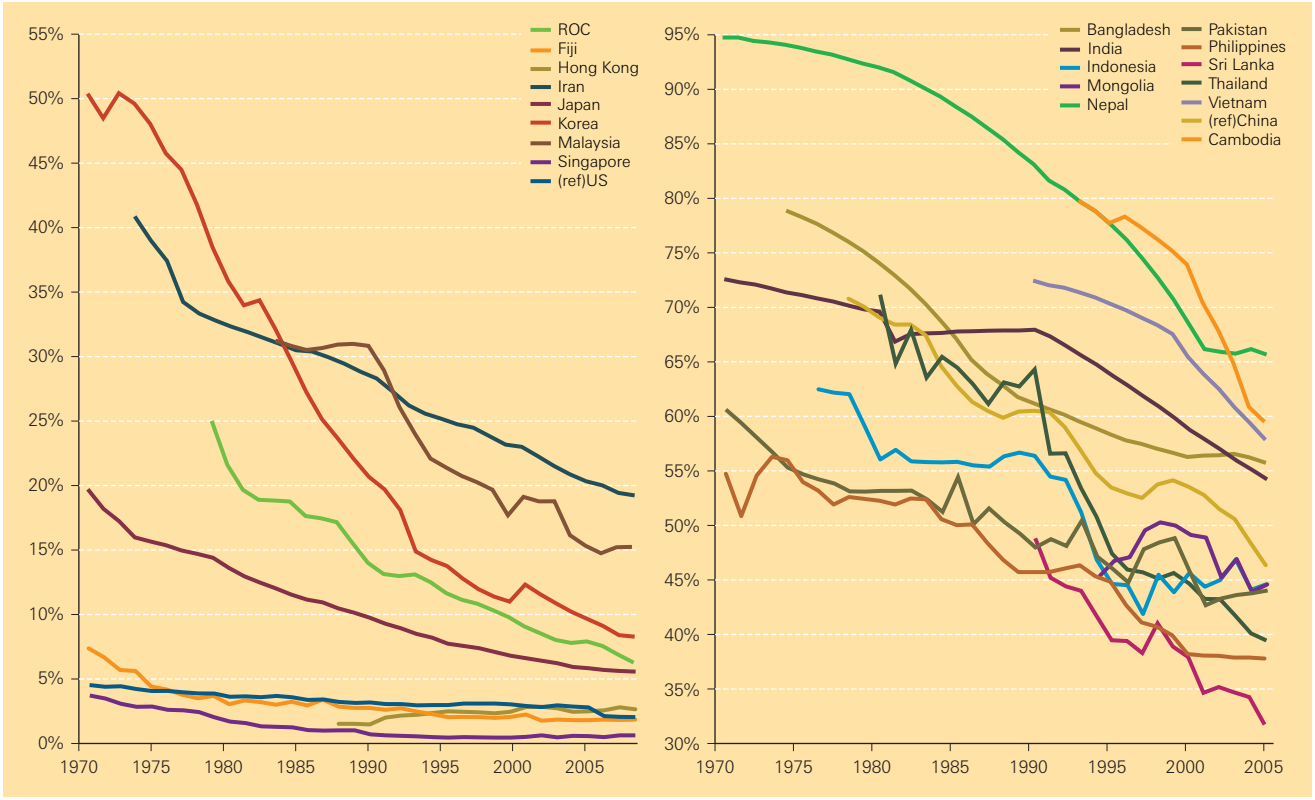


Figure 33: Trends of Employment Share in the Agricultural Sector, 1975–2006

compared to other industry sectors.[42]

The trend of employment share over time (Figure 33) 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 33. 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 33, 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 Nepal actual employment has been rising. Other countries such as Fiji, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia alternate between positive and negative employment growth. Vietnam and China, however, have seen actual employment in agriculture falling since the turn of this millennium.

As shown in Figure 33, the decline in agricultural employment share has been rapid in some countries. Between 1970 and 2006 the employment share in agriculture shrank from 50.4 per cent to 7.7 per cent in Korea and from 19.7 per cent to 5.1 per cent in Japan. Employment in agriculture also fell rapidly in the ROC, from 24.9 per cent in 1978 to 5.5 per cent in 2006. 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 per cent in 1978 to 43.4 per cent in 2006.

7.2 *Industry Origins of Economic Growth*

In Section 3.1 we see that, as a region, growth in Asia accelerated between 2000 and 2006, averaging 5.6 per cent per annum, up from 4.2 per cent between 1995 and 2000. In contrast, economic growth in the US slowed over the same period, from an average of 4.0 per cent per annum between 1995 and 2000 to 2.4 per cent between 2000 and 2006. Japan was the only economy with slower growth than the US between 2000 and 2006. China and India have been the two main drivers among the Asian economies, accounting for 49.1 per cent and 17.8 per cent of the region's growth, respectively. But looking at the

42 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 labor productivity was lower than that in other sectors.

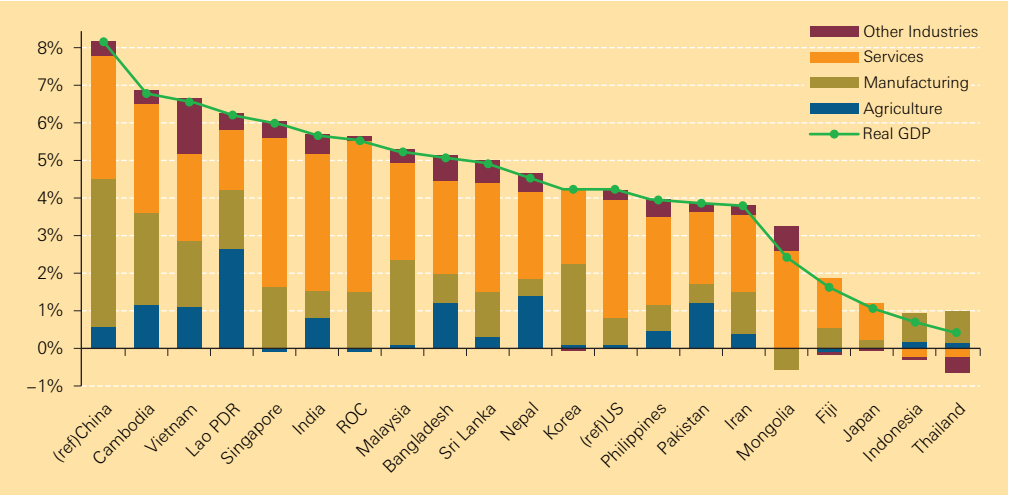


Figure 34: Industry Origins of Economic Growth, 1995–2000

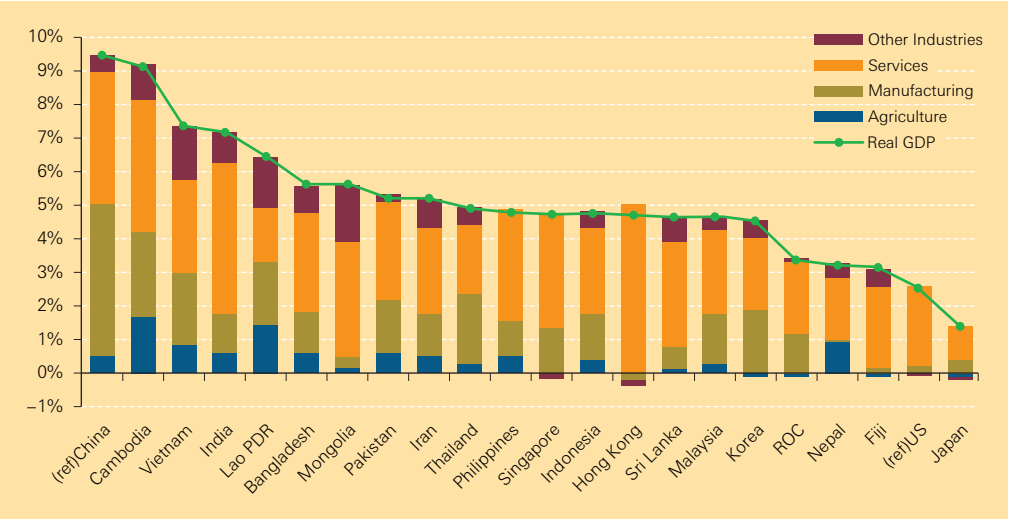


Figure 35: Industry Origins of Economic Growth, 2000–2006

industry composition, the origins of economic growth in China and India are quite different. For the period 1978–2004, Bosworth and Collins (2007) found that China's economic growth was fueled by industry sector expansion,[43] whereas for India economic growth was led by service industry expansion. Our findings support their conclusion.

Figures 34 and 35 present the industry origins of average economic growth per annum in Asian countries for the periods 1995–2000 and 2000–2006, respectively. China was the fastest-growing economy in the region for both periods, accelerating from 8.2 per cent to 9.4 per cent on average per year. Manufacturing has been the main driver, making a stable contribution to economic growth of around 47–48 per cent in both periods. The service sector, on the other hand, accounted for around 40–41 per cent of economic growth. Korea and Thailand are the two other countries where the manufacturing sector accounted for more than 40 per cent of economic growth in recent years. Such dominance of the manufacturing sector is above the norm, even though the contribution of this sector in most other Asian countries was also significant, accounting for a quarter or more of economic growth between 2000 and 2006.

Services play an equally, if not more, important role in Asian economic growth. Services made the biggest contribution to economic growth in all Asian

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

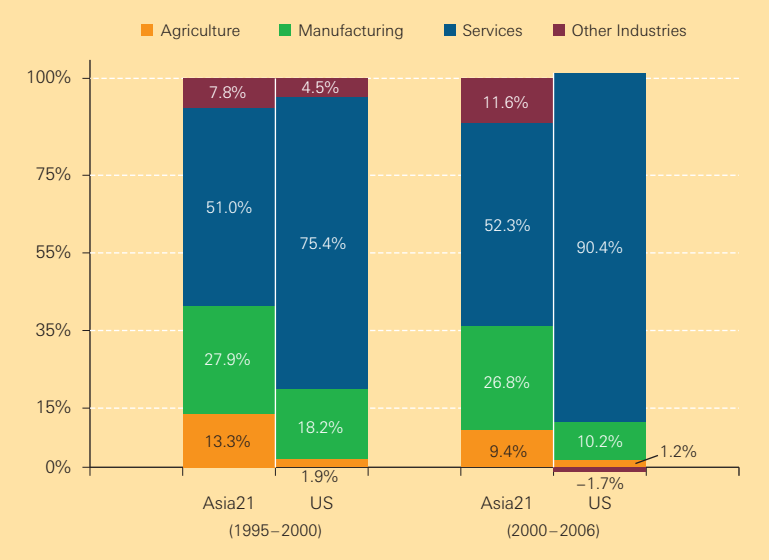


Figure 36: Industry Contribution to Economic Growth, 1995–2000 and 2000–2006

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 62.7 per cent of economic growth for the period 2000–2006, compared with 16.4 per cent from 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 Asian Tigers was also dominated by the service sector, accounting for 64.4 per cent of growth in the ROC for the period 2000–2006, 73.1 per cent in Singapore and 108 per cent in Hong Kong (to counterbalance the negative growth of −4.3 per cent in manufacturing). Korea has a different decomposition from the other Asian Tigers, with manufacturing contributing 42.9 per cent of economic growth and 47.7 per cent from services. The split of contributions in Japan between manufacturing and services was 33.6 per cent and 72.2 per cent. This compares with the 10.2 per cent and 90.4 per cent split in the US. (For a more detailed breakdown of the service sector for Asian countries, see Figure 39.)

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, Nepal and Cambodia (Figure 29). For the period 2000–2006, agriculture in Nepal, Lao PDR and Cambodia had the highest contribution to economic growth among all Asian countries, accounting for 31.1 per cent, 22.9 per cent and 19.1 per cent of growth, respectively.

Comparing the industry origins of economic growth between the periods 1995–2000 and 2000–2006 is complicated by the impact of the Asian financial crisis of 1997–1998 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. The relative contributions by industry to economic growth have been stable in Asia between the periods 1995–2000 and 2000–2006 as a whole.

Figure 36 contrasts industries' contribution to economic growth for the periods 1995–2000 and 2000–2006, as well as between the US and the Asian average (which is an arithmetic mean of all countries, excluding Hong Kong due to data non-availability for 1995–2000). The relative contributions of manufacturing and services changed little between the two periods, i.e. around 27 per cent and 52 per cent, respectively. While the contribution of agriculture has been reducing, from 13.3 per cent to 9.4 per cent, that of other industries (i.e. mining, utilities and construction) has been rising, from 7.8 per cent to 11.6 per cent.

Comparing the Asian profile with that of the US, the major difference is in the contributions of agriculture and services. In the US, agriculture plays a much less significant role in economic growth, accounting for 1.9 per cent for 1995–2000 and 1.2 per cent in for 2000–2006, compared with 13.3 per cent and 9.4 per cent, respectively, in Asia. The US economic growth has been highly skewed towards

Table 11: Cross-country Comparisons of Labor Productivity Growth by Industry, 2000–2006

Agriculture		Manufacturing		Services		Other Industries	
Malaysia	5.5	Mongolia	8.7	India	5.9	Fiji	6.1
Hong Kong	4.1	Korea	7.2	Indonesia	4.4	India	5.2
ROC	4.1	Iran	6.5	Hong Kong	4.0	Sri Lanka	4.4
Vietnam	4.1	Malaysia	5.3	Malaysia	2.5	Singapore	3.1
Cambodia	4.0	Indonesia	4.4	Philippines	2.5	Bangladesh	2.8
Korea	3.8	Pakistan	4.2	Bangladesh	2.4	Japan	1.9
Iran	3.5	ROC	4.2	Sri Lanka	2.3	Korea	1.2
Indonesia	3.4	Japan	4.1	Vietnam	2.1	ROC	0.2
Thailand	2.5	Vietnam	3.4	Singapore	1.9	Thailand	–0.3
India	2.0	Bangladesh	3.3	Pakistan	1.6	Hong Kong	–0.6
Sri Lanka	1.7	Philippines	3.0	Iran	1.2	Malaysia	–0.8
Japan	1.4	Singapore	2.5	Korea	1.1	Philippines	–2.1
Philippines	1.1	Thailand	2.5	ROC	1.1	Vietnam	–3.0
Mongolia	0.6	Fiji	1.6	Thailand	1.1	Nepal	–3.1
Nepal	0.2	Cambodia	1.6	Mongolia	1.0	Iran	–3.2
Bangladesh	–0.1	Hong Kong	0.3	Fiji	0.8	Pakistan	–3.7
Pakistan	–0.5	India	–0.4	Japan	0.7	Indonesia	–3.8
Fiji	–2.1	Sri Lanka	–0.6	Nepal	–1.3	Cambodia	–3.9
Singapore	–6.7	Nepal	–4.0	Cambodia	–3.0	Mongolia	–6.0
(reference)		(reference)		(reference)		(reference)	
China	6.4	China	7.1	China	5.6	China	5.2
US	10.4	US	5.0	US	1.2	US	–3.5

Unit: Average annual growth rate (percentage)

services, accounting for 75.4 per cent for 1995–2000 and 90.4 per cent for 2000–2006, compared with around 52 per cent in Asia.

7.3 Labor Productivity Growth by Industry

Section 6.2 discusses labor productivity performance in level terms, and identifies a large gap between Asia as a whole and the US. In 2006 Singapore was the only country that had a labor productivity level comparable to that of the US. Besides Singapore, the best performers in Asia achieved productivity levels that were at least 40 per cent of the US; yet Asia collectively was dragged down by a long tail of countries with labor productivity of less than 20 per cent the US level, pulling down the average performance to 14.7 per cent of that of the US for the APO20 and 11.6 per cent for Asia21. In growth terms, however, Asia's performance far exceeded that of the US, allowing the countries to close the level gap with the US gradually over time. Between 1995 and 2000 labor productivity growth in the APO20 was 0.7 per cent per annum on average, compared to 2.4 per cent in the US. Including China, the Asian average became 2.5 per cent. For the period 2000–2006 labor productivity growth accelerated to 1.7 per cent on average per annum for the APO20, or 3.9 per cent if China is included. Meanwhile, labor productivity growth decelerated to 1.3 per cent on average per annum in the US.

Table 11 presents cross-country comparisons in labor productivity by industry[44] for the period 2000–2006. The average labor productivity growth across countries was 1.7 per cent in agriculture, 3 per cent

44 Labor productivity in Table 11 is defined simply as per-worker GDP at constant prices by industry (v_j). The industry decomposition of labor productivity growth for the whole economy (v) in Figures 37 and 38 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. In this decomposition, the number of workers as a denominator of the labor productivity (v_j^*) is adjusted, weighting 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.

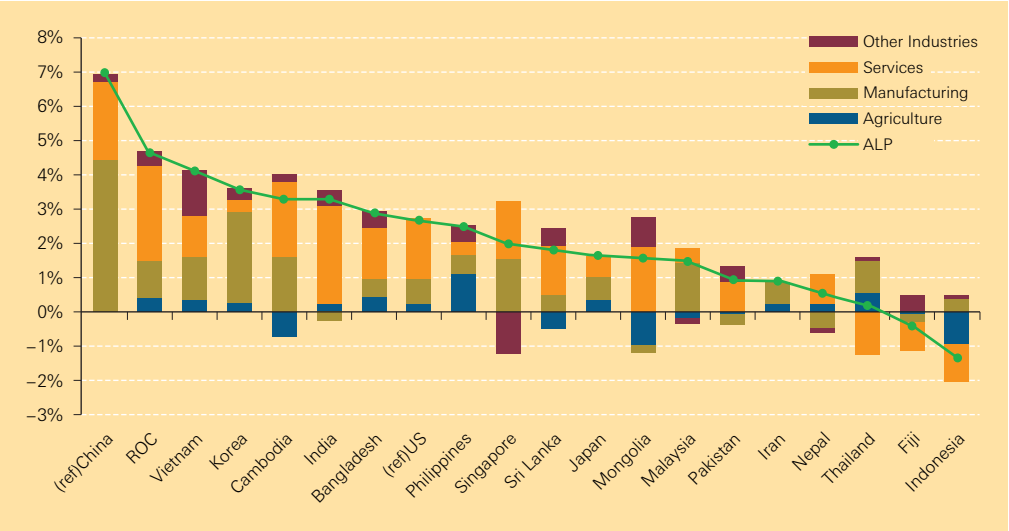


Figure 37: Industry Origins of Labor Productivity Growth, 1995–2000

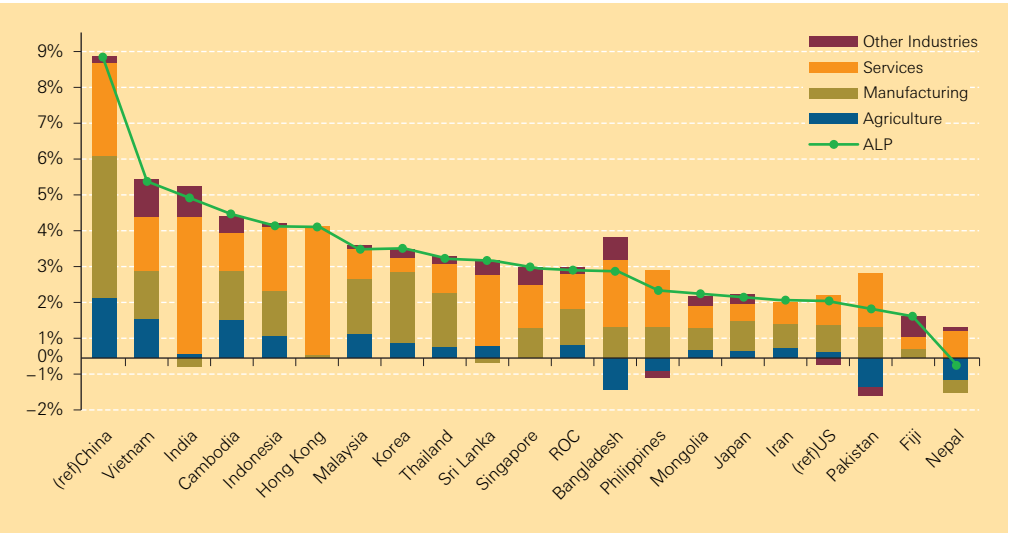


Figure 38: Industry Origins of Labor Productivity Growth, 2000–2006

in manufacturing, 1.7 per cent in services and -0.4 per cent in other industries. These compare with US levels of 10.4 per cent in agriculture, 5.0 per cent in manufacturing, 1.2 per cent in services and -3.5 per cent in other industries. Note that China topped the ranking in Asia in all industry sectors except agriculture. Manufacturing remains the sector that offers the biggest potential for productivity growth, with the fastest achieved rate of 9–10 per cent per annum. However, as aforementioned, the potential for labor productivity growth in the service industries has been strengthened by information and communication technology in recent years, with an achieved rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Figures 37 and 38 show the industry origins of the average labor productivity growth per annum in the periods 1995–2000 and 2000–2006, respectively. Not all Asian countries are included, because employment by industry sector is not available for some countries. 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 7.0 per cent to 8.4 per cent, compared with decelerated growth between the two periods in the US, from 2.6 per cent to 1.4 per cent.

Among all the industry sectors, other industries have made the least contribution to labor productivity growth in Asia, at around 8 per cent for the period 2000–2006. The contribution from agriculture was around 15 per cent over the same period, whereas manufacturing and services made very similar contributions of 39 per cent and 37 per cent respectively to labor productivity growth.

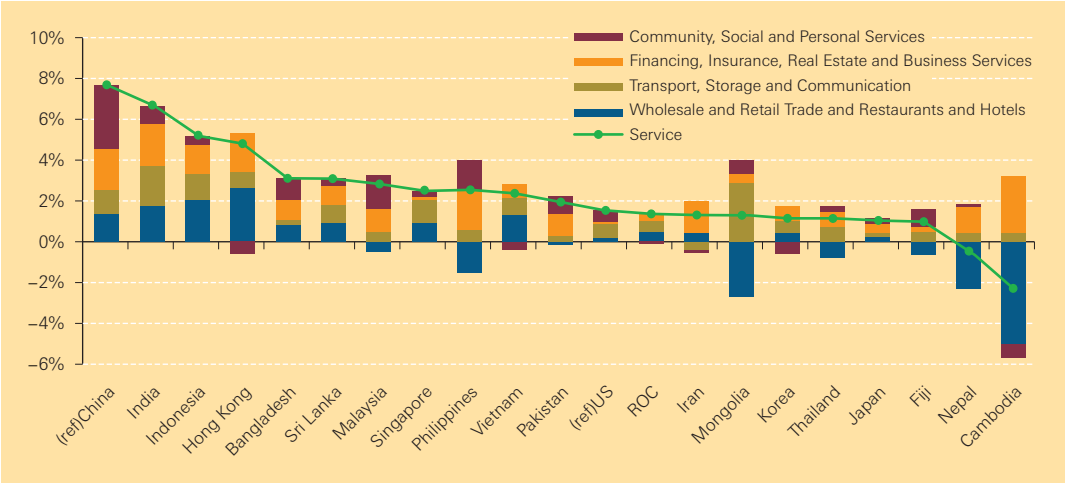


Figure 39: Composition of Labor Productivity Growth in the Service Sector, 2000–2006

The manufacturing sector has been traditionally the driving force behind productivity growth. This is certainly the case in most Asian countries. The manufacturing sector is particularly important in Korea, accounting for 76 per cent of the average annual labor productivity growth between 1995 and 2000 and 67.4 per cent between 2000 and 2006. For China, the figures were 63.7 per cent and 46.4 per cent, respectively. In Thailand, Malaysia and Japan manufacturing accounted for 55.9 per cent, 49.7 per cent and 49.4 per cent of respective average annual labor productivity growth between 2000 and 2006.

Traditionally, it has been difficult for the service sector to realize productivity growth, but modern advancements in information and communication technology have changed that. A lot of ICT-intensive users are in the service sector, which is capable of capturing the productivity benefits arising from ICT utilization. Recently, we have observed the growing importance of services in explaining productivity growth in the Western economies. In Asia the contribution from services is matching that of manufacturing. It was particularly prominent in India, accounting for 86.6 per cent of labor productivity growth during 2000–2006, while the contribution of manufacturing was negative for both periods. In Hong Kong nearly all the productivity growth was explained by the service sector. In the other Asian Tigers, services accounted for 50.6 per cent of labor productivity growth in Singapore and 42.7 per cent in the ROC between 2000 and 2006. Korea was the only Tiger where services made a relatively small contribution, at 13.6 per cent. The contribution of services was also highly significant in Bangladesh and the Philippines over the same period.

Available data allow us to examine the service sector labor productivity growth of certain countries for the period 2000–2006 according to four subsectors: community, social and personal services; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; transport, storage and communication; and wholesale/retail trade and restaurants and hotels. The results are presented in Figure 39.[45] 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 the last subsector the most.

Among the countries presented, China experienced the fastest growth in service sector labor productivity at 7.7 per cent on average per annum, of which 60 per cent was explained by the three potential IT-using subsectors. India came second with a service sector labor productivity growth of 6.9 per cent, of which 85.6 per cent was explained by the three potential IT-using subsectors. With the exception of China, the Philippines and Malaysia, community, social and personal services played the least role in accounting for service sector labor productivity growth in all countries. In Vietnam, Cambodia, Hong Kong and Korea it even had a negative contribution. In the Philippines, Cambodia, Nepal and Mongolia, wholesale/retail trade and restaurants and hotels were a huge drag on service sector labor productivity growth, whereas it made a significant contribution

45 Note that the measures for labor productivity in the service sector are different between Table 11 and Figure 39, due to the difference in methods to aggregate the measures from industries within the service sector. A translog index is used in Figure 39, but not in Table 11 due to the lack of data in some countries.

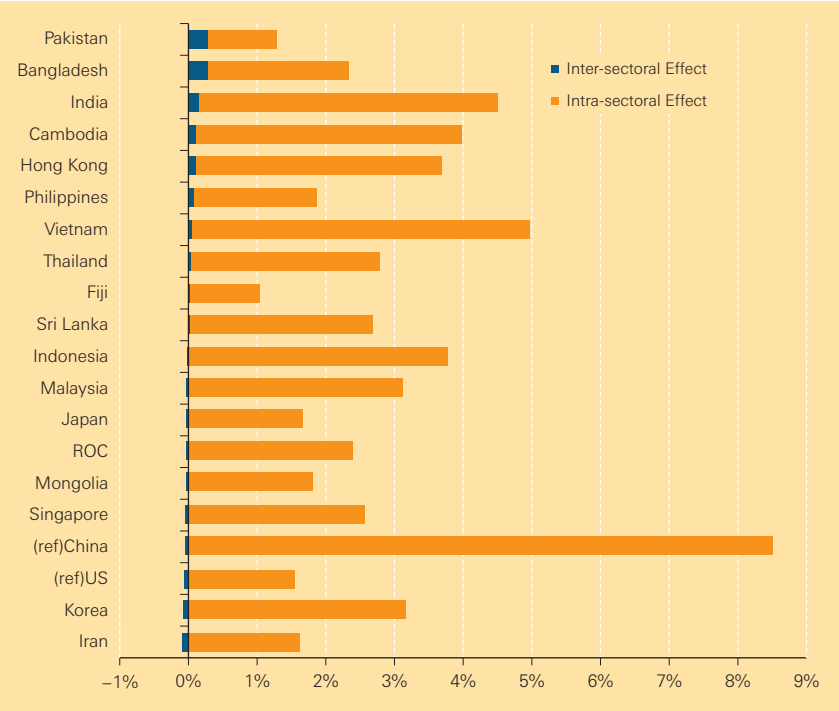


Figure 40: Intra- and Inter-sectoral Effects in Labor Productivity Growth, 2000–2006

of 2.8 per cent and 2.2 per cent to labor productivity growth in Hong Kong and Indonesia respectively. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services were also significant in a number of countries, such as Hong Kong, China, India, the Philippines and Cambodia.

An improvement in aggregate labor productivity is a combination of two effects. It could reflect productivity gains within the industry sector (the intra-sectoral effect), and/or the extent of resource allocation taking place in the economy from low-productivity industries to high-productivity industries (the inter-sectoral effect). As the highly productive industries gain weight in the economy, they tilt the performance of the whole economy toward higher labor productivity. It is expected that aggregate labor productivity growth is predominantly explained by the improved performance within each industry sector (the intra-sectoral effect), but a small result could still arise from the inter-sectoral effect, which is positive when high-performance industry is growing bigger in the economy. Figure 40 shows the decomposition of the intra- and inter-sectoral effects for the Asian countries,[46] where, as expected, the intra-sectoral effect dominates the overall labor productivity growth. Even so, the inter- sectoral effect has a significant impact on overall labor productivity growth in several countries. It can contribute up to 20.7 per cent to labor productivity growth in Pakistan and 11.4 per cent in Bangladesh, or can drag labor productivity growth down by up to 8.8 per cent in Iran.

46 Here, labor productivity growth is decomposed into the inter-sectoral (first part) and the intra-sectoral effect (second part, evaluated using the industry structure at the initial period) based on the equation $v=\Sigma_j(1/2)(w_j^{2006}-w_j^{2000})v_j^* +\Sigma_j w_j^{2000}v_j^*$ for the period 2000–2006, where labor productivity by industry v_j^* is defined in footnote 44. If there is an increase of value-added share in industry with higher productivity growth from 2000 to 2006, the inter-sectoral 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 7.3 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 US 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 US-Japan bilateral input-output table. They also measured industry-level PPPs for KLEM inputs and output for 42 industries common to the US and Japan, based on detailed estimates for 164 commodities, 33 assets, including land and inventories, and 1,596 labor categories. They found that the US-Japan productivity gap shrank during three decades of rapid Japanese economic growth between 1960 and 1990. The Japanese manufacturing sector achieved parity with its US counterpart by the end of the period. With the collapse of the Japanese economic bubble at the end of the 1980s, the US-Japan productivity gap reversed course and expanded to 79.5 per cent by 2004. This can be attributed to rapid productivity growth in the IT-producing industries in the US during the late 1990s and the sharp acceleration of productivity growth in the IT-using industries in the US 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. The first column gives the US-Japan TFP gap, defined as the ratio of TFP in Japan to TFP in the US. Note that TFP gaps for public administration and household sectors are zero by definition, since the outputs of these industries consist entirely of capital inputs. The second column gives the contribution of each industry to the aggregate TFP gap, using Domar weights. In 2004 motor vehicles made the largest contribution to Japanese TFP, relative to the US. Wholesale/retail trade and other services, two industries largely sheltered from international competition, accounted for 25.1 and 22.5 per cent, 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.

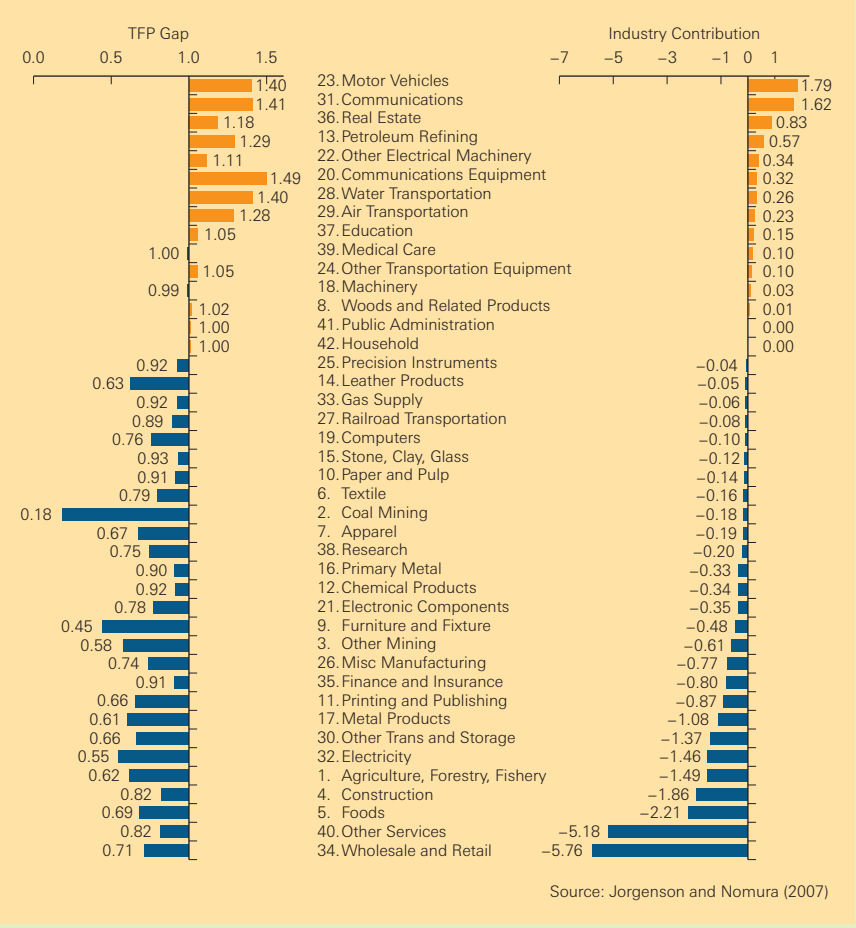


Figure B11: Industry Origins of the US-Japan TFP Gap, 2004

References

ADB (2007) *Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures*, December, Manila: ADB.

Akin, Cigdem (2007) "Changing Nature of North-South Linkages: Stylized Facts and Explanations," IMF Working Paper WP/07/280.

Ahn, Kil-hyo (2008) "Practical Issues on the Calculation and Allocation of FISIM in Korea," *IFC Bulletin* 28, pp. 101–106.

APO (2008) *APO Productivity Databook 2008*, March, Tokyo: APO.

Barro, Robert J. and Jong-Wha Lee (1994) "International Comparisons of Educational Attainment," *Journal of Monetary Economics* 32(3), pp. 363–394.

Barro, Robert J. and Jong-Wha Lee (2001) "International Data on Educational Attainment: Updates and Implications," *Oxford Economic Papers New Series* 53(3), pp. 541–563.

Bosworth, Barry P. and Susan M. Collins (2007) "Accounting for Growth: Comparing China and India," NBER Working Paper No. 12943, February.

Caselli, Francesco (2005) "Accounting for Cross-Country Income Differences," in P. Aghion and S. N. Durlauf, eds, *Handbook of Economic Growth*, Amsterdam: North Holland, pp. 679–741.

Cho, Young-gil (2000) "A Note on the Calculation of FISIM in Korea," paper presented at OECD National Accounts Experts Meeting, Paris, 26–29 September.

Collins, Susan M. and Barry P. Bosworth (1996) "Economic Growth in East Asia: Accumulation versus Assimilation," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 2, pp. 135–203.

Diewert, W. Erwin and Denis Lawrence (2006) "Measuring the Contributions of Productivity and Terms of Trade to Australia's Economic Welfare," report by Meyrick and Associates to the Australian Government Productivity Commission, Canberra.

Diewert, W. Erwin, Hideyuki Mizobuchi and Koji Nomura (2005) "On Measuring Japan's Productivity, 1995–2003," Department of Economics Discussion Paper Series No. 05-22, December, University of British Columbia.

Diewert, W. Erwin and Catherine J. Morrison (1986) "Adjusting Outputs and Productivity Indexes for Changes in the Terms of Trade," *Economic Journal* 96(3), pp. 659–679.

Gollin, Douglas, Stephen L. Parente and Richard Rogerson (2004) "Farm Work, Home Work and International Productivity Differences," *Review of Economic Dynamics* 7, pp. 827–850.

Holz, Carsten A. (2006) "Measuring Chinese Productivity Growth, 1952–2005," mimeo, Social Science Division, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.

Jorgenson, Dale W. and Zvi Griliches (1967) "The Explanation of Productivity Change," *Review of Economic Studies* 34(3), pp. 249–283.

Jorgenson, Dale W. and Koji Nomura (2005) "The Industry Origins of Japanese Economic Growth," *Journal of Japanese and International Economies* 19 (December), pp. 482–542.

