

## POPULAR MEASURES OF CORRUPTION

Table 1: Popular Measures of Corruption

Sub-regions / Countries	The World Bank's control of corruption index (CCI) <sup>a</sup>				ICRG corruption score <sup>b</sup>				TI's corruption perceptions index (CPI) <sup>c</sup>			
	1996	2000	2005	2006	1996	2000	2005	2006	1996	2000	2005	2007
<b>East Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam	0.37	0.35	0.25	0.24	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	-1.11	-0.91	-1.12	-1.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.29	2.00
China	-0.09	-0.36	-0.68	-0.53	2.00	1.08	2.00	1.88	2.40	3.10	3.22	3.50
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	1.53	1.31	1.69	1.71	5.00	3.25	4.00	4.00	7.01	7.70	8.30	8.30
Indonesia	-0.55	-1.01	-0.87	-0.77	3.00	1.92	1.00	2.33	2.70	1.70	2.23	2.30
Japan	1.21	1.24	1.25	1.31	5.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	7.05	6.40	7.30	7.50
Korea, Rep. of	0.52	0.14	0.47	0.31	5.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	5.02	4.00	5.00	5.10
Korea, DPR	-0.33	-1.93	-1.36	-1.69	2.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	-1.00	-0.90	-1.08	-1.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.27	1.90
Macao, China (SAR)	..	0.45	0.55	0.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.70
Malaysia	0.49	0.39	0.25	0.38	4.00	3.00	2.42	2.38	5.30	4.80	5.05	5.10
Mongolia	0.37	-0.31	-0.57	-0.54	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	3.00	3.00
Myanmar	-1.21	-1.37	-1.54	-1.68	1.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	1.80	1.40
Philippines	-0.47	-0.50	-0.59	-0.69	3.00	2.42	2.00	2.00	2.70	2.80	2.50	2.50
Singapore	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.30	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	8.80	9.10	9.40	9.30
Thailand	-0.39	-0.13	-0.22	-0.26	3.00	2.25	1.50	1.50	3.30	3.20	3.81	3.30
Timor-Leste	..	..	-0.79	-0.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.60
Viet Nam	-0.67	-0.72	-0.76	-0.66	3.00	2.00	1.50	2.46	..	2.50	2.58	2.60
<b>South and West Asia</b>												
Afghanistan	..	-1.91	-1.48	-1.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	1.80
Bangladesh	-0.49	-0.93	-1.23	-1.29	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.30	-	1.68	2.00
Bhutan	..	0.56	0.87	0.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
India	-0.36	-0.33	-0.33	-0.21	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.80	2.91	3.50
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-0.90	-0.51	-0.50	-0.59	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	2.90	2.50
Maldives	..	-0.14	-0.32	-0.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Nepal	-0.31	-0.43	-0.73	-0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.48	2.50
Pakistan	-1.04	-0.76	-1.03	-0.93	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	..	2.09	2.40
Sri Lanka	-0.27	-0.18	-0.30	-0.29	3.58	4.00	2.50	2.50	..	..	3.16	3.20

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Sub-regions / Countries	The World Bank's control of corruption index (CCI) <sup>a</sup>				ICRG corruption score <sup>b</sup>				TI's corruption perceptions index (CPI) <sup>c</sup>			
	1996	2000	2005	2006	1996	2000	2005	2006	1996	2000	2005	2007
<b>Pacific</b>												
Australia	1.85	1.96	1.97	1.99	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.63	8.60	8.30	8.80	8.60
Cook Islands	..	-0.10	0.63	0.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	0.15	-0.60	-0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..
Kiribati	..	-0.22	0.22	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Marshall Islands	..	-0.68	-0.44	-0.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	-0.32	-0.28	-0.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	2.28	2.16	2.25	2.38	5.50	5.00	5.50	5.50	9.40	9.40	9.60	9.40
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	-0.31	-0.78	-1.12	-1.13	3.00	2.08	1.00	1.00	..	..	2.30	2.00
Samoa	..	-0.02	0.17	0.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	-0.98	0.02	-0.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.80
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	-0.58	-1.29	-1.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.70
Tuvalu	..	0.11	-0.09	-0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	-0.85	0.26	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.10

Notes: CCI values range between -2.5 to 2.5; higher values represent greater control of corruption. ICRG values range between 0 to 6; higher values represent low potential risk of corruption. CPI values range between 0 and 10; higher values represent low perception of corruption.