Jorgenson, Dale W. and Koji Nomura (2007) "The Industry Origins of the U.S.-Japan Productivity Gap," *Economic Systems Research* 19 (September), pp. 315–341.

Jorgenson, Dale W., Mun S. Ho and Kevin J. Stiroh (2005) *Information Technology and the American Growth Resurgence*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Kohli, Ulrich (2004) "Real GDP, Real Domestic Income and Terms of Trade Changes," *Journal of International Economics* 62(1), pp. 83–106.

Kohli, Ulrich (2006) "Real GDP, Real GDI, and Trading Gains: Canada, 1981–2005," *International Productivity Monitor* 13, pp. 46–56.

Lau, Eunice and Prabhat Vaze (2002) "Accounting Growth: Capital, Skills and Output," paper presented at Department of Trade and Industry, National Statistics Productivity Workshop, November, London.

Lequiller, Francois, Nadim Ahmad, Seppo Varjonen, William Cave and Kil-Hyo Ahn (2003) "Report of the OECD Task Force on Software Measurement in the National Accounts," OECD Statistics Working Paper Series, March, OECD, Paris.

Maddison, Angus (1998) *Chinese Economic Performance in the Long Run*, Paris: OECD Development Centre.

Nadim, Ahmad (2003) "Measuring Investment in Software," STI Working Paper Series, OECD, Paris.

Nelson, Richard R. and Howard Pack (1999) "The Asian Miracle and Modern Growth Theory," *Economic Journal* 109(457), pp. 416–436.

Nomura, Koji (2004) *Measurement of Capital and Productivity in Japan*, Tokyo: Keio University Press (in Japanese).

Nomura, Koji, Eunice Lau and Hideyuki Mizobuchi (2008) "A Survey of National Accounts in Asia for Cross-country Productivity Comparisons," KEO Discussion Paper 114, Keio University, Tokyo.

Nomura, Koji and Jon D. Samuels (2004) "Can We Go Back to Data? Reconsideration of U.S.-Harmonized Computer Prices in Japan," Program on Technology and Economic Policy (PTEP), John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

OECD (2008) *OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators*, Paris: OECD.

OECD (2009) *Measuring Capital*, Paris: OECD.

O'Mahony, Mary and Bart van Ark (2003) *EU Productivity and Competitiveness: An Industry Perspective. Can Europe Resume the Catching-up Process?*, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications for the European Communities.

ONS (2007) *The ONS Productivity Handbook*: *A Statistical Overview and Guide*, ed. Dawn Camus, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

Romer, Paul (1993) "Idea Gaps and Object Gaps in Economic Development," *Journal of Monetary Economics* 32, pp. 543–573.

Schreyer, Paul (2002) "Computer Price Indices and International Growth and Productivity Comparisons," *Review of Income and Wealth* 48(1), pp. 15–33.

Schreyer, Paul, Pierre-Emmanuel Bignon and Julien Dupont (2003) "OECD Capital Services Estimates: Methodology and a First Set of Results," OECD Statistics Working Paper 2003/6, Paris.

Stiglitz, Joseph E., Amartya Sen and Jean-Paul Fitoussi (2008) "Issues Paper," Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, July, Paris.

Timmer, Marcel P. (2002) "Climbing the Technology Ladder Too Fast? New Evidence on Comparative Productivity Performance in Asian Manufacturing," *Journal of Japanese and International Economies* 16, pp. 50–72.

Timmer, Marcel P. and Bart van Ark (2000) "Capital Formation and Productivity Growth in South Korea and Taiwan: Realising the Catch-up Potential in a World of Diminishing Returns," Groningen Growth and Development Centre, University of Groningen.

United Nations (1993) *System of National Accounts 1993*, November, New York: United Nations.

World Bank (2008) *Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures: 2005 International Comparison Program*, Washington, DC: World Bank.

Young, Alwyn (1995) "The Tyranny of Numbers: Confronting the Statistical Realities of the East Asian Growth Exercise," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 110(3), pp. 641–680.

APPENDIX

Data 1

PPP-GDP at Current Prices

Unit: Billion US dollars

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	n.a.	7.3	107.3	22.7	49.4	346.7	25.1	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	13.8	n.a.	8.2	114.5	25.6	57.9	380.1	28.5	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	16.4	n.a.	9.4	118.8	29.6	70.3	430.1	31.1	n.a.
1973	9.2	n.a.	19.5	n.a.	11.2	129.6	35.1	75.4	490.4	36.7	n.a.
1974	11.0	n.a.	21.5	n.a.	12.5	143.0	40.8	94.4	527.9	42.9	n.a.
1975	14.0	n.a.	24.8	0.6	13.7	170.8	47.4	107.5	595.7	49.8	n.a.
1976	16.6	n.a.	29.8	0.7	16.9	183.7	53.2	133.9	655.5	58.2	n.a.
1977	19.4	n.a.	35.0	0.7	20.0	209.5	61.5	140.5	727.8	68.1	n.a.
1978	20.7	n.a.	42.6	0.8	23.3	237.0	72.1	139.2	820.1	79.6	n.a.
1979	24.2	n.a.	49.9	1.0	28.1	243.2	82.4	140.0	937.2	92.1	n.a.
1980	25.9	n.a.	58.5	1.0	33.8	283.1	97.8	132.5	1,051.8	99.0	n.a.
1981	29.7	n.a.	68.0	1.2	40.4	328.3	114.9	137.5	1,184.3	114.9	n.a.
1982	32.3	n.a.	74.7	1.2	44.1	360.3	126.7	164.7	1,291.7	130.9	n.a.
1983	34.9	n.a.	84.4	1.2	48.6	401.9	151.0	192.9	1,365.4	150.7	n.a.
1984	38.1	n.a.	96.8	1.4	55.5	433.0	170.1	197.0	1,461.1	169.1	1.5
1985	40.6	n.a.	104.7	1.3	57.6	469.7	181.7	207.3	1,583.2	186.1	1.6
1986	43.2	n.a.	119.5	1.5	65.4	503.0	203.1	192.5	1,668.0	210.4	1.6
1987	46.1	n.a.	138.5	1.4	76.2	537.4	218.0	195.1	1,781.0	240.3	1.9
1988	48.7	n.a.	154.2	1.5	85.4	609.4	231.1	189.1	1,967.0	275.0	2.2
1989	51.9	n.a.	173.0	1.6	90.7	670.2	261.7	212.8	2,149.8	304.6	2.8
1990	57.1	n.a.	189.6	1.8	97.8	732.9	296.3	259.3	2,345.4	345.4	3.0
1991	61.1	n.a.	210.9	1.8	107.0	764.8	334.1	298.7	2,508.8	391.0	3.2
1992	65.7	n.a.	232.2	2.0	116.2	827.0	366.5	325.9	2,591.9	423.5	3.7
1993	70.3	6.1	253.8	2.1	126.0	879.1	402.2	310.8	2,658.1	459.9	3.8
1994	74.7	6.8	277.9	2.2	136.4	958.5	441.8	316.3	2,742.3	509.6	4.2
1995	80.0	7.4	302.0	2.3	142.4	1,051.7	488.7	333.7	2,850.5	567.7	4.6
1996	85.4	8.0	327.7	2.5	151.2	1,153.5	536.2	364.4	2,982.9	619.0	5.0
1997	91.5	8.6	354.4	2.5	161.5	1,219.1	570.9	383.7	3,080.6	658.6	5.4
1998	97.4	9.1	374.7	2.5	153.4	1,310.7	501.6	400.1	3,055.0	620.3	5.7
1999	103.6	10.3	401.8	2.8	159.6	1,423.2	513.0	423.4	3,096.0	688.8	6.2
2000	112.3	11.5	434.4	2.8	176.1	1,518.0	500.8	444.5	3,273.1	758.7	6.7
2001	121.0	12.7	434.8	2.9	181.2	1,637.7	531.7	470.6	3,357.7	803.5	7.3
2002	128.7	13.8	461.8	3.1	187.8	1,728.5	565.5	513.7	3,449.0	867.9	7.9
2003	138.4	15.3	487.4	3.2	197.5	1,910.7	605.4	561.5	3,542.7	889.0	8.5
2004	151.3	17.3	530.8	3.4	220.3	2,131.5	654.1	599.8	3,743.6	960.0	9.3
2005	164.7	20.2	570.5	3.5	243.1	2,399.8	709.8	648.8	3,909.6	1,005.0	10.2
2006	182.1	23.1	617.7	3.8	268.4	2,716.6	776.4	719.2	4,125.7	1,088.6	11.7

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.9	3.7	4.1	13.2	n.a.	70.0	1,025.2	1,198.6	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.5	18.6	4.4	4.3	15.3	n.a.	78.6	1,112.8	1,301.4	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.7	20.4	5.2	4.6	16.6	n.a.	85.1	1,222.6	1,419.2	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.6	23.4	6.1	5.1	18.2	n.a.	97.0	1,365.1	1,592.3	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26.7	26.8	7.0	5.8	21.2	n.a.	108.2	1,478.8	1,778.1	1974
15.0	n.a.	3.1	29.6	31.3	8.0	6.5	24.2	n.a.	128.7	1,611.0	1,934.5	1975
17.6	n.a.	3.3	32.6	36.0	9.1	7.0	28.0	n.a.	133.9	1,798.0	2,139.7	1976
20.2	n.a.	4.1	36.5	40.3	10.4	7.8	32.7	n.a.	153.3	2,000.7	2,338.9	1977
23.1	n.a.	4.4	42.2	45.5	12.1	9.0	38.7	n.a.	183.2	2,259.2	2,580.0	1978
27.3	n.a.	4.5	47.5	52.6	14.3	10.5	44.1	n.a.	213.4	2,525.8	2,896.7	1979
32.0	n.a.	5.3	57.0	61.1	17.1	11.8	50.6	n.a.	250.9	2,751.7	3,207.5	1980
37.5	n.a.	6.0	67.2	69.1	20.6	13.2	58.7	n.a.	292.5	3,090.9	3,514.4	1981
42.1	2.9	7.3	76.1	76.0	23.4	14.5	65.6	n.a.	347.0	3,214.2	3,762.7	1982
46.9	3.2	7.8	84.5	80.5	26.4	15.7	72.0	n.a.	396.9	3,474.4	3,977.5	1983
52.0	3.6	9.4	92.0	77.4	29.6	16.8	79.0	n.a.	465.1	3,871.3	4,228.5	1984
53.0	3.9	10.1	102.3	74.0	30.1	18.4	85.2	n.a.	536.5	4,142.5	4,467.8	1985
54.8	4.3	10.1	110.8	78.2	31.4	19.4	91.9	30.7	607.1	4,370.1	4,694.9	1986
60.5	4.6	10.9	120.8	83.9	35.5	20.3	103.5	32.7	693.7	4,645.7	4,960.2	1987
68.8	5.0	11.4	135.1	92.6	40.9	22.1	121.3	35.6	802.1	5,010.7	5,349.7	1988
77.8	5.1	12.1	146.9	102.1	46.7	23.4	141.2	39.7	860.7	5,397.2	5,756.5	1989
88.1	5.1	13.0	159.5	108.9	53.0	26.0	163.1	43.3	945.5	5,709.8	6,158.5	1990
99.9	4.8	14.4	174.3	112.3	58.4	28.3	183.3	47.5	1,069.9	5,888.5	6,498.8	1991
111.3	4.5	14.2	192.4	114.4	63.6	30.2	202.7	52.8	1,238.4	6,214.3	6,727.7	1992
125.1	3.8	15.1	199.2	119.6	72.7	33.3	224.5	58.4	1,459.1	6,531.5	6,860.0	1993
139.5	4.0	16.0	211.3	127.5	82.8	35.9	249.9	64.9	1,679.4	6,943.5	7,202.8	1994
156.4	3.9	17.4	225.8	136.3	91.4	38.3	278.6	72.5	1,896.7	7,270.3	7,538.4	1995
175.3	4.1	18.4	241.7	147.1	100.4	41.0	300.7	80.8	2,130.3	7,680.3	7,830.5	1996
191.3	4.3	18.9	248.0	157.3	110.5	44.3	301.6	88.9	2,349.3	8,156.4	8,191.3	1997
179.2	4.5	20.9	257.4	158.3	110.2	46.5	273.0	95.1	2,538.9	8,587.4	8,568.6	1998
192.9	4.7	21.5	270.9	166.1	119.9	49.3	289.3	101.1	2,746.8	9,092.4	8,917.2	1999
214.6	4.2	22.8	237.4	179.9	134.8	53.2	309.8	110.3	2,980.0	9,631.2	9,502.5	2000
220.4	4.4	21.9	248.0	187.6	134.8	53.4	324.2	120.8	3,300.1	9,932.4	10,018.6	2001
233.9	4.8	22.9	260.5	199.5	142.8	54.7	347.6	131.7	3,686.8	10,265.4	10,416.2	2002
252.2	5.3	24.7	279.0	214.0	150.4	59.1	380.4	144.4	4,158.9	10,760.8	10,682.7	2003
263.0	6.0	26.7	308.1	234.3	168.3	64.1	416.2	160.1	4,700.8	11,469.4	11,217.1	2004
285.6	6.7	28.5	341.9	253.3	184.9	70.0	448.4	178.9	5,473.2	12,199.9	11,610.8	2005
311.0	7.5	30.5	378.8	275.9	208.7	77.8	486.5	199.8	6,409.5	12,952.2	12,281.2	2006

Data 2

Per Capita PPP-GDP at Current Prices

Unit: US dollars

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	792.4	n.a.	1,837.7	195.9	193.3	1,736.4	3,322.8	785.9	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	918.5	n.a.	2,023.7	204.4	212.7	1,971.7	3,596.5	874.9	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	1,064.1	n.a.	2,289.6	207.3	239.6	2,322.5	4,012.8	934.0	n.a.
1973	122.5	n.a.	1,244.8	n.a.	2,639.0	221.0	277.9	2,416.9	4,537.6	1,082.3	n.a.
1974	142.8	n.a.	1,352.2	n.a.	2,879.3	238.4	315.2	2,933.4	4,791.9	1,240.1	n.a.
1975	176.7	n.a.	1,526.9	1,040.5	3,074.3	278.4	357.8	3,238.1	5,322.0	1,410.9	n.a.
1976	205.1	n.a.	1,798.2	1,109.8	3,732.3	292.6	391.7	3,905.2	5,812.2	1,623.6	n.a.
1977	234.5	n.a.	2,072.4	1,227.8	4,374.0	326.3	441.8	3,970.8	6,391.6	1,869.9	n.a.
1978	244.4	n.a.	2,474.3	1,314.7	4,982.7	360.8	507.1	3,807.3	7,137.3	2,154.3	n.a.
1979	278.7	n.a.	2,846.9	1,567.4	5,700.9	361.8	567.0	3,704.9	8,088.6	2,454.0	n.a.
1980	291.3	n.a.	3,275.9	1,646.8	6,678.2	411.9	659.1	3,387.6	9,006.4	2,596.3	n.a.
1981	326.6	n.a.	3,738.6	1,869.7	7,800.8	467.1	759.7	3,390.8	10,066.1	2,968.5	n.a.
1982	346.1	n.a.	4,033.3	1,817.9	8,386.3	501.6	821.1	3,920.4	10,904.9	3,328.2	n.a.
1983	365.0	n.a.	4,492.1	1,770.1	9,098.8	547.6	960.9	4,424.2	11,448.9	3,776.5	n.a.
1984	388.6	n.a.	5,076.1	1,949.0	10,275.8	577.6	1,062.6	4,350.6	12,174.1	4,183.8	443.2
1985	403.6	n.a.	5,418.8	1,886.7	10,548.4	613.8	1,114.7	4,400.7	13,111.3	4,560.4	466.5
1986	419.9	n.a.	6,125.4	2,059.7	11,831.9	643.4	1,223.2	3,942.9	13,729.1	5,109.8	451.4
1987	437.2	n.a.	7,020.1	1,969.2	13,626.7	672.9	1,289.9	3,868.4	14,587.5	5,779.1	508.8
1988	451.4	n.a.	7,727.4	2,054.2	15,183.5	747.2	1,343.5	3,643.1	16,042.6	6,550.4	576.0
1989	469.8	n.a.	8,584.2	2,287.2	15,943.8	805.1	1,494.7	3,998.1	17,461.7	7,188.1	705.4
1990	505.4	n.a.	9,291.4	2,488.5	17,151.0	862.7	1,662.5	4,765.7	18,985.3	8,056.7	732.1
1991	528.4	n.a.	10,233.2	2,466.6	18,606.4	882.6	1,842.6	5,404.1	20,245.5	9,037.5	765.9
1992	555.2	n.a.	11,161.7	2,668.5	20,025.9	936.7	1,988.6	5,801.3	20,864.2	9,700.3	850.1
1993	581.0	570.8	12,086.0	2,763.8	21,354.0	977.5	2,148.3	5,444.4	21,343.9	10,437.9	855.9
1994	604.4	616.6	13,124.4	2,926.7	22,600.7	1,046.7	2,324.6	5,452.5	21,945.1	11,464.5	919.8
1995	633.7	650.8	14,139.5	3,024.5	23,127.9	1,128.3	2,535.6	5,659.8	22,724.6	12,589.7	986.8
1996	662.1	681.0	15,222.4	3,197.4	23,490.2	1,215.8	2,743.4	6,085.2	23,718.8	13,597.0	1,041.2
1997	695.6	713.7	16,300.7	3,151.0	24,882.2	1,262.8	2,881.2	6,310.7	24,431.8	14,332.0	1,105.3
1998	726.0	741.0	17,088.4	3,201.7	23,445.9	1,334.4	2,497.3	6,469.7	24,167.7	13,400.8	1,142.2
1999	757.8	823.7	18,189.5	3,507.7	24,160.8	1,424.6	2,520.3	6,731.7	24,445.6	14,776.0	1,213.7
2000	805.4	897.5	19,501.7	3,494.1	26,416.5	1,494.2	2,427.7	6,952.0	25,798.8	16,140.4	1,287.7
2001	851.4	975.6	19,407.2	3,626.0	26,989.0	1,586.2	2,543.7	7,242.6	26,407.4	16,967.2	1,370.9
2002	887.7	1,039.5	20,504.8	3,787.2	27,864.5	1,648.3	2,669.7	7,781.3	27,063.0	18,228.0	1,453.6
2003	936.6	1,132.6	21,561.3	3,895.9	29,206.5	1,795.1	2,819.9	8,375.2	27,738.7	18,578.9	1,545.1
2004	1,005.2	1,264.0	23,392.8	4,181.5	32,458.8	1,974.2	3,006.2	8,811.8	29,301.5	19,965.9	1,673.4
2005	1,074.4	1,449.9	25,053.5	4,263.2	35,677.9	2,192.4	3,218.2	9,390.6	30,598.3	20,809.6	1,807.5
2006	1,167.1	1,628.9	26,999.8	4,584.4	39,146.3	2,447.8	3,480.8	10,260.6	32,293.8	22,484.0	2,027.4

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	462.6	1,796.2	326.8	354.1	n.a.	85.5	4,999.7	3,506.3	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	311.2	495.5	2,074.5	342.4	399.6	n.a.	93.5	5,358.7	3,781.4	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	320.8	526.7	2,411.2	361.3	422.3	n.a.	98.8	5,824.8	4,099.7	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	354.2	587.7	2,776.6	388.0	451.9	n.a.	110.0	6,441.9	4,575.8	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	388.5	656.0	3,157.2	433.4	513.9	n.a.	120.1	6,915.0	5,087.5	1974
1,220.4	n.a.	226.2	416.2	744.5	3,543.8	482.7	574.8	n.a.	140.4	7,459.3	5,514.5	1975
1,407.0	n.a.	236.5	445.0	834.1	3,959.6	508.2	649.8	n.a.	143.9	8,246.4	6,079.2	1976
1,576.0	n.a.	288.6	482.6	908.8	4,476.0	556.5	742.8	n.a.	162.5	9,084.2	6,622.9	1977
1,758.5	n.a.	307.1	540.6	997.5	5,134.5	637.0	858.7	n.a.	191.6	10,149.8	7,281.9	1978
2,034.7	n.a.	305.8	591.6	1,121.8	6,007.7	722.5	960.6	n.a.	220.3	11,223.0	8,147.5	1979
2,328.2	n.a.	347.1	688.5	1,269.9	7,099.8	802.3	1,081.5	n.a.	255.7	12,110.0	8,983.2	1980
2,657.5	n.a.	387.2	790.1	1,401.2	8,122.2	882.3	1,230.6	n.a.	294.3	13,470.0	9,812.2	1981
2,913.4	1,666.8	458.0	870.3	1,503.3	8,833.5	951.8	1,352.1	n.a.	344.1	13,874.4	10,485.4	1982
3,157.1	1,783.5	479.6	940.3	1,554.4	9,838.1	1,019.7	1,460.2	n.a.	387.9	14,861.1	11,068.5	1983
3,412.0	1,909.5	568.4	997.1	1,459.6	10,851.7	1,074.3	1,577.5	n.a.	448.5	16,416.0	11,752.0	1984
3,382.5	2,030.1	593.0	1,079.2	1,361.6	11,007.5	1,161.2	1,676.4	n.a.	510.5	17,411.0	12,396.9	1985
3,399.4	2,218.9	579.8	1,138.4	1,405.6	11,504.3	1,203.5	1,783.3	510.3	569.0	18,198.7	13,001.1	1986
3,641.1	2,310.8	613.9	1,208.7	1,471.2	12,787.6	1,238.1	1,980.0	530.1	639.9	19,174.2	13,707.8	1987
4,020.6	2,464.9	625.4	1,316.6	1,586.3	14,375.8	1,329.3	2,290.1	562.7	728.1	20,493.7	14,737.6	1988
4,421.7	2,442.8	646.2	1,395.8	1,708.0	15,939.1	1,392.7	2,633.6	612.4	769.4	21,867.0	15,796.4	1989
4,868.4	2,430.1	678.1	1,477.0	1,779.0	17,393.5	1,525.9	3,004.0	654.3	832.9	22,873.7	16,826.4	1990
5,373.0	2,244.5	737.4	1,574.0	1,791.2	18,642.7	1,636.6	3,335.4	702.6	929.7	23,276.5	17,676.4	1991
5,831.4	2,044.9	708.2	1,694.1	1,784.6	19,680.3	1,730.2	3,645.8	765.4	1,063.1	24,226.0	18,219.6	1992
6,391.2	1,704.5	730.6	1,710.7	1,822.9	21,932.7	1,885.2	3,992.0	830.0	1,238.1	25,129.0	18,503.6	1993
6,949.5	1,795.8	754.8	1,770.0	1,900.8	24,214.9	2,005.1	4,393.3	905.4	1,409.0	26,388.5	19,374.2	1994
7,593.5	1,716.2	802.9	1,845.4	1,987.0	25,923.8	2,112.6	4,843.1	994.1	1,574.2	27,303.4	20,225.2	1995
8,298.0	1,767.3	828.6	1,927.1	2,098.5	27,341.2	2,238.4	5,169.2	1,088.1	1,749.7	28,509.5	20,954.0	1996
8,827.5	1,847.1	829.7	1,930.4	2,198.3	29,122.2	2,384.2	5,127.0	1,178.3	1,909.9	29,914.5	21,864.2	1997
8,065.4	1,913.4	896.3	1,956.2	2,165.2	28,070.2	2,478.5	4,590.0	1,242.8	2,044.3	31,130.2	22,821.0	1998
8,478.8	1,984.9	901.3	2,009.7	2,225.5	30,284.1	2,591.4	4,814.9	1,304.2	2,190.9	32,584.6	23,680.1	1999
9,219.8	1,756.9	935.0	1,719.0	2,361.1	33,472.1	2,747.0	5,106.3	1,421.2	2,360.2	34,126.9	25,140.3	2000
9,272.3	1,835.9	876.7	1,752.9	2,410.7	32,565.8	2,851.0	5,298.4	1,535.4	2,594.7	34,822.9	26,386.7	2001
9,640.4	1,948.0	899.4	1,797.7	2,510.4	34,199.3	2,876.8	5,635.2	1,651.6	2,879.4	35,628.2	27,290.4	2002
10,197.0	2,140.4	950.1	1,879.6	2,636.4	36,550.8	3,070.9	6,123.6	1,784.5	3,228.0	37,004.6	27,826.2	2003
10,439.2	2,401.3	1,005.0	2,026.4	2,827.2	40,387.8	3,295.5	6,652.4	1,951.3	3,626.7	39,059.7	29,043.4	2004
11,133.9	2,612.8	1,052.9	2,194.9	2,995.6	43,333.6	3,558.4	7,116.9	2,152.5	4,195.6	41,145.4	29,887.0	2005
11,907.8	2,892.3	1,104.0	2,382.3	3,198.0	47,426.0	3,914.4	7,668.4	2,375.7	4,886.0	43,260.8	31,444.5	2006

Data 3

PPP-GDP at Constant Prices

Unit: Billion US dollars (2000 prices)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	42.4	n.a.	26.4	390.4	80.6	165.9	1,266.6	90.7	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	47.8	n.a.	28.3	396.8	86.5	185.2	1,322.5	98.2	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	54.1	n.a.	31.3	394.6	95.7	215.7	1,434.2	102.5	n.a.
1973	37.7	n.a.	61.0	n.a.	35.1	407.6	107.7	219.1	1,549.0	114.8	n.a.
1974	41.3	n.a.	61.9	n.a.	35.9	412.6	114.8	251.6	1,529.6	123.1	n.a.
1975	39.6	n.a.	65.0	1.5	36.1	450.3	121.9	261.9	1,577.0	130.4	n.a.
1976	41.9	n.a.	74.0	1.6	41.9	457.6	131.3	314.0	1,640.8	144.0	n.a.
1977	43.0	n.a.	81.6	1.6	46.9	490.8	143.9	306.0	1,713.2	158.4	n.a.
1978	46.1	n.a.	92.8	1.7	50.8	518.8	154.9	287.0	1,803.8	173.1	n.a.
1979	48.3	n.a.	100.6	1.9	56.7	491.5	164.8	267.7	1,903.1	184.9	n.a.
1980	48.7	n.a.	108.1	1.8	62.6	524.7	180.0	226.4	1,957.5	182.2	n.a.
1981	50.3	n.a.	114.9	2.0	68.5	556.2	193.1	217.7	2,015.0	193.5	n.a.
1982	51.5	n.a.	118.9	1.9	70.5	575.3	195.1	252.4	2,071.5	207.6	n.a.
1983	53.6	n.a.	129.3	1.9	74.7	617.4	203.3	277.3	2,106.4	229.9	n.a.
1984	56.4	n.a.	142.8	2.0	82.1	640.8	218.7	264.5	2,172.6	248.4	2.8
1985	58.2	n.a.	149.8	1.9	82.7	674.3	227.2	265.5	2,284.3	265.2	3.0
1986	60.7	n.a.	167.3	2.1	91.8	706.4	243.6	251.4	2,354.3	293.2	3.1
1987	63.0	n.a.	188.8	1.9	104.1	734.2	259.6	244.6	2,446.2	325.6	3.1
1988	64.4	n.a.	203.3	2.0	112.9	805.0	277.8	242.7	2,612.2	360.1	3.0
1989	66.1	n.a.	219.8	2.1	115.4	852.9	303.1	260.8	2,750.4	384.5	3.4
1990	70.0	n.a.	231.8	2.2	119.9	897.5	330.4	308.1	2,889.0	419.6	3.7
1991	72.4	n.a.	249.2	2.1	126.7	905.3	360.0	343.8	2,986.1	459.1	3.8
1992	76.0	n.a.	268.2	2.3	134.4	956.7	386.1	364.2	3,015.7	486.1	4.1
1993	79.5	6.9	286.5	2.3	142.6	994.1	414.2	340.3	3,023.4	516.0	4.3
1994	82.8	7.6	307.5	2.5	151.1	1,061.4	445.5	337.2	3,055.1	560.2	4.7
1995	86.9	8.1	327.5	2.5	154.6	1,141.4	482.2	348.3	3,112.5	611.5	5.0
1996	91.0	8.5	348.8	2.6	161.1	1,229.0	520.1	373.5	3,196.3	654.4	5.3
1997	95.9	9.0	371.1	2.6	169.2	1,277.1	544.9	391.5	3,246.8	685.0	5.7
1998	101.0	9.4	387.9	2.6	159.0	1,358.6	473.2	406.9	3,184.8	638.2	5.9
1999	106.0	10.5	410.2	2.8	163.1	1,454.0	477.1	422.7	3,181.8	699.0	6.4
2000	112.3	11.5	434.4	2.8	176.1	1,518.0	500.8	444.5	3,273.1	758.7	6.7
2001	118.3	12.4	424.6	2.9	176.9	1,599.3	519.3	468.6	3,278.9	784.8	7.1
2002	123.6	13.2	443.2	3.0	180.2	1,659.0	542.8	502.3	3,291.6	838.3	7.5
2003	130.2	14.4	458.2	3.0	185.6	1,795.2	568.9	541.9	3,338.3	864.0	8.0
2004	138.4	15.8	487.0	3.1	201.3	1,950.8	597.5	558.0	3,428.8	907.1	8.5
2005	146.3	18.0	507.6	3.2	215.6	2,127.2	631.7	587.0	3,496.0	945.7	9.1
2006	156.7	19.9	532.7	3.3	230.7	2,333.8	666.6	618.6	3,577.5	994.8	9.9

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62.4	13.5	13.7	44.5	n.a.	248.8	3,720.5	4,386.0	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	57.9	65.5	15.2	13.8	49.1	n.a.	266.2	3,845.9	4,534.2	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	59.1	68.6	17.2	14.2	51.1	n.a.	276.4	4,049.6	4,743.5	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	63.8	74.6	19.1	14.7	53.1	n.a.	298.2	4,283.1	5,042.8	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66.3	78.5	20.3	15.3	56.7	n.a.	305.1	4,256.5	5,164.8	1974
40.1	n.a.	n.a.	66.9	83.7	21.1	15.9	59.3	n.a.	331.6	4,236.3	5,133.3	1975
44.8	n.a.	n.a.	70.9	90.4	22.6	16.5	66.9	n.a.	326.3	4,470.1	5,368.0	1976
48.2	n.a.	n.a.	73.3	96.0	24.4	17.1	74.8	n.a.	351.1	4,677.0	5,517.8	1977
51.4	n.a.	n.a.	78.5	101.3	26.4	18.6	82.7	n.a.	392.2	4,934.6	5,687.0	1978
56.2	n.a.	n.a.	80.2	107.6	28.9	19.8	86.5	n.a.	422.0	5,096.0	5,894.5	1979
60.4	n.a.	n.a.	87.5	113.3	31.7	21.0	93.4	n.a.	454.9	5,091.6	5,982.8	1980
64.6	n.a.	n.a.	94.3	117.2	34.8	22.2	99.7	n.a.	478.5	5,228.3	5,992.0	1981
68.5	2.6	n.a.	101.4	121.5	37.3	23.3	105.8	n.a.	522.1	5,122.6	6,048.3	1982
72.7	2.8	n.a.	107.1	123.7	40.5	24.4	109.1	n.a.	579.0	5,325.8	6,151.8	1983
78.4	3.0	10.7	112.3	114.7	43.9	25.7	115.2	n.a.	667.0	5,719.9	6,303.8	1984
77.5	3.1	11.2	121.1	106.4	43.2	26.9	123.7	n.a.	757.1	5,939.1	6,463.0	1985
78.4	3.4	11.4	127.1	110.0	44.1	28.1	128.6	43.6	823.7	6,129.3	6,645.7	1986
82.6	3.6	12.2	134.5	114.8	48.5	28.6	142.1	43.9	919.2	6,343.9	6,835.9	1987
90.8	3.7	12.7	144.8	122.6	54.1	29.4	160.5	48.3	1,023.1	6,617.2	7,128.9	1988
99.1	3.6	13.3	150.7	130.2	59.5	29.9	180.6	50.8	1,065.0	6,868.7	7,390.0	1989
108.0	4.2	14.2	158.4	133.7	64.9	31.8	202.7	51.8	1,105.5	6,997.1	7,609.1	1990
118.3	3.2	14.8	166.7	132.7	69.2	33.3	219.6	56.9	1,207.2	6,972.4	7,754.1	1991
128.8	2.9	15.4	180.8	132.4	73.6	34.8	238.9	62.2	1,378.6	7,193.4	7,845.3	1992
141.6	2.8	16.6	182.2	135.2	82.2	37.2	258.6	67.2	1,571.6	7,389.7	7,821.4	1993
154.6	2.9	17.1	190.4	141.2	91.7	39.3	284.7	71.8	1,777.5	7,692.4	8,043.3	1994
169.8	3.7	18.0	200.1	147.9	99.2	41.5	309.4	78.3	1,971.3	7,893.0	8,250.3	1995
186.8	3.8	19.0	209.7	156.6	106.9	43.1	318.6	86.0	2,168.4	8,183.3	8,397.8	1996
200.5	3.9	19.6	212.9	164.7	115.9	45.9	311.7	93.2	2,370.1	8,548.2	8,625.4	1997
185.7	4.0	20.4	221.1	164.0	114.3	48.1	275.2	98.5	2,554.9	8,900.6	8,879.2	1998
197.1	4.2	21.7	228.4	169.9	122.5	50.2	292.6	103.3	2,749.1	9,289.8	9,146.1	1999
214.6	4.2	22.8	237.4	179.9	134.8	53.2	309.8	110.3	2,980.0	9,631.2	9,502.5	2000
215.3	4.3	22.9	242.2	183.4	131.5	52.5	318.4	117.4	3,227.4	9,698.9	9,689.3	2001
224.4	4.4	23.8	250.0	191.6	137.0	54.6	336.6	125.0	3,521.1	9,851.4	9,802.1	2002
236.9	4.7	24.9	262.2	201.2	141.8	57.9	357.3	132.9	3,873.2	10,111.7	9,916.9	2003
254.1	5.2	25.7	281.4	214.2	154.6	61.1	378.8	145.9	4,264.4	10,476.4	10,154.6	2004
267.2	5.6	26.6	303.0	225.1	165.9	64.9	398.2	159.1	4,709.3	10,791.2	10,334.7	2005
252.6	6.1	27.5	321.7	237.8	179.4	70.0	417.1	172.7	5,231.4	11,098.3	10,635.7	2006

Data 4

GDP at Current Prices

Unit: LCU (local currency unit)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	224	169	23,100	458	3,582	800	73,353	2,715	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	261	180	26,647	490	4,086	998	80,718	3,359	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	312	194	32,168	540	4,932	1,235	92,435	4,143	n.a.
1973	64,514	n.a.	406	206	41,284	657	7,297	1,772	112,529	5,357	n.a.
1974	98,039	n.a.	544	450	47,165	776	11,616	2,991	134,253	7,639	n.a.
1975	160,965	9	584	563	49,567	834	13,737	3,328	148,336	10,201	n.a.
1976	148,966	9	702	624	63,141	898	16,826	4,478	166,688	14,050	n.a.
1977	158,693	9	823	661	73,222	1,017	20,688	5,269	185,782	18,030	n.a.
1978	198,714	9	985	703	85,698	1,102	24,823	5,136	204,600	24,304	n.a.
1979	241,040	9	1,190	853	112,533	1,209	34,975	6,061	221,844	31,167	n.a.
1980	278,142	9	1,486	985	143,402	1,439	49,849	6,433	240,645	38,085	n.a.
1981	322,815	9	1,770	1,058	172,965	1,691	59,178	7,756	258,670	47,806	n.a.
1982	362,552	8	1,894	1,115	195,408	1,891	65,189	10,246	271,624	54,730	n.a.
1983	409,284	11	2,099	1,144	216,383	2,202	85,427	12,822	282,734	64,392	n.a.
1984	491,031	19	2,340	1,278	260,761	2,468	100,205	14,047	300,923	73,789	49
1985	563,464	18	2,470	1,319	276,823	2,785	108,325	14,955	323,672	82,565	84
1986	634,512	47	2,852	1,465	319,232	3,117	118,287	15,199	339,128	96,364	124
1987	729,940	125	3,235	1,469	393,541	3,543	142,632	18,509	353,383	113,114	161
1988	802,536	246	3,517	1,592	465,245	4,203	164,818	20,683	380,232	134,671	229
1989	893,687	304	3,930	1,759	536,268	4,829	197,787	26,293	409,614	151,999	431
1990	1,006,991	755	4,301	1,986	598,950	5,626	232,279	37,180	440,588	183,368	613
1991	1,109,521	1,684	4,801	2,048	690,324	6,452	275,398	51,817	468,751	221,985	722
1992	1,200,420	3,163	5,335	2,311	805,082	7,432	311,177	70,769	481,092	252,941	845
1993	1,259,271	6,828	5,904	2,531	927,996	8,480	363,456	100,914	484,844	285,501	951
1994	1,360,532	7,121	6,458	2,683	1,047,470	9,960	421,340	131,724	490,322	334,152	1,108
1995	1,532,859	8,454	7,017	2,782	1,115,739	11,683	501,140	188,904	496,977	391,738	1,430
1996	1,672,154	9,226	7,700	3,001	1,229,481	13,523	587,333	252,471	507,438	440,611	1,726
1997	1,817,318	10,173	8,329	3,037	1,365,024	14,966	692,409	298,074	518,541	482,392	2,200
1998	2,013,914	11,755	8,939	3,308	1,292,764	17,183	1,054,558	336,506	508,737	475,485	4,239
1999	2,211,160	13,418	9,325	3,845	1,266,668	19,091	1,213,750	456,783	501,669	519,979	10,328
2000	2,388,799	14,129	9,706	3,604	1,317,650	20,631	1,396,467	593,418	507,142	568,154	13,669
2001	2,554,007	15,689	9,534	3,801	1,299,218	22,392	1,654,765	684,832	501,764	608,280	15,702
2002	2,753,272	16,844	9,926	4,055	1,277,314	24,109	1,831,776	942,399	495,883	668,106	18,401
2003	3,030,694	18,609	10,129	4,419	1,234,761	27,022	2,025,369	1,127,720	494,878	707,234	22,511
2004	3,359,076	21,530	10,659	4,760	1,291,923	30,953	2,310,014	1,412,637	502,864	762,392	26,590
2005	3,728,700	25,871	11,034	5,047	1,382,590	35,201	2,792,525	1,735,291	506,501	792,849	30,594
2006	4,201,595	29,994	11,453	5,527	1,475,910	40,766	3,362,849	2,090,853	513,507	829,560	35,407

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	39,572	5,805	15,556	147,499	n.a.	221	1,025	1,199	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61,476	46,729	6,841	15,876	153,543	n.a.	239	1,113	1,301	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66,276	52,287	8,195	17,842	170,224	n.a.	245	1,223	1,419	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81,881	66,943	10,257	20,822	222,316	n.a.	267	1,365	1,592	1973
n.a.	n.a.	18,959	107,249	92,928	12,610	26,921	279,482	n.a.	274	1,479	1,778	1974
22,332	n.a.	19,796	135,116	106,898	13,446	29,015	303,638	n.a.	295	1,611	1,935	1975
28,085	n.a.	20,115	157,671	126,091	14,658	32,280	346,904	n.a.	297	1,798	2,140	1976
32,340	n.a.	22,765	180,965	143,779	16,049	38,746	404,009	n.a.	317	2,001	2,339	1977
37,886	n.a.	25,318	212,946	165,659	17,844	46,781	488,844	n.a.	361	2,259	2,580	1978
46,424	n.a.	26,187	236,350	202,870	20,541	57,662	559,614	n.a.	409	2,526	2,897	1979
53,308	n.a.	29,995	283,132	246,842	25,117	71,757	663,432	n.a.	459	2,752	3,207	1980
57,613	n.a.	33,778	335,808	285,221	29,376	88,767	761,516	n.a.	501	3,091	3,514	1981
62,599	11,808	42,135	391,811	321,323	32,727	102,434	842,936	n.a.	559	3,214	3,763	1982
70,444	12,610	48,768	440,422	373,978	36,797	125,216	922,581	n.a.	622	3,474	3,978	1983
79,550	12,947	60,637	507,044	531,562	40,154	154,800	989,887	n.a.	736	3,871	4,228	1984
77,470	13,489	69,989	571,734	579,740	39,036	165,773	1,058,564	n.a.	908	4,143	4,468	1985
71,594	13,400	78,358	625,832	617,405	39,210	181,226	1,135,757	600	1,051	4,370	4,695	1986
81,085	13,975	93,104	693,931	692,498	43,322	198,477	1,302,794	2,874	1,228	4,646	4,960	1987
92,370	14,827	104,943	822,463	810,804	51,158	230,005	1,563,482	15,444	1,539	5,011	5,350	1988
105,233	15,447	118,999	935,728	939,183	58,736	261,025	1,861,652	28,140	1,731	5,397	5,756	1989
119,081	15,064	136,372	1,040,865	1,089,375	66,778	334,363	2,189,376	42,030	1,935	5,710	6,159	1990
135,124	27,221	165,311	1,242,902	1,264,049	74,570	388,950	2,513,758	76,853	2,258	5,889	6,499	1991
150,682	68,091	188,567	1,475,618	1,359,671	80,984	443,799	2,839,475	110,756	2,757	6,214	6,728	1992
172,194	239,304	216,051	1,623,448	1,483,874	93,971	525,962	3,175,408	140,560	3,694	6,532	6,860	1993
195,461	407,831	234,983	1,904,327	1,704,438	107,957	609,754	3,641,769	178,943	5,022	6,944	7,203	1994
222,473	617,988	267,011	2,270,824	1,919,735	119,470	697,579	4,201,467	229,450	6,322	7,270	7,538	1995
253,732	726,190	298,882	2,584,466	2,188,638	130,502	812,654	4,628,922	272,743	7,416	7,680	7,831	1996
281,795	935,239	323,615	2,957,365	2,446,618	142,341	939,014	4,752,139	314,490	8,166	8,156	8,191	1997
283,243	918,177	368,725	3,264,471	2,688,286	137,902	1,066,143	4,646,763	362,078	8,653	8,587	8,569	1998
300,764	1,039,510	407,392	3,585,194	3,004,513	140,022	1,160,976	4,658,748	401,192	9,113	9,092	8,917	1999
343,215	1,144,673	442,008	3,839,655	3,387,835	159,840	1,313,510	4,947,210	443,115	9,875	9,631	9,502	2000
334,404	1,253,470	459,242	4,225,731	3,669,612	153,398	1,464,093	5,160,667	482,999	10,897	9,932	10,019	2001
362,012	1,389,784	491,522	4,470,502	4,008,171	158,047	1,647,282	5,481,336	537,780	12,035	10,265	10,416	2002
395,170	1,662,761	534,885	4,896,445	4,367,735	162,288	1,833,778	5,952,827	615,902	13,640	10,761	10,683	2003
450,152	2,155,400	584,803	5,666,184	4,933,207	184,508	2,104,687	6,530,857	718,358	16,028	11,469	11,217	2004
495,239	2,784,121	646,180	6,531,178	5,511,138	199,375	2,461,420	7,143,767	843,021	18,869	12,200	11,611	2005
543,859	3,721,413	714,739	7,662,390	6,119,078	216,995	2,952,354	7,886,871	978,972	22,117	12,952	12,281	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 5

Growth Rate of GDP at Current Prices

Unit: Percentage

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	n.a.	n.a.	15.1	6.7	14.3	6.8	13.2	22.1	9.6	21.3	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	18.1	7.2	18.8	9.7	18.8	21.4	13.6	21.0	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	26.2	6.1	25.0	19.6	39.2	36.1	19.7	25.7	n.a.
1974	41.8	n.a.	29.3	78.2	13.3	16.6	46.5	52.3	17.7	35.5	n.a.
1975	49.6	n.a.	7.1	22.3	5.0	7.1	16.8	10.7	10.0	28.9	n.a.
1976	–7.7	–1.2	18.3	10.3	24.2	7.5	20.3	29.7	11.7	32.0	n.a.
1977	6.3	–1.4	15.9	5.7	14.8	12.5	20.7	16.3	10.8	24.9	n.a.
1978	22.5	–1.6	18.0	6.2	15.7	8.0	18.2	–2.6	9.6	29.9	n.a.
1979	19.3	–0.9	19.0	19.4	27.2	9.2	34.3	16.5	8.1	24.9	n.a.
1980	14.3	0.0	22.2	14.4	24.2	17.4	35.4	6.0	8.1	20.0	n.a.
1981	14.9	1.3	17.5	7.1	18.7	16.1	17.2	18.7	7.2	22.7	n.a.
1982	11.6	–3.6	6.8	5.3	12.2	11.2	9.7	27.8	4.9	13.5	n.a.
1983	12.1	22.8	10.3	2.6	10.2	15.2	27.0	22.4	4.0	16.3	n.a.
1984	18.2	55.1	10.9	11.0	18.7	11.4	16.0	9.1	6.2	13.6	n.a.
1985	13.8	–5.2	5.4	3.2	6.0	12.1	7.8	6.3	7.3	11.2	54.9
1986	11.9	98.2	14.4	10.5	14.3	11.2	8.8	1.6	4.7	15.5	38.7
1987	14.0	97.0	12.6	0.3	20.9	12.8	18.7	19.7	4.1	16.0	25.8
1988	9.5	68.2	8.4	8.0	16.7	17.1	14.5	11.1	7.3	17.4	35.1
1989	10.8	20.9	11.1	10.0	14.2	13.9	18.2	24.0	7.4	12.1	63.5
1990	11.9	91.0	9.0	12.1	11.1	15.3	16.1	34.6	7.3	18.8	35.1
1991	9.7	80.3	11.0	3.1	14.2	13.7	17.0	33.2	6.2	19.1	16.4
1992	7.9	63.0	10.6	12.1	15.4	14.1	12.2	31.2	2.6	13.1	15.7
1993	4.8	77.0	10.1	9.1	14.2	13.2	15.5	35.5	0.8	12.1	11.9
1994	7.7	4.2	9.0	5.8	12.1	16.1	14.8	26.6	1.1	15.7	15.3
1995	11.9	17.2	8.3	3.6	6.3	16.0	17.3	36.1	1.3	15.9	25.6
1996	8.7	8.7	9.3	7.6	9.7	14.6	15.9	29.0	2.1	11.8	18.8
1997	8.3	9.8	7.9	1.2	10.5	10.1	16.5	16.6	2.2	9.1	24.3
1998	10.3	14.4	7.1	8.5	–5.4	13.8	42.1	12.1	–1.9	–1.4	65.6
1999	9.3	13.2	4.2	15.1	–2.0	10.5	14.1	30.6	–1.4	8.9	89.1
2000	7.7	5.2	4.0	–6.5	3.9	7.8	14.0	26.2	1.1	8.9	28.0
2001	6.7	10.5	–1.8	5.3	–1.4	8.2	17.0	14.3	–1.1	6.8	13.9
2002	7.5	7.1	4.0	6.5	–1.7	7.4	10.2	31.9	–1.2	9.4	15.9
2003	9.6	10.0	2.0	8.6	–3.4	11.4	10.0	18.0	–0.2	5.7	20.2
2004	10.3	14.6	5.1	7.4	4.5	13.6	13.2	22.5	1.6	7.5	16.7
2005	10.4	18.4	3.5	5.9	6.8	12.9	19.0	20.6	0.7	3.9	14.0
2006	11.9	14.8	3.7	9.1	6.5	14.7	18.6	18.6	1.4	4.5	14.6

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.6	16.4	2.0	4.0	n.a.	8.1	8.2	8.2	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	11.2	18.1	11.7	10.3	n.a.	2.5	9.4	8.7	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.1	24.7	22.4	15.4	26.7	n.a.	8.4	11.0	11.5	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.0	32.8	20.7	25.7	22.9	n.a.	2.6	8.0	11.0	1974
n.a.	n.a.	4.3	23.1	14.0	6.4	7.5	8.3	n.a.	7.4	8.6	8.4	1975
22.9	n.a.	1.6	15.4	16.5	8.6	10.7	13.3	n.a.	0.6	11.0	10.1	1976
14.1	n.a.	12.4	13.8	13.1	9.1	18.3	15.2	n.a.	6.4	10.7	8.9	1977
15.8	n.a.	10.6	16.3	14.2	10.6	18.8	19.1	n.a.	13.0	12.2	9.8	1978
20.3	n.a.	3.4	10.4	20.3	14.1	20.9	13.5	n.a.	12.7	11.2	11.6	1979
13.8	n.a.	13.6	18.1	19.6	20.1	21.9	17.0	n.a.	11.5	8.6	10.2	1980
7.8	n.a.	11.9	17.1	14.5	15.7	21.3	13.8	n.a.	8.7	11.6	9.1	1981
8.3	n.a.	22.1	15.4	11.9	10.8	14.3	10.2	n.a.	11.0	3.9	6.8	1982
11.8	6.6	14.6	11.7	15.2	11.7	20.1	9.0	n.a.	10.6	7.8	5.6	1983
12.2	2.6	21.8	14.1	35.2	8.7	21.2	7.0	n.a.	16.9	10.8	6.1	1984
–2.6	4.1	14.3	12.0	8.7	–2.8	6.8	6.7	n.a.	20.9	6.8	5.5	1985
–7.9	–0.7	11.3	9.0	6.3	0.4	8.9	7.0	n.a.	14.6	5.3	5.0	1986
12.4	4.2	17.2	10.3	11.5	10.0	9.1	13.7	156.7	15.6	6.1	5.5	1987
13.0	5.9	12.0	17.0	15.8	16.6	14.7	18.2	168.1	22.6	7.6	7.6	1988
13.0	4.1	12.6	12.9	14.7	13.8	12.7	17.5	60.0	11.8	7.4	7.3	1989
12.4	–2.5	13.6	10.6	14.8	12.8	24.8	16.2	40.1	11.1	5.6	6.8	1990
12.6	59.2	19.2	17.7	14.9	11.0	15.1	13.8	60.4	15.4	3.1	5.4	1991
10.9	91.7	13.2	17.2	7.3	8.3	13.2	12.2	36.5	20.0	5.4	3.5	1992
13.3	125.7	13.6	9.5	8.7	14.9	17.0	11.2	23.8	29.3	5.0	1.9	1993
12.7	53.3	8.4	16.0	13.9	13.9	14.8	13.7	24.1	30.7	6.1	4.9	1994
12.9	41.6	12.8	17.6	11.9	10.1	13.5	14.3	24.9	23.0	4.6	4.6	1995
13.1	16.1	11.3	12.9	13.1	8.8	15.3	9.7	17.3	16.0	5.5	3.8	1996
10.5	25.3	8.0	13.5	11.1	8.7	14.5	2.6	14.2	9.6	6.0	4.5	1997
0.5	–1.8	13.0	9.9	9.4	–3.2	12.7	–2.2	14.1	5.8	5.1	4.5	1998
6.0	12.4	10.0	9.4	11.1	1.5	8.5	0.3	10.3	5.2	5.7	4.0	1999
13.2	9.6	8.2	6.9	12.0	13.2	12.3	6.0	9.9	8.0	5.8	6.4	2000
–2.6	9.1	3.8	9.6	8.0	–4.1	10.9	4.2	8.6	9.9	3.1	5.3	2001
7.9	10.3	6.8	5.6	8.8	3.0	11.8	6.0	10.7	9.9	3.3	3.9	2002
8.8	17.9	8.5	9.1	8.6	2.6	10.7	8.3	13.6	12.5	4.7	2.5	2003
13.0	25.9	8.9	14.6	12.2	12.8	13.8	9.3	15.4	16.1	6.4	4.9	2004
9.5	25.6	10.0	14.2	11.1	7.7	15.7	9.0	16.0	16.3	6.2	3.4	2005
9.4	29.0	10.1	16.0	10.5	8.5	18.2	9.9	15.0	15.9	6.0	5.6	2006

Data 6

GDP at Constant Prices

Unit: LCU (2000 prices)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	946	n.a.	197,676	5,306	224,780	221,503	196,255	67,922	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	1,067	n.a.	211,822	5,392	241,219	247,293	204,913	73,527	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	1,208	n.a.	234,130	5,363	266,823	287,900	222,214	76,774	n.a.
1973	802,082	n.a.	1,363	n.a.	262,943	5,540	300,420	292,549	240,001	85,967	n.a.
1974	879,068	n.a.	1,383	n.a.	268,930	5,608	320,232	335,886	236,996	92,153	n.a.
1975	843,214	n.a.	1,453	1,950	270,039	6,120	340,054	349,591	244,345	97,648	n.a.
1976	891,012	n.a.	1,653	2,002	313,859	6,219	366,264	419,214	254,225	107,866	n.a.
1977	914,895	n.a.	1,824	2,120	350,888	6,671	401,402	408,465	265,446	118,631	n.a.
1978	979,688	n.a.	2,073	2,159	380,306	7,052	431,853	383,130	279,486	129,641	n.a.
1979	1,026,813	n.a.	2,247	2,419	424,513	6,680	459,690	357,329	294,866	138,429	n.a.
1980	1,035,313	n.a.	2,415	2,379	468,408	7,131	501,973	302,213	303,295	136,457	n.a.
1981	1,070,555	n.a.	2,568	2,521	512,386	7,559	538,426	290,615	312,209	144,877	n.a.
1982	1,096,183	n.a.	2,657	2,494	527,668	7,818	544,085	337,004	320,970	155,460	n.a.
1983	1,140,455	n.a.	2,889	2,395	558,905	8,391	566,927	370,210	326,378	172,122	n.a.
1984	1,199,957	n.a.	3,191	2,597	614,266	8,710	609,787	353,120	336,634	185,987	5,741
1985	1,238,821	n.a.	3,348	2,465	618,659	9,164	633,670	354,495	353,931	198,603	6,030
1986	1,291,652	n.a.	3,738	2,665	686,938	9,600	679,266	335,619	364,785	219,530	6,323
1987	1,340,400	n.a.	4,217	2,494	779,028	9,979	723,986	326,510	379,026	243,814	6,255
1988	1,369,670	n.a.	4,541	2,547	844,814	10,941	774,671	324,065	404,740	269,678	6,140
1989	1,405,842	n.a.	4,911	2,737	863,587	11,592	845,187	348,184	426,151	287,904	6,963
1990	1,489,614	n.a.	5,179	2,837	897,253	12,198	921,394	411,268	447,635	314,236	7,431
1991	1,539,662	n.a.	5,567	2,761	948,347	12,303	1,004,024	458,996	462,673	343,780	7,727
1992	1,617,453	n.a.	5,993	2,931	1,006,129	13,003	1,076,754	486,280	467,261	364,027	8,272
1993	1,691,944	8,542	6,401	3,008	1,066,933	13,511	1,154,977	454,362	468,458	386,393	8,754
1994	1,761,734	9,319	6,870	3,161	1,131,092	14,426	1,242,336	450,137	473,360	419,503	9,468
1995	1,849,060	9,923	7,317	3,241	1,157,030	15,513	1,344,835	465,028	482,257	457,882	10,138
1996	1,935,249	10,460	7,793	3,398	1,205,544	16,703	1,450,413	498,644	495,243	490,022	10,833
1997	2,040,405	11,051	8,290	3,324	1,266,500	17,358	1,519,474	522,718	503,075	512,947	11,580
1998	2,148,128	11,606	8,665	3,368	1,190,175	18,465	1,319,514	543,262	493,461	477,863	12,043
1999	2,253,951	12,988	9,165	3,665	1,220,595	19,762	1,330,568	564,323	492,993	523,426	12,919
2000	2,388,799	14,129	9,706	3,604	1,317,650	20,631	1,396,467	593,418	507,142	568,154	13,669
2001	2,515,714	15,285	9,486	3,678	1,324,201	21,737	1,448,064	625,640	508,050	587,658	14,457
2002	2,628,758	16,295	9,902	3,797	1,348,580	22,548	1,513,856	670,589	510,009	627,755	15,313
2003	2,768,720	17,685	10,236	3,836	1,389,119	24,399	1,586,384	723,405	517,247	647,000	16,197
2004	2,944,036	19,521	10,880	4,041	1,506,716	26,514	1,666,286	744,950	531,267	679,258	17,317
2005	3,111,400	22,117	11,341	4,071	1,613,425	28,910	1,761,761	783,650	541,687	708,178	18,575
2006	3,332,499	24,510	11,902	4,220	1,726,656	31,719	1,858,990	825,799	554,313	744,917	20,119

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,175,121	16,058	339,181	711,126	n.a.	825	3,721	4,386	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	936,923	1,233,129	17,985	340,957	784,863	n.a.	882	3,846	4,534	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	955,320	1,291,987	20,403	351,792	815,503	n.a.	916	4,050	4,743	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,031,775	1,403,943	22,680	364,240	847,500	n.a.	988	4,283	5,043	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,071,914	1,477,967	24,058	378,713	905,637	n.a.	1,011	4,257	5,165	1974
64,171	n.a.	n.a.	1,082,940	1,575,305	25,035	391,610	947,274	n.a.	1,099	4,236	5,133	1975
71,591	n.a.	n.a.	1,146,115	1,701,798	26,802	406,497	1,068,017	n.a.	1,081	4,470	5,368	1976
77,143	n.a.	n.a.	1,185,270	1,806,705	28,888	423,290	1,194,822	n.a.	1,163	4,677	5,518	1977
82,273	n.a.	n.a.	1,269,097	1,906,449	31,348	460,092	1,321,275	n.a.	1,300	4,935	5,687	1978
89,965	n.a.	n.a.	1,296,602	2,025,831	34,301	488,229	1,381,842	n.a.	1,398	5,096	5,895	1979
96,670	n.a.	n.a.	1,415,102	2,132,360	37,632	518,255	1,491,505	n.a.	1,507	5,092	5,983	1980
103,375	n.a.	n.a.	1,525,768	2,206,106	41,295	547,250	1,592,153	n.a.	1,586	5,228	5,992	1981
109,514	719,188	n.a.	1,639,631	2,286,538	44,237	575,653	1,689,073	n.a.	1,730	5,123	6,048	1982
116,358	761,153	n.a.	1,731,969	2,329,700	48,004	603,136	1,742,249	n.a.	1,919	5,326	6,152	1983
125,389	806,344	206,251	1,817,010	2,159,466	52,005	633,692	1,839,683	n.a.	2,210	5,720	6,304	1984
123,982	852,478	215,879	1,958,642	2,002,468	51,254	665,446	1,976,084	n.a.	2,509	5,939	6,463	1985
125,415	932,391	220,845	2,055,439	2,071,425	52,342	694,005	2,053,724	175,135	2,729	6,129	6,646	1986
132,173	964,612	236,639	2,175,881	2,161,282	57,486	705,419	2,269,183	176,425	3,046	6,344	6,836	1987
145,311	1,013,979	245,612	2,342,158	2,307,970	64,082	725,061	2,562,981	193,915	3,390	6,617	7,129	1988
158,473	985,812	257,641	2,437,546	2,451,647	70,498	739,576	2,884,123	203,972	3,529	6,869	7,390	1989
172,744	1,147,281	275,250	2,561,691	2,517,738	76,996	785,871	3,237,663	208,134	3,663	6,997	7,609	1990
189,239	872,251	286,356	2,697,410	2,498,356	82,043	823,647	3,507,081	228,698	4,000	6,972	7,754	1991
206,056	789,457	298,356	2,925,229	2,492,607	87,244	859,980	3,815,435	249,879	4,568	7,193	7,845	1992
226,426	765,748	320,799	2,947,853	2,544,960	97,481	919,713	4,130,155	269,852	5,208	7,390	7,821	1993
247,292	783,369	331,981	3,079,448	2,657,973	108,756	971,778	4,546,596	288,379	5,890	7,692	8,043	1994
271,617	995,471	349,368	3,237,692	2,784,814	117,625	1,025,480	4,941,107	314,314	6,532	7,893	8,250	1995
298,777	1,018,956	367,159	3,391,581	2,947,450	126,789	1,064,327	5,088,022	345,559	7,185	8,183	8,398	1996
320,666	1,059,761	379,021	3,443,260	3,100,625	137,364	1,133,228	4,977,891	374,302	7,854	8,548	8,625	1997
297,067	1,097,261	395,459	3,576,796	3,087,448	135,473	1,187,784	4,394,337	395,575	8,466	8,901	8,879	1998
315,284	1,132,623	419,168	3,694,700	3,198,352	145,230	1,238,774	4,673,043	414,742	9,110	9,290	9,146	1999
343,215	1,144,673	442,008	3,839,655	3,387,835	159,840	1,313,510	4,947,210	443,115	9,875	9,631	9,502	2000
344,302	1,156,765	442,558	3,917,218	3,453,256	155,945	1,296,443	5,084,904	471,631	10,695	9,699	9,689	2001
358,906	1,199,227	460,041	4,044,359	3,606,814	162,457	1,349,499	5,375,637	502,192	11,668	9,851	9,802	2002
378,964	1,286,270	481,598	4,241,560	3,788,585	168,150	1,430,306	5,706,248	533,657	12,834	10,112	9,917	2003
406,382	1,423,073	496,671	4,552,843	4,033,460	183,271	1,508,865	6,049,366	585,856	14,131	10,476	10,155	2004
427,366	1,526,448	515,190	4,901,198	4,238,632	196,646	1,603,944	6,359,978	638,958	15,605	10,791	10,335	2005
404,035	1,657,239	531,690	5,204,415	4,477,636	212,712	1,729,134	6,660,495	693,578	17,335	11,098	10,636	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 7

Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices

Unit: Percentage

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	n.a.	6.9	1.6	7.1	11.0	4.3	7.9	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	12.4	n.a.	10.0	–0.6	10.1	15.2	8.1	4.3	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	n.a.	11.6	3.3	11.9	1.6	7.7	11.3	n.a.
1974	9.2	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	2.3	1.2	6.4	13.8	–1.3	6.9	n.a.
1975	–4.2	n.a.	5.0	n.a.	0.4	8.7	6.0	4.0	3.1	5.8	n.a.
1976	5.5	n.a.	12.9	2.6	15.0	1.6	7.4	18.2	4.0	10.0	n.a.
1977	2.6	n.a.	9.8	5.7	11.2	7.0	9.2	–2.6	4.3	9.5	n.a.
1978	6.8	n.a.	12.8	1.8	8.1	5.5	7.3	–6.4	5.2	8.9	n.a.
1979	4.7	n.a.	8.1	11.4	11.0	–5.4	6.2	–7.0	5.4	6.6	n.a.
1980	0.8	n.a.	7.2	–1.7	9.8	6.5	8.8	–16.8	2.8	–1.4	n.a.
1981	3.3	n.a.	6.1	5.8	9.0	5.8	7.0	–3.9	2.9	6.0	n.a.
1982	2.4	n.a.	3.4	–1.1	2.9	3.4	1.0	14.8	2.8	7.1	n.a.
1983	4.0	n.a.	8.4	–4.0	5.8	7.1	4.1	9.4	1.7	10.2	n.a.
1984	5.1	n.a.	10.0	8.1	9.4	3.7	7.3	–4.7	3.1	7.7	n.a.
1985	3.2	n.a.	4.8	–5.2	0.7	5.1	3.8	0.4	5.0	6.6	4.9
1986	4.2	n.a.	11.0	7.8	10.5	4.7	6.9	–5.5	3.0	10.0	4.7
1987	3.7	n.a.	12.1	–6.6	12.6	3.9	6.4	–2.8	3.8	10.5	–1.1
1988	2.2	n.a.	7.4	2.1	8.1	9.2	6.8	–0.8	6.6	10.1	–1.9
1989	2.6	n.a.	7.8	7.2	2.2	5.8	8.7	7.2	5.2	6.5	12.6
1990	5.8	n.a.	5.3	3.6	3.8	5.1	8.6	16.7	4.9	8.8	6.5
1991	3.3	n.a.	7.2	–2.7	5.5	0.9	8.6	11.0	3.3	9.0	3.9
1992	4.9	n.a.	7.4	6.0	5.9	5.5	7.0	5.8	1.0	5.7	6.8
1993	4.5	n.a.	6.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	7.0	–6.8	0.3	6.0	5.7
1994	4.0	8.7	7.1	5.0	5.8	6.6	7.3	–0.9	1.0	8.2	7.8
1995	4.8	6.3	6.3	2.5	2.3	7.3	7.9	3.3	1.9	8.8	6.8
1996	4.6	5.3	6.3	4.7	4.1	7.4	7.6	7.0	2.7	6.8	6.6
1997	5.3	5.5	6.2	–2.2	4.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	1.6	4.6	6.7
1998	5.1	4.9	4.4	1.3	–6.2	6.2	–14.1	3.9	–1.9	–7.1	3.9
1999	4.8	11.3	5.6	8.5	2.5	6.8	0.8	3.8	–0.1	9.1	7.0
2000	5.8	8.4	5.7	–1.7	7.7	4.3	4.8	5.0	2.8	8.2	5.6
2001	5.2	7.9	–2.3	2.0	0.5	5.2	3.6	5.3	0.2	3.4	5.6
2002	4.4	6.4	4.3	3.2	1.8	3.7	4.4	6.9	0.4	6.6	5.7
2003	5.2	8.2	3.3	1.0	3.0	7.9	4.7	7.6	1.4	3.0	5.6
2004	6.1	9.9	6.1	5.2	8.1	8.3	4.9	2.9	2.7	4.9	6.7
2005	5.5	12.5	4.2	0.7	6.8	8.7	5.6	5.1	1.9	4.2	7.0
2006	6.9	10.3	4.8	3.6	6.8	9.3	5.4	5.2	2.3	5.1	8.0

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	11.3	0.5	9.9	n.a.	6.8	3.3	3.3	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	4.7	12.6	3.1	3.8	n.a.	3.7	5.2	4.5	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	8.3	10.6	3.5	3.8	n.a.	7.6	5.6	6.1	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	5.1	5.9	3.9	6.6	n.a.	2.3	–0.6	2.4	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	6.4	4.0	3.3	4.5	n.a.	8.3	–0.5	–0.6	1975
10.9	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	7.7	6.8	3.7	12.0	n.a.	–1.6	5.4	4.5	1976
7.5	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	6.0	7.5	4.0	11.2	n.a.	7.3	4.5	2.8	1977
6.4	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	5.4	8.2	8.3	10.1	n.a.	11.1	5.4	3.0	1978
8.9	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	6.1	9.0	5.9	4.5	n.a.	7.3	3.2	3.6	1979
7.2	n.a.	n.a.	8.7	5.1	9.3	6.0	7.6	n.a.	7.5	–0.1	1.5	1980
6.7	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	3.4	9.3	5.4	6.5	n.a.	5.1	2.6	0.2	1981
5.8	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	3.6	6.9	5.1	5.9	n.a.	8.7	–2.0	0.9	1982
6.1	5.7	n.a.	5.5	1.9	8.2	4.7	3.1	n.a.	10.3	3.9	1.7	1983
7.5	5.8	n.a.	4.8	–7.6	8.0	4.9	5.4	n.a.	14.1	7.1	2.4	1984
–1.1	5.6	4.6	7.5	–7.5	–1.5	4.9	7.2	n.a.	12.7	3.8	2.5	1985
1.1	9.0	2.3	4.8	3.4	2.1	4.2	3.9	n.a.	8.4	3.2	2.8	1986
5.2	3.4	6.9	5.7	4.2	9.4	1.6	10.0	0.7	11.0	3.4	2.8	1987
9.5	5.0	3.7	7.4	6.6	10.9	2.7	12.2	9.5	10.7	4.2	4.2	1988
8.7	–2.8	4.8	4.0	6.0	9.5	2.0	11.8	5.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	1989
8.6	15.2	6.6	5.0	2.7	8.8	6.1	11.6	2.0	3.7	1.9	2.9	1990
9.1	–27.4	4.0	5.2	–0.8	6.3	4.7	8.0	9.4	8.8	–0.4	1.9	1991
8.5	–10.0	4.1	8.1	–0.2	6.1	4.3	8.4	8.9	13.3	3.1	1.2	1992
9.4	–3.0	7.3	0.8	2.1	11.1	6.7	7.9	7.7	13.1	2.7	–0.3	1993
8.8	2.3	3.4	4.4	4.3	10.9	5.5	9.6	6.6	12.3	4.0	2.8	1994
9.4	24.0	5.1	5.0	4.7	7.8	5.4	8.3	8.6	10.3	2.6	2.5	1995
9.5	2.3	5.0	4.6	5.7	7.5	3.7	2.9	9.5	9.5	3.6	1.8	1996
7.1	3.9	3.2	1.5	5.1	8.0	6.3	–2.2	8.0	8.9	4.4	2.7	1997
–7.6	3.5	4.2	3.8	–0.4	–1.4	4.7	–12.5	5.5	7.5	4.0	2.9	1998
6.0	3.2	5.8	3.2	3.5	7.0	4.2	6.1	4.7	7.3	4.3	3.0	1999
8.5	1.1	5.3	3.8	5.8	9.6	5.9	5.7	6.6	8.1	3.6	3.8	2000
0.3	1.1	0.1	2.0	1.9	–2.5	–1.3	2.7	6.2	8.0	0.7	1.9	2001
4.2	3.6	3.9	3.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	5.6	6.3	8.7	1.6	1.2	2002
5.4	7.0	4.6	4.8	4.9	3.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	9.5	2.6	1.2	2003
7.0	10.1	3.1	7.1	6.3	8.6	5.3	5.8	9.3	9.6	3.5	2.4	2004
5.0	7.0	3.7	7.4	5.0	7.0	6.1	5.0	8.7	9.9	3.0	1.8	2005
–5.6	8.2	3.2	6.0	5.5	7.9	7.5	4.6	8.2	10.5	2.8	2.9	2006

Data 8

Household Consumption at Current Prices

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	124	117	14,975	339	2,615	414	35,610	2,026	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	138	129	17,290	354	2,895	508	39,899	2,505	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	159	139	19,987	403	3,251	541	45,998	2,996	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	200	150	26,659	473	4,762	705	55,479	3,654	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	290	334	30,306	559	7,113	989	66,849	5,267	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	327	383	31,922	603	8,592	1,365	77,180	6,944	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	358	434	36,358	633	10,295	1,561	87,495	8,920	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	414	421	44,343	727	12,256	2,231	97,897	10,871	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	483	445	54,747	734	15,007	2,459	107,901	14,446	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	589	505	67,544	825	19,280	3,125	119,215	18,656	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	750	557	85,411	1,058	27,365	3,757	129,377	23,989	n.a.
1981	280,572	n.a.	903	668	102,788	1,184	35,316	4,866	137,484	29,961	n.a.
1982	319,643	n.a.	980	693	119,091	1,334	41,277	6,330	147,493	33,254	n.a.
1983	359,094	n.a.	1,066	735	138,268	1,606	46,412	7,956	155,270	38,355	n.a.
1984	428,654	n.a.	1,165	794	157,843	1,717	53,865	8,796	163,482	42,895	n.a.
1985	490,070	n.a.	1,234	822	169,387	1,871	57,201	9,774	173,017	47,453	n.a.
1986	543,038	n.a.	1,336	902	192,143	2,107	65,595	10,870	180,142	52,059	n.a.
1987	630,476	n.a.	1,510	934	224,020	2,361	77,370	11,351	188,649	57,741	n.a.
1988	691,462	n.a.	1,737	1,082	261,754	2,700	89,722	14,862	199,303	67,112	n.a.
1989	770,215	n.a.	2,047	1,190	296,603	3,085	100,234	18,565	213,554	78,486	n.a.
1990	864,378	n.a.	2,294	1,446	342,168	3,525	124,184	20,820	229,504	93,287	n.a.
1991	934,235	n.a.	2,558	1,437	406,466	4,565	146,072	28,334	242,483	111,887	n.a.
1992	992,254	n.a.	2,900	1,650	472,798	4,828	163,311	36,311	252,775	128,867	n.a.
1993	1,030,367	6,829	3,234	1,794	541,082	5,526	192,958	43,968	258,759	146,088	n.a.
1994	1,104,654	6,680	3,647	1,905	624,409	6,115	228,119	57,963	267,137	172,013	n.a.
1995	1,261,788	8,012	3,984	1,687	691,708	7,071	279,876	87,095	271,656	201,179	n.a.
1996	1,384,014	9,015	4,404	1,830	755,508	9,001	332,094	111,076	278,563	229,677	n.a.
1997	1,462,552	9,256	4,765	1,847	833,825	9,538	387,171	142,277	284,387	251,942	n.a.
1998	1,573,129	11,311	5,137	1,769	795,948	11,405	647,824	178,837	282,527	230,192	n.a.
1999	1,728,638	12,194	5,440	2,228	765,248	11,649	838,097	219,660	283,880	265,192	n.a.
2000	1,842,649	12,555	5,761	2,524	777,141	12,931	856,798	273,249	282,772	300,413	n.a.
2001	1,990,984	13,293	5,801	2,648	782,984	14,407	1,039,655	343,410	284,217	331,231	n.a.
2002	2,093,323	13,993	5,917	2,676	748,402	15,488	1,231,965	462,366	283,254	371,143	n.a.
2003	2,316,557	15,330	5,963	3,007	719,873	17,125	1,372,078	573,134	281,791	376,664	n.a.
2004	2,523,852	18,220	6,313	3,473	767,923	19,214	1,532,888	702,738	284,428	387,011	n.a.
2005	2,819,154	21,726	6,602	3,601	804,936	21,363	1,785,596	846,845	285,936	415,230	n.a.
2006	3,165,663	24,313	6,746	4,215	864,416	24,301	2,092,656	1,011,941	290,719	443,010	n.a.