Sources: (a) World Bank 2007a; (b) The PRS (Political Risk Services) Group 2007; (c) TI (Transparency International) 2007a

**Table 2: Corruption (Perceptions) in Public Institutions, Media and NGOs**

Sub-regions/ Countries	Police		Legal system/ Judiciary		Tax revenue		Medical services		Education system		Utilities		Registry and permit		Media		NGOs	
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>East Asia</b>																		
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	3.0	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.7	2.4	3.4
Indonesia	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.9
Japan	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.0
Korea, Rep. of	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.9
Korea, DPR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macao, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	3.8	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6
Singapore	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5
Thailand	..	3.6	..	2.6	..	2.8	..	2.3	..	2.8	..	2.6	..	2.4	..	2.8	..	2.7
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>South and West Asia</b>																		
Afghanistan	3.0	..	3.4	..	3.0	..	2.8	..	2.5	..	3.0	..	2.9	..	2.6	..	2.9	..
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Sub-regions/ Countries	Police		Legal system/ Judiciary		Tax revenue		Medical services		Education system		Utilities		Registry and permit		Media		NGOs			
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006		
<b>Pacific</b>																				
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	3.2	..	3.2	..	3.3	..	3.1	..	3.0	..	3.3	..	3.0	..	2.7	..	2.2	..	2.2
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: TI's Global Corruption Barometer measures people's perception of corruption in different sectors/public institutions on a scale 1 to 5. 1 = Not at all corrupt; 5 = Extremely corrupt.

Source: TI (Transparency International) 2007b.

**Table 3: Bribe Paying and Impact of Corruption (Perceptions)**

Sub-regions/Countries	Bribe paying in the past year (% of sample persons) <sup>1</sup>		Impact of corruption on					
	2004	2006	Political life		business environment		Personal and family life	
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
<b>East Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	1.0	6.0	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.8
Indonesia	13.0	18.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.9
Japan	1.0	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.9
Korea, Rep. of	6.0	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.0
Korea, DPR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macao, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.6
Mongolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	21.0	16.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4
Singapore	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.9	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.2
Thailand	..	10.0	..	3.0	..	3.0	..	2.7
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>South and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	..	..	2.4	..	2.4	..	2.0	..
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	16.0	12.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.3
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	19.0	15.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4
Sri Lanka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Pacific</b>								
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	3.0	..	3.1	..	3.0	..	2.5
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) reflects the findings of survey of ordinary people. The GCB 2006 survey covers 59,661 people in 62 countries and GCB 2004 survey covers over 50,000 people in 64 countries. *Impact of corruption*: The values of the indicators vary between 1 and 4. [1 = Not at all; 4 = to a large extent]

Source: TI (Transparency International) 2007b.

Table 4: Political Economy – Political Climate

Sub-regions/ Countries	Extent of democracy <sup>d</sup>				Durability of current political regime <sup>e</sup> (years)				Military in politics <sup>b</sup>			
	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2006
<b>East Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Cambodia	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	6	..	..	..	..
China	-7	-7	-7	-7	41	46	51	55	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	6.0	3.0	5.0
Indonesia	-7	-7	6	8	23	28	1	5	0.3	2.0	1.8	2.5
Japan	10	10	10	10	38	43	48	52	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0
Korea, Rep. of	6	6	8	8	2	7	12	16	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.0
Korea, DPR	-9	-9	-9	-9	42	47	52	56	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lao PDR	-7	-7	-7	-7	15	20	25	29	..	..	..	..
Macao, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	4	3	3	3	19	24	29	33	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Mongolia	2	9	10	10	0	3	8	12	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Myanmar	-7	-7	-7	-8	27	32	37	41	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Philippines	8	8	8	8	3	8	13	17	1.0	3.0	4.0	3.5
Singapore	-2	-2	-2	-2	25	30	35	39	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0
Thailand	3	9	9	9	12	3	8	12	1.0	3.0	4.0	3.9
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	-7	-7	-7	-7	36	41	46	50	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.0
<b>South and West Asia</b>												
Afghanistan	-8	0	-7	..	10	0	4	0	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	-5	6	6	6	8	4	9	13	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Bhutan	-8	-8	-8	-8	83	88	93	97	..	..	..	..
India	8	9	9	9	40	45	50	54	4.0	5.0	3.0	4.0
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-6	-6	3	-6	8	13	3	0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	5	5	6	-6	0	5	10	2	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	8	8	-6	-5	2	7	1	5	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Sri Lanka	5	5	5	5	42	47	52	56	5.0	4.4	2.0	2.0

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Sub-regions/ Countries	Extent of democracy <sup>a</sup>				Durability of current political regime <sup>a</sup> (years)				Military in politics <sup>b</sup>			
	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2006
<b>Pacific</b>												
Australia	10	10	10	10	89	94	99	103	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	5	5	5	6	0	5	0	3	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	10	10	10	10	113	118	123	127	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	10	10	10	10	15	20	25	29	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.5
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	8	8	0	8	12	17	0	0	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: *Extent of Democracy*: The values vary between -10 (strongly autocratic) to +10 (strongly democratic).