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26,044	4,047	11,447	99,505	n.a.	121	638	682	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46,593	31,343	4,686	11,783	102,937	n.a.	127	690	739	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	49,853	35,183	5,190	13,337	116,324	n.a.	135	758	811	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	61,571	42,515	6,135	16,222	143,723	n.a.	143	838	894	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85,529	59,225	7,646	22,808	185,363	n.a.	147	916	1,006	1974
13,086	n.a.	n.a.	107,959	67,124	8,066	24,539	204,883	n.a.	153	1,012	1,116	1975
14,715	n.a.	n.a.	118,350	76,779	8,327	25,137	233,956	n.a.	159	1,129	1,224	1976
16,812	n.a.	n.a.	136,504	90,444	8,947	28,992	273,993	n.a.	165	1,253	1,359	1977
19,584	n.a.	n.a.	165,531	104,738	9,805	34,132	316,786	n.a.	176	1,398	1,498	1978
22,406	n.a.	n.a.	188,079	129,178	11,034	42,866	377,603	n.a.	202	1,560	1,694	1979
26,946	n.a.	n.a.	223,951	156,976	13,111	57,213	429,435	n.a.	233	1,724	1,881	1980
30,594	n.a.	n.a.	267,138	181,721	14,462	69,119	485,415	n.a.	262	1,909	2,098	1981
33,226	n.a.	n.a.	314,604	208,305	14,739	82,742	522,659	n.a.	289	2,042	2,224	1982
36,458	n.a.	n.a.	350,064	237,708	15,662	99,615	592,305	n.a.	323	2,236	2,360	1983
39,594	n.a.	n.a.	404,643	362,607	17,202	115,923	608,911	n.a.	374	2,448	2,469	1984
40,283	n.a.	n.a.	462,751	421,239	17,590	126,399	643,990	n.a.	469	2,655	2,611	1985
36,499	n.a.	n.a.	479,532	444,959	18,989	139,913	672,558	544	532	2,827	2,738	1986
39,063	8,308	n.a.	511,533	482,796	21,478	148,503	783,062	2,529	613	3,021	2,925	1987
45,444	8,899	n.a.	608,260	559,305	24,651	174,552	916,414	13,932	790	3,275	3,117	1988
52,619	8,418	n.a.	682,528	649,903	27,191	197,334	1,076,630	24,732	881	3,522	3,362	1989
61,686	9,512	n.a.	761,371	767,802	30,649	250,400	1,239,383	36,642	938	3,758	3,574	1990
70,502	19,350	n.a.	875,272	917,253	33,083	291,048	1,365,628	64,071	1,065	3,892	3,775	1991
75,749	44,546	n.a.	1,051,557	1,019,209	36,121	330,160	1,532,877	87,897	1,300	4,128	3,941	1992
83,144	146,909	n.a.	1,182,820	1,122,528	42,062	382,871	1,717,018	108,255	1,641	4,369	4,040	1993
94,088	237,742	n.a.	1,369,964	1,258,750	46,649	442,598	1,989,792	135,179	2,184	4,630	4,220	1994
106,613	399,517	n.a.	1,660,105	1,411,904	49,538	493,353	2,291,871	168,839	2,837	4,863	4,387	1995
116,793	517,450	n.a.	1,902,998	1,595,346	52,361	558,123	2,502,686	202,704	3,396	5,135	4,575	1996
127,783	569,306	n.a.	2,226,350	1,762,008	55,969	628,588	2,595,745	224,896	3,692	5,414	4,770	1997
117,718	633,284	n.a.	2,384,893	1,980,088	52,720	704,391	2,433,737	254,990	3,923	5,736	4,989	1998
125,056	714,937	n.a.	2,727,441	2,161,645	57,932	788,062	2,570,473	273,720	4,192	6,125	5,210	1999
145,354	810,365	354,230	2,884,020	2,335,535	67,527	923,217	2,815,781	293,407	4,585	6,572	5,567	2000
150,645	897,274	376,516	3,211,093	2,565,022	71,278	1,021,353	2,982,120	311,781	4,921	6,875	5,878	2001
159,506	993,863	406,112	3,329,860	2,750,994	74,540	1,166,027	3,184,679	352,073	5,270	7,164	6,078	2002
172,365	1,109,827	424,711	3,600,963	2,988,240	72,174	1,308,411	3,402,598	408,527	5,696	7,523	6,241	2003
192,771	1,327,105	463,409	4,184,717	3,346,716	77,634	1,481,192	3,715,136	469,906	6,383	8,000	6,527	2004
215,875	1,516,319	529,683	5,001,499	3,773,038	81,016	1,684,593	4,117,044	524,104	7,122	8,493	6,766	2005
240,719	1,775,603	575,930	5,720,225	4,226,120	84,497	1,977,712	4,396,905	606,078	8,019	9,002	7,104	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 9

Government Consumption at Current Prices

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	42	25	1,630	38	293	150	7,781	270	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	47	27	1,741	45	341	201	9,159	343	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	52	30	2,078	47	414	259	10,750	436	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	64	33	2,559	51	716	334	13,317	479	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	80	54	3,171	61	841	683	17,459	752	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	96	68	3,493	74	1,254	872	21,239	1,165	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	111	85	4,008	82	1,591	1,066	23,417	1,602	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	133	102	4,655	87	2,077	1,200	26,021	2,046	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	156	115	5,436	96	2,659	1,329	28,174	2,596	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	193	144	6,755	110	3,733	1,305	30,647	3,298	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	248	157	8,706	131	4,688	1,472	33,616	4,825	n.a.
1981	14,530	n.a.	299	173	12,211	154	5,788	1,788	36,240	6,079	n.a.
1982	16,455	n.a.	335	204	14,547	183	6,832	2,038	38,570	6,905	n.a.
1983	18,029	n.a.	355	232	16,336	211	8,077	2,295	40,979	7,751	n.a.
1984	20,551	n.a.	389	245	18,027	244	9,122	2,336	42,981	8,356	n.a.
1985	23,347	n.a.	417	252	19,751	292	11,400	2,606	44,935	9,426	n.a.
1986	27,443	n.a.	441	253	22,843	346	11,529	2,529	47,093	10,769	n.a.
1987	31,208	n.a.	487	255	25,672	408	11,764	2,888	49,343	12,334	n.a.
1988	34,542	n.a.	554	263	29,943	473	12,756	3,413	51,623	14,744	n.a.
1989	38,378	n.a.	648	304	36,168	542	15,698	3,428	54,723	17,819	n.a.
1990	42,137	n.a.	777	346	43,141	618	18,649	4,385	58,574	22,054	n.a.
1991	45,714	n.a.	879	357	51,294	695	20,785	5,982	62,674	26,303	n.a.
1992	53,211	n.a.	948	415	63,795	786	24,731	7,574	66,152	31,022	n.a.
1993	62,106	306	992	467	72,283	977	29,757	16,127	68,998	34,413	n.a.
1994	66,124	493	1,020	437	83,148	1,086	31,014	21,558	71,568	38,942	n.a.
1995	70,614	493	1,089	446	93,624	1,288	35,584	30,360	74,663	44,687	n.a.
1996	73,245	529	1,201	474	103,541	1,457	40,299	36,022	77,341	52,139	n.a.
1997	78,864	553	1,316	508	112,751	1,722	42,952	39,125	78,963	56,749	n.a.
1998	94,671	563	1,401	573	116,550	2,140	54,416	48,327	80,304	61,981	n.a.
1999	100,825	661	1,363	608	119,993	2,511	72,631	57,695	82,207	65,174	n.a.
2000	108,386	737	1,392	618	120,172	2,642	90,780	82,444	84,942	70,098	n.a.
2001	114,251	828	1,404	658	128,866	2,834	113,416	96,739	87,122	80,298	n.a.
2002	136,641	913	1,431	682	131,291	2,910	132,219	123,189	88,306	88,512	n.a.
2003	160,709	975	1,459	731	130,151	3,103	163,701	140,795	88,503	96,203	n.a.
2004	184,067	961	1,465	778	127,327	3,381	191,056	168,705	89,468	105,517	n.a.
2005	205,303	1,048	1,498	812	121,435	3,731	224,981	217,919	90,602	114,838	n.a.
2006	230,324	1,033	1,503	865	123,066	4,270	288,080	281,214	89,958	125,643	n.a.

- Bangladesh Million taka
- Cambodia Billion riels
- ROC Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong Million Hong Kong dollars
- India Billion rupees
- Indonesia Billion rupiahs
- Iran Billion rials
- Japan Billion yen
- Korea Billion won
- Lao PDR Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,743	693	1,709	16,578	n.a.	25	188	196	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,854	4,551	861	1,811	17,676	n.a.	30	202	222	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,028	5,603	990	1,902	18,572	n.a.	31	219	245	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,229	6,637	1,118	2,406	21,635	n.a.	32	233	275	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,915	9,582	1,298	2,762	26,085	n.a.	34	259	321	1974
3,924	n.a.	n.a.	10,934	11,658	1,423	2,744	31,290	n.a.	36	291	373	1975
4,301	n.a.	n.a.	13,695	13,808	1,542	2,976	38,009	n.a.	38	314	410	1976
5,388	n.a.	n.a.	15,055	15,049	1,716	3,489	42,923	n.a.	41	343	449	1977
6,090	n.a.	n.a.	17,232	16,915	1,964	4,935	54,583	n.a.	48	374	501	1978
6,475	n.a.	n.a.	18,367	19,151	2,032	5,542	66,798	n.a.	62	410	564	1979
8,811	n.a.	n.a.	21,138	22,226	2,446	5,766	81,433	n.a.	68	465	643	1980
10,425	n.a.	n.a.	26,290	24,803	2,786	7,586	97,007	n.a.	73	520	733	1981
11,469	n.a.	n.a.	31,176	29,096	3,567	10,589	110,167	n.a.	81	566	786	1982
11,015	n.a.	n.a.	38,361	30,728	3,992	12,949	118,577	n.a.	89	607	832	1983
11,741	n.a.	n.a.	46,550	37,093	4,327	15,712	130,100	n.a.	111	655	876	1984
11,844	n.a.	n.a.	52,486	43,771	5,543	19,505	142,923	n.a.	130	713	922	1985
12,127	n.a.	n.a.	60,371	48,710	5,265	23,391	144,564	30	153	761	960	1986
12,060	3,160	n.a.	70,606	57,663	5,307	26,661	147,224	173	168	805	1,020	1987
13,148	3,394	n.a.	94,665	72,599	5,325	30,861	156,710	980	198	843	1,082	1988
14,798	3,483	n.a.	115,198	88,694	5,997	33,154	176,798	2,204	235	895	1,142	1989
16,426	3,374	n.a.	117,018	109,470	6,758	42,567	205,354	3,164	262	958	1,233	1990
18,504	5,143	n.a.	132,782	127,785	7,327	51,654	231,127	5,055	334	1,006	1,324	1991
19,604	9,625	n.a.	142,925	130,524	7,437	54,908	280,203	7,653	420	1,039	1,397	1992
21,750	47,770	n.a.	159,630	149,057	8,693	66,894	315,982	10,279	549	1,063	1,439	1993
23,973	104,046	n.a.	175,194	182,776	8,979	76,748	354,387	14,738	740	1,096	1,482	1994
27,527	70,245	n.a.	203,489	217,045	10,097	98,944	414,403	18,741	838	1,129	1,531	1995
28,178	90,281	n.a.	247,176	259,501	12,167	113,757	469,516	22,722	996	1,164	1,593	1996
30,341	110,669	n.a.	268,096	319,935	13,129	128,711	476,705	25,500	1,122	1,209	1,636	1997
27,670	143,239	n.a.	283,210	354,406	13,818	145,803	511,691	27,523	1,236	1,248	1,686	1998
33,044	153,565	n.a.	288,488	389,238	13,937	155,632	533,041	27,137	1,372	1,323	1,767	1999
35,676	177,929	35,785	330,691	438,858	17,339	179,948	557,807	28,346	1,566	1,407	1,882	2000
42,265	211,218	38,586	327,562	444,834	18,384	191,646	581,117	30,463	1,767	1,496	2,001	2001
49,516	229,833	42,652	388,446	456,904	19,425	208,085	603,891	33,390	1,917	1,608	2,128	2002
54,911	246,082	46,397	428,689	477,411	19,431	221,622	636,002	38,770	2,066	1,727	2,213	2003
59,317	312,843	52,453	462,462	492,110	19,975	264,069	720,595	45,715	2,320	1,834	2,323	2004
64,081	344,488	56,794	509,864	521,664	21,370	321,037	840,841	51,652	2,660	1,947	2,420	2005
68,064	425,279	66,847	824,300	587,463	24,288	451,429	924,609	58,734	3,032	2,071	2,545	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 10

Investment at Current Prices

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	58	38	4,715	81	774	241	29,038	701	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	69	42	6,495	93	950	247	29,481	874	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	82	47	7,544	88	1,304	388	33,573	913	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	120	51	9,457	137	1,869	455	43,726	1,396	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	216	86	11,424	165	2,851	512	50,983	2,488	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	180	117	11,379	166	3,819	774	49,894	2,978	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	218	135	16,030	178	4,733	1,280	54,489	3,813	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	235	156	19,436	203	5,707	1,572	58,874	5,267	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	281	174	24,645	275	6,928	1,154	65,019	8,187	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	395	251	36,777	292	9,888	844	74,037	11,454	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	506	305	49,971	295	14,026	2,019	79,872	12,334	n.a.
1981	57,444	n.a.	532	369	60,535	399	16,949	2,125	83,026	14,395	n.a.
1982	65,273	n.a.	482	290	60,585	416	19,417	2,063	83,712	15,980	n.a.
1983	70,272	n.a.	497	240	57,767	430	32,116	3,552	81,618	19,009	n.a.
1984	79,219	n.a.	524	252	63,747	544	33,284	3,453	86,424	22,745	n.a.
1985	93,219	n.a.	478	249	59,542	691	37,036	3,199	94,681	25,189	n.a.
1986	107,489	n.a.	509	279	74,779	722	41,182	2,700	98,612	28,568	n.a.
1987	118,781	n.a.	677	232	102,473	823	50,778	4,013	104,830	34,895	n.a.
1988	133,100	n.a.	847	206	131,570	1,091	58,320	3,625	121,066	43,021	n.a.
1989	152,029	n.a.	940	225	141,565	1,258	76,684	6,161	135,100	52,507	n.a.
1990	174,805	n.a.	1,016	289	161,886	1,565	86,082	15,016	148,337	70,035	n.a.
1991	191,072	n.a.	1,145	319	184,907	1,192	104,304	24,783	156,047	89,797	n.a.
1992	211,865	n.a.	1,392	315	225,824	1,875	114,851	34,938	151,769	96,035	n.a.
1993	230,574	824	1,582	449	251,742	1,976	130,893	33,247	146,321	103,863	n.a.
1994	255,602	865	1,682	422	327,020	2,790	157,827	29,595	141,734	125,723	n.a.
1995	299,292	1,248	1,828	636	380,019	3,466	191,743	55,472	143,700	150,230	n.a.
1996	341,449	1,378	1,835	577	388,248	3,226	218,218	90,787	148,995	174,382	n.a.
1997	384,771	1,552	2,073	604	464,204	3,897	264,015	110,393	149,434	176,667	n.a.
1998	445,179	1,421	2,306	883	373,080	3,932	259,132	116,053	136,462	121,011	n.a.
1999	501,764	2,314	2,279	1,024	314,716	5,310	226,182	150,850	127,689	154,208	n.a.
2000	562,170	2,515	2,334	784	361,774	5,252	302,717	207,105	132,113	179,413	n.a.
2001	603,906	2,984	1,811	792	328,984	5,355	365,525	233,151	127,250	182,477	n.a.
2002	653,654	3,423	1,849	823	291,685	5,956	352,894	321,545	117,912	199,006	n.a.
2003	728,410	4,165	1,936	989	270,687	7,150	341,809	396,813	116,609	217,099	n.a.
2004	829,250	3,913	2,507	1,133	282,110	8,927	478,807	497,339	119,342	236,647	n.a.
2005	943,885	5,328	2,449	1,351	284,409	11,122	666,910	523,547	123,008	243,660	n.a.
2006	1,066,312	6,865	2,529	1,580	320,257	13,446	801,385	630,610	126,481	253,119	n.a.

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,475	2,245	2,700	37,845	n.a.	75	196	328	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,436	10,714	2,778	2,568	37,262	n.a.	83	220	342	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,211	11,416	3,393	2,848	37,020	n.a.	80	250	365	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,711	14,280	4,045	2,424	60,164	n.a.	90	291	439	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17,082	26,098	5,710	3,135	74,641	n.a.	94	306	495	1974
5,221	n.a.	n.a.	26,222	34,940	5,374	3,728	81,453	n.a.	106	293	467	1975
6,135	n.a.	n.a.	35,447	43,050	5,989	4,886	83,497	n.a.	99	358	545	1976
7,712	n.a.	n.a.	41,929	42,665	5,809	4,954	108,960	n.a.	110	429	557	1977
10,104	n.a.	n.a.	45,882	51,353	6,972	9,773	138,114	n.a.	138	515	585	1978
13,423	n.a.	n.a.	50,583	64,674	8,919	15,587	152,803	n.a.	149	581	670	1979
16,217	n.a.	n.a.	62,619	80,198	11,656	23,825	194,010	n.a.	160	580	762	1980
20,157	n.a.	n.a.	68,155	88,749	13,626	25,762	226,798	n.a.	163	679	747	1981
23,358	n.a.	n.a.	80,722	103,085	15,721	27,893	224,522	n.a.	178	629	814	1982
26,466	n.a.	n.a.	88,428	130,372	17,666	31,057	277,661	n.a.	204	687	822	1983
26,697	n.a.	n.a.	98,641	137,620	19,532	33,415	293,032	n.a.	252	875	910	1984
21,367	n.a.	n.a.	111,436	103,579	16,673	39,928	300,472	n.a.	346	895	950	1985
18,604	n.a.	n.a.	124,667	100,371	14,825	39,113	295,596	76	396	920	985	1986
18,716	6,291	n.a.	140,478	150,035	16,455	43,313	365,228	425	447	969	1,029	1987
24,350	6,169	n.a.	154,957	169,041	17,572	48,557	512,032	2,238	572	1,008	1,195	1988
31,434	6,942	n.a.	182,982	218,894	20,679	54,756	655,835	4,161	633	1,073	1,323	1989
38,535	5,013	n.a.	206,401	274,600	24,773	66,759	908,809	6,100	670	1,077	1,405	1990
51,064	8,852	n.a.	249,220	239,989	26,232	83,905	1,081,000	11,652	781	1,023	1,440	1991
53,285	17,491	n.a.	317,102	276,143	29,539	98,124	1,139,906	19,722	1,009	1,088	1,414	1992
67,472	64,451	n.a.	358,828	336,840	35,861	123,883	1,276,584	34,322	1,572	1,172	1,324	1993
80,534	97,300	n.a.	400,013	369,705	36,290	159,205	1,473,365	45,892	2,034	1,318	1,423	1994
97,087	154,877	n.a.	455,218	439,907	41,194	169,090	1,777,413	62,689	2,547	1,377	1,516	1995
105,246	169,568	n.a.	525,831	524,630	46,165	207,778	1,946,044	77,156	2,878	1,485	1,531	1996
121,096	205,435	n.a.	572,506	615,536	55,084	244,161	1,612,693	89,620	2,997	1,642	1,619	1997
75,555	251,934	n.a.	621,625	530,553	42,838	276,389	966,289	105,936	3,131	1,772	1,764	1998
67,317	299,856	n.a.	614,228	448,888	45,060	303,644	972,274	111,753	3,295	1,912	1,859	1999
93,711	326,441	99,140	672,653	549,583	53,220	341,614	1,148,643	132,240	3,484	2,040	2,027	2000
80,006	356,288	93,560	731,383	773,909	40,606	337,995	1,264,254	151,737	3,977	1,938	2,062	2001
86,869	430,685	106,000	756,221	819,425	37,497	379,651	1,328,027	180,001	4,568	1,926	2,053	2002
85,431	592,101	132,384	837,859	1,158,431	26,015	413,626	1,512,933	219,893	5,609	2,020	2,101	2003
102,370	745,754	156,737	960,700	1,272,424	40,075	543,862	1,779,971	256,737	6,917	2,261	2,234	2004
98,730	1,032,150	176,579	1,271,636	1,442,940	39,738	674,829	2,276,507	302,353	8,064	2,484	2,344	2005
110,427	1,310,374	204,890	1,726,994	1,381,071	43,454	847,213	2,291,575	363,335	9,418	2,647	2,579	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 11

Export at Current Prices

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	69	79	21,532	18	429	154	7,909	377	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	94	87	23,841	18	507	241	9,432	512	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	134	94	27,184	22	729	299	9,759	818	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	194	101	35,302	28	1,189	624	11,267	1,564	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	241	221	40,926	38	3,105	1,482	18,219	2,079	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	234	242	41,357	48	2,851	1,439	18,942	2,792	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	336	235	56,488	61	3,430	1,788	22,534	4,293	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	406	290	61,091	66	4,466	1,754	24,256	5,575	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	519	299	73,416	71	4,788	1,292	22,680	7,031	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	638	386	101,007	83	9,629	1,706	25,573	8,438	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	783	477	127,481	90	13,849	929	32,817	12,433	n.a.
1981	16,977	n.a.	921	454	157,818	103	14,928	996	37,846	16,679	n.a.
1982	18,842	n.a.	952	481	168,121	116	13,345	1,820	39,191	18,514	n.a.
1983	23,446	n.a.	1,119	498	208,026	131	20,448	1,985	39,125	21,617	n.a.
1984	26,065	n.a.	1,324	546	278,837	158	23,779	1,689	44,902	25,068	n.a.
1985	31,189	n.a.	1,347	584	297,716	150	22,523	1,406	46,177	26,876	n.a.
1986	33,856	n.a.	1,662	609	350,012	165	21,017	598	38,058	34,969	n.a.
1987	37,587	n.a.	1,858	664	472,358	203	30,676	1,780	36,180	44,075	n.a.
1988	45,015	n.a.	1,919	862	604,374	259	35,585	1,597	37,431	49,938	n.a.
1989	51,185	n.a.	1,958	1,099	697,718	346	43,614	2,616	42,273	47,657	n.a.
1990	61,422	n.a.	2,021	1,234	782,379	406	53,409	5,129	45,863	52,187	n.a.
1991	73,634	n.a.	2,298	1,170	926,992	563	64,485	7,449	46,668	59,515	n.a.
1992	90,693	n.a.	2,350	1,195	1,110,860	673	78,764	9,645	47,288	68,477	n.a.
1993	113,049	1,094	2,640	1,321	1,255,826	861	88,231	27,420	44,109	77,112	n.a.
1994	121,892	1,833	2,863	1,508	1,404,297	1,016	101,332	39,632	44,270	90,624	n.a.
1995	165,705	2,630	3,424	1,643	1,597,770	1,307	119,593	40,362	45,230	114,978	n.a.
1996	184,359	2,334	3,700	1,878	1,683,302	1,449	137,533	51,746	49,561	124,988	n.a.
1997	216,723	3,411	4,087	1,845	1,742,544	1,652	174,871	51,007	56,074	159,091	n.a.
1998	266,809	3,661	4,360	2,002	1,609,748	1,953	506,245	44,857	55,051	223,482	n.a.
1999	289,861	5,423	4,562	2,334	1,625,385	2,277	390,560	93,509	51,144	206,842	n.a.
2000	331,446	7,020	5,392	2,035	1,887,701	2,781	569,490	131,811	55,256	236,210	n.a.
2001	390,000	8,214	4,963	2,148	1,801,786	2,908	642,595	137,732	52,567	235,187	n.a.
2002	390,021	9,300	5,444	2,256	1,909,957	3,556	595,514	245,868	55,829	241,209	n.a.
2003	427,239	10,476	5,999	2,461	2,111,509	4,078	613,721	302,169	58,882	274,995	n.a.
2004	514,938	13,636	6,978	2,445	2,456,615	5,691	739,639	408,414	66,286	342,866	n.a.
2005	614,681	16,505	7,358	2,643	2,747,138	7,121	945,122	571,401	71,913	342,588	n.a.
2006	788,788	20,475	8,305	2,646	3,032,411	9,157	1,036,316	666,129	81,756	364,718	n.a.

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,794	7,346	3,606	22,140	n.a.	6	59	242	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,939	10,060	8,204	3,450	24,527	n.a.	7	62	263	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,981	10,730	8,774	3,396	30,940	n.a.	8	70	286	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,166	17,308	12,199	4,471	41,317	n.a.	12	94	338	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,089	24,189	19,059	6,269	60,277	n.a.	14	125	434	1974
10,172	n.a.	n.a.	12,965	23,109	18,684	7,290	55,695	n.a.	14	137	439	1975
14,554	n.a.	n.a.	13,670	25,255	22,263	8,754	70,115	n.a.	14	148	509	1976
16,216	n.a.	n.a.	13,742	31,423	26,425	12,284	80,532	n.a.	15	157	567	1977
18,585	n.a.	n.a.	16,346	35,219	30,115	14,802	97,082	n.a.	24	185	619	1978
26,004	n.a.	n.a.	21,200	45,040	38,785	17,621	126,150	n.a.	35	227	718	1979
30,676	n.a.	n.a.	28,877	58,217	51,943	21,387	159,734	n.a.	48	277	800	1980
30,154	n.a.	n.a.	35,294	67,981	59,670	25,834	181,325	n.a.	61	301	926	1981
31,846	n.a.	n.a.	32,659	65,379	62,288	27,088	192,870	n.a.	65	280	991	1982
36,298	n.a.	n.a.	43,515	80,868	62,741	31,945	185,222	n.a.	65	273	1,058	1983
43,171	n.a.	n.a.	46,652	128,356	64,439	44,187	216,401	n.a.	81	298	1,200	1984
42,537	n.a.	n.a.	48,728	138,841	61,345	42,300	245,252	n.a.	90	297	1,280	1985
40,305	n.a.	n.a.	61,840	162,304	59,915	42,507	290,170	40	121	316	1,208	1986
50,998	3,044	n.a.	76,584	184,587	73,479	50,651	375,597	172	196	359	1,247	1987
61,348	2,983	n.a.	89,921	229,424	97,132	57,757	514,922	1,050	255	440	1,344	1988
75,112	2,632	n.a.	102,670	267,368	107,963	68,334	648,490	6,700	282	500	1,512	1989
88,675	2,552	n.a.	121,539	303,166	122,327	97,117	745,286	11,084	353	548	1,609	1990
105,161	13,328	n.a.	167,568	378,655	129,836	107,016	901,494	23,714	450	591	1,687	1991
114,494	17,713	n.a.	204,338	393,706	134,822	135,114	1,046,659	38,405	435	628	1,722	1992
135,896	147,338	n.a.	211,173	462,384	155,851	168,858	1,201,505	40,286	499	649	1,785	1993
174,255	186,004	n.a.	250,345	572,646	184,764	195,805	1,410,786	60,725	1,025	714	1,974	1994
209,323	264,110	n.a.	307,809	692,952	223,362	237,735	1,751,674	75,106	1,230	806	2,192	1995
232,358	262,168	n.a.	351,248	879,773	237,039	269,765	1,809,910	111,177	1,427	861	2,317	1996
262,885	491,338	n.a.	385,372	1,188,048	249,386	325,886	2,272,115	135,180	1,718	948	2,579	1997
327,836	452,342	n.a.	440,616	1,389,860	238,148	369,485	2,723,953	161,910	1,717	948	2,721	1998
364,861	541,978	n.a.	454,502	1,532,160	257,439	393,302	2,703,308	199,836	1,829	984	2,855	1999
427,004	660,953	99,610	514,280	1,858,576	312,724	492,301	3,287,284	243,049	2,314	1,088	3,373	2000
389,255	700,370	81,492	617,148	1,785,232	293,736	551,309	3,380,750	262,846	2,478	1,023	3,545	2001
415,040	786,572	77,280	677,855	1,991,332	304,626	571,195	3,499,004	304,262	3,032	997	3,603	2002
447,846	957,557	89,544	815,158	2,142,042	344,834	631,549	3,886,566	363,735	4,023	1,032	3,587	2003
544,956	1,435,295	85,958	883,704	2,480,966	415,957	738,713	4,587,868	470,216	5,428	1,172	3,899	2004
611,082	1,787,415	87,952	1,019,783	2,589,739	475,505	793,153	5,211,230	582,069	6,858	1,301	4,194	2005
666,925	2,427,142	94,979	1,161,257	2,797,986	534,135	885,381	5,751,585	716,652	8,659	1,470	4,707	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 12

Import at Current Prices

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	69	90	19,752	18	529	158	6,985	658	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	87	105	22,720	20	607	199	7,254	875	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	114	117	24,625	20	766	251	7,645	1,021	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	172	130	32,693	32	1,240	346	11,261	1,737	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	284	245	38,662	48	2,294	675	19,257	2,947	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	253	245	38,584	57	2,778	1,122	18,919	3,678	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	321	265	49,743	56	3,222	1,218	21,247	4,579	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	365	308	56,303	65	3,817	1,487	21,267	5,729	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	455	330	72,546	74	4,559	1,097	19,174	7,956	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	624	432	99,550	101	7,555	919	27,629	10,678	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	801	511	128,167	136	10,080	1,745	35,036	15,496	n.a.
1981	46,708	n.a.	885	607	160,387	148	13,802	2,019	35,927	19,308	n.a.
1982	57,661	n.a.	855	553	166,936	157	15,682	2,005	37,341	19,922	n.a.
1983	61,558	n.a.	937	560	204,014	177	21,626	2,965	34,258	22,339	n.a.
1984	63,458	n.a.	1,061	560	257,693	195	19,845	2,227	36,866	25,275	n.a.
1985	74,361	n.a.	1,005	589	269,573	218	19,835	2,030	35,137	26,379	n.a.
1986	77,314	n.a.	1,097	577	320,545	224	21,036	1,498	24,777	30,001	n.a.
1987	88,112	n.a.	1,297	616	430,982	253	27,956	1,523	25,619	35,931	n.a.
1988	101,583	n.a.	1,541	822	562,396	320	31,566	2,814	29,191	40,144	n.a.
1989	118,120	n.a.	1,663	1,059	635,786	402	38,443	4,476	36,036	44,470	n.a.
1990	135,751	n.a.	1,807	1,330	730,624	487	50,046	8,170	41,690	54,195	n.a.
1991	135,133	n.a.	2,080	1,236	879,335	562	60,248	14,731	39,121	65,518	n.a.
1992	147,603	n.a.	2,255	1,264	1,068,195	730	70,481	17,699	36,891	71,459	n.a.
1993	176,825	2,226	2,544	1,499	1,192,937	860	78,383	19,847	33,344	75,975	n.a.
1994	187,740	2,748	2,755	1,589	1,391,404	1,047	96,953	17,024	34,387	93,149	n.a.
1995	264,540	3,929	3,307	1,631	1,647,382	1,450	125,657	24,386	38,272	119,336	n.a.
1996	310,913	4,030	3,441	1,758	1,701,118	1,610	140,812	37,160	47,022	140,574	n.a.
1997	325,591	4,598	3,910	1,767	1,788,300	1,843	176,600	44,728	50,316	162,056	n.a.
1998	365,873	5,202	4,264	1,919	1,602,562	2,247	413,058	51,567	45,607	161,180	n.a.
1999	409,927	7,174	4,320	2,350	1,558,674	2,657	313,720	64,931	43,251	171,437	n.a.
2000	455,852	8,698	5,173	2,357	1,829,138	2,975	423,318	101,190	47,940	217,979	n.a.
2001	545,134	9,630	4,445	2,445	1,743,402	3,111	506,426	126,201	49,393	220,914	n.a.
2002	520,367	10,785	4,715	2,383	1,804,021	3,800	480,815	210,570	49,417	231,765	n.a.
2003	602,221	12,337	5,228	2,770	1,997,459	4,434	465,941	285,191	50,907	257,728	n.a.
2004	693,031	15,201	6,604	3,070	2,342,052	6,259	632,376	364,559	56,660	309,647	n.a.
2005	854,323	18,736	6,873	3,360	2,575,328	8,135	830,083	424,421	64,957	323,467	n.a.
2006	1,049,491	22,692	7,630	3,779	2,864,240	10,408	855,588	499,040	75,408	356,930	n.a.