*Durability of current political regime*: Does not imply change in the political party in power but the number of years since the last substantive change in authority characteristics. The first year of the new regime is given the value=0. Each subsequent year adds one.

*Military in Politics*: Values vary between 0 and 6. Lower scores indicate a greater degree of military participation in politics and a higher level of political risk.

Sources: (a) University of Maryland 2004; (b) The PRS (Political Risk Services) Group 2007.

Table 5: Political Economy – Governance Climate

Sub-regions/ Countries	Political stability <sup>a</sup>			Government effectiveness <sup>a</sup>			Government stability <sup>b</sup>			Democratic accountability <sup>b</sup>			Bureaucracy quality <sup>b</sup>				
	1996	2000	2006	1996	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	2006	
<b>East Asia</b>																	
Brunei Darussalam	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	10.0	10.0	10.8	11.5	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	3.5	3.0	3.2
Cambodia	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-0.8	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.7	12.0	11.0	3.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	5.8	11.0	9.6	2.7	4.0	1.3	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.0
Indonesia	-0.8	-1.8	-1.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.4	5.8	7.0	8.6	7.1	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Japan	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	7.3	5.7	9.4	9.1	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Korea, Rep. of	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	8.7	6.0	9.3	6.2	2.0	4.7	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Korea, DPR	-1.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-1.9	-1.7	4.1	4.8	11.0	8.5	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
Lao PDR	1.0	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macao, China (SAR)	..	0.4	1.0	..	0.6	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	6.3	9.0	11.0	9.9	5.0	4.0	2.1	4.5	2.0	2.0	3.0
Mongolia	0.6	0.8	0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	5.4	6.0	9.9	7.5	2.0	2.0	4.4	4.0	1.4	2.0	2.0
Myanmar	-1.3	-1.6	-0.7	-1.3	-1.2	-1.6	1.0	7.3	11.2	9.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Philippines	-0.5	-0.8	-1.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	1.0	7.5	8.9	5.7	3.8	4.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	3.0
Singapore	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	8.1	8.0	11.0	11.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	4.0
Thailand	0.0	0.4	-1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	5.8	5.2	10.0	8.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.0	2.0
Timor-Leste	..	0.3	-1.0	..	..	-0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	6.0	7.4	11.0	10.5	2.9	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
<b>South and West Asia</b>																	
Afghanistan	-2.1	-2.7	-2.3	..	-2.1	-1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	-0.9	-0.5	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	2.2	3.0	8.3	9.3	2.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	2.0
Bhutan	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	-1.1	-0.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.0	5.3	10.1	7.7	3.3	5.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-0.7	-0.3	-1.3	-0.8	-0.3	-0.8	6.8	6.0	9.3	9.5	2.0	4.0	3.3	4.5	1.0	3.0	2.0
Maldives	0.2	1.1	0.8	-0.1	0.5	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	-0.6	-1.2	-2.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	-1.5	-0.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	2.2	7.0	10.8	9.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sri Lanka	-2.1	-1.6	-1.6	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	1.8	7.0	9.0	7.5	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Contd...

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Sub-regions/ Countries	Political stability <sup>a</sup>			Government effectiveness <sup>a</sup>			Government stability <sup>b</sup>			Democratic accountability <sup>b</sup>			Bureaucracy quality <sup>b</sup>			
	1996	2000	2006	1996	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	2006
<b>Pacific</b>																
Australia	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	6.6	7.6	10.9	10.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	1.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	1.1	..	-0.9	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	1.1	..	-0.7	-0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	1.1	..	..	-1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.9	4.1	6.5	10.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	1.1	..	..	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	-1.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8	3.6	6.0	9.8	6.7	5.0	5.0	3.9	4.5	3.0	2.0
Samoa	1.0	1.1	1.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	1.0	-0.9	0.2	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	1.4	..	0.5	-0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	1.0	1.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: *Political Stability*: Index values vary between -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to lower likelihood of destabilization of government.

*Government Effectiveness*: Index values vary between -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to better public services and greater credibility of government.

*Government Stability*: Values vary between 0 and 12. Higher values indicate greater government stability.

*Democratic Accountability*: Values vary between 0 and 6. Higher values indicate greater responsiveness of government to its people.

*Bureaucracy Quality*: Values vary between 0 and 4. Higher values indicate better bureaucracy.

Sources: (a) World Bank 2007a; (b) The PRS (Political Risk Services) Group 2007.

**Table 6: Political Economy – Voice and Choice, Legal Climate**

Sub-regions/Countries	Voice and accountability <sup>a</sup>			Rule of law <sup>a</sup>			Law and order <sup>b</sup>			
	1996	2000	2006	1996	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	2006
<b>East Asia</b>										
Brunei Darussalam	-1.1	-0.7	-1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	4.0	5.9	6.0	5.0
Cambodia	-0.8	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1	..	..	..	..
China	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	3.0	5.0	4.8	4.5
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.2	-0.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	4.0	6.0	5.0	5.0
Indonesia	-1.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	2.0	4.7	2.0	3.0
Japan	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	5.0	6.0	5.1	5.0
Korea, Rep. of	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	5.0	4.0	5.0
Korea, DPR	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	-1.2	-0.8	-1.3	2.0	4.9	5.0	5.0
Lao PDR	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-0.9	-0.9	..	..	..	..
Macao, China (SAR)	..	0.2	0.4	..	0.2	0.5	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	3.0	5.0	3.0	4.0
Mongolia	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	2.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Myanmar	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	2.0	4.9	3.0	3.0
Philippines	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	1.0	4.0	3.1	2.5
Singapore	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.0
Thailand	0.0	0.3	-0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	2.5
Timor-Leste	..	-0.1	-0.3	..	..	-1.2	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	3.1	5.0	5.0	4.0
<b>South and West Asia</b>										
Afghanistan	-1.7	-2.0	-1.3	-1.3	-2.0	-2.0	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	1.0	3.0	2.1	2.5
Bhutan	-1.5	-1.7	-1.0	-1.3	0.2	0.6	..	..	..	..
India	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-1.3	-0.9	-1.3	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	1.0	5.0	5.0	4.0
Maldives	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	..	0.3	0.2	..	..	..	..
Nepal	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	-1.1	-1.6	-1.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	1.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sri Lanka	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.0	3.0
<b>Pacific</b>										
Australia	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.1	..	..	..	..
Fiji	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.1	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	1.2	1.1	0.5	..	0.4	0.8	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	1.3	1.2	1.2	..	-0.5	-0.2	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1.2	0.9	1.0	..	-0.4	0.7	..	..	..	..
Nauru	1.0	0.8	1.1	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	1.1	1.1	1.2	..	..	0.7	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.5
Samoa	0.7	0.7	0.5	-0.2	0.7	0.9	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	1.1	0.0	0.1	..	-1.7	-0.9	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	..	-0.1	0.5	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	1.4	1.3	0.7	..	1.7	1.1	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	0.6	0.6	0.5	..	-0.2	0.5	..	..	..	..

Notes: Voice and Accountability: Index values vary between -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to greater freedom to citizens in exercising their right to select government and greater freedom of media.

Rule of Law: Index values vary between -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values correspond to greater confidence of citizens in rule of law.

Law and Order: Values vary between 0 and 6. Higher values indicate greater strength and implementation of legal system.

Sources: (a) World Bank 2007a; (b) The PRS (Political Risk Services) Group 2007.