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,484	8,525	3,906	28,569	n.a.	6	56	248	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,346	9,939	9,688	3,737	28,859	n.a.	7	62	265	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,797	10,646	10,152	3,642	32,632	n.a.	8	74	289	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,796	13,796	13,240	4,701	44,523	n.a.	10	91	354	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,366	26,166	21,103	8,053	66,884	n.a.	15	128	477	1974
10,071	n.a.	n.a.	22,964	29,933	20,101	9,285	69,683	n.a.	14	123	462	1975
11,620	n.a.	n.a.	23,491	32,801	23,463	9,472	78,673	n.a.	13	151	549	1976
13,788	n.a.	n.a.	26,266	35,802	26,850	10,972	102,399	n.a.	14	182	593	1977
16,477	n.a.	n.a.	32,045	42,567	31,013	16,862	117,721	n.a.	26	212	623	1978
21,884	n.a.	n.a.	41,879	55,173	40,230	23,955	163,740	n.a.	39	253	751	1979
29,342	n.a.	n.a.	53,452	70,775	54,039	36,434	201,180	n.a.	50	294	879	1980
33,717	n.a.	n.a.	61,069	78,033	61,169	39,535	229,029	n.a.	59	318	990	1981
37,300	n.a.	n.a.	67,350	84,542	63,588	45,878	207,282	n.a.	54	303	1,053	1982
39,793	n.a.	n.a.	79,946	105,698	63,263	50,350	251,184	n.a.	59	329	1,095	1983
41,653	n.a.	n.a.	89,443	134,114	65,346	54,437	258,557	n.a.	82	405	1,226	1984
38,561	n.a.	n.a.	103,668	127,690	62,115	62,358	274,073	n.a.	127	417	1,296	1985
35,941	n.a.	n.a.	100,578	138,939	59,784	63,699	267,131	90	150	453	1,196	1986
39,752	6,828	n.a.	105,269	182,583	73,397	70,651	368,317	425	196	509	1,261	1987
51,920	6,618	n.a.	125,340	219,565	93,522	81,722	536,596	2,756	276	554	1,389	1988
68,730	6,028	n.a.	147,650	285,677	103,094	92,553	696,101	9,657	299	592	1,582	1989
86,241	5,387	n.a.	165,465	365,664	117,729	122,481	909,456	14,960	288	630	1,662	1990
110,107	19,452	n.a.	181,941	399,633	121,908	144,674	1,065,491	27,639	372	624	1,727	1991
112,450	21,283	n.a.	240,303	459,911	126,935	174,508	1,160,170	42,921	407	669	1,746	1992
136,068	167,164	n.a.	289,003	586,935	148,496	216,544	1,335,681	52,582	567	721	1,727	1993
177,389	217,260	n.a.	291,188	679,439	168,726	264,602	1,586,561	77,591	962	815	1,897	1994
218,077	270,760	n.a.	355,798	842,073	204,721	301,543	2,033,894	95,925	1,130	904	2,088	1995
228,843	313,278	n.a.	442,787	1,070,612	217,229	336,769	2,099,234	141,016	1,281	965	2,186	1996
260,310	441,508	n.a.	494,960	1,438,909	231,228	388,332	2,205,119	160,706	1,363	1,057	2,414	1997
265,536	562,622	n.a.	465,873	1,566,621	209,621	429,925	1,988,907	188,281	1,354	1,116	2,591	1998
289,514	670,826	n.a.	499,465	1,527,418	234,347	479,664	2,120,348	211,254	1,576	1,252	2,774	1999
358,530	831,015	146,757	561,990	1,794,717	290,969	623,570	2,862,305	253,927	2,075	1,476	3,346	2000
327,767	911,680	130,912	661,455	1,899,385	270,607	638,209	3,047,574	273,828	2,246	1,400	3,466	2001
348,919	1,051,168	140,522	681,880	2,010,484	278,040	677,676	3,134,265	331,946	2,752	1,430	3,445	2002
365,383	1,242,806	158,151	786,224	2,398,389	300,166	741,430	3,485,272	415,023	3,754	1,540	3,460	2003
449,262	1,665,597	173,754	825,399	2,659,009	369,132	923,149	4,272,713	524,216	5,020	1,798	3,765	2004
494,529	1,896,251	204,828	1,271,604	2,816,243	418,253	1,012,192	5,301,855	617,157	5,835	2,025	4,114	2005
542,276	2,216,984	227,907	1,770,386	2,873,562	469,381	1,209,381	5,477,803	765,827	7,011	2,238	4,655	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 13

Growth Rate of Household Consumption at Constant Prices

Unit: Percentage

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	n.a.	12.2	–0.9	2.3	15.2	4.7	7.2	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	11.8	n.a.	7.2	3.9	4.4	–1.0	8.5	4.5	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	n.a.	12.5	0.0	2.1	16.1	8.2	8.7	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	n.a.	–2.2	–2.4	13.2	21.4	–0.4	7.4	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	3.5	10.9	12.6	26.0	3.6	3.6	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	9.2	n.a.	7.3	3.6	5.2	0.7	3.2	8.5	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	n.a.	15.6	7.4	1.2	14.9	4.0	5.2	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	10.3	n.a.	16.0	–1.6	9.9	–2.4	5.2	8.2	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	n.a.	9.1	0.6	14.0	8.3	6.4	7.6	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	n.a.	11.5	14.1	16.5	–1.7	0.9	0.1	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	7.4	1.5	16.9	0.8	1.4	5.1	n.a.
1982	–1.7	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	5.2	7.7	5.3	8.9	4.3	4.9	n.a.
1983	–1.2	n.a.	7.9	n.a.	7.4	9.0	–8.8	10.3	2.8	11.0	n.a.
1984	6.3	n.a.	9.5	n.a.	5.6	1.0	6.6	1.6	2.4	7.7	n.a.
1985	3.2	n.a.	5.6	n.a.	4.2	3.3	1.7	4.3	3.9	6.4	n.a.
1986	2.1	n.a.	7.6	n.a.	8.2	6.3	4.2	–8.1	3.3	7.6	n.a.
1987	1.9	n.a.	11.3	n.a.	10.1	4.0	6.1	–17.3	4.0	6.8	n.a.
1988	3.1	n.a.	12.1	n.a.	8.9	5.4	6.9	7.1	4.7	9.2	n.a.
1989	2.7	n.a.	11.5	n.a.	3.7	5.2	7.2	5.7	4.7	9.4	n.a.
1990	7.7	n.a.	7.4	n.a.	6.1	6.2	16.1	2.4	4.5	7.7	n.a.
1991	–0.2	n.a.	7.0	n.a.	8.9	12.0	7.8	13.3	2.8	7.6	n.a.
1992	1.6	n.a.	8.6	n.a.	8.0	–3.4	6.0	3.7	2.6	6.0	n.a.
1993	1.1	n.a.	7.4	n.a.	7.5	4.0	7.8	–1.7	1.4	5.8	n.a.
1994	3.7	4.8	8.2	n.a.	6.2	0.4	7.5	–3.4	2.7	7.1	n.a.
1995	4.8	7.4	5.5	n.a.	1.7	6.2	11.9	1.7	1.9	9.2	n.a.
1996	2.2	6.8	6.8	n.a.	3.6	15.1	9.3	1.6	2.5	7.3	n.a.
1997	3.0	–1.0	6.5	n.a.	5.3	1.2	7.5	7.2	0.7	3.4	n.a.
1998	0.5	10.4	6.1	n.a.	–5.7	8.4	–6.4	4.3	–0.9	–15.5	n.a.
1999	1.6	2.1	5.4	n.a.	1.2	–1.4	3.0	1.3	1.0	11.0	n.a.
2000	3.0	8.8	4.6	n.a.	4.9	6.4	3.1	8.5	0.7	7.8	n.a.
2001	5.7	2.1	0.7	n.a.	1.8	7.5	3.4	11.6	1.6	5.1	n.a.
2002	3.2	5.6	2.0	n.a.	–0.9	3.8	3.8	15.3	1.1	8.6	n.a.
2003	5.1	7.4	1.1	n.a.	–1.3	7.6	3.8	7.3	0.4	–1.9	n.a.
2004	2.9	12.5	4.5	n.a.	6.8	8.8	4.8	5.0	1.6	–0.7	n.a.
2005	4.8	10.8	3.0	n.a.	3.0	6.1	3.9	7.2	1.3	4.5	n.a.
2006	4.7	5.8	1.6	n.a.	5.8	7.1	3.1	4.9	2.0	4.4	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	11.3	–0.7	3.6	n.a.	4.0	3.7	4.1	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	3.6	7.7	1.4	6.9	n.a.	5.3	5.9	5.7	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	5.8	3.9	9.6	5.8	n.a.	6.9	4.7	4.0	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.1	4.8	10.4	8.8	5.8	n.a.	2.0	–0.9	1.8	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	3.9	2.4	–3.0	4.8	n.a.	3.9	2.0	2.3	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–0.5	4.9	2.5	5.9	9.0	n.a.	3.6	5.6	3.5	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	5.1	5.1	13.6	10.0	n.a.	2.7	4.1	4.2	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.9	5.1	6.6	6.7	5.9	n.a.	5.4	4.1	4.1	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.8	4.7	7.5	27.0	10.2	n.a.	8.0	2.5	4.1	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.9	4.4	9.3	10.1	2.6	n.a.	9.9	–0.1	1.2	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	2.6	3.9	11.3	0.9	n.a.	9.3	1.6	0.9	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	3.4	–0.8	6.4	2.1	n.a.	8.1	1.4	–0.2	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	0.6	4.9	3.8	8.4	n.a.	9.3	4.9	1.9	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.0	0.3	6.3	1.0	2.3	n.a.	12.7	5.4	0.5	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	–1.2	1.4	5.9	2.6	n.a.	14.0	4.9	2.8	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–1.1	3.3	7.3	5.1	2.2	n.a.	6.1	3.9	4.3	1986
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	4.0	9.8	0.5	12.0	–0.3	7.4	3.2	4.4	1987
11.1	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	6.0	10.0	5.4	11.6	8.3	9.1	4.2	3.5	1988
12.5	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	4.9	5.4	2.3	11.5	1.9	1.3	3.0	3.7	1989
11.2	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	5.2	8.2	6.2	8.1	1.5	5.2	2.0	2.7	1990
8.7	n.a.	n.a.	–1.3	2.2	5.3	0.3	4.0	5.9	9.6	–0.1	1.8	1991
4.5	n.a.	n.a.	12.9	3.2	6.1	9.6	8.1	3.9	13.7	3.0	1.9	1992
6.1	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	3.0	11.2	7.1	8.4	4.9	9.3	3.4	–0.2	1993
9.0	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	3.7	5.2	7.8	9.7	5.5	5.6	3.7	1.9	1994
11.0	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	3.7	4.4	3.9	8.8	5.8	8.6	2.8	1.8	1995
6.6	n.a.	n.a.	6.9	4.5	4.1	2.8	3.6	8.6	10.1	3.3	2.1	1996
4.2	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	–2.0	5.6	5.4	3.6	2.2	1997
–10.8	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	3.4	–3.6	9.1	–15.5	4.1	6.7	4.9	3.3	1998
2.8	n.a.	n.a.	7.2	2.6	11.3	0.8	6.2	2.6	8.8	4.9	3.5	1999
12.2	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	3.4	15.8	4.0	8.0	3.3	9.0	4.6	3.3	2000
2.3	n.a.	3.5	0.5	3.5	5.6	1.5	3.5	4.3	6.2	2.4	2.1	2001
4.3	n.a.	3.1	1.4	4.0	4.6	8.7	6.0	8.4	7.0	2.7	1.5	2002
6.4	n.a.	1.0	0.4	5.1	–3.3	7.8	4.7	7.3	7.0	2.9	1.5	2003
10.0	n.a.	4.6	9.7	5.7	7.3	3.5	5.7	7.3	7.8	3.5	2.0	2004
8.8	n.a.	6.2	12.1	4.7	3.9	1.3	5.8	4.4	7.7	3.1	1.9	2005
–6.3	n.a.	2.2	1.0	5.3	1.4	2.5	2.0	7.9	6.9	3.1	2.0	2006

Data 14

Growth Rate of Government Consumption at Constant Prices

Unit: Percentage

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	n.a.	2.3	10.0	6.9	25.7	4.7	6.7	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	6.0	0.3	7.9	22.7	4.8	4.3	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	6.4	n.a.	9.7	–1.2	24.4	6.4	5.3	1.1	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	–8.5	n.a.	8.8	–4.6	–11.1	48.1	–0.4	8.2	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	12.2	n.a.	6.1	9.9	26.5	19.6	11.9	6.8	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	9.2	n.a.	6.6	7.4	7.1	10.4	4.1	3.7	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	10.5	n.a.	8.9	3.0	15.2	–2.7	4.1	6.4	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	n.a.	9.5	7.1	16.2	1.7	5.1	5.9	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	8.0	n.a.	10.1	6.1	9.1	–7.5	4.1	4.0	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	n.a.	7.2	4.6	10.2	–10.1	3.1	8.4	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	n.a.	19.8	4.4	9.7	–1.0	4.9	5.1	n.a.
1982	0.3	n.a.	6.3	n.a.	5.3	9.0	7.9	–2.0	4.6	2.5	n.a.
1983	2.5	n.a.	4.6	n.a.	5.9	4.3	–1.0	1.0	4.6	3.4	n.a.
1984	3.7	n.a.	7.3	n.a.	3.8	7.0	3.4	–6.4	2.7	3.1	n.a.
1985	1.6	n.a.	6.0	n.a.	2.7	10.6	11.8	4.7	0.8	3.6	n.a.
1986	7.6	n.a.	3.9	n.a.	6.3	9.4	0.1	–23.0	3.6	6.7	n.a.
1987	2.0	n.a.	8.2	n.a.	3.8	7.8	–1.5	–7.2	3.6	6.8	n.a.
1988	0.8	n.a.	8.5	n.a.	3.7	5.1	7.3	–0.5	3.6	9.1	n.a.
1989	0.6	n.a.	9.9	n.a.	5.1	4.6	9.8	–4.0	2.8	8.8	n.a.
1990	0.4	n.a.	11.8	n.a.	5.3	3.3	4.7	4.2	3.1	10.7	n.a.
1991	2.1	n.a.	7.4	n.a.	7.4	–0.7	5.1	6.4	4.0	6.3	n.a.
1992	10.3	n.a.	3.7	n.a.	12.4	3.1	5.6	–0.1	2.5	7.1	n.a.
1993	11.1	n.a.	1.5	n.a.	2.1	6.3	0.2	18.1	3.0	5.4	n.a.
1994	3.3	54.0	–0.5	n.a.	3.7	1.2	2.3	–0.4	3.2	4.1	n.a.
1995	2.3	–26.4	3.8	n.a.	3.0	7.7	1.3	–3.3	3.9	4.9	n.a.
1996	–0.8	22.4	7.0	n.a.	3.6	4.4	2.7	–1.4	2.8	7.7	n.a.
1997	3.2	2.0	5.8	n.a.	2.2	10.5	0.1	–3.8	0.8	2.6	n.a.
1998	12.4	–7.7	3.6	n.a.	0.5	12.1	–16.7	4.2	1.8	2.3	n.a.
1999	0.6	15.5	–4.4	n.a.	3.1	12.4	0.7	–6.5	4.1	2.9	n.a.
2000	0.9	11.7	0.7	n.a.	2.0	0.5	6.3	10.7	4.3	1.6	n.a.
2001	4.4	8.5	0.5	n.a.	5.9	3.0	7.3	3.3	3.0	4.7	n.a.
2002	17.5	9.4	2.0	n.a.	2.4	3.0	12.2	2.6	2.4	5.8	n.a.
2003	12.4	4.7	0.6	n.a.	1.8	2.5	9.6	1.5	2.3	3.7	n.a.
2004	10.1	–6.9	–0.5	n.a.	0.7	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.8	3.7	n.a.
2005	7.5	2.9	1.1	n.a.	–3.3	5.2	6.4	5.2	1.5	4.9	n.a.
2006	5.8	–5.0	–0.4	n.a.	0.1	6.0	9.2	7.2	–0.4	6.0	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	15.7	5.1	4.4	n.a.	16.0	–0.3	4.9	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.5	14.4	12.5	3.8	3.1	n.a.	4.9	0.5	4.7	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–3.6	10.4	5.3	7.3	7.6	n.a.	2.4	–0.9	4.7	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–7.0	13.2	0.1	–10.8	–0.7	n.a.	7.1	2.1	4.2	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.9	5.4	2.7	–7.3	13.2	n.a.	4.3	2.1	4.8	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.3	2.1	4.9	5.9	17.9	n.a.	6.3	0.4	3.3	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	0.9	8.8	7.9	9.8	n.a.	7.0	2.0	2.3	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	3.0	10.9	14.4	12.2	n.a.	15.6	2.3	4.1	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	3.6	–0.5	3.3	14.4	n.a.	25.1	1.2	3.2	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	3.7	9.0	–1.8	6.2	n.a.	3.9	1.9	2.8	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.3	–3.0	5.1	–0.9	13.9	n.a.	7.5	1.9	3.0	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.4	7.2	12.4	15.8	1.2	n.a.	10.5	2.1	1.6	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.5	–4.8	9.2	–7.1	5.1	n.a.	9.8	2.7	1.8	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.2	–12.6	5.1	0.9	7.8	n.a.	20.3	1.7	1.3	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	–1.0	21.9	21.0	6.6	n.a.	13.2	4.8	2.1	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.6	0.3	1.1	15.9	–0.7	n.a.	12.7	4.3	2.2	1986
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.5	4.7	0.8	2.3	0.3	7.6	7.1	2.5	2.4	1987
7.1	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	8.7	–6.3	0.1	4.0	8.8	5.4	1.7	2.0	1988
3.7	n.a.	n.a.	17.2	6.8	5.4	–5.7	2.6	10.9	4.6	2.7	1.0	1989
5.7	n.a.	n.a.	–1.9	6.5	10.4	4.3	6.7	10.5	10.1	2.5	2.5	1990
11.1	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	0.7	7.4	8.9	6.0	8.1	19.0	1.2	3.0	1991
4.8	n.a.	n.a.	–7.5	–4.4	0.4	0.4	6.2	7.2	14.1	0.4	2.4	1992
8.1	n.a.	n.a.	15.8	6.0	13.7	2.8	5.0	12.1	10.0	–0.3	0.7	1993
7.6	n.a.	n.a.	–9.4	5.9	–1.7	3.6	7.9	9.9	10.0	0.4	0.9	1994
5.9	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	5.4	11.1	8.5	5.1	8.1	7.0	0.3	0.7	1995
0.7	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	4.0	17.9	8.2	11.4	7.2	10.4	0.4	1.4	1996
5.5	n.a.	n.a.	–8.0	4.5	7.2	6.9	–2.9	3.9	7.3	1.8	0.9	1997
–9.3	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	–2.0	8.0	5.0	3.8	3.2	9.3	1.6	1.4	1998
15.8	n.a.	n.a.	–6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	3.0	–5.9	8.6	2.8	2.2	1999
1.6	n.a.	n.a.	6.5	6.0	16.8	14.5	2.2	4.9	11.2	1.9	2.4	2000
16.0	n.a.	7.5	–5.8	–5.5	4.0	6.3	2.5	6.4	11.1	3.3	2.1	2001
9.9	n.a.	10.0	14.0	–3.9	6.4	8.2	0.7	5.2	8.4	4.1	2.6	2002
10.8	n.a.	8.4	7.0	2.6	1.0	4.7	2.4	6.9	6.6	2.5	1.9	2003
6.0	n.a.	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.3	8.9	5.6	7.5	8.2	1.5	1.9	2004
5.2	n.a.	0.8	1.7	1.6	6.3	11.3	10.3	7.9	8.6	0.3	1.7	2005
4.8	n.a.	6.8	39.4	6.0	10.2	25.3	2.2	8.2	17.0	1.6	1.8	2006

Data 15

Growth Rate of Investment at Constant Prices

Unit: Percentage

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	n.a.	n.a.	17.8	n.a.	21.0	8.1	13.8	–2.4	2.1	11.4	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	13.2	n.a.	8.8	0.0	14.3	29.5	9.5	–5.3	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	17.5	n.a.	11.1	5.6	14.2	–12.0	11.0	26.8	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	25.5	n.a.	0.1	1.3	13.3	54.2	–7.4	26.2	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	–9.0	n.a.	1.1	7.2	10.8	31.8	–3.8	–4.2	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	14.5	n.a.	22.7	8.0	6.4	18.3	3.6	17.8	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	n.a.	15.8	5.4	12.8	3.7	3.0	24.6	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	13.9	n.a.	10.0	12.1	11.8	–26.3	7.4	26.4	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	17.7	n.a.	15.0	–1.7	5.0	–31.3	6.1	15.6	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	n.a.	17.3	–5.3	14.6	8.0	–0.6	–20.8	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	n.a.	8.4	15.5	9.5	–11.3	2.1	1.0	n.a.
1982	7.9	n.a.	–7.2	n.a.	–2.1	–0.6	8.9	–2.5	–0.6	8.3	n.a.
1983	5.1	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	–5.2	–0.2	22.6	28.8	–3.3	13.9	n.a.
1984	9.3	n.a.	5.9	n.a.	3.7	9.6	–13.5	–34.3	3.0	13.9	n.a.
1985	5.9	n.a.	–7.4	n.a.	–4.6	10.3	7.0	–12.6	8.4	4.2	n.a.
1986	6.5	n.a.	6.9	n.a.	10.8	2.4	6.8	8.1	5.0	9.8	n.a.
1987	8.0	n.a.	26.1	n.a.	15.1	1.1	8.8	16.0	6.7	16.7	n.a.
1988	6.0	n.a.	19.3	n.a.	9.9	14.0	8.2	–29.7	13.5	15.3	n.a.
1989	6.8	n.a.	7.7	n.a.	–4.1	3.7	19.2	23.6	8.1	15.3	n.a.
1990	6.2	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	9.2	10.4	3.3	42.8	6.6	18.1	n.a.
1991	1.6	n.a.	10.6	n.a.	7.7	–9.4	16.6	19.5	2.6	15.0	n.a.
1992	4.4	n.a.	17.8	n.a.	9.5	12.1	5.2	0.3	–3.3	0.3	n.a.
1993	9.2	n.a.	9.9	n.a.	0.8	–2.4	2.8	–42.8	–3.2	4.3	n.a.
1994	9.0	0.6	6.7	n.a.	21.5	17.0	11.8	–37.9	–2.2	15.0	n.a.
1995	8.8	31.2	5.7	n.a.	13.5	17.1	11.5	29.4	2.4	9.6	n.a.
1996	10.1	4.0	3.3	n.a.	–1.9	–9.3	6.1	24.8	4.6	10.0	n.a.
1997	10.6	10.3	13.2	n.a.	13.1	13.5	12.8	4.4	0.0	–5.4	n.a.
1998	11.4	–26.0	8.3	n.a.	–17.2	3.1	–69.9	–1.3	–7.4	–36.5	n.a.
1999	9.5	44.4	–0.2	n.a.	–17.0	18.5	–22.4	8.0	–4.2	21.6	n.a.
2000	7.1	12.0	3.8	n.a.	16.9	–4.4	20.4	1.2	4.4	10.2	n.a.
2001	5.8	17.3	–25.1	n.a.	–4.1	2.5	8.8	4.8	–1.6	0.0	n.a.
2002	8.0	12.0	3.2	n.a.	–0.8	10.5	–7.3	1.4	–5.4	5.7	n.a.
2003	7.7	18.9	3.9	n.a.	2.0	11.9	–13.0	16.0	0.4	2.4	n.a.
2004	8.9	–9.3	22.1	n.a.	1.8	15.1	19.6	7.5	2.5	4.7	n.a.
2005	10.3	26.6	–1.7	n.a.	–0.4	17.0	19.8	–1.1	2.8	2.0	n.a.
2006	8.2	22.0	0.7	n.a.	8.0	13.7	–0.1	6.3	1.7	3.7	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	11.0	–3.3	–1.4	n.a.	8.8	5.8	–0.8	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–5.1	–0.1	6.1	9.2	–3.9	n.a.	–3.6	7.6	3.9	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	3.8	5.3	–24.4	22.2	n.a.	12.6	9.1	9.6	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	31.7	15.8	30.4	–2.7	n.a.	4.2	–5.5	–0.7	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	17.8	–7.1	17.2	1.0	n.a.	11.9	–14.4	–12.8	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.8	12.8	5.0	26.7	5.8	n.a.	–6.6	14.2	8.6	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.6	–7.9	–3.8	0.8	22.1	n.a.	8.4	10.9	–0.2	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–0.4	11.5	12.5	68.5	13.9	n.a.	21.6	10.5	0.1	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–1.1	5.9	15.2	48.1	–1.4	n.a.	3.8	3.5	6.4	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	9.1	12.6	16.9	11.8	n.a.	6.3	–8.9	1.0	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	3.7	4.8	5.5	8.2	n.a.	–0.9	6.4	–10.5	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.2	8.5	11.4	–4.3	–6.9	n.a.	6.8	–12.6	–0.1	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	8.4	9.7	–2.4	19.9	n.a.	10.8	8.6	0.3	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	–38.5	8.2	–9.7	5.1	n.a.	17.4	22.7	3.6	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.8	–40.6	–12.2	5.9	–3.5	n.a.	24.2	1.7	2.6	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	–5.8	–8.0	–6.3	–4.1	n.a.	7.4	1.2	5.7	1986
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	32.7	8.1	4.5	17.3	20.7	6.9	3.6	4.8	1987
23.1	n.a.	n.a.	–2.0	3.5	–2.5	–5.7	25.4	3.3	11.4	1.5	10.1	1988
20.7	n.a.	n.a.	6.0	15.2	11.0	2.5	15.7	–0.3	0.4	3.8	7.2	1989
19.4	n.a.	n.a.	6.4	10.7	16.3	0.9	27.1	3.0	0.7	–1.4	3.7	1990
25.8	n.a.	n.a.	3.9	–29.6	1.2	2.9	12.5	6.1	8.7	–6.5	–0.3	1991
3.4	n.a.	n.a.	11.0	7.2	8.3	8.6	5.2	19.0	13.3	6.1	–1.1	1992
20.5	n.a.	n.a.	2.9	3.7	16.2	13.9	8.4	38.4	22.1	5.9	–7.7	1993
16.4	n.a.	n.a.	0.9	1.8	–0.3	12.4	10.2	13.2	15.6	10.0	5.9	1994
18.5	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	18.1	13.6	–9.3	13.3	15.8	14.7	2.9	5.1	1995
5.6	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	3.2	9.1	10.0	5.1	13.3	8.6	7.5	–0.2	1996
10.6	n.a.	n.a.	–2.9	5.3	17.8	7.5	–24.5	9.0	4.6	10.2	4.4	1997
–56.3	n.a.	n.a.	8.8	–11.8	–27.6	10.2	–70.1	11.9	5.6	8.4	8.0	1998
–3.9	n.a.	n.a.	–11.8	–6.8	9.9	2.3	8.2	1.3	4.7	7.4	5.1	1999
25.6	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	1.0	21.6	7.8	10.6	9.6	5.8	5.1	4.8	2000
–9.9	n.a.	–15.0	4.4	34.6	–25.3	–8.4	2.7	10.2	12.9	–6.2	–0.6	2001
7.3	n.a.	6.3	–0.1	–4.4	–5.9	7.2	6.0	12.0	13.3	–1.3	–2.0	2002
–4.0	n.a.	16.0	6.3	30.8	–36.7	10.3	12.7	11.2	18.4	3.2	1.8	2003
13.1	n.a.	7.6	–5.2	3.2	39.3	18.0	12.0	10.1	15.2	7.8	3.4	2004
–4.9	n.a.	2.5	11.9	10.6	–1.0	11.8	12.0	10.6	10.3	4.8	2.3	2005
24.2	n.a.	8.7	16.7	–4.9	14.2	11.6	–2.9	11.2	12.1	2.1	6.1	2006

Data 16

Growth Rate of Export at Constant Prices

Unit: Percentage

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	n.a.	n.a.	29.8	n.a.	3.0	1.0	11.1	15.9	14.8	19.6	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	30.3	n.a.	8.6	7.9	20.6	13.4	4.0	31.6	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	23.3	n.a.	8.1	4.8	22.1	10.9	5.1	44.5	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	–6.8	n.a.	–3.4	7.9	3.6	–1.8	20.8	–1.9	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	1.3	15.2	–10.2	–10.8	–1.0	17.1	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	31.7	n.a.	22.3	18.1	11.8	10.3	15.4	33.3	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	12.1	n.a.	4.0	–3.6	20.2	–8.2	11.1	19.5	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	21.1	n.a.	11.5	7.5	1.8	–31.8	–0.3	13.3	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	6.2	n.a.	14.7	10.6	2.5	–24.9	4.2	2.0	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	7.7	n.a.	11.2	5.1	–5.8	–108.2	15.7	7.8	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	9.1	n.a.	12.5	–0.8	–2.4	–11.3	11.1	14.8	n.a.
1982	–4.6	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	–0.4	5.8	–15.0	65.9	0.0	7.9	n.a.
1983	8.8	n.a.	16.4	n.a.	11.2	–0.9	6.1	19.8	3.0	13.4	n.a.
1984	–0.9	n.a.	16.7	n.a.	16.9	7.0	6.7	–23.1	12.2	7.9	n.a.
1985	7.6	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	5.7	–6.5	–7.0	–9.9	5.8	4.1	n.a.
1986	–1.2	n.a.	25.2	n.a.	13.6	5.3	14.6	–17.8	–6.4	23.8	n.a.
1987	1.9	n.a.	17.8	n.a.	25.1	12.0	11.3	37.8	–0.8	19.7	n.a.
1988	10.2	n.a.	5.1	n.a.	19.6	7.2	1.0	13.1	5.2	11.0	n.a.
1989	8.5	n.a.	4.9	n.a.	8.0	11.3	9.9	7.6	8.9	–4.1	n.a.
1990	16.4	n.a.	0.6	n.a.	7.9	10.5	3.3	23.9	6.5	4.4	n.a.
1991	–3.1	n.a.	12.7	n.a.	13.5	9.2	17.2	15.8	4.0	10.5	n.a.
1992	19.8	n.a.	6.8	n.a.	16.2	4.8	12.8	3.5	3.8	11.5	n.a.
1993	15.2	n.a.	7.3	n.a.	11.7	12.9	5.9	14.3	–0.1	11.5	n.a.
1994	3.6	55.3	5.3	n.a.	9.0	12.3	9.5	6.3	3.5	15.1	n.a.
1995	26.8	36.3	11.9	n.a.	9.5	27.3	7.4	–23.3	4.3	21.8	n.a.
1996	7.8	–19.2	6.5	n.a.	5.5	6.1	7.3	2.5	5.7	11.5	n.a.
1997	15.3	30.8	8.8	n.a.	4.7	–2.4	7.5	–4.9	10.5	19.6	n.a.
1998	11.6	–3.0	2.7	n.a.	–4.6	13.0	10.6	10.0	–2.7	11.9	n.a.
1999	5.8	40.3	11.1	n.a.	4.4	16.6	–38.3	2.1	1.9	13.6	n.a.
2000	9.9	26.5	17.3	n.a.	15.1	16.8	23.5	1.7	12.0	17.5	n.a.
2001	13.9	15.4	–8.1	n.a.	–1.7	5.5	0.6	–1.9	–7.2	–2.8	n.a.
2002	–2.3	12.2	10.1	n.a.	8.6	19.7	–1.2	8.0	7.2	12.4	n.a.
2003	6.6	10.5	9.9	n.a.	12.1	5.7	5.7	10.6	8.8	14.5	n.a.
2004	11.8	24.8	13.4	n.a.	14.3	24.8	12.7	–0.9	13.0	17.9	n.a.
2005	14.5	15.2	7.3	n.a.	10.1	13.8	15.4	7.4	6.7	8.2	n.a.
2006	23.0	17.6	9.9	n.a.	9.0	17.3	9.0	5.0	9.1	11.2	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.9	n.a.	–3.2	16.4	n.a.	–6.1	1.7	6.4	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–14.1	9.3	n.a.	–2.1	15.6	n.a.	58.0	7.3	7.6	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25.3	13.6	n.a.	1.0	–4.6	n.a.	–16.4	17.3	10.3	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–11.1	–12.5	n.a.	–14.2	7.5	n.a.	–22.3	7.5	6.6	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–17.6	–0.3	n.a.	18.3	–4.9	n.a.	56.7	–0.8	–3.9	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.0	17.1	11.6	–5.1	21.6	n.a.	–52.8	4.4	9.1	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–15.4	15.3	14.6	–8.6	10.6	n.a.	61.1	2.3	5.5	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.1	3.7	11.8	6.6	11.7	n.a.	175.8	10.0	5.2	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	6.6	21.1	0.9	9.9	n.a.	20.3	9.4	6.6	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.2	12.5	21.4	4.9	7.5	n.a.	7.7	10.3	1.0	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.4	9.0	8.5	3.0	8.8	n.a.	15.4	1.1	4.6	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–6.1	–11.1	4.7	9.5	11.0	n.a.	1.8	–7.6	1.1	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21.1	4.4	4.9	–3.0	–6.2	n.a.	–0.7	–3.0	3.0	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–4.3	3.8	5.8	14.3	15.9	n.a.	13.3	8.0	7.6	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–0.2	–18.2	–2.9	4.9	9.3	n.a.	2.0	2.7	4.3	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.4	15.8	10.7	6.5	14.3	n.a.	0.7	7.5	1.4	1986
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	6.3	11.3	1.6	19.7	26.5	7.7	10.5	3.8	1987
10.3	n.a.	n.a.	–5.5	13.7	25.1	3.1	24.0	–21.8	7.3	15.2	5.6	1988
14.1	n.a.	n.a.	11.6	10.2	8.7	7.9	19.2	–4.5	2.5	11.1	7.5	1989
16.4	n.a.	n.a.	2.4	1.2	11.8	10.5	12.9	15.7	5.1	8.6	6.4	1990
14.6	n.a.	n.a.	29.9	6.4	8.9	4.1	14.1	54.4	12.3	6.3	4.5	1991
11.9	n.a.	n.a.	13.7	1.2	6.9	14.0	12.9	0.4	10.6	6.5	3.6	1992
10.9	n.a.	n.a.	0.8	6.0	15.9	12.8	12.2	–23.0	12.8	3.2	1.9	1993
19.8	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	18.1	18.7	10.4	13.3	25.8	22.4	8.4	8.9	1994
17.4	n.a.	n.a.	–2.9	11.4	13.1	7.4	14.4	5.5	6.2	9.9	8.2	1995
8.8	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	14.3	9.2	3.8	–5.7	32.0	–0.7	8.0	5.2	1996
5.3	n.a.	n.a.	–6.1	15.8	9.6	11.0	7.0	15.2	20.6	11.3	9.8	1997
0.5	n.a.	n.a.	–4.8	–23.6	–4.0	0.1	7.9	9.1	6.9	2.3	6.5	1998
12.4	n.a.	n.a.	–2.0	3.6	7.7	5.6	8.6	22.6	14.1	4.3	5.5	1999
14.9	n.a.	n.a.	14.1	15.7	14.1	15.8	16.1	25.3	26.7	8.4	11.4	2000
–7.8	n.a.	–26.4	11.5	–3.5	–4.1	–8.3	–4.3	5.9	9.2	–5.7	3.5	2001
4.4	n.a.	–4.9	9.5	4.0	7.1	3.3	11.3	–0.7	25.8	–2.3	1.6	2002
5.5	n.a.	11.6	25.0	4.8	13.1	3.3	6.8	8.2	23.7	1.3	1.3	2003
15.1	n.a.	–3.1	–1.5	14.0	17.8	7.5	9.2	20.3	25.0	9.3	6.7	2004
8.3	n.a.	–1.3	9.2	4.7	11.5	6.4	3.8	29.2	21.7	6.9	5.2	2005
6.7	n.a.	1.8	9.4	10.6	10.5	4.0	8.2	26.6	20.9	8.8	8.2	2006

Data 17

Growth Rate of Import at Constant Prices

Unit: Percentage

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	HongKong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	n.a.	n.a.	19.6	n.a.	11.9	16.6	9.5	17.8	6.8	17.5	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	19.8	n.a.	5.0	–1.9	24.0	15.1	10.0	0.6	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	21.3	n.a.	9.8	7.8	19.4	23.9	21.8	30.5	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	13.0	n.a.	–7.7	–13.7	23.8	58.6	4.1	15.8	n.a.
1975	n.a.	n.a.	–5.1	n.a.	3.9	1.3	7.6	41.3	–10.9	2.1	n.a.
1976	n.a.	n.a.	21.5	n.a.	20.9	1.9	7.8	–2.2	6.5	22.3	n.a.
1977	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	7.9	24.2	20.0	12.5	4.0	18.9	n.a.
1978	n.a.	n.a.	13.7	n.a.	18.7	0.0	14.5	–36.1	6.7	24.5	n.a.
1979	n.a.	n.a.	17.5	n.a.	16.4	17.7	18.4	–28.3	12.1	11.4	n.a.
1980	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	n.a.	16.6	13.4	14.1	2.0	–8.1	–5.1	n.a.
1981	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	12.1	9.6	23.9	–5.4	1.4	6.1	n.a.
1982	9.0	n.a.	–1.8	n.a.	–1.4	3.4	7.9	–11.4	0.9	3.8	n.a.
1983	–4.2	n.a.	10.6	n.a.	9.7	19.9	11.6	32.7	–3.1	9.7	n.a.
1984	–6.7	n.a.	13.3	n.a.	13.6	–15.5	–7.8	–37.5	9.8	7.6	n.a.
1985	7.0	n.a.	–3.7	n.a.	6.4	13.0	5.1	–7.2	1.1	0.6	n.a.
1986	–4.2	n.a.	17.5	n.a.	12.6	15.8	4.1	–13.8	1.6	16.9	n.a.
1987	5.5	n.a.	24.0	n.a.	25.1	–1.7	2.0	9.5	12.7	17.9	n.a.
1988	7.2	n.a.	18.3	n.a.	22.0	8.8	–19.4	–16.1	17.0	12.9	n.a.
1989	14.0	n.a.	10.6	n.a.	8.1	2.1	10.9	18.8	15.6	16.1	n.a.
1990	8.9	n.a.	6.1	n.a.	10.8	3.3	20.8	27.5	7.5	12.9	n.a.
1991	–16.3	n.a.	14.4	n.a.	16.3	0.0	14.6	28.6	–1.1	17.1	n.a.
1992	–9.2	n.a.	12.1	n.a.	18.6	19.2	8.3	–9.5	–0.7	5.2	n.a.
1993	31.8	n.a.	7.9	n.a.	11.2	17.6	4.1	–21.9	–1.4	5.8	n.a.
1994	–6.3	27.0	3.5	n.a.	12.2	20.4	18.5	–49.5	7.6	19.3	n.a.
1995	39.5	28.6	9.4	n.a.	11.5	24.8	19.0	–0.9	12.5	20.7	n.a.
1996	13.2	–4.6	5.9	n.a.	4.3	–2.5	6.6	15.5	12.6	13.4	n.a.
1997	–1.8	7.4	12.8	n.a.	6.7	12.4	13.7	–6.7	0.5	3.4	n.a.
1998	0.2	–0.4	6.5	n.a.	–5.9	18.9	–5.4	0.4	–7.1	–24.6	n.a.
1999	4.9	24.9	4.4	n.a.	–0.5	6.8	–48.3	–5.4	3.5	24.5	n.a.
2000	11.4	26.7	14.0	n.a.	15.0	3.4	19.1	8.0	8.8	18.3	n.a.
2001	10.6	9.2	–14.0	n.a.	–1.5	3.3	4.1	15.9	0.6	–4.3	n.a.
2002	–11.9	13.6	6.9	n.a.	7.1	9.9	–4.3	20.9	0.9	14.2	n.a.
2003	7.1	12.8	7.8	n.a.	10.7	15.5	1.6	21.4	3.8	9.6	n.a.
2004	10.1	18.1	17.3	n.a.	13.0	14.9	23.6	13.0	7.8	13.0	n.a.
2005	17.4	16.0	3.7	n.a.	7.7	37.6	16.4	2.0	5.7	7.0	n.a.
2006	16.7	14.4	5.0	n.a.	8.7	21.9	8.2	6.9	4.1	10.7	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	SriLanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	n.a.	–10.3	–14.3	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	4.9	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–18.2	3.1	n.a.	–2.3	12.2	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	8.9	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	4.4	n.a.	–10.8	21.1	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	10.5	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.1	17.6	n.a.	–34.4	–5.9	n.a.	n.a.	–2.3	2.6	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.9	4.7	n.a.	20.9	–1.7	n.a.	n.a.	–11.8	–5.8	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.6	1.0	9.7	8.3	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	17.8	10.7	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.8	6.2	10.7	25.8	18.1	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	2.5	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11.3	12.1	12.8	30.8	6.4	n.a.	n.a.	8.3	3.7	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22.9	15.2	21.0	21.4	19.0	n.a.	27.5	1.6	9.0	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.2	3.2	21.2	6.3	–0.2	n.a.	0.9	–6.9	2.0	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–5.7	–0.8	7.6	3.5	0.6	n.a.	9.6	2.6	–2.0	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–0.4	2.4	6.1	9.8	–15.8	n.a.	–10.7	–1.3	1.3	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	–3.1	4.2	–0.6	28.3	n.a.	11.5	11.9	1.2	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.5	–19.2	5.3	0.9	7.4	n.a.	26.1	21.8	6.0	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.7	–15.3	–3.6	–3.3	–13.5	n.a.	39.3	6.3	4.2	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	–2.4	9.7	9.0	11.2	–0.9	n.a.	–2.4	8.2	5.4	1986
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	25.2	10.3	2.4	28.9	25.2	–8.6	5.8	7.4	1987
18.0	n.a.	n.a.	–4.3	17.9	22.3	2.4	33.3	–17.1	20.2	3.8	8.3	1988
22.9	n.a.	n.a.	6.6	14.1	8.6	–3.1	19.5	–10.4	2.8	4.3	8.5	1989
23.3	n.a.	n.a.	–2.3	9.6	13.0	–2.4	21.3	13.0	–17.5	3.5	6.2	1990
22.5	n.a.	n.a.	–6.7	–2.0	7.5	12.3	12.2	37.7	16.7	–0.6	3.9	1991
6.2	n.a.	n.a.	27.6	12.4	7.1	9.4	8.6	–3.8	26.4	6.7	4.0	1992
14.0	n.a.	n.a.	13.3	10.9	16.8	13.7	12.4	–7.4	33.7	8.4	–3.2	1993
22.8	n.a.	n.a.	–10.0	13.5	16.2	12.6	13.5	24.3	10.3	11.3	8.1	1994
21.3	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	14.9	13.6	0.8	18.2	5.6	7.2	7.7	7.3	1995
4.8	n.a.	n.a.	12.0	15.5	10.0	2.4	–0.6	28.2	1.1	8.3	4.4	1996
5.7	n.a.	n.a.	–3.2	12.7	10.9	9.9	–12.0	10.8	10.5	12.7	9.1	1997
–20.8	n.a.	n.a.	–4.6	–15.9	–9.1	11.7	–24.4	9.9	3.1	11.0	9.7	1998
10.0	n.a.	n.a.	–4.6	–2.8	8.6	–2.6	10.0	15.2	20.4	10.8	7.6	1999
21.8	n.a.	n.a.	–3.0	4.2	18.0	13.8	24.0	22.0	21.9	12.3	10.6	2000
–9.0	n.a.	–16.3	2.1	3.5	–6.0	–11.3	–5.7	5.9	10.2	–2.7	2.4	2001
6.2	n.a.	0.1	3.0	5.5	5.9	10.3	12.8	4.2	24.3	3.3	1.1	2002
4.2	n.a.	8.1	10.6	10.3	9.1	10.6	8.1	11.5	22.1	4.0	2.8	2003
18.8	n.a.	6.7	–9.0	5.6	20.5	8.7	12.6	17.6	20.3	10.7	6.7	2004
7.7	n.a.	6.3	34.0	2.3	10.5	2.6	8.4	25.2	10.8	5.8	5.8	2005
8.2	n.a.	5.2	17.1	1.8	10.8	6.8	2.6	26.3	15.3	5.8	8.2	2006

Data 18

Population

Unit: Thousands

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	69,817	6,938	14,754	520	3,959	547,569	117,537	28,429	104,345	31,923	2,551
1971	71,595	7,032	15,073	531	4,045	560,268	120,389	29,352	105,697	32,596	2,623
1972	73,408	7,101	15,368	542	4,124	573,130	123,360	30,269	107,188	33,266	2,701
1973	75,251	7,138	15,642	554	4,242	586,220	126,410	31,202	108,079	33,935	2,778
1974	77,114	7,137	15,927	565	4,334	599,643	129,499	32,174	110,162	34,606	2,848
1975	78,993	7,098	16,223	576	4,462	613,459	132,589	33,206	111,940	35,281	2,907
1976	80,884	7,012	16,580	587	4,518	627,632	135,903	34,284	112,771	35,849	2,953
1977	82,792	6,891	16,882	597	4,584	642,134	139,096	35,392	113,863	36,412	2,988
1978	84,738	6,775	17,202	608	4,668	656,941	142,204	36,554	114,898	36,969	3,019
1979	86,752	6,715	17,543	620	4,930	672,021	145,262	37,790	115,870	37,534	3,055
1980	88,855	6,748	17,866	634	5,063	687,332	148,303	39,124	116,782	38,124	3,103
1981	91,054	6,890	18,194	649	5,183	702,821	151,305	40,540	117,648	38,723	3,164
1982	93,341	7,130	18,516	666	5,265	718,426	154,245	42,023	118,449	39,326	3,238
1983	95,699	7,439	18,791	683	5,345	734,072	157,157	43,597	119,259	39,910	3,322
1984	98,103	7,774	19,069	698	5,398	749,677	160,075	45,281	120,018	40,406	3,414
1985	100,532	8,106	19,314	709	5,456	765,147	163,036	47,100	120,754	40,806	3,512
1986	102,980	8,425	19,509	715	5,525	781,893	166,015	48,819	121,492	41,184	3,615
1987	105,449	8,738	19,725	718	5,591	798,680	168,990	50,424	122,091	41,575	3,724
1988	107,946	9,049	19,954	719	5,628	815,590	171,994	51,898	122,613	41,975	3,838
1989	110,477	9,367	20,157	720	5,686	832,535	175,063	53,228	123,116	42,380	3,956
1990	113,049	9,698	20,401	724	5,705	849,515	178,232	54,400	123,537	42,869	4,076
1991	115,662	10,040	20,606	730	5,752	866,530	181,320	55,282	123,921	43,268	4,200
1992	118,312	10,388	20,803	739	5,801	882,821	184,322	56,178	124,229	43,663	4,325
1993	120,980	10,734	20,995	749	5,901	899,329	187,232	57,088	124,536	44,056	4,450
1994	123,646	11,072	21,178	759	6,035	915,697	190,043	58,014	124,961	44,453	4,573
1995	126,297	11,395	21,357	768	6,156	932,180	192,750	58,954	125,439	45,093	4,692
1996	128,921	11,700	21,525	776	6,436	948,759	195,457	59,879	125,761	45,525	4,808
1997	131,524	11,989	21,743	783	6,489	965,428	198,163	60,801	126,091	45,954	4,919
1998	134,127	12,264	21,929	790	6,544	982,182	200,867	61,849	126,410	46,287	5,025
1999	136,757	12,526	22,092	796	6,607	999,016	203,568	62,895	126,650	46,617	5,127
2000	139,434	12,780	22,277	802	6,665	1,015,923	206,265	63,939	126,870	47,008	5,224
2001	142,167	13,024	22,406	807	6,714	1,032,473	209,014	64,978	127,149	47,354	5,316
2002	144,943	13,259	22,521	813	6,739	1,048,641	211,817	66,014	127,445	47,615	5,402
2003	147,741	13,489	22,605	818	6,763	1,064,399	214,674	67,044	127,718	47,849	5,487
2004	150,528	13,720	22,689	823	6,788	1,079,721	217,587	68,069	127,761	48,082	5,574
2005	153,281	13,956	22,770	828	6,813	1,094,583	220,558	69,087	127,773	48,294	5,664
2006	155,991	14,197	22,877	833	6,857	1,109,811	223,042	70,098	127,756	48,418	5,759

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
10,853	1,256	12,155	60,607	36,551	2,075	12,514	37,247	42,729	818,315	205,052	341,844	1970
11,128	1,295	12,415	62,540	37,602	2,113	12,608	38,245	43,725	841,105	207,661	344,147	1971
11,407	1,333	12,685	64,558	38,670	2,152	12,861	39,239	44,758	862,030	209,896	346,162	1972
11,690	1,371	12,964	66,652	39,760	2,193	13,091	40,228	45,825	881,940	211,909	347,983	1973
11,973	1,408	13,251	68,813	40,875	2,230	13,284	41,209	46,918	900,350	213,854	349,496	1974
12,258	1,447	13,548	71,033	42,019	2,263	13,499	42,180	48,030	916,395	215,973	350,809	1975
12,544	1,487	13,852	73,305	43,194	2,293	13,717	43,141	49,158	930,685	218,035	351,968	1976
12,833	1,528	14,166	75,626	44,399	2,325	13,942	44,089	50,295	943,455	220,239	353,147	1977
13,129	1,571	14,488	77,982	45,624	2,354	14,188	45,019	51,436	956,165	222,585	354,311	1978
13,438	1,616	14,819	80,354	46,856	2,384	14,472	45,927	52,574	969,005	225,055	355,538	1979
13,763	1,663	15,159	82,730	48,088	2,414	14,746	46,809	53,700	981,235	227,225	357,051	1980
14,106	1,714	15,509	85,096	49,314	2,533	15,010	47,663	54,722	993,885	229,466	358,172	1981
14,467	1,764	15,868	87,436	50,540	2,647	15,196	48,490	55,687	1,008,630	231,664	358,849	1982
14,847	1,814	16,237	89,832	51,774	2,681	15,417	49,291	56,655	1,023,310	233,792	359,357	1983
15,250	1,863	16,616	92,284	53,031	2,732	15,603	50,067	57,692	1,036,825	235,825	359,810	1984
15,677	1,909	17,003	94,794	54,321	2,736	15,841	50,820	58,868	1,051,040	237,924	360,393	1985
16,131	1,953	17,399	97,354	55,647	2,733	16,127	51,550	60,249	1,066,790	240,133	361,117	1986
16,609	1,994	17,804	99,953	57,005	2,775	16,373	52,258	61,750	1,084,035	242,289	361,854	1987
17,103	2,032	18,221	102,622	58,391	2,846	16,599	52,948	63,263	1,101,630	244,499	363,000	1988
17,604	2,069	18,657	105,270	59,800	2,931	16,825	53,625	64,774	1,118,650	246,819	364,418	1989
18,103	2,106	19,114	107,975	61,226	3,047	17,017	54,291	66,200	1,135,185	249,623	366,003	1990
18,597	2,142	19,593	110,750	62,670	3,135	17,267	54,948	67,606	1,150,780	252,981	367,651	1991
19,087	2,177	20,092	113,562	64,132	3,231	17,426	55,595	68,990	1,164,970	256,514	369,258	1992
19,579	2,211	20,608	116,444	65,609	3,314	17,646	56,236	70,348	1,178,440	259,919	370,740	1993
20,079	2,243	21,136	119,402	67,095	3,419	17,891	56,878	71,679	1,191,835	263,126	371,771	1994
20,594	2,275	21,672	122,375	68,587	3,525	18,136	57,523	72,980	1,204,855	266,278	372,723	1995
21,125	2,304	22,216	125,410	70,081	3,671	18,336	58,175	74,300	1,217,550	269,394	373,701	1996
21,668	2,331	22,767	128,457	71,579	3,796	18,567	58,830	75,460	1,230,075	272,657	374,646	1997
22,214	2,356	23,321	131,582	73,092	3,927	18,774	59,475	76,520	1,241,935	275,854	375,471	1998
22,752	2,378	23,873	134,790	74,633	3,959	19,043	60,091	77,515	1,253,735	279,040	376,568	1999
23,274	2,398	24,419	138,080	76,213	4,028	19,359	60,666	77,635	1,262,645	282,217	377,978	2000
23,775	2,421	24,958	141,450	77,834	4,138	18,732	61,192	78,686	1,271,850	285,226	379,685	2001
24,258	2,449	25,491	144,902	79,490	4,176	19,007	61,675	79,727	1,280,400	288,126	381,682	2002
24,728	2,480	26,021	148,439	81,172	4,115	19,253	62,127	80,902	1,288,400	290,796	383,907	2003
25,191	2,515	26,554	152,061	82,868	4,167	19,462	62,565	82,032	1,296,157	293,638	386,220	2004
25,653	2,554	27,094	155,772	84,566	4,266	19,668	63,003	83,105	1,304,500	296,507	388,491	2005
26,114	2,585	27,641	159,002	86,264	4,401	19,886	63,444	84,108	1,311,798	299,398	390,567	2006

Data 19

Total Employment

Unit: Thousands

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	4,576	131	n.a.	176,987	n.a.	n.a.	54,352	9,617	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	4,738	147	n.a.	180,112	n.a.	n.a.	54,735	9,946	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	4,948	150	n.a.	183,304	n.a.	n.a.	55,020	10,379	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	5,327	157	n.a.	186,565	n.a.	7,926	56,263	10,942	n.a.
1974	21,900	n.a.	5,486	171	n.a.	189,896	n.a.	8,124	56,026	11,421	n.a.
1975	22,276	n.a.	5,521	178	n.a.	193,300	n.a.	8,260	55,888	11,691	n.a.
1976	22,641	n.a.	5,669	179	n.a.	196,704	49,199	8,799	56,346	12,412	n.a.
1977	23,003	n.a.	5,980	184	n.a.	200,181	51,514	9,024	57,022	12,812	n.a.
1978	23,368	n.a.	6,228	195	n.a.	203,732	53,828	9,207	57,578	13,412	n.a.
1979	23,743	n.a.	6,424	200	n.a.	207,360	53,453	9,540	58,170	13,602	n.a.
1980	24,136	n.a.	6,547	205	n.a.	211,066	53,077	9,684	58,568	13,683	n.a.
1981	24,557	n.a.	6,672	207	n.a.	222,517	53,486	9,892	59,015	14,023	n.a.
1982	25,016	n.a.	6,811	199	n.a.	228,003	59,978	10,175	59,497	14,379	n.a.
1983	25,528	n.a.	7,070	204	n.a.	235,989	61,581	10,534	60,397	14,505	n.a.
1984	28,034	n.a.	7,308	200	n.a.	244,260	63,185	10,660	60,603	14,429	n.a.
1985	28,977	n.a.	7,428	207	n.a.	252,826	64,788	10,935	60,931	14,970	n.a.
1986	30,562	n.a.	7,733	203	2,643	261,697	68,338	11,056	61,243	15,505	n.a.
1987	30,972	n.a.	8,022	199	2,697	270,884	70,402	11,370	61,486	16,354	n.a.
1988	31,394	n.a.	8,107	198	2,739	280,399	72,518	11,618	62,199	16,869	n.a.
1989	33,300	n.a.	8,258	229	2,734	290,254	73,425	11,926	63,116	17,560	n.a.
1990	33,521	n.a.	8,283	235	2,720	300,461	75,851	12,547	64,169	18,085	n.a.
1991	33,750	n.a.	8,439	245	2,760	313,924	76,423	13,097	65,474	18,649	n.a.
1992	33,987	n.a.	8,632	254	2,744	321,082	78,518	13,262	66,213	19,009	n.a.
1993	34,232	4,621	8,745	264	2,807	328,557	79,201	13,408	66,464	19,234	n.a.
1994	34,486	4,728	8,939	270	2,879	336,370	82,038	13,688	66,539	19,848	n.a.
1995	34,749	4,936	9,045	275	2,912	344,542	80,110	14,061	66,629	20,414	3,157
1996	35,020	5,117	9,068	281	3,080	353,096	85,702	14,572	66,907	20,853	n.a.
1997	35,964	5,225	9,176	288	3,169	362,056	87,050	14,910	67,373	21,214	n.a.
1998	36,937	5,546	9,289	295	3,127	371,448	87,672	15,259	66,579	19,938	n.a.
1999	37,941	5,629	9,385	301	3,117	381,301	88,817	15,784	65,663	20,291	n.a.
2000	38,979	5,915	9,491	309	3,212	391,645	89,838	16,419	65,255	21,156	2,588
2001	40,678	6,262	9,383	312	3,256	402,512	90,807	16,955	64,761	21,572	2,445
2002	42,457	6,574	9,454	316	3,224	412,761	91,647	17,755	63,747	22,169	2,490
2003	44,322	6,967	9,573	321	3,201	423,533	92,811	18,334	63,539	22,139	2,537
2004	45,301	7,496	9,786	338	3,279	434,864	93,722	19,016	63,676	22,557	2,600
2005	46,312	7,754	9,942	345	3,343	446,793	93,958	19,691	63,918	22,856	2,664
2006	47,357	8,053	10,111	350	3,413	459,050	95,457	20,476	64,198	23,151	2,729

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	4,697	18,370	11,358	651	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	392,929	78,678	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	4,853	18,550	12,543	700	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	406,486	79,364	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	5,015	19,240	13,217	750	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	409,156	82,152	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	5,184	19,760	13,865	800	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	418,263	85,063	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	5,361	20,300	13,824	818	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	426,445	86,794	n.a.	1974
4,020	n.a.	5,546	21,080	14,517	829	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	435,563	85,844	n.a.	1975
4,376	n.a.	5,739	21,890	15,427	864	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	443,163	88,749	n.a.	1976
4,476	n.a.	5,941	22,730	14,323	900	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	449,360	92,013	n.a.	1977
4,542	n.a.	6,152	23,620	16,668	956	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	458,204	96,044	n.a.	1978
4,700	n.a.	6,374	24,150	16,267	1,018	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	468,155	98,819	n.a.	1979
4,817	n.a.	6,607	24,700	17,154	1,069	4,851	22,524	n.a.	483,412	99,301	n.a.	1980
5,031	n.a.	6,851	25,270	17,810	1,154	4,877	20,874	n.a.	498,978	100,397	n.a.	1981
5,249	n.a.	6,871	25,850	18,614	1,221	4,985	24,831	n.a.	516,894	99,529	n.a.	1982
5,457	n.a.	6,895	26,400	19,366	1,251	5,050	22,912	n.a.	529,915	100,833	130,786	1983
5,567	n.a.	6,924	26,960	19,368	1,269	5,104	24,159	n.a.	550,011	105,005	131,528	1984
5,653	n.a.	6,960	27,020	20,327	1,235	5,175	24,227	n.a.	569,137	107,150	132,658	1985
5,760	n.a.	7,001	28,700	20,926	1,214	5,216	25,086	n.a.	585,216	109,598	133,607	1986
5,984	n.a.	7,050	28,990	20,795	1,267	5,241	26,414	n.a.	602,345	112,441	135,184	1987
6,176	n.a.	7,107	29,900	21,497	1,332	5,259	27,726	n.a.	620,045	114,968	137,828	1988
6,391	n.a.	7,173	30,170	21,849	1,394	5,276	28,456	n.a.	631,400	117,342	140,372	1989
6,685	n.a.	7,304	29,040	22,532	1,469	5,047	30,844	29,412	647,490	118,792	143,519	1990
6,866	n.a.	7,340	30,070	22,979	1,524	5,016	29,220	30,135	654,910	117,719	151,116	1991
7,048	n.a.	7,542	30,920	23,917	1,576	4,924	30,794	30,856	661,520	118,492	149,530	1992
7,383	765	7,763	31,680	24,443	1,592	5,202	30,679	31,579	668,080	120,258	147,659	1993
7,514	760	8,006	31,800	25,166	1,649	5,281	30,164	32,303	674,550	123,060	147,311	1994
7,645	768	8,275	32,580	25,698	1,702	5,357	30,815	33,031	680,650	124,901	148,509	1995
8,399	770	8,575	34,590	27,442	1,748	5,536	31,166	33,761	689,500	126,708	149,252	1996
8,569	765	8,910	36,360	27,888	1,830	5,608	31,714	34,493	698,200	129,557	150,309	1997
8,600	793	9,288	37,190	28,261	1,870	6,049	30,105	35,233	706,370	131,463	152,890	1998
8,838	814	9,718	37,220	29,003	1,886	6,083	30,686	35,976	713,940	133,489	155,413	1999
9,322	809	10,208	38,010	27,775	2,095	6,310	31,335	37,610	720,850	135,209	158,472	2000
9,535	832	10,771	39,450	30,085	2,047	6,236	32,104	38,563	730,250	135,073	161,216	2001
9,543	871	11,178	40,440	30,252	2,017	6,519	33,061	39,508	737,400	136,484	158,330	2002
9,870	927	11,756	42,420	31,553	2,034	6,609	33,841	40,574	744,320	137,737	162,259	2003
9,987	951	12,074	43,210	31,741	2,067	6,704	34,729	41,586	752,000	139,252	161,967	2004
10,053	968	12,390	47,370	32,875	2,267	6,788	35,257	42,527	758,250	141,728	163,798	2005
10,233	1,010	12,593	48,070	33,188	2,401	7,105	35,700	43,339	764,000	144,429	167,078	2006

Data 20

Labor Productivity

Unit: Index (2000 = 1.0)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	0.202	n.a.	n.a.	0.569	n.a.	n.a.	0.465	0.263	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	0.220	n.a.	n.a.	0.569	n.a.	n.a.	0.482	0.275	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	0.239	n.a.	n.a.	0.556	n.a.	n.a.	0.520	0.275	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	0.250	n.a.	n.a.	0.564	n.a.	1.116	0.549	0.293	n.a.
1974	0.655	n.a.	0.246	n.a.	n.a.	0.561	n.a.	1.226	0.544	0.300	n.a.
1975	0.617	n.a.	0.257	0.939	n.a.	0.601	n.a.	1.264	0.562	0.311	n.a.
1976	0.642	n.a.	0.285	0.961	n.a.	0.600	0.479	1.396	0.580	0.324	n.a.
1977	0.649	n.a.	0.298	0.978	n.a.	0.633	0.501	1.329	0.599	0.345	n.a.
1978	0.684	n.a.	0.326	0.950	n.a.	0.657	0.516	1.206	0.624	0.360	n.a.
1979	0.705	n.a.	0.342	1.038	n.a.	0.612	0.553	1.115	0.652	0.379	n.a.
1980	0.700	n.a.	0.361	0.996	n.a.	0.642	0.608	0.933	0.666	0.371	n.a.
1981	0.711	n.a.	0.376	1.043	n.a.	0.645	0.648	0.873	0.681	0.385	n.a.
1982	0.715	n.a.	0.382	1.073	n.a.	0.651	0.584	0.956	0.694	0.403	n.a.
1983	0.729	n.a.	0.400	1.008	n.a.	0.675	0.592	1.025	0.695	0.442	n.a.
1984	0.698	n.a.	0.427	1.113	n.a.	0.677	0.621	0.992	0.715	0.480	n.a.
1985	0.697	n.a.	0.441	1.024	n.a.	0.688	0.629	0.987	0.747	0.494	n.a.
1986	0.689	n.a.	0.473	1.124	0.634	0.697	0.639	0.887	0.766	0.527	n.a.
1987	0.706	n.a.	0.514	1.075	0.704	0.700	0.662	0.855	0.793	0.555	n.a.
1988	0.712	n.a.	0.548	1.107	0.752	0.741	0.687	0.790	0.837	0.595	n.a.
1989	0.689	n.a.	0.582	1.026	0.770	0.758	0.740	0.815	0.869	0.610	n.a.
1990	0.725	n.a.	0.611	1.038	0.804	0.771	0.781	0.884	0.898	0.647	n.a.
1991	0.744	n.a.	0.645	0.969	0.837	0.744	0.845	0.950	0.909	0.686	n.a.
1992	0.776	n.a.	0.679	0.989	0.894	0.769	0.882	0.976	0.908	0.713	n.a.
1993	0.806	0.774	0.716	0.978	0.927	0.781	0.938	0.984	0.907	0.748	n.a.
1994	0.833	0.825	0.751	1.007	0.957	0.814	0.974	0.968	0.915	0.787	n.a.
1995	0.868	0.841	0.791	1.012	0.969	0.855	1.080	0.970	0.931	0.835	0.608
1996	0.902	0.856	0.840	1.040	0.954	0.898	1.089	0.993	0.952	0.875	n.a.
1997	0.926	0.885	0.883	0.989	0.974	0.910	1.123	0.998	0.961	0.900	n.a.
1998	0.949	0.876	0.912	0.980	0.928	0.944	0.968	1.004	0.954	0.892	n.a.
1999	0.969	0.966	0.955	1.046	0.955	0.984	0.964	0.992	0.966	0.960	n.a.
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2001	1.009	1.022	0.989	1.014	0.991	1.025	1.026	1.008	1.009	1.014	1.120
2002	1.010	1.038	1.024	1.032	1.020	1.037	1.063	1.034	1.029	1.054	1.164
2003	1.019	1.063	1.046	1.025	1.058	1.094	1.100	1.071	1.048	1.087	1.209
2004	1.061	1.090	1.087	1.026	1.120	1.157	1.144	1.084	1.074	1.121	1.261
2005	1.096	1.194	1.115	1.014	1.176	1.228	1.206	1.104	1.091	1.153	1.320
2006	1.149	1.274	1.151	1.035	1.233	1.312	1.253	1.128	1.111	1.198	1.396

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.848	0.323	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.153	0.664	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.500	0.806	0.336	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.158	0.680	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.491	0.801	0.357	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.163	0.692	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.517	0.830	0.372	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.172	0.707	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.523	0.876	0.385	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.173	0.689	n.a.	1974
0.434	n.a.	n.a.	0.508	0.889	0.396	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.184	0.693	n.a.	1975
0.444	n.a.	n.a.	0.518	0.904	0.406	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.178	0.707	n.a.	1976
0.468	n.a.	n.a.	0.516	1.034	0.420	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.189	0.714	n.a.	1977
0.492	n.a.	n.a.	0.532	0.937	0.430	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.207	0.721	n.a.	1978
0.520	n.a.	n.a.	0.531	1.020	0.441	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.218	0.724	n.a.	1979
0.545	n.a.	n.a.	0.567	1.019	0.461	0.513	0.421	n.a.	0.228	0.720	n.a.	1980
0.558	n.a.	n.a.	0.598	1.015	0.469	0.539	0.483	n.a.	0.232	0.731	n.a.	1981
0.567	n.a.	n.a.	0.628	1.007	0.475	0.555	0.433	n.a.	0.244	0.723	n.a.	1982
0.579	n.a.	n.a.	0.649	0.986	0.503	0.574	0.487	n.a.	0.264	0.742	0.784	1983
0.612	n.a.	0.700	0.667	0.914	0.537	0.596	0.481	n.a.	0.293	0.765	0.799	1984
0.596	n.a.	0.730	0.718	0.807	0.544	0.618	0.518	n.a.	0.322	0.778	0.812	1985
0.591	n.a.	0.742	0.709	0.811	0.565	0.639	0.519	n.a.	0.340	0.785	0.830	1986
0.600	n.a.	0.785	0.743	0.852	0.595	0.646	0.547	n.a.	0.369	0.792	0.843	1987
0.639	n.a.	0.813	0.775	0.880	0.631	0.662	0.584	n.a.	0.399	0.808	0.863	1988
0.673	n.a.	0.844	0.800	0.920	0.663	0.673	0.648	n.a.	0.408	0.822	0.878	1989
0.702	n.a.	0.887	0.873	0.916	0.687	0.748	0.671	0.601	0.413	0.827	0.884	1990
0.749	n.a.	0.921	0.888	0.891	0.705	0.789	0.762	0.645	0.446	0.832	0.856	1991
0.794	n.a.	0.929	0.936	0.854	0.725	0.839	0.785	0.688	0.504	0.852	0.875	1992
0.833	0.707	0.966	0.921	0.853	0.802	0.849	0.854	0.726	0.569	0.863	0.883	1993
0.894	0.729	0.963	0.959	0.866	0.864	0.884	0.955	0.759	0.637	0.878	0.911	1994
0.965	0.917	0.982	0.984	0.888	0.906	0.919	1.014	0.808	0.701	0.887	0.926	1995
0.966	0.936	0.995	0.971	0.880	0.951	0.923	1.030	0.869	0.761	0.907	0.938	1996
1.016	0.979	0.991	0.937	0.911	0.983	0.971	0.990	0.922	0.821	0.926	0.957	1997
0.938	0.978	0.992	0.952	0.896	0.950	0.943	0.921	0.953	0.875	0.950	0.969	1998
0.969	0.984	1.004	0.983	0.904	1.009	0.978	0.963	0.979	0.931	0.977	0.981	1999
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2000
0.981	0.982	0.949	0.983	0.941	0.999	0.999	1.003	1.038	1.069	1.008	1.002	2001
1.022	0.973	0.949	0.990	0.978	1.055	0.995	1.030	1.078	1.155	1.013	1.032	2002
1.043	0.981	0.943	0.990	0.985	1.084	1.040	1.072	1.116	1.259	1.031	1.019	2003
1.105	1.058	0.944	1.043	1.042	1.162	1.082	1.118	1.195	1.372	1.056	1.046	2004
1.155	1.114	0.958	1.024	1.057	1.137	1.136	1.160	1.274	1.502	1.069	1.052	2005
1.072	1.160	0.967	1.072	1.107	1.161	1.170	1.183	1.356	1.656	1.079	1.062	2006

Data 21

CPI (Consumer Price Index)

Unit: Index (2000 = 1.0)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	0.213	0.123	n.a.	0.085	0.026	0.007	0.318	0.074	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	0.219	0.135	n.a.	0.088	0.027	0.007	0.338	0.084	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	0.226	0.164	n.a.	0.093	0.029	0.007	0.355	0.093	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	0.244	0.183	n.a.	0.109	0.038	0.008	0.396	0.096	n.a.
1974	n.a.	n.a.	0.360	0.209	n.a.	0.140	0.054	0.009	0.488	0.120	n.a.
1975	0.113	n.a.	0.379	0.236	n.a.	0.148	0.064	0.010	0.545	0.150	n.a.
1976	0.155	n.a.	0.388	0.263	n.a.	0.137	0.077	0.011	0.597	0.173	n.a.
1977	0.174	n.a.	0.415	0.282	n.a.	0.148	0.085	0.015	0.645	0.191	n.a.
1978	0.178	n.a.	0.439	0.299	n.a.	0.152	0.092	0.016	0.672	0.218	n.a.
1979	0.201	n.a.	0.482	0.322	n.a.	0.162	0.107	0.018	0.697	0.258	n.a.
1980	0.217	n.a.	0.574	0.369	n.a.	0.180	0.126	0.022	0.752	0.332	n.a.
1981	0.258	n.a.	0.668	0.410	0.302	0.204	0.142	0.027	0.789	0.403	n.a.
1982	0.289	n.a.	0.687	0.439	0.335	0.220	0.155	0.032	0.810	0.432	n.a.
1983	0.336	n.a.	0.697	0.469	0.368	0.246	0.173	0.038	0.826	0.446	n.a.
1984	0.370	n.a.	0.697	0.494	0.400	0.266	0.191	0.043	0.844	0.457	n.a.
1985	0.405	n.a.	0.695	0.515	0.414	0.281	0.201	0.045	0.862	0.468	n.a.
1986	0.450	n.a.	0.700	0.525	0.429	0.305	0.212	0.053	0.867	0.481	n.a.
1987	0.495	n.a.	0.704	0.554	0.453	0.332	0.232	0.069	0.868	0.495	n.a.
1988	0.532	n.a.	0.713	0.620	0.489	0.365	0.251	0.088	0.873	0.531	0.034
1989	0.564	n.a.	0.744	0.658	0.539	0.388	0.267	0.108	0.893	0.561	0.055
1990	0.598	n.a.	0.775	0.712	0.594	0.422	0.287	0.116	0.921	0.609	0.075
1991	0.636	n.a.	0.803	0.758	0.661	0.481	0.314	0.136	0.951	0.666	0.085
1992	0.659	n.a.	0.839	0.795	0.724	0.538	0.338	0.171	0.967	0.708	0.094
1993	0.679	n.a.	0.864	0.836	0.788	0.572	0.371	0.207	0.980	0.742	0.100
1994	0.715	0.736	0.899	0.843	0.858	0.630	0.403	0.273	0.986	0.788	0.106
1995	0.788	0.743	0.932	0.862	0.935	0.695	0.440	0.408	0.985	0.823	0.127
1996	0.807	0.818	0.961	0.888	0.993	0.757	0.476	0.526	0.986	0.864	0.144
1997	0.851	0.844	0.970	0.918	1.052	0.811	0.505	0.617	1.004	0.902	0.183
1998	0.922	0.969	0.986	0.970	1.082	0.919	0.800	0.728	1.011	0.970	0.350
1999	0.978	1.008	0.988	0.989	1.039	0.961	0.964	0.874	1.007	0.978	0.799
2000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2001	1.020	0.994	1.000	1.043	0.984	1.037	1.115	1.113	0.992	1.041	1.078
2002	1.054	1.026	0.998	1.051	0.953	1.082	1.247	1.272	0.984	1.069	1.193
2003	1.114	1.038	0.995	1.095	0.929	1.124	1.330	1.482	0.981	1.107	1.377
2004	1.216	1.079	1.011	1.125	0.926	1.166	1.413	1.701	0.981	1.147	1.522
2005	1.302	1.140	1.035	1.152	0.934	1.215	1.560	1.929	0.978	1.178	1.631
2006	1.390	1.194	1.041	1.181	0.953	1.286	1.765	2.159	0.981	1.204	1.742