**Table 7: Political Economy – Economic Climate**

Sub-regions/Countries	Regulatory quality <sup>a</sup>		General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP) <sup>b</sup>			Subsidies and other government expenditure <sup>b</sup>		Public expenditure on Health <sup>c</sup> Education <sup>c</sup>		Highest marginal tax rate, individual rate (%) <sup>b</sup>		Highest marginal tax rate, corporation rate (%) <sup>b</sup>			
	1996	2000	2006	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2004	2003	2002-04	2000	2004	2000	2004
<b>East Asia</b>															
Brunei Darussalam	3.5	0.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	..	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	..	..	18.2	2.1	2.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
China	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	13.8	15.8	14.1	..	..	63.8	2.0	..	30.0	..	45.0	45.0
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	1.6	1.7	1.9	8.4	9.1	8.8	..	..	..	..	4.7	16.0	17.5	17.0	17.0
Indonesia	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	7.8	6.5	8.1	40.8	..	63.3	1.1	0.9	30.0	30.0	35.0	35.0
Japan	0.6	0.7	1.3	15.1	16.9	..	..	..	..	6.4	3.7	30.0	30.0	37.0	37.0
Korea, Rep. of	0.5	0.6	0.7	11.2	12.1	14.2	62.9	53.4	50.2	2.8	4.6	28.0	27.0	40.0	36.0
Korea, DPR	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	2.3	..	..	40.0	..
Macao, China (SAR)	..	0.5	1.1	9.2	12.8	8.6	..	9.6	14.7	..	..	15.0	15.0	15.0	12.0
Malaysia	0.8	0.3	0.7	12.4	10.4	12.9	26.9	38.2	..	2.2	8.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	28.0
Mongolia	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	..	18.1	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	-1.1	-1.9	-2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	30.0	..	30.0	..
Philippines	0.4	0.3	-0.1	11.4	13.1	9.7	..	..	17.6	1.4	3.2	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Singapore	1.7	2.0	1.8	8.5	10.8	10.8	14.9	35.8	33.3	1.6	..	25.5	20.0	28.0	22.0
Thailand	0.4	0.7	0.4	9.9	11.3	11.8	..	..	30.6	2.0	4.2	30.0	30.0	37.0	37.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	-1.5	..	35.2	49.2	..	..	..	7.3	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	8.2	6.4	6.2	..	..	..	1.5	..	32.0	28.0	..	..
<b>South and West Asia</b>															
Afghanistan	..	-2.7	-1.7	..	..	8.6	..	..	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	-0.4	-0.2	-0.9	4.6	4.6	5.5	..	..	29.5	1.1	2.2	..	..	..	..
Bhutan	0.1	0.2	-0.2	18.2	21.2	..	15.1	6.8	8.4	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
India	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	10.8	12.6	11.3	33.2	..	..	1.2	3.3	39.6	35.9	30.0	30.0
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-1.7	-1.5	-1.5	16.0	13.9	12.2	..	24.1	35.3	3.1	4.8	54.0	25.0	54.0	35.0
Maldives	0.2	0.0	0.3	16.8	22.9	..	1.6	1.5	1.7	5.5	8.1	..	..	..	..
Nepal	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	9.2	8.9	10.2	..	..	..	1.5	3.4	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	11.7	8.7	7.7	2.0	3.2	25.5	0.7	2.0	..	41.0	35.0	35.0
Sri Lanka	0.4	0.2	-0.1	11.5	10.5	8.5	24.0	21.0	25.5	1.6	..	35.0	30.0	35.0	30.0

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Sub-regions/Countries	Regulatory quality <sup>a</sup>			General government final consumption expenditure (% of GDP) <sup>b</sup>			Subsidies and other transfers (% of government expenditure) <sup>b</sup>			Public expenditure on Health <sup>c</sup> Education <sup>c</sup>			Highest marginal tax rate, individual rate (%) <sup>b</sup>		Highest marginal tax rate, corporation rate (%) <sup>b</sup>	
	1996	2000	2006	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2004	2003	2002-04	2000	2004	2000	2004	
<b>Pacific</b>																
Australia	1.1	1.6	1.7	18.3	18.2	..	..	67.3	71.4	6.4	4.8	34.0	30.0	47.0	47.0	
Cook Islands	..	0.0	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fiji	-0.5	-0.9	-0.4	15.9	17.8	..	..	..	22.2	2.3	6.4	..	31.0	34.0	31.0	
Kiribati	-0.4	-1.0	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Marshall Islands	..	-0.8	-1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	-0.8	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
New Zealand	1.6	1.5	1.7	17.5	17.5	..	..	..	40.4	6.3	6.9	33.0	33.0	39.0	39.0	
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Papua New Guinea	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	17.1	..	..	25.5	24.0	..	3.0	..	25.0	..	47.0	..	
Samoa	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.3	4.3	..	..	..	..	
Solomon Islands	-1.3	-1.6	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	..	30.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tonga	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	19.0	15.1	..	..	..	..	5.5	4.8	..	..	..	..	
Tuvalu	..	0.5	-0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vanuatu	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	27.1	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	9.6	..	..	..	..	

*Notes: Regulatory quality:* Values vary between -2.5 to 2.5. Higher values indicate implementation of sound policies and better promotion of private sector. *General government final consumption expenditure* includes all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of government capital expenditure.

*Sources:* (a) World Bank 2007a; (b) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b; (c) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) 2006.

## SOCIO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

**Table 8: Human Development Index – Trends**

Sub-regions/Countries	HDI			
	1990	1995	2000	2005
<b>East Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	0.894
Cambodia	..	0.540	0.547	0.598
China	0.634	0.691	0.732	0.777
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.865	0.886	0.919	0.937
Indonesia	0.626	0.670	0.692	0.728
Japan	0.916	0.929	0.941	0.953
Korea, Rep. of	0.825	0.861	0.892	0.921
Korea, DPR	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	0.478	0.524	0.563	0.601
Macao, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	0.725	0.763	0.790	0.811
Mongolia	0.654	0.638	0.667	0.700
Myanmar	..	..	..	0.583
Philippines	0.721	0.739	0.758	0.771
Singapore	0.827	0.865	..	0.922
Thailand	0.712	0.745	0.761	0.781
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	0.514
Viet Nam	0.620	0.672	0.711	0.733
<b>South and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	0.422	0.453	0.511	0.547
Bhutan	..	..	..	0.579
India	0.521	0.551	0.578	0.619
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.653	0.693	0.722	0.759
Maldives	..	..	..	0.741
Nepal	0.427	0.469	0.502	0.534
Pakistan	0.467	0.497	0.516	0.551
Sri Lanka	0.702	0.721	0.731	0.743
<b>Pacific</b>				
Australia	0.894	0.934	0.949	0.962
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	0.743	0.747	0.762
Kiribati	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	0.880	0.908	0.927	0.943
Niue	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	0.495	0.532	0.544	0.530
Samoa	0.721	0.740	0.765	0.785
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	0.602
Tokelau	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	0.819
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	0.674

Source: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) 2007/2008.

Table 9: Demography

Sub-regions/ Countries	Total population (millions)			Rural population (% of total)			Population ages 0-14 (% of total)			Population ages 15-64 (% of total)			Life expectancy at birth (years)							
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005				
<b>East Asia</b>																				
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	34.2	31.4	28.9	26.5	34.5	33.0	31.3	29.6	62.8	64.4	65.8	67.3	74.2	75.3	76.2	77.0
Cambodia	9.7	11.4	12.7	14.1	87.4	85.8	83.1	80.3	44.5	46.4	40.7	37.1	52.7	50.7	56.1	59.5	54.3	55.1	55.6	57.0
China	1135.2	1204.9	1262.6	1304.5	72.6	68.6	64.2	59.6	27.7	26.4	24.8	21.4	66.7	67.5	68.4	71.0	68.9	69.4	70.3	71.8
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	19.1	16.5	14.4	70.0	71.2	72.4	73.6	77.4	78.7	80.9	81.6
Indonesia	178.2	192.8	206.3	220.6	69.4	64.4	58.0	51.9	35.8	33.0	30.2	28.3	60.4	62.8	64.9	66.2	61.7	64.0	65.8	67.8
Japan	123.5	125.4	126.9	127.8	36.9	35.4	34.8	34.2	18.4	16.0	14.6	14.0	69.6	69.5	68.2	66.3	78.8	79.5	81.1	82.1
Korea, Rep. of	42.9	45.1	47.0	48.3	26.2	21.8	20.4	19.2	25.8	23.4	20.8	18.6	69.2	70.8	71.8	72.0	71.3	73.4	75.9	77.6
Korea, DPR	19.7	20.9	21.9	22.5	41.6	40.9	39.8	38.4	26.9	27.2	26.5	25.0	68.4	67.9	67.9	68.2	65.3	63.8	63.1	63.9
Lao PDR	4.1	4.7	5.3	5.9	84.6	82.8	81.1	79.4	43.8	43.7	42.7	40.9	52.5	52.5	53.8	55.5	..	..	..	..
Macao, China (SAR)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.7	26.0	22.3	16.3	67.8	67.0	70.4	76.0	76.8	78.2	79.4	80.3
Malaysia	17.8	20.4	23.0	25.3	50.2	44.4	38.2	32.7	36.5	35.8	33.7	32.4	59.8	60.4	62.2	63.0	70.3	71.5	72.6	73.7
Mongolia	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	43.0	43.2	43.4	43.3	41.7	38.9	35.1	30.5	54.3	57.3	61.1	65.8	62.7	64.2	65.1	66.8
Myanmar	40.8	44.5	47.7	50.5	75.1	73.9	72.0	69.4	37.3	35.3	32.5	29.5	58.2	60.1	62.8	65.6	56.1	57.9	59.5	61.1
Philippines	61.1	68.4	75.8	83.1	51.2	46.0	41.5	37.3	40.9	39.4	37.5	35.1	55.8	57.3	59.0	61.0	65.6	67.7	69.5	71.0
Singapore	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	22.3	21.8	19.5	72.9	71.5	71.1	72.0	74.3	76.4	78.1	79.7
Thailand	54.6	58.3	61.4	64.2	70.6	69.7	68.9	67.7	31.9	28.3	25.6	23.8	64.2	66.9	68.4	69.1	68.2	69.0	69.5	70.9
Timor-Leste	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	79.2	77.3	75.5	73.5	41.5	41.9	45.5	41.1	56.5	55.8	51.7	56.0	46.1	50.7	54.1	56.7
Viet Nam	66.2	73.0	78.5	83.1	79.7	77.8	75.7	73.6	38.9	37.0	33.5	29.5	56.1	58.0	61.1	65.0	64.8	67.1	69.1	70.7
<b>South and West Asia</b>																				
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	81.7	80.3	78.7	77.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	104.0	116.5	128.9	141.8	80.2	78.5	76.8	74.9	40.9	39.7	37.5	35.5	55.9	57.0	59.1	60.9	55.0	58.5	61.5	63.9
Bhutan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	92.8	91.7	90.4	88.9	41.6	43.2	41.2	38.4	54.7	52.7	54.5	57.0	..	..	..	..
India	849.5	932.2	1015.9	1094.6	74.5	73.4	72.3	71.3	36.6	35.8	34.1	32.1	59.1	59.6	61.0	62.7	59.1	61.4	62.9	63.5
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	54.4	59.0	63.7	68.3	43.7	39.8	35.8	33.1	44.7	42.5	35.2	28.7	51.8	53.4	60.3	66.8	65.0	67.5	69.5	71.1
Maldives	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	74.2	74.4	72.5	70.4	46.5	46.1	43.8	40.7	50.2	50.4	52.7	55.8	60.5	62.8	65.4	67.6
Nepal	19.1	21.7	24.4	27.1	91.1	89.1	86.6	84.2	41.9	41.9	40.9	39.0	54.7	54.8	55.6	57.3	54.6	58.0	60.5	62.7
Pakistan	108.0	122.4	138.1	155.8	69.4	68.2	66.9	65.1	43.6	43.7	41.3	38.3	53.0	52.8	55.0	57.9	59.1	60.9	63.0	64.9
Sri Lanka	17.0	18.1	19.4	19.6	82.8	83.6	84.3	84.9	32.1	29.4	26.2	24.1	62.6	64.5	67.2	68.6	71.2	72.5	73.6	74.7