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
0.290	n.a.	0.078	0.067	0.033	0.361	0.054	0.165	n.a.	0.222	0.225	n.a.	1970
0.295	n.a.	0.076	0.070	0.040	0.367	0.056	0.166	n.a.	0.224	0.235	n.a.	1971
0.304	n.a.	0.083	0.074	0.043	0.375	0.059	0.174	n.a.	0.225	0.243	n.a.	1972
0.336	n.a.	0.092	0.091	0.050	0.448	0.065	0.201	n.a.	0.224	0.258	n.a.	1973
0.395	n.a.	0.111	0.115	0.067	0.548	0.073	0.249	n.a.	0.225	0.286	n.a.	1974
0.412	n.a.	0.119	0.139	0.072	0.562	0.078	0.263	n.a.	0.225	0.313	n.a.	1975
0.423	n.a.	0.115	0.149	0.078	0.552	0.079	0.274	n.a.	0.225	0.331	n.a.	1976
0.444	n.a.	0.127	0.165	0.086	0.569	0.080	0.294	n.a.	0.228	0.352	n.a.	1977
0.465	n.a.	0.136	0.175	0.092	0.597	0.090	0.318	n.a.	0.231	0.379	n.a.	1978
0.482	n.a.	0.141	0.189	0.108	0.621	0.099	0.349	n.a.	0.244	0.422	n.a.	1979
0.514	n.a.	0.161	0.212	0.128	0.674	0.125	0.418	n.a.	0.255	0.479	n.a.	1980
0.564	n.a.	0.179	0.237	0.145	0.730	0.148	0.471	n.a.	0.262	0.528	n.a.	1981
0.597	n.a.	0.200	0.251	0.160	0.758	0.164	0.496	n.a.	0.266	0.560	n.a.	1982
0.619	n.a.	0.225	0.267	0.175	0.767	0.187	0.514	n.a.	0.271	0.578	n.a.	1983
0.643	n.a.	0.232	0.283	0.264	0.787	0.218	0.519	n.a.	0.277	0.603	n.a.	1984
0.645	n.a.	0.250	0.299	0.325	0.791	0.221	0.531	n.a.	0.302	0.625	n.a.	1985
0.650	n.a.	0.298	0.309	0.327	0.780	0.239	0.541	n.a.	0.322	0.636	n.a.	1986
0.652	n.a.	0.330	0.324	0.340	0.784	0.257	0.555	n.a.	0.345	0.660	n.a.	1987
0.669	n.a.	0.359	0.352	0.369	0.796	0.293	0.576	n.a.	0.410	0.687	n.a.	1988
0.688	n.a.	0.391	0.380	0.409	0.815	0.327	0.607	n.a.	0.485	0.720	n.a.	1989
0.706	n.a.	0.423	0.415	0.460	0.843	0.397	0.643	n.a.	0.500	0.759	n.a.	1990
0.736	n.a.	0.489	0.463	0.545	0.872	0.446	0.680	n.a.	0.518	0.791	n.a.	1991
0.771	0.055	0.573	0.507	0.592	0.892	0.496	0.707	n.a.	0.551	0.815	n.a.	1992
0.799	0.202	0.616	0.558	0.633	0.912	0.555	0.731	n.a.	0.631	0.839	n.a.	1993
0.828	0.380	0.668	0.627	0.686	0.940	0.601	0.768	n.a.	0.784	0.861	n.a.	1994
0.857	0.380	0.719	0.705	0.732	0.956	0.648	0.813	0.835	0.916	0.885	n.a.	1995
0.887	0.558	0.785	0.778	0.787	0.970	0.751	0.860	0.883	0.992	0.911	n.a.	1996
0.911	0.762	0.816	0.866	0.831	0.989	0.823	0.908	0.911	1.020	0.932	n.a.	1997
0.959	0.833	0.908	0.920	0.908	0.986	0.900	0.982	0.977	1.012	0.947	n.a.	1998
0.985	0.896	0.976	0.958	0.962	0.987	0.942	0.985	1.017	0.997	0.967	n.a.	1999
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	2000
1.014	1.063	1.027	1.031	1.068	1.010	1.142	1.016	0.996	1.005	1.028	n.a.	2001
1.033	1.073	1.058	1.065	1.100	1.006	1.251	1.023	1.034	0.997	1.045	n.a.	2002
1.043	1.128	1.118	1.096	1.138	1.011	1.330	1.041	1.067	1.008	1.068	n.a.	2003
1.059	1.220	1.150	1.178	1.206	1.028	1.430	1.070	1.150	1.048	1.097	n.a.	2004
1.090	1.376	1.229	1.285	1.298	1.032	1.597	1.118	1.245	1.067	1.134	n.a.	2005
1.129	1.446	1.322	1.387	1.379	1.043	1.815	1.170	1.337	1.082	1.171	n.a.	2006

Data 22

Industry GDP at Current Prices: Agriculture

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	35	n.a.	n.a.	182	1,658	151	4,642	737	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	34	n.a.	n.a.	186	1,742	185	4,420	927	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	n.a.	204	1,934	217	5,223	1,123	n.a.
1973	25,924	n.a.	50	n.a.	n.a.	269	2,852	257	6,904	1,350	n.a.
1974	40,551	n.a.	68	n.a.	n.a.	295	3,681	302	7,763	1,895	n.a.
1975	77,306	n.a.	75	n.a.	n.a.	292	4,214	329	8,420	2,560	n.a.
1976	57,637	n.a.	80	n.a.	n.a.	299	5,065	435	9,174	3,305	n.a.
1977	55,882	n.a.	88	141	n.a.	354	6,216	450	9,724	4,012	n.a.
1978	72,309	n.a.	93	141	n.a.	364	7,058	572	9,764	4,957	n.a.
1979	81,766	n.a.	102	168	n.a.	376	9,468	762	9,953	5,942	n.a.
1980	84,777	n.a.	114	200	1,102	473	11,884	1,042	9,151	5,576	n.a.
1981	99,445	n.a.	129	190	1,128	533	14,359	1,537	9,387	7,339	n.a.
1982	110,026	n.a.	146	207	1,240	575	16,207	1,896	9,555	7,874	n.a.
1983	122,342	n.a.	153	190	1,225	686	18,698	2,104	9,843	8,427	n.a.
1984	154,773	n.a.	148	220	1,245	740	21,493	2,561	10,298	9,143	n.a.
1985	179,861	n.a.	142	216	1,211	793	23,696	2,817	10,564	10,174	45
1986	197,552	n.a.	157	277	1,308	851	26,178	3,401	10,393	10,535	70
1987	230,487	n.a.	171	306	1,334	947	30,646	4,418	10,255	11,121	92
1988	242,324	n.a.	176	280	1,417	1,169	36,079	4,702	10,317	13,221	135
1989	263,421	n.a.	191	345	1,386	1,292	41,222	5,925	10,784	13,894	258
1990	295,127	n.a.	179	n.a.	1,432	1,508	44,364	6,608	11,295	14,998	372
1991	326,039	n.a.	180	n.a.	1,441	1,762	47,071	8,958	11,215	16,240	414
1992	339,397	n.a.	190	n.a.	1,468	1,976	53,399	12,049	10,982	17,996	493
1993	316,937	3,086	213	n.a.	1,612	2,292	58,675	15,363	10,118	18,241	538
1994	334,823	3,237	225	n.a.	1,596	2,639	65,748	20,423	10,588	20,652	622
1995	386,367	4,025	241	476	1,453	2,869	77,515	34,537	9,670	22,829	768
1996	409,882	4,091	243	517	1,444	3,450	88,357	38,711	9,697	23,962	891
1997	446,877	4,509	209	447	1,464	3,661	100,515	42,334	9,172	23,896	1,139
1998	490,101	5,213	218	472	1,530	4,205	171,982	55,785	9,518	22,356	2,227
1999	554,755	5,471	235	626	1,171	4,465	214,631	63,964	9,279	24,812	5,508
2000	583,661	5,058	199	535	920	4,497	216,832	77,319	8,896	25,030	7,127
2001	590,372	5,365	183	490	1,003	4,871	251,727	84,893	8,463	24,806	7,975
2002	599,004	5,224	179	534	1,002	4,727	281,591	108,167	8,443	24,655	9,174
2003	630,569	5,926	175	546	824	5,336	305,784	129,538	8,282	24,166	10,829
2004	672,025	6,301	181	580	886	5,366	329,125	152,766	8,053	26,246	12,378
2005	716,238	7,909	190	616	847	5,951	364,169	169,764	7,628	24,631	13,593
2006	785,402	8,972	193	616	849	6,720	433,223	208,550	7,438	24,635	14,940

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,864	151	n.a.	34,401	n.a.	80	30	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20,494	14,883	179	3,520	32,794	n.a.	83	32	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,637	16,151	184	3,732	38,914	n.a.	83	37	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27,652	21,220	238	4,739	56,172	n.a.	92	55	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	11,205	35,449	29,590	259	6,477	69,397	n.a.	95	53	n.a.	1974
n.a.	n.a.	11,264	42,326	33,225	296	7,076	75,542	n.a.	98	55	n.a.	1975
n.a.	n.a.	10,192	48,392	37,600	308	7,704	85,463	n.a.	98	54	n.a.	1976
n.a.	n.a.	11,401	55,498	41,957	327	10,535	91,189	n.a.	95	54	n.a.	1977
n.a.	n.a.	13,118	63,827	47,662	307	11,886	109,645	n.a.	103	63	n.a.	1978
n.a.	n.a.	13,274	68,346	55,901	329	14,932	121,659	n.a.	127	75	n.a.	1979
n.a.	n.a.	15,211	78,465	62,186	393	17,586	140,598	n.a.	137	67	n.a.	1980
n.a.	n.a.	17,368	90,501	71,199	447	22,388	149,028	n.a.	156	82	n.a.	1981
n.a.	n.a.	18,706	109,237	75,224	460	24,815	141,064	n.a.	178	78	n.a.	1982
n.a.	n.a.	22,091	117,724	83,848	452	29,934	169,386	n.a.	198	63	n.a.	1983
n.a.	n.a.	23,449	123,848	131,874	451	36,639	157,759	n.a.	232	84	n.a.	1984
n.a.	n.a.	27,958	143,681	142,773	381	37,831	150,734	n.a.	256	85	n.a.	1985
n.a.	n.a.	31,549	152,575	148,109	297	38,837	159,267	228	279	82	n.a.	1986
16,185	n.a.	37,866	160,283	166,515	256	42,417	184,459	1,164	323	89	n.a.	1987
18,540	n.a.	43,859	185,239	186,412	228	50,179	229,383	7,139	387	89	n.a.	1988
19,028	n.a.	51,996	218,051	213,325	223	55,779	251,767	11,818	427	102	n.a.	1989
18,120	n.a.	57,042	233,885	239,681	234	71,513	241,179	16,252	506	108	n.a.	1990
19,398	n.a.	67,125	276,162	265,474	203	80,491	280,555	31,058	534	103	n.a.	1991
21,958	n.a.	72,209	334,495	294,922	174	87,283	306,053	37,513	587	112	n.a.	1992
23,741	n.a.	83,025	352,785	318,546	176	101,886	274,063	41,895	696	108	n.a.	1993
26,702	n.a.	88,155	423,990	372,507	203	113,964	329,844	48,968	957	119	n.a.	1994
28,809	235,115	99,825	517,703	412,197	188	121,817	397,929	62,219	1,214	110	n.a.	1995
29,637	318,176	112,073	582,567	447,803	212	139,108	438,119	75,514	1,402	130	n.a.	1996
31,283	336,007	115,895	704,298	457,983	209	155,815	447,176	80,826	1,444	130	n.a.	1997
37,706	344,265	136,374	802,591	451,645	173	172,302	498,587	93,072	1,482	102	n.a.	1998
32,610	384,608	149,518	876,080	510,494	174	188,110	435,507	101,723	1,477	94	n.a.	1999
30,647	333,298	155,625	923,609	528,868	162	197,327	444,185	108,356	1,494	98	n.a.	2000
28,245	312,024	166,090	945,301	549,113	151	210,600	468,905	111,859	1,578	98	n.a.	2001
34,432	285,527	172,802	968,291	598,849	144	233,615	514,257	123,383	1,654	97	n.a.	2002
38,971	342,945	186,125	1,059,316	631,970	142	241,336	615,854	138,285	1,738	114	n.a.	2003
43,949	478,678	199,368	1,164,751	734,171	167	262,376	668,808	155,993	2,141	142	n.a.	2004
43,854	608,801	211,704	1,314,234	780,072	166	290,071	733,276	175,984	2,307	128	n.a.	2005
50,512	723,731	226,822	1,457,222	855,452	185	328,002	841,134	198,797	2,474	125	n.a.	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 23

Industry GDP at Current Prices: Manufacturing

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	66	n.a.	n.a.	61	416	75	25,546	448	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	82	n.a.	n.a.	68	475	90	27,508	554	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	107	n.a.	n.a.	75	598	111	30,883	757	n.a.
1973	6,318	n.a.	149	n.a.	n.a.	91	868	150	38,285	1,122	n.a.
1974	10,865	n.a.	177	n.a.	n.a.	117	1,189	199	43,674	1,540	n.a.
1975	14,324	n.a.	179	n.a.	n.a.	121	1,501	235	43,348	2,042	n.a.
1976	16,314	n.a.	234	n.a.	n.a.	134	1,941	330	49,444	3,059	n.a.
1977	20,377	n.a.	278	69	n.a.	150	2,426	382	53,616	3,892	n.a.
1978	24,201	n.a.	345	71	n.a.	173	3,232	354	58,583	5,300	n.a.
1979	29,340	n.a.	417	99	n.a.	198	4,421	347	62,714	6,912	n.a.
1980	37,632	n.a.	522	108	30,995	222	7,062	485	67,955	8,431	n.a.
1981	43,071	n.a.	610	100	36,439	261	7,775	621	72,509	10,859	n.a.
1982	48,405	n.a.	647	109	36,949	285	10,257	788	75,924	12,471	n.a.
1983	58,602	n.a.	735	94	45,065	337	13,216	902	79,098	15,241	n.a.
1984	68,390	n.a.	855	112	57,183	379	17,512	1,031	86,352	18,516	n.a.
1985	77,707	n.a.	902	111	55,133	420	20,704	1,024	91,603	20,520	8
1986	86,353	n.a.	1,094	137	65,651	465	22,949	1,070	92,711	25,483	14
1987	94,211	n.a.	1,228	157	79,204	528	28,245	1,452	95,216	31,212	15
1988	102,894	n.a.	1,266	137	88,287	622	35,059	1,808	101,901	37,804	16
1989	110,880	n.a.	1,311	198	94,451	750	40,495	2,177	109,023	40,587	38
1990	127,851	n.a.	1,381	n.a.	96,258	860	51,963	4,025	117,289	45,725	60
1991	144,012	n.a.	1,536	n.a.	94,283	934	63,655	6,224	124,479	56,003	89
1992	160,620	n.a.	1,622	n.a.	96,410	1,082	75,509	8,399	123,165	61,989	107
1993	179,954	587	1,709	n.a.	89,282	1,254	90,065	10,502	116,981	70,522	122
1994	199,792	629	1,768	n.a.	84,316	1,549	109,270	15,776	112,808	83,462	140
1995	224,560	771	1,837	331	81,415	1,937	134,307	22,130	114,643	99,369	197
1996	246,351	929	2,024	342	79,534	2,208	167,045	32,454	117,193	107,356	262
1997	270,605	1,181	2,168	381	77,754	2,296	205,924	41,293	118,969	115,465	343
1998	312,692	1,484	2,293	424	68,686	2,506	292,514	44,299	113,708	119,920	712
1999	327,828	1,765	2,316	440	63,358	2,641	350,035	59,520	110,125	132,981	1,744
2000	348,371	2,255	2,384	438	67,646	3,004	385,598	77,663	111,439	151,243	2,306
2001	382,342	2,622	2,241	515	59,760	3,153	478,311	90,387	104,084	151,766	2,787
2002	418,046	2,955	2,437	519	51,396	3,460	523,200	105,604	101,272	161,952	3,483
2003	458,127	3,374	2,492	511	44,403	3,885	568,920	123,408	102,757	169,145	4,277
2004	515,268	4,027	2,624	599	44,455	4,536	644,343	155,518	105,410	198,554	5,373
2005	587,952	4,585	2,658	563	45,547	5,197	760,361	180,472	107,877	204,701	6,274
2006	689,227	5,541	2,718	656	45,761	6,184	919,533	220,423	108,603	210,948	7,242

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9,071	1,040	n.a.	27,265	n.a.	83	249	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,332	10,817	1,305	3,599	30,806	n.a.	93	263	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,663	12,685	1,694	3,813	35,527	n.a.	99	290	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,748	16,785	2,243	4,468	47,994	n.a.	107	323	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	719	14,675	23,316	2,872	6,799	59,498	n.a.	108	337	n.a.	1974
n.a.	n.a.	765	17,143	27,045	3,007	8,624	62,615	n.a.	124	355	n.a.	1975
n.a.	n.a.	884	19,216	30,836	3,379	8,785	75,183	n.a.	120	405	n.a.	1976
n.a.	n.a.	1,072	21,996	37,253	3,757	9,562	90,213	n.a.	137	462	n.a.	1977
n.a.	n.a.	1,154	25,849	42,072	4,330	10,228	107,651	n.a.	161	517	n.a.	1978
n.a.	n.a.	1,273	29,499	51,252	5,421	11,060	130,100	n.a.	177	571	n.a.	1979
n.a.	n.a.	1,399	35,924	62,527	6,983	12,617	155,866	n.a.	200	584	n.a.	1980
n.a.	n.a.	1,690	43,757	71,684	7,979	14,247	185,505	n.a.	205	652	n.a.	1981
n.a.	n.a.	1,986	51,646	79,447	7,743	14,873	194,472	n.a.	216	649	n.a.	1982
n.a.	n.a.	2,469	58,661	89,291	8,372	18,213	219,203	n.a.	238	689	n.a.	1983
n.a.	n.a.	2,717	70,578	128,910	9,168	24,681	242,243	n.a.	279	779	n.a.	1984
n.a.	n.a.	3,520	78,989	143,560	8,486	26,589	247,890	n.a.	345	802	n.a.	1985
n.a.	n.a.	4,047	88,670	149,655	9,465	27,334	288,875	134	397	833	n.a.	1986
16,058	n.a.	4,994	100,320	169,284	11,181	30,166	335,353	642	459	889	n.a.	1987
20,157	n.a.	5,256	117,926	204,370	14,089	35,397	425,997	2,784	578	980	n.a.	1988
25,048	n.a.	6,445	132,650	229,698	15,716	42,062	524,894	4,257	648	1,018	n.a.	1989
28,847	n.a.	8,542	154,632	266,944	17,331	55,802	625,759	5,142	686	1,041	n.a.	1990
34,524	n.a.	13,875	185,612	315,299	19,935	63,780	744,431	10,051	809	1,044	n.a.	1991
38,909	n.a.	15,818	218,322	326,839	20,645	73,423	821,061	17,015	1,028	1,082	n.a.	1992
44,643	n.a.	19,327	231,939	349,595	23,828	86,470	938,351	21,275	1,419	1,131	n.a.	1993
52,072	n.a.	21,160	274,700	393,810	26,249	99,993	1,072,361	26,624	1,948	1,223	n.a.	1994
58,684	84,819	24,310	318,729	438,247	29,479	117,344	1,251,502	34,318	2,495	1,289	n.a.	1995
70,646	49,059	26,853	361,916	495,389	30,724	138,422	1,370,438	41,291	2,945	1,316	n.a.	1996
79,974	70,257	29,203	413,163	540,305	32,032	167,650	1,427,657	51,700	3,292	1,380	n.a.	1997
81,525	60,688	32,828	459,412	582,894	31,529	187,928	1,428,323	61,906	3,402	1,441	n.a.	1998
93,045	70,243	36,304	494,907	644,009	31,860	204,229	1,514,030	70,767	3,586	1,492	n.a.	1999
109,999	79,873	38,409	522,801	745,857	41,145	234,886	1,653,658	81,979	4,003	1,543	n.a.	2000
103,434	115,188	37,736	608,132	831,596	35,125	264,744	1,715,926	95,211	4,358	1,460	n.a.	2001
112,076	99,638	38,826	642,850	915,185	38,160	301,324	1,836,083	110,285	4,743	1,463	n.a.	2002
125,332	115,596	41,673	725,434	1,004,004	38,611	338,832	2,061,572	125,476	5,495	1,523	n.a.	2003
144,007	129,644	44,885	902,486	1,122,879	47,989	391,425	2,235,573	145,475	6,521	1,600	n.a.	2004
154,656	162,255	47,840	1,136,634	1,264,651	51,123	478,611	2,461,915	173,122	7,723	1,663	n.a.	2005
169,760	204,830	52,172	1,370,793	1,381,171	56,659	564,988	2,748,488	207,027	9,131	1,737	n.a.	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 24

Industry GDP at Current Prices: Services

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	96	n.a.	n.a.	158	1,558	323	37,112	1,127	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	113	n.a.	n.a.	173	1,838	385	41,867	1,420	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	128	n.a.	n.a.	190	2,090	494	49,046	1,761	n.a.
1973	28,631	n.a.	156	n.a.	n.a.	218	2,969	604	59,273	2,223	n.a.
1974	42,684	n.a.	221	n.a.	n.a.	270	4,537	928	72,659	3,200	n.a.
1975	59,544	n.a.	245	n.a.	n.a.	305	5,632	1,228	83,370	4,113	n.a.
1976	62,875	n.a.	283	n.a.	n.a.	335	6,883	1,632	94,201	5,546	n.a.
1977	68,260	n.a.	332	356	n.a.	369	8,401	2,155	106,295	7,115	n.a.
1978	84,788	n.a.	394	394	n.a.	406	10,127	2,423	117,340	9,509	n.a.
1979	105,193	n.a.	487	465	n.a.	454	13,887	2,840	128,911	12,215	n.a.
1980	128,904	n.a.	632	541	93,041	526	18,301	3,416	140,066	16,306	n.a.
1981	149,394	n.a.	787	608	114,484	623	23,156	3,900	149,946	20,166	n.a.
1982	169,316	n.a.	864	647	131,083	715	26,395	4,577	160,369	23,224	n.a.
1983	189,994	n.a.	946	687	140,998	822	38,205	6,102	170,110	27,106	n.a.
1984	224,372	n.a.	1,053	758	166,708	946	45,580	6,914	180,363	31,110	n.a.
1985	252,835	n.a.	1,139	782	182,897	1,089	52,146	7,774	193,660	35,600	24
1986	289,682	n.a.	1,261	850	212,514	1,242	56,934	8,252	204,611	41,820	32
1987	334,912	n.a.	1,443	815	268,031	1,425	66,819	9,801	216,297	49,352	46
1988	375,351	n.a.	1,651	932	327,698	1,667	74,836	11,414	230,412	58,536	62
1989	424,634	n.a.	1,949	944	378,167	1,942	87,332	13,639	248,763	68,611	111
1990	474,740	n.a.	2,229	n.a.	433,432	2,262	101,291	18,061	265,731	83,004	147
1991	518,618	n.a.	2,528	n.a.	506,967	2,655	118,427	25,839	286,298	101,073	178
1992	560,987	n.a.	2,859	n.a.	533,109	3,066	140,207	33,926	301,834	118,713	200
1993	608,422	2,701	3,214	n.a.	628,423	3,589	169,068	47,495	312,475	135,343	231
1994	660,221	2,592	3,639	n.a.	726,970	4,144	194,813	61,977	321,653	158,487	271
1995	726,045	2,904	4,073	1,483	777,273	4,962	224,787	90,814	331,464	186,255	362
1996	798,348	3,335	4,575	1,607	874,588	5,767	254,932	120,976	340,317	212,270	442
1997	860,918	3,588	5,053	1,627	954,546	6,623	299,261	152,276	349,484	234,287	564
1998	950,735	4,114	5,512	1,805	898,333	7,767	421,877	184,734	347,536	237,829	1,011
1999	1,045,522	4,783	5,894	2,041	883,299	8,905	481,018	229,986	346,813	257,680	2,423
2000	1,141,826	5,278	6,265	2,025	941,602	9,747	541,379	293,868	350,744	279,605	3,330
2001	1,242,615	6,057	6,341	2,171	936,673	10,853	638,241	356,415	353,537	309,585	3,899
2002	1,361,506	6,661	6,527	2,294	939,204	11,984	740,144	447,638	355,091	345,963	4,554
2003	1,531,782	7,155	6,695	2,463	933,511	13,549	838,611	540,823	354,746	366,047	5,689
2004	1,702,037	8,514	7,088	2,645	996,397	15,411	956,317	665,774	356,786	385,735	6,785
2005	1,906,282	10,181	7,394	2,908	1,069,417	17,649	1,137,176	822,494	362,179	406,302	7,805
2006	2,143,107	11,701	7,719	3,297	1,147,136	20,401	1,362,101	1,021,721	363,819	430,550	8,991

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15,960	3,844	n.a.	72,009	n.a.	55	632	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23,981	18,222	4,464	9,909	75,390	n.a.	58	691	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	26,288	20,060	5,187	11,865	80,741	n.a.	61	759	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,549	23,974	6,570	14,110	101,331	n.a.	64	840	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	5,013	44,090	32,146	8,215	17,589	129,640	n.a.	66	916	n.a.	1974
n.a.	n.a.	5,332	58,956	37,394	8,836	16,985	143,888	n.a.	66	997	n.a.	1975
n.a.	n.a.	6,046	67,653	44,198	9,539	19,796	158,730	n.a.	65	1,109	n.a.	1976
n.a.	n.a.	6,509	76,180	51,013	10,471	21,939	185,647	n.a.	76	1,237	n.a.	1977
n.a.	n.a.	6,839	90,891	59,542	11,747	28,841	224,880	n.a.	87	1,405	n.a.	1978
n.a.	n.a.	7,420	102,584	72,876	13,318	34,143	255,854	n.a.	88	1,570	n.a.	1979
n.a.	n.a.	8,193	120,074	90,398	15,978	40,680	319,485	n.a.	98	1,737	n.a.	1980
n.a.	n.a.	9,104	143,253	104,010	18,935	54,711	370,265	n.a.	108	1,944	n.a.	1981
n.a.	n.a.	14,247	167,906	123,330	21,611	67,651	438,493	n.a.	116	2,083	n.a.	1982
n.a.	n.a.	16,134	194,059	145,754	23,849	83,006	456,161	n.a.	134	2,265	n.a.	1983
n.a.	n.a.	25,204	228,291	201,772	25,952	95,627	500,306	n.a.	179	2,526	n.a.	1984
n.a.	n.a.	28,461	257,774	237,725	26,770	103,631	555,120	n.a.	259	2,740	n.a.	1985
n.a.	n.a.	32,285	282,172	260,152	26,193	117,722	583,259	199	299	2,936	n.a.	1986
34,605	n.a.	37,652	314,768	292,422	28,959	127,793	664,841	896	357	3,163	n.a.	1987
38,930	n.a.	43,004	368,010	345,241	33,266	150,758	771,756	4,610	459	3,450	n.a.	1988
46,357	n.a.	47,226	414,637	405,104	38,239	164,944	908,517	9,878	545	3,706	n.a.	1989
52,626	n.a.	55,535	459,618	480,648	45,259	159,350	1,103,622	16,265	589	3,943	n.a.	1990
60,562	n.a.	67,024	548,565	576,574	50,275	192,698	1,227,661	27,543	734	4,142	n.a.	1991
68,807	n.a.	79,326	650,250	620,936	54,264	226,448	1,414,020	43,108	936	4,388	n.a.	1992
82,596	n.a.	90,496	747,893	683,428	62,602	264,559	1,620,653	58,130	1,192	4,617	n.a.	1993
93,712	n.a.	98,061	879,775	781,222	71,757	318,377	1,838,303	78,435	1,618	4,890	n.a.	1994
106,525	226,822	112,078	1,045,969	896,441	78,838	374,605	2,097,848	101,411	1,998	5,181	n.a.	1995
121,539	275,854	124,749	1,211,570	1,043,954	86,991	443,254	2,308,604	116,351	2,333	5,486	n.a.	1996
135,948	362,532	142,485	1,384,897	1,208,849	95,662	519,464	2,404,122	133,069	2,699	5,894	n.a.	1997
138,707	401,042	160,444	1,515,130	1,398,274	93,700	605,223	2,314,578	151,707	3,058	6,348	n.a.	1998
144,014	462,934	177,223	1,680,887	1,582,945	96,440	656,942	2,325,197	161,510	3,387	6,765	n.a.	1999
165,020	587,433	196,758	1,821,090	1,776,536	104,360	754,264	2,435,921	172,539	3,871	7,178	n.a.	2000
173,373	692,645	200,642	2,051,538	1,971,379	106,113	843,082	2,528,428	187,625	4,436	7,519	n.a.	2001
186,613	820,378	217,821	2,206,375	2,147,687	109,372	956,447	2,653,831	208,200	4,990	7,863	n.a.	2002
195,608	949,681	243,174	2,411,785	2,356,895	111,339	1,074,410	2,755,090	235,491	5,600	8,246	n.a.	2003
211,177	1,113,164	270,982	2,694,394	2,654,684	123,245	1,243,947	3,045,757	274,749	6,456	8,758	n.a.	2004
229,808	1,322,897	314,474	3,180,445	2,995,917	135,642	1,430,903	3,289,170	322,814	7,343	9,295	n.a.	2005
250,673	1,618,307	355,786	3,816,792	3,355,644	148,452	1,723,849	3,566,689	375,461	8,297	9,922	n.a.	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 25

Industry GDP at Current Prices: Other Industries

Unit: LCU

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	28	303	223	8,161	207	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	19	n.a.	n.a.	31	414	309	9,236	230	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	23	n.a.	n.a.	34	709	388	10,660	267	n.a.
1973	4,541	n.a.	28	n.a.	n.a.	36	1,158	774	13,149	352	n.a.
1974	6,219	n.a.	43	n.a.	n.a.	42	2,863	1,699	15,477	481	n.a.
1975	8,077	n.a.	52	n.a.	n.a.	53	3,210	1,647	18,952	719	n.a.
1976	8,951	n.a.	65	n.a.	n.a.	63	3,941	2,193	20,632	929	n.a.
1977	11,109	n.a.	79	56	n.a.	72	4,863	2,346	22,606	1,432	n.a.
1978	13,104	n.a.	92	55	n.a.	77	5,885	1,846	25,940	2,358	n.a.
1979	19,313	n.a.	109	69	n.a.	84	9,154	2,289	28,611	3,317	n.a.
1980	19,740	n.a.	140	91	11,099	106	14,711	1,501	32,084	4,176	n.a.
1981	22,463	n.a.	168	103	15,132	136	16,759	1,718	35,018	4,863	n.a.
1982	26,004	n.a.	165	109	17,174	160	16,061	2,981	35,581	5,801	n.a.
1983	28,723	n.a.	182	109	18,253	183	21,685	3,463	35,232	7,001	n.a.
1984	32,981	n.a.	193	104	19,233	213	22,722	3,168	36,799	8,046	n.a.
1985	40,004	n.a.	205	118	20,112	244	20,124	2,906	39,076	8,839	6
1986	46,767	n.a.	211	130	23,489	281	18,267	1,938	42,027	10,000	8
1987	53,430	n.a.	240	125	27,490	318	24,938	2,259	45,541	11,655	8
1988	62,430	n.a.	255	174	31,444	383	26,253	2,352	49,788	13,768	11
1989	71,928	n.a.	285	177	37,412	441	33,035	3,411	53,947	16,730	17
1990	81,580	n.a.	318	n.a.	43,725	525	39,713	5,823	58,856	23,987	28
1991	89,397	n.a.	343	n.a.	48,992	597	47,867	7,447	61,315	31,145	31
1992	99,001	n.a.	408	n.a.	53,932	699	49,629	10,374	61,891	34,085	35
1993	107,571	275	479	n.a.	61,596	795	54,321	27,586	62,587	39,092	44
1994	118,021	346	515	n.a.	69,679	930	62,402	34,534	61,852	43,957	56
1995	135,090	432	541	246	79,546	1,078	75,784	41,944	59,067	51,129	69
1996	150,693	450	552	278	93,474	1,199	89,624	58,854	59,647	58,643	89
1997	165,234	482	577	263	102,927	1,458	103,820	58,042	60,707	64,949	111
1998	184,538	474	592	264	104,310	1,707	182,626	46,008	58,714	58,534	228
1999	205,294	648	567	285	101,827	1,881	179,617	86,918	57,422	57,270	577
2000	230,052	823	534	261	99,212	2,037	252,659	134,449	56,051	58,176	800
2001	253,206	863	483	261	95,298	2,162	286,485	142,859	54,870	63,851	901
2002	277,960	1,115	474	279	91,279	2,524	286,841	268,006	52,815	69,523	1,009
2003	303,144	1,257	449	302	83,865	2,774	312,054	318,148	50,735	80,404	1,506
2004	334,646	1,471	426	329	80,174	3,307	380,230	424,583	51,268	83,782	1,817
2005	380,109	1,851	440	377	78,562	3,786	530,819	559,778	49,577	85,840	2,658
2006	428,316	2,274	472	412	79,145	4,383	647,993	651,763	49,293	87,870	3,928

- Bangladesh: Million taka
- Cambodia: Billion riels
- ROC: Billion new Taiwan dollars
- Fiji: Million Fiji dollars
- Hong Kong: Million Hong Kong dollars
- India: Billion rupees
- Indonesia: Billion rupiahs
- Iran: Billion rials
- Japan: Billion yen
- Korea: Billion won
- Lao PDR: Billion kips

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,802	558	n.a.	13,824	n.a.	8	96	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,131	3,171	686	1,079	14,553	n.a.	10	104	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,024	3,884	893	1,228	15,042	n.a.	9	114	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,854	5,268	965	1,439	16,819	n.a.	10	128	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	457	5,186	8,282	1,186	1,619	20,947	n.a.	11	148	n.a.	1974
n.a.	n.a.	457	7,314	10,214	1,362	1,862	21,593	n.a.	13	164	n.a.	1975
n.a.	n.a.	472	9,716	13,352	1,507	2,229	27,528	n.a.	13	184	n.a.	1976
n.a.	n.a.	518	11,155	15,491	1,521	2,233	36,960	n.a.	14	205	n.a.	1977
n.a.	n.a.	572	12,915	17,667	1,508	3,345	46,668	n.a.	14	235	n.a.	1978
n.a.	n.a.	573	15,206	25,412	1,696	4,824	52,001	n.a.	14	262	n.a.	1979
n.a.	n.a.	554	20,148	31,524	2,215	8,134	47,483	n.a.	20	319	n.a.	1980
n.a.	n.a.	683	22,546	38,015	2,701	10,321	56,718	n.a.	21	376	n.a.	1981
n.a.	n.a.	1,848	25,344	42,987	3,833	11,566	68,907	n.a.	22	384	n.a.	1982
n.a.	n.a.	2,047	27,416	54,604	5,025	13,198	77,831	n.a.	27	387	n.a.	1983
n.a.	n.a.	2,805	30,762	68,705	5,850	15,237	89,579	n.a.	32	431	n.a.	1984
n.a.	n.a.	3,497	35,655	55,863	5,057	16,378	104,820	n.a.	42	455	n.a.	1985
n.a.	n.a.	3,992	45,385	59,699	4,408	18,230	104,356	39	53	434	n.a.	1986
15,182	n.a.	4,833	51,754	64,606	4,003	20,257	118,141	172	67	453	n.a.	1987
15,273	n.a.	6,204	64,126	75,116	4,132	22,917	136,346	911	81	483	n.a.	1988
16,839	n.a.	6,750	68,735	91,524	4,305	26,030	176,474	2,187	79	502	n.a.	1989
21,403	n.a.	8,553	80,182	102,430	4,715	32,644	218,816	4,371	86	526	n.a.	1990
22,372	n.a.	11,591	101,641	106,938	5,783	36,142	261,111	8,201	102	506	n.a.	1991
23,090	n.a.	13,653	117,175	116,974	6,894	40,200	298,341	13,120	142	503	n.a.	1992
24,380	n.a.	15,872	126,414	132,305	7,668	51,050	342,341	19,260	227	526	n.a.	1993
26,193	n.a.	18,965	139,980	156,899	8,838	63,043	401,261	24,916	296	563	n.a.	1994
33,424	91,397	21,884	164,103	172,850	9,552	72,291	454,188	31,502	373	593	n.a.	1995
39,799	108,072	24,974	207,217	201,492	11,833	81,505	511,761	39,586	439	638	n.a.	1996
45,632	176,892	25,740	220,760	239,481	13,993	88,015	473,184	48,895	462	663	n.a.	1997
42,750	134,970	27,920	258,705	255,473	14,463	99,021	405,275	55,393	499	630	n.a.	1998
46,687	150,797	32,072	297,457	267,065	12,752	110,031	384,014	67,192	517	677	n.a.	1999
62,217	174,670	35,152	308,064	336,574	11,786	125,581	413,446	80,241	552	747	n.a.	2000
59,467	170,751	40,125	334,131	317,524	12,244	144,788	447,408	88,304	593	791	n.a.	2001
60,812	224,211	44,712	346,499	346,450	10,780	155,897	477,165	95,912	647	795	n.a.	2002
69,725	311,875	47,735	358,480	374,866	10,213	179,200	520,311	116,650	749	854	n.a.	2003
86,050	498,844	52,174	514,500	421,472	10,310	206,939	580,719	142,141	869	943	n.a.	2004
105,069	770,025	57,216	522,651	470,498	10,571	261,835	659,406	171,102	1,013	1,071	n.a.	2005
115,198	1,295,295	63,357	552,905	526,808	11,131	335,518	730,560	197,687	1,185	1,151	n.a.	2006

- Malaysia Million ringgit
- Mongolia Million tugriks
- Nepal Million rupees
- Pakistan Million rupees
- Philippines Million pesos
- Singapore Million Singapore dollars
- Sri Lanka Million rupees
- Thailand Million baht
- Vietnam Billion dong
- China Billion yuan
- US Billion US dollars
- EU15 Billion US dollars

Data 26

Labor Productivity by Industry: Agriculture

Unit: Index (2000 = 1.0)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.841	n.a.	n.a.	0.376	0.254	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.814	n.a.	n.a.	0.388	0.267	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.763	n.a.	n.a.	0.462	0.252	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.807	n.a.	0.338	0.506	0.259	n.a.
1974	0.668	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.784	n.a.	0.357	0.514	0.272	n.a.
1975	0.632	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.874	n.a.	0.402	0.522	0.291	n.a.
1976	0.680	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.813	0.665	0.460	0.509	0.309	n.a.
1977	0.651	n.a.	n.a.	0.580	n.a.	0.883	0.640	0.441	0.497	0.326	n.a.
1978	0.699	n.a.	0.411	0.501	n.a.	0.892	0.647	0.468	0.506	0.302	n.a.
1979	0.692	n.a.	0.484	0.710	n.a.	0.768	0.711	0.490	0.532	0.354	n.a.
1980	0.691	n.a.	0.511	0.583	n.a.	0.855	0.795	0.504	0.524	0.298	n.a.
1981	0.719	n.a.	0.517	0.689	n.a.	0.883	0.810	0.511	0.547	0.342	n.a.
1982	0.725	n.a.	0.516	0.773	n.a.	0.850	0.750	0.539	0.586	0.375	n.a.
1983	0.753	n.a.	0.516	0.572	n.a.	0.904	0.767	0.558	0.615	0.425	n.a.
1984	0.736	n.a.	0.539	0.809	n.a.	0.887	0.779	0.591	0.659	0.459	n.a.
1985	0.732	n.a.	0.546	0.607	n.a.	0.859	0.792	0.632	0.666	0.503	n.a.
1986	0.740	n.a.	0.537	0.860	n.a.	0.826	0.775	0.657	0.685	0.538	n.a.
1987	0.744	n.a.	0.614	0.876	n.a.	0.785	0.770	0.672	0.728	0.526	n.a.
1988	0.742	n.a.	0.681	0.849	n.a.	0.876	0.771	0.666	0.734	0.584	n.a.
1989	0.711	n.a.	0.703	0.772	n.a.	0.856	0.782	0.692	0.784	0.586	n.a.
1990	0.779	n.a.	0.717	0.679	n.a.	0.860	0.777	0.764	0.812	0.582	n.a.
1991	0.799	n.a.	0.709	0.712	n.a.	0.814	0.811	0.800	0.746	0.706	n.a.
1992	0.821	n.a.	0.710	0.790	n.a.	0.860	0.846	0.887	0.785	0.788	n.a.
1993	0.844	0.915	0.787	0.857	n.a.	0.880	0.902	0.894	0.755	0.762	n.a.
1994	0.853	0.992	0.775	0.935	n.a.	0.913	0.961	0.909	0.795	0.796	n.a.
1995	0.853	0.993	0.814	0.989	n.a.	0.898	1.079	0.932	0.764	0.869	n.a.
1996	0.882	0.966	0.844	1.016	n.a.	0.978	1.039	0.955	0.813	0.919	n.a.
1997	0.916	1.009	0.865	0.935	n.a.	0.944	1.105	0.954	0.833	0.978	n.a.
1998	0.926	1.015	0.866	0.733	n.a.	0.995	0.991	1.043	0.885	0.873	n.a.
1999	0.950	1.038	0.942	1.077	n.a.	1.012	1.040	0.973	0.936	0.963	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	0.987	1.026	1.025	0.971	1.322	1.053	1.057	0.984	1.021	1.056	n.a.
2002	0.944	0.991	1.072	1.012	1.115	0.968	1.069	1.066	1.156	1.058	n.a.
2003	0.930	1.085	1.091	0.961	1.355	1.054	1.048	1.132	1.097	1.063	n.a.
2004	0.955	1.064	1.134	0.955	1.271	1.044	1.142	1.146	1.037	1.240	n.a.
2005	0.962	1.218	1.133	0.901	1.246	1.097	1.153	1.202	1.083	1.256	n.a.
2006	0.996	1.270	1.280	0.883	1.283	1.127	1.226	1.237	1.085	1.259	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.793	0.291	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.528	0.815	0.331	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.539	0.746	0.370	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.547	0.730	0.362	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.569	0.757	0.335	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.542	0.781	0.415	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.550	0.806	0.434	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.549	0.935	0.441	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.462	n.a.	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.549	0.827	0.485	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.427	0.421	n.a.	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.553	0.889	0.559	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.448	0.453	n.a.	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.576	0.891	0.599	n.a.	0.476	n.a.	0.434	0.438	n.a.	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.584	0.895	0.673	n.a.	0.596	n.a.	0.454	0.537	n.a.	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.598	0.853	0.649	n.a.	0.480	n.a.	0.489	0.537	n.a.	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.622	0.793	0.690	n.a.	0.592	n.a.	0.524	0.452	n.a.	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.592	0.816	0.935	n.a.	0.566	n.a.	0.598	0.541	n.a.	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.617	0.771	0.873	0.796	0.599	n.a.	0.603	0.651	n.a.	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.673	0.773	0.735	n.a.	0.592	n.a.	0.621	0.654	n.a.	1986
0.831	n.a.	n.a.	0.663	0.837	0.665	n.a.	0.577	n.a.	0.641	0.665	n.a.	1987
0.834	n.a.	n.a.	0.677	0.866	1.002	n.a.	0.589	n.a.	0.646	0.624	n.a.	1988
0.901	n.a.	n.a.	0.735	0.897	0.888	n.a.	0.629	n.a.	0.646	0.676	n.a.	1989
0.944	n.a.	0.878	0.808	0.872	0.981	0.771	0.533	0.762	0.675	0.716	n.a.	1990
1.001	n.a.	0.881	0.805	0.853	1.145	0.855	0.687	0.764	0.686	0.725	n.a.	1991
1.140	n.a.	0.860	0.869	0.813	0.926	0.869	0.677	0.801	0.728	0.784	n.a.	1992
1.088	n.a.	0.910	0.765	0.806	1.140	0.876	0.700	0.814	0.783	0.762	n.a.	1993
1.079	n.a.	0.892	0.857	0.823	0.966	0.955	0.782	0.828	0.837	0.776	n.a.	1994
1.062	1.102	0.910	0.917	0.824	1.031	1.031	0.858	0.855	0.894	0.703	n.a.	1995
1.042	1.126	0.933	0.995	0.847	1.323	0.958	0.912	0.881	0.938	0.750	n.a.	1996
1.152	1.123	0.925	0.885	0.888	0.894	1.007	0.894	0.909	0.966	0.832	n.a.	1997
1.027	1.137	0.935	0.893	0.830	0.802	0.883	0.941	0.930	0.964	0.850	n.a.	1998
1.027	1.162	0.964	0.899	0.879	0.743	0.994	0.935	0.969	0.974	0.903	n.a.	1999
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	2000
1.137	0.798	1.013	1.013	0.959	0.654	1.075	1.049	1.030	1.028	0.988	n.a.	2001
1.234	0.719	1.013	0.978	0.991	0.607	1.024	1.024	1.073	1.075	0.995	n.a.	2002
1.324	0.761	1.013	0.960	0.991	0.921	1.051	1.167	1.113	1.112	1.605	n.a.	2003
1.321	0.895	1.013	0.962	1.038	0.680	1.046	1.160	1.162	1.225	1.744	n.a.	2004
1.347	0.979	1.013	0.931	1.026	0.613	1.149	1.140	1.214	1.338	1.860	n.a.	2005
1.389	1.039	1.013	0.969	1.066	0.668	1.105	1.161	1.277	1.466	1.870	n.a.	2006

Data 27

Labor Productivity by Industry: Manufacturing

Unit: Index (2000 = 1.0)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.799	n.a.	n.a.	0.330	0.113	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.803	n.a.	n.a.	0.345	0.126	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.813	n.a.	n.a.	0.376	0.137	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.827	n.a.	0.390	0.406	0.148	n.a.
1974	0.866	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.829	n.a.	0.452	0.399	0.152	n.a.
1975	0.757	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.824	n.a.	0.485	0.402	0.157	n.a.
1976	0.781	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.873	0.270	0.570	0.438	0.161	n.a.
1977	0.808	n.a.	n.a.	1.224	n.a.	0.904	0.324	0.604	0.457	0.177	n.a.
1978	0.841	n.a.	0.362	1.093	n.a.	0.989	0.413	0.548	0.477	0.198	n.a.
1979	0.854	n.a.	0.354	1.247	n.a.	0.933	0.464	0.497	0.520	0.209	n.a.
1980	0.838	n.a.	0.377	1.039	n.a.	0.911	0.537	0.566	0.528	0.217	n.a.
1981	0.834	n.a.	0.402	1.240	n.a.	0.861	0.541	0.616	0.541	0.248	n.a.
1982	0.799	n.a.	0.412	1.269	n.a.	0.868	0.424	0.592	0.562	0.249	n.a.
1983	0.775	n.a.	0.439	1.049	n.a.	0.934	0.443	0.669	0.569	0.268	n.a.
1984	0.730	n.a.	0.459	1.273	n.a.	0.950	0.547	0.757	0.594	0.306	n.a.
1985	0.703	n.a.	0.473	1.119	n.a.	0.956	0.617	0.751	0.636	0.312	n.a.
1986	0.667	n.a.	0.526	1.344	n.a.	0.984	0.724	0.701	0.629	0.343	n.a.
1987	0.685	n.a.	0.553	1.217	n.a.	1.014	0.772	0.723	0.667	0.355	n.a.
1988	0.656	n.a.	0.571	1.176	n.a.	1.074	0.839	0.696	0.705	0.375	n.a.
1989	0.613	n.a.	0.586	0.878	n.a.	1.141	0.748	0.687	0.736	0.371	n.a.
1990	0.646	n.a.	0.612	0.906	n.a.	1.166	0.802	0.791	0.774	0.402	n.a.
1991	0.674	n.a.	0.657	0.860	n.a.	1.111	0.854	0.907	0.794	0.418	n.a.
1992	0.709	n.a.	0.685	0.824	n.a.	1.060	0.902	0.885	0.777	0.450	n.a.
1993	0.755	0.973	0.723	0.876	n.a.	1.066	0.927	0.826	0.773	0.499	n.a.
1994	0.800	0.952	0.766	0.941	n.a.	1.094	0.844	0.813	0.787	0.551	n.a.
1995	0.866	0.979	0.819	1.000	n.a.	1.171	1.003	0.777	0.852	0.608	n.a.
1996	0.903	0.986	0.872	1.051	n.a.	1.186	1.052	0.843	0.896	0.660	n.a.
1997	0.923	1.021	0.869	1.033	n.a.	1.098	1.064	0.941	0.920	0.721	n.a.
1998	0.976	1.034	0.882	0.980	n.a.	1.049	1.064	0.895	0.910	0.769	n.a.
1999	0.980	1.046	0.950	1.020	n.a.	1.002	0.954	0.962	0.933	0.911	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	1.024	0.890	0.950	1.246	0.961	0.949	0.995	1.081	0.971	1.028	n.a.
2002	1.037	0.931	1.044	1.225	0.953	0.939	1.046	1.164	1.006	1.113	n.a.
2003	1.063	0.960	1.088	1.227	0.928	0.927	1.160	1.240	1.083	1.184	n.a.
2004	1.097	1.032	1.158	1.245	0.950	0.933	1.282	1.337	1.171	1.290	n.a.
2005	1.143	1.039	1.214	1.090	0.977	0.942	1.242	1.397	1.241	1.399	n.a.
2006	1.221	1.101	1.283	1.104	1.018	0.977	1.305	1.481	1.275	1.542	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.734	0.271	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.394	0.747	0.289	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.376	0.778	0.311	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.390	0.931	0.331	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.397	0.957	0.281	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.378	0.853	0.296	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.363	0.886	0.308	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.351	1.059	0.320	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.523	n.a.	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.366	0.938	0.323	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.130	0.522	n.a.	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.394	1.046	0.338	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.137	0.510	n.a.	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.433	1.070	0.349	n.a.	0.535	n.a.	0.145	0.487	n.a.	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.478	1.134	0.340	n.a.	0.530	n.a.	0.142	0.506	n.a.	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.542	1.086	0.320	n.a.	0.521	n.a.	0.145	0.517	n.a.	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.561	1.122	0.340	n.a.	0.528	n.a.	0.155	0.542	n.a.	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.587	0.994	0.365	n.a.	0.575	n.a.	0.166	0.555	n.a.	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.663	0.878	0.375	0.669	0.538	n.a.	0.187	0.573	n.a.	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.629	0.904	0.417	n.a.	0.555	n.a.	0.191	0.576	n.a.	1986
0.546	n.a.	n.a.	0.739	0.883	0.443	n.a.	0.572	n.a.	0.208	0.620	n.a.	1987
0.602	n.a.	n.a.	0.797	0.890	0.469	n.a.	0.692	n.a.	0.232	0.652	n.a.	1988
0.610	n.a.	n.a.	0.832	0.916	0.484	n.a.	0.706	n.a.	0.246	0.637	n.a.	1989
0.618	n.a.	2.695	0.926	0.988	0.510	0.730	0.770	0.556	0.251	0.641	n.a.	1990
0.632	n.a.	3.058	0.947	0.900	0.526	0.690	0.736	0.573	0.284	0.643	n.a.	1991
0.613	n.a.	2.701	1.119	0.831	0.532	0.856	0.762	0.632	0.338	0.669	n.a.	1992
0.667	n.a.	2.523	1.203	0.869	0.590	0.911	0.794	0.675	0.399	0.707	n.a.	1993
0.731	n.a.	2.139	1.211	0.867	0.675	0.895	0.867	0.716	0.466	0.742	n.a.	1994
0.802	1.134	1.939	1.171	0.930	0.769	0.916	0.882	0.789	0.524	0.778	n.a.	1995
0.883	0.998	1.726	1.107	0.916	0.794	0.976	0.932	0.860	0.590	0.796	n.a.	1996
0.928	0.957	1.485	1.173	0.955	0.850	0.938	0.946	0.934	0.667	0.826	n.a.	1997
0.843	1.018	1.300	1.142	0.968	0.826	1.017	0.919	0.991	0.812	0.865	n.a.	1998
0.903	0.964	1.159	1.107	0.951	0.955	1.050	1.026	1.029	0.899	0.942	n.a.	1999
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	2000
0.943	1.308	0.787	0.961	0.993	1.001	0.952	0.957	1.017	1.074	0.996	n.a.	2001
1.024	1.554	0.787	0.983	1.041	1.134	0.991	1.000	1.061	1.155	1.062	n.a.	2002
1.085	1.642	0.787	1.006	1.017	1.176	0.986	1.055	1.080	1.267	1.194	n.a.	2003
1.252	1.515	0.787	1.121	1.086	1.369	0.944	1.105	1.128	1.338	1.292	n.a.	2004
1.341	1.532	0.787	1.177	1.134	1.102	0.953	1.139	1.174	1.422	1.324	n.a.	2005
1.372	1.685	0.787	1.287	1.199	1.165	0.962	1.162	1.224	1.531	1.352	n.a.	2006

Data 28

Labor Productivity by Industry: Services

Unit: Index (2000 = 1.0)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.513	n.a.	n.a.	0.538	0.614	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.514	n.a.	n.a.	0.549	0.615	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.518	n.a.	n.a.	0.588	0.661	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.520	n.a.	1.301	0.607	0.698	n.a.
1974	1.291	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.527	n.a.	1.602	0.603	0.706	n.a.
1975	1.241	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.546	n.a.	1.816	0.620	0.710	n.a.
1976	1.216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.555	0.783	1.903	0.628	0.751	n.a.
1977	1.197	n.a.	n.a.	0.881	n.a.	0.564	0.798	1.816	0.646	0.744	n.a.
1978	1.215	n.a.	0.391	0.871	n.a.	0.587	0.804	1.737	0.663	0.733	n.a.
1979	1.203	n.a.	0.409	0.845	n.a.	0.585	0.822	1.599	0.691	0.718	n.a.
1980	1.183	n.a.	0.418	0.874	n.a.	0.593	0.861	1.480	0.721	0.682	n.a.
1981	1.131	n.a.	0.435	0.842	n.a.	0.544	0.975	1.285	0.731	0.678	n.a.
1982	1.097	n.a.	0.439	0.874	n.a.	0.591	0.923	1.209	0.735	0.671	n.a.
1983	1.067	n.a.	0.454	0.894	n.a.	0.601	0.922	1.266	0.745	0.698	n.a.
1984	0.966	n.a.	0.484	0.911	n.a.	0.615	0.917	1.259	0.768	0.736	n.a.
1985	0.919	n.a.	0.497	0.901	n.a.	0.637	0.911	1.215	0.793	0.729	n.a.
1986	0.861	n.a.	0.509	0.953	n.a.	0.660	0.863	1.032	0.812	0.763	n.a.
1987	0.862	n.a.	0.547	0.995	n.a.	0.677	0.861	0.931	0.832	0.804	n.a.
1988	0.856	n.a.	0.577	1.070	n.a.	0.697	0.906	0.838	0.865	0.852	n.a.
1989	0.815	n.a.	0.618	1.028	n.a.	0.730	1.051	0.867	0.895	0.863	n.a.
1990	0.826	n.a.	0.652	1.123	n.a.	0.739	1.084	0.897	0.909	0.876	n.a.
1991	0.837	n.a.	0.684	1.034	n.a.	0.712	1.089	0.941	0.927	0.886	n.a.
1992	0.857	n.a.	0.714	1.050	n.a.	0.726	1.119	0.966	0.939	0.901	n.a.
1993	0.874	0.839	0.742	1.032	n.a.	0.751	1.119	0.978	0.941	0.910	n.a.
1994	0.894	0.803	0.783	1.036	n.a.	0.767	1.110	0.981	0.951	0.927	n.a.
1995	0.920	0.813	0.821	1.036	n.a.	0.815	1.143	0.998	0.964	0.956	n.a.
1996	0.938	0.881	0.860	1.033	n.a.	0.846	1.132	1.017	0.980	0.969	n.a.
1997	0.948	0.879	0.913	1.016	n.a.	0.889	1.121	1.029	0.984	0.973	n.a.
1998	0.963	0.825	0.938	1.060	n.a.	0.929	0.951	1.029	0.974	0.958	n.a.
1999	0.980	0.924	0.962	1.078	n.a.	0.981	0.922	1.017	0.985	0.984	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	1.021	0.964	0.991	1.014	0.989	1.034	1.033	1.005	1.014	1.007	n.a.
2002	1.041	0.898	0.998	1.042	1.019	1.083	1.095	1.015	1.034	1.043	n.a.
2003	1.062	0.805	1.005	1.045	1.058	1.147	1.182	1.025	1.041	1.057	n.a.
2004	1.088	0.746	1.027	1.017	1.143	1.226	1.164	1.033	1.036	1.043	n.a.
2005	1.122	0.801	1.048	1.004	1.207	1.313	1.300	1.051	1.044	1.052	n.a.
2006	1.157	0.834	1.069	1.046	1.273	1.423	1.301	1.072	1.043	1.069	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.211	0.303	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.602	0.953	0.318	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.577	1.041	0.331	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.593	1.057	0.348	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.607	1.135	0.387	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.629	1.121	0.383	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.614	1.039	0.390	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.605	1.149	0.396	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.800	n.a.	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.641	1.070	0.407	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.368	0.812	n.a.	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.662	1.156	0.418	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.376	0.823	n.a.	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.681	1.162	0.444	n.a.	0.868	n.a.	0.375	0.826	n.a.	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.704	1.090	0.462	n.a.	0.815	n.a.	0.388	0.830	n.a.	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.738	1.136	0.473	n.a.	0.804	n.a.	0.424	0.829	n.a.	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.770	1.135	0.494	n.a.	0.785	n.a.	0.451	0.829	n.a.	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.793	1.020	0.538	n.a.	0.839	n.a.	0.459	0.845	n.a.	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.923	0.928	0.570	0.875	0.856	n.a.	0.505	0.844	n.a.	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.832	0.932	0.588	n.a.	0.827	n.a.	0.535	0.844	n.a.	1986
0.536	n.a.	n.a.	0.893	0.969	0.621	n.a.	0.819	n.a.	0.573	0.841	n.a.	1987
0.567	n.a.	n.a.	0.889	0.986	0.652	n.a.	0.934	n.a.	0.612	0.857	n.a.	1988
0.620	n.a.	n.a.	0.878	1.017	0.683	n.a.	1.022	n.a.	0.625	0.866	n.a.	1989
0.653	n.a.	1.067	0.916	1.009	0.709	0.877	1.137	0.834	0.614	0.868	n.a.	1990
0.712	n.a.	1.052	0.950	1.022	0.733	0.892	1.080	0.855	0.653	0.872	n.a.	1991
0.773	n.a.	1.074	0.943	0.983	0.748	0.901	1.139	0.878	0.695	0.878	n.a.	1992
0.833	n.a.	1.101	0.995	0.982	0.819	0.888	1.148	0.912	0.721	0.873	n.a.	1993
0.889	n.a.	1.103	0.967	0.974	0.860	0.876	1.230	0.954	0.731	0.879	n.a.	1994
0.949	0.808	1.100	0.958	0.985	0.872	0.923	1.228	0.999	0.758	0.890	n.a.	1995
0.929	0.866	1.082	0.917	0.949	0.912	0.932	1.268	1.037	0.795	0.908	n.a.	1996
1.002	0.963	1.078	0.935	0.955	0.941	1.004	1.191	1.058	0.840	0.932	n.a.	1997
0.979	0.939	1.055	0.959	0.946	0.905	0.995	1.015	1.060	0.875	0.963	n.a.	1998
0.985	0.933	1.036	1.035	0.943	0.946	0.961	0.979	1.032	0.946	0.980	n.a.	1999
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	2000
0.971	1.013	0.903	0.947	0.955	0.919	0.937	0.974	1.019	1.068	1.017	n.a.	2001
1.002	1.002	0.884	0.975	0.995	0.961	0.908	0.997	1.035	1.131	1.018	n.a.	2002
0.998	0.959	0.872	0.985	1.016	0.987	0.971	0.984	1.044	1.204	1.015	n.a.	2003
1.023	0.935	0.892	1.034	1.081	1.036	1.052	0.993	1.067	1.255	1.035	n.a.	2004
1.084	0.998	0.907	1.033	1.104	1.105	1.071	1.014	1.103	1.324	1.050	n.a.	2005
1.160	1.059	0.924	1.099	1.160	1.118	1.151	1.066	1.134	1.402	1.073	n.a.	2006

Data 29

Labor Productivity by Industry: Other Industries

Unit: Index (2000 = 1.0)

Year	Bangladesh	Cambodia	ROC	Fiji	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Japan	Korea	Lao PDR
1970	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.856	n.a.	n.a.	0.822	0.460	n.a.
1971	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.834	n.a.	n.a.	0.835	0.424	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.824	n.a.	n.a.	0.865	0.411	n.a.
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.758	n.a.	3.139	0.867	0.540	n.a.
1974	0.988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.722	n.a.	2.990	0.832	0.505	n.a.
1975	0.738	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.787	n.a.	2.539	0.869	0.482	n.a.
1976	0.672	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.821	2.161	2.491	0.845	0.498	n.a.
1977	0.826	n.a.	n.a.	0.367	n.a.	0.850	2.469	2.234	0.835	0.505	n.a.
1978	0.864	n.a.	0.658	0.403	n.a.	0.821	2.497	1.766	0.866	0.495	n.a.
1979	1.152	n.a.	0.616	0.333	n.a.	0.763	1.601	1.372	0.895	0.499	n.a.
1980	0.909	n.a.	0.633	0.337	n.a.	0.818	1.189	0.674	0.900	0.478	n.a.
1981	0.997	n.a.	0.605	0.404	n.a.	0.758	1.202	0.640	0.936	0.453	n.a.
1982	1.013	n.a.	0.585	0.406	n.a.	0.721	0.894	1.123	0.936	0.536	n.a.
1983	0.996	n.a.	0.626	0.395	n.a.	0.727	0.922	1.193	0.905	0.652	n.a.
1984	0.954	n.a.	0.691	0.465	n.a.	0.728	0.958	0.957	0.937	0.612	n.a.
1985	0.947	n.a.	0.724	0.453	n.a.	0.741	0.896	0.944	0.961	0.630	n.a.
1986	0.853	n.a.	0.752	0.475	n.a.	0.754	0.952	0.881	0.986	0.659	n.a.
1987	0.863	n.a.	0.782	0.658	n.a.	0.765	1.222	0.948	1.070	0.707	n.a.
1988	0.860	n.a.	0.802	0.741	n.a.	0.806	1.317	0.905	1.110	0.730	n.a.
1989	0.805	n.a.	0.814	0.707	n.a.	0.833	1.102	0.927	1.142	0.771	n.a.
1990	0.821	n.a.	0.806	0.581	n.a.	0.883	1.047	1.065	1.199	0.808	n.a.
1991	0.805	n.a.	0.811	0.639	n.a.	0.880	1.000	1.143	1.166	0.794	n.a.
1992	0.821	n.a.	0.859	0.751	n.a.	0.878	1.006	1.144	1.123	0.751	n.a.
1993	0.841	0.977	0.865	0.680	n.a.	0.865	0.935	1.162	1.086	0.815	n.a.
1994	0.876	1.020	0.839	0.695	n.a.	0.893	0.826	1.071	1.030	0.825	n.a.
1995	0.917	1.051	0.830	0.739	n.a.	0.913	0.875	1.045	0.971	0.841	n.a.
1996	0.951	1.052	0.889	0.816	n.a.	0.901	0.932	1.048	0.980	0.882	n.a.
1997	0.957	1.037	0.967	0.748	n.a.	0.952	0.864	0.990	0.966	0.894	n.a.
1998	0.971	0.988	0.996	0.807	n.a.	0.969	0.889	0.996	0.985	1.049	n.a.
1999	0.983	1.001	0.997	0.856	n.a.	0.994	0.879	0.960	1.001	1.069	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	1.000	0.803	1.024	0.759	1.038	0.992	0.831	0.897	1.024	1.057	n.a.
2002	0.994	0.805	1.052	0.713	1.063	1.038	0.827	0.864	1.029	1.001	n.a.
2003	0.988	0.706	1.055	0.675	1.129	1.096	0.862	0.913	1.018	1.023	n.a.
2004	1.049	0.628	1.062	0.966	1.078	1.189	0.733	0.864	1.074	1.054	n.a.
2005	1.115	0.664	1.016	1.363	1.044	1.277	0.788	0.835	1.102	1.076	n.a.
2006	1.184	0.701	1.011	1.439	0.967	1.363	0.796	0.825	1.119	1.073	n.a.

Malaysia	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	China	US	EU15	Year
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.680	0.767	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1970
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.525	0.757	0.809	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1971
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.467	0.817	0.878	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1972
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.486	1.109	0.776	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1973
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.513	1.112	0.976	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1974
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.491	1.285	1.224	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1975
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.492	1.471	1.219	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1976
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.489	1.497	1.212	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.059	n.a.	1977
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.480	1.646	1.021	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.521	1.006	n.a.	1978
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.496	1.785	1.045	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.495	0.946	n.a.	1979
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.539	1.531	1.090	n.a.	0.843	n.a.	0.579	0.928	n.a.	1980
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.565	1.793	1.113	n.a.	0.644	n.a.	0.577	0.886	n.a.	1981
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.578	1.832	1.296	n.a.	0.841	n.a.	0.537	0.884	n.a.	1982
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.553	1.727	1.403	n.a.	0.760	n.a.	0.560	0.860	n.a.	1983
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.543	1.355	1.346	n.a.	0.759	n.a.	0.480	0.895	n.a.	1984
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.634	0.972	1.159	0.677	0.906	n.a.	0.478	0.924	n.a.	1985
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.582	0.998	0.988	n.a.	0.912	n.a.	0.505	0.895	n.a.	1986
1.159	n.a.	n.a.	0.622	0.906	0.998	n.a.	0.975	n.a.	0.558	0.912	n.a.	1987
1.244	n.a.	n.a.	0.656	0.859	1.048	n.a.	0.930	n.a.	0.577	0.965	n.a.	1988
1.064	n.a.	n.a.	0.671	0.927	1.053	n.a.	1.118	n.a.	0.547	0.966	n.a.	1989
0.984	n.a.	5.599	0.743	0.908	1.100	0.821	1.141	0.441	0.549	0.955	n.a.	1990
0.970	n.a.	4.743	0.806	0.769	1.229	0.777	0.974	0.474	0.598	0.975	n.a.	1991
0.969	n.a.	3.849	0.777	0.814	1.334	0.788	0.906	0.524	0.681	0.978	n.a.	1992
0.924	n.a.	3.266	0.843	0.804	1.469	0.812	0.973	0.597	0.703	0.982	n.a.	1993
0.968	n.a.	2.765	0.792	0.835	1.634	1.057	0.888	0.693	0.773	1.016	n.a.	1994
1.133	0.696	2.416	0.830	0.860	1.745	0.818	0.862	0.773	0.839	1.033	n.a.	1995
1.058	0.738	2.031	0.854	0.741	2.028	0.842	0.810	0.873	0.882	1.045	n.a.	1996
0.985	0.768	1.629	0.886	0.782	2.025	0.842	0.748	0.961	0.895	1.015	n.a.	1997
0.994	0.811	1.378	0.930	0.810	2.064	0.916	0.878	1.000	0.979	1.031	n.a.	1998
1.048	0.847	1.207	1.036	0.811	1.936	0.955	1.032	1.051	0.987	1.024	n.a.	1999
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	n.a.	2000
0.941	1.107	0.854	0.895	0.792	2.070	1.017	0.953	0.904	1.022	0.967	n.a.	2001
0.931	0.885	0.841	0.890	0.820	1.984	1.252	0.953	0.837	1.050	0.954	n.a.	2002
0.932	0.698	0.837	0.861	0.808	1.928	1.213	0.947	0.832	1.144	0.941	n.a.	2003
1.010	0.800	0.837	1.001	0.856	1.898	1.235	0.913	0.810	1.172	0.911	n.a.	2004
0.989	0.720	0.840	0.938	0.863	1.239	1.219	0.946	0.835	1.257	0.880	n.a.	2005
0.953	0.698	0.831	0.803	0.879	1.208	1.303	0.985	0.836	1.362	0.812	n.a.	2006

Data Sources

Most of the data for APO member economies have been prepared by the national experts of each country. A list of the national experts is given in Section 1.2. GDP and industry GDP are based on the System of National Accounts estimated in each country. Employment data have been constructed by using some statistics listed in Table 12. For those countries where we could not find the primary statistics, we refer to the publications from which data have been taken (e.g. statistical yearbooks). These data provided by the national experts are supplemented by the use of external data sources such as CEIC Data Company Ltd, *ILO Yearbook of Labor Statistics* (http://laborsta.ilo.org), World Bank *World Development Indicators*, UN data (National Accounts Official Country Data – http://data.un.org) and *Key Indicators* of the Asian Development Bank (www.adb.org/documents/books/key_indicators).

There are three reference countries, for which the authors collected and constructed data. For China, we use multiple data sources. GDP for the whole economy, industry GDP, final demands and employment are taken from CEIC Data Company Ltd. Income data are taken from *China National Income 1952–1995* and *China Statistical Yearbook*. Time series data of GFCF during 1950–2006 are constructed by the authors. Main references for GFCF construction are *Statistics on Investment in Fixed Assets of China 1950–2000*, *China Statistical Yearbook* and *1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 Input-Output Tables of China*. Multiple data sources for manufacturing, electrics and trade data from *China's Customs Statistics* are also utilized.[47] The data source for the EU15 is OECD.Stat (http://stats.oecd.org/WBOS/index.aspx). The data for the US are taken from the website of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov) and the UN data website.

Tax data of member economies are supplemented by the IMF's Government Finance Statistics. From its tax revenue data, "taxes on goods and services" and "taxes on imports" are used for calculating taxes on products. From its expenditure data, "subsidies" are taken. Data taken from GFS play a key role in adjusting GDP at market prices to GDP at basic prices.

Sources for Employment Data	
Bangladesh	Labor Force Survey, Population Census
Cambodia	Socio-economic Survey, Labor Force Survey
ROC	Yearbook of Manpower Survey Statistics in Taiwan Area, Taiwan Statistical Data Book
Fiji	Annual Employment Survey, Population Census, Estimates by FIBOS (Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics)
India	Census of India
Indonesia	Labor Situation in Indonesia
Iran	Population Census
Japan	Labor Force Survey, National Accounts
Korea	Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishment, Economically Active Population Survey, Monthly Labor Survey
Lao PDR	ADB Key Indicators
Malaysia	Economic Report (various issues), Malaysia Economic Statistics Time Series, Labor Force Survey Report
Mongolia	Mongolian Statistical Yearbook
Nepal	Population Census
Pakistan	Pakistan Economic Survey
Philippines	Labor Force Survey, Philippines Statistical Yearbook
Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Report
Thailand	Labor Force Survey
Vietnam	Estimates by General Statistics Office

47 Soyoen Myung (Graduate School of Keio University) provided us with excellent research assistance in constructing a Chinese database.

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, development of small and medium enterprises, 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.