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Sub-regions/ Countries	Total population (millions)			Rural population (% of total)			Population ages 0-14 (% of total)			Population ages 15-64 (% of total)			Life expectancy at birth (years)							
	1990	1995	2005	1990	1995	2005	1990	1995	2005	1990	1995	2005	1990	1995	2005					
<b>Pacific</b>																				
Australia	17.1	18.1	19.2	20.3	14.6	13.9	12.8	11.8	21.9	21.9	21.2	19.6	66.9	66.6	66.6	67.7	77.0	78.1	79.6	80.6
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	58.4	54.5	51.7	49.2	37.9	35.7	33.3	31.7	59.0	61.2	63.3	64.4	66.7	66.8	67.4	68.3
Kiribati	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	65.0	63.6	57.0	52.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.8	59.4	61.9	..
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	35.3	34.7	34.2	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.0	69.1	65.2	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	74.2	74.9	77.7	77.7	44.1	43.4	40.1	39.0	52.3	53.1	56.1	57.6	66.3	66.8	67.3	68.1
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	15.3	14.7	14.3	13.8	23.4	23.0	22.9	21.3	65.5	65.3	65.2	66.4	75.4	76.7	78.6	79.6
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	0.02	30.4	28.6	30.4	30.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	4.1	4.7	5.3	5.9	86.9	86.8	86.8	86.6	41.3	41.8	41.5	40.3	56.0	55.7	56.1	57.3	52.3	53.4	54.7	56.4
Samoa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	78.8	78.5	78.1	77.6	40.9	39.3	40.9	40.7	55.2	56.4	54.8	54.8	66.3	68.1	69.1	70.7
Solomon Islands	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	86.3	85.3	84.3	83.0	45.8	43.9	42.4	40.6	51.5	53.5	55.2	56.9	60.9	61.1	61.8	62.9
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	77.3	77.1	76.8	76.0	39.3	40.0	37.5	35.9	56.2	55.1	57.0	58.1	69.9	70.8	71.7	72.6
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	81.3	79.8	78.3	76.5	43.9	43.4	42.1	39.9	52.5	53.1	54.6	56.7	63.5	65.7	67.7	69.5

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b.



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Sub-regions/ Countries	GDP per capita (constant 2000 US \$)			Real GDP growth (annual %)			Tax revenue (% of GDP)			Trade (% of GDP)		
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
<b>Pacific</b>												
Australia	16439.7	18268.0	20866.9	23039.4	-0.6	4.1	1.9	2.8	..	..	22.1	23.9
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	1938.2	2038.6	2198.0	..	2.5	-1.7	0.7	22.8	22.0	..	23.5
Kiribati	420.8	464.9	540.5	523.8	2.1	5.4	1.9	-0.2	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	2724.1	2744.2	2102.1	2037.0	7.0	2.7	0.9	3.5	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1927.9	2135.3	2014.2	1990.2	3.7	2.6	8.4	1.5	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	11552.0	12636.5	13654.0	15297.7	-0.02	4.2	2.1	1.9	..	..	..	31.8
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	6367.5	..	10.9	0.3	5.5	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	520.1	689.3	645.4	628.0	-3.0	-3.3	-1.2	3.3	20.1	20.8	19.4	..
Samoa	1123.8	1135.9	1305.2	1547.4	-4.4	6.6	7.0	5.4	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	819.7	928.5	714.7	676.8	1.8	7.0	-14.3	5.0	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	1190.1	1407.7	1470.5	1628.7	-2.0	4.5	5.4	2.3	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	1099.4	1314.4	1277.4	1212.2	0.04	-0.03	2.7	6.8	22.6	19.6	..	..

Note: Trade as a share of GDP = (Exports + Imports)/GDP.

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b.

**Table 11: Macro Indicators: Structure of the Economy**

Sub-regions/Countries	Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) <sup>a</sup>				Industry, value added (% of GDP) <sup>a</sup>				Services, value added (% of GDP) <sup>a</sup>				ODA (% of GDP) <sup>b</sup>	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	2004	2005
<b>East Asia</b>														
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	2.5	2.7	..	54.8	43.9	47.8	..	42.8	53.5	49.5	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	49.6	37.9	34.2	..	14.8	23.0	26.7	..	35.5	39.1	39.1	9.8	..
China	27.0	19.8	14.8	12.5	41.6	47.2	45.9	47.3	31.3	33.1	39.3	40.1	0.1	..
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	24.4	15.2	13.3	9.2	75.4	84.7	86.6	90.7	..	..
Indonesia	19.4	17.1	15.6	13.1	39.1	41.8	45.9	44.9	41.5	41.1	38.5	42.0	..	..
Japan	2.6	2.0	1.8	..	39.5	34.4	32.4	..	57.9	63.7	65.8	..	..	..
Korea, Rep. of	8.9	6.3	4.9	3.4	41.6	41.9	40.7	40.3	49.5	51.8	54.4	56.3	..	..
Korea, DPR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	61.2	55.7	52.6	44.8	14.5	19.2	22.9	29.5	24.3	25.1	24.5	25.7	11.0	..
Macao, China (SAR)	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	16.3	15.7	14.7	..	87.8	90.3	88.7	..	..
Malaysia	15.2	12.9	8.8	8.7	42.2	41.4	50.7	51.8	42.6	45.6	40.5	39.6	0.2	..
Mongolia	..	..	33.8	23.7	..	..	24.0	38.8	..	..	42.1	37.5	16.2	..
Myanmar	57.3	60.1	57.2	..	10.5	9.8	9.7	..	32.2	30.1	33.1	..	..	..
Philippines	21.9	21.6	15.8	14.3	34.5	32.1	32.3	32.2	43.6	46.3	52.0	53.4	0.5	..
Singapore	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	34.7	35.1	35.6	33.8	64.9	64.7	64.3	66.1	..	..
Thailand	12.5	9.5	9.0	10.0	37.2	40.7	42.0	44.2	50.3	49.7	49.0	45.9	..	..
Timor-Leste	..	..	25.8	31.8	..	..	18.5	15.2	..	..	55.7	53.0	45.1	..
Viet Nam	38.7	27.2	24.5	20.9	22.7	28.8	36.7	41.0	38.6	44.1	38.7	38.2	4.0	..
<b>South and West Asia</b>														
Afghanistan	..	..	..	36.1	..	..	..	24.5	..	..	..	39.4	..	..
Bangladesh	30.3	26.4	25.5	20.1	21.5	24.6	25.3	27.2	48.3	49.1	49.2	52.6	2.5	..
Bhutan	36.7	33.6	28.5	25.2	26.3	34.4	35.2	38.1	37.0	32.0	36.3	36.7	11.6	..
India	31.3	28.2	23.4	18.3	27.6	28.1	26.2	27.3	41.1	43.6	50.5	54.4	0.1	..
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	19.1	18.4	13.7	10.4	28.7	34.2	36.7	44.6	52.2	47.4	49.5	45.0	0.1	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	..
Nepal	50.6	40.8	39.6	38.2	15.9	22.2	21.5	21.0	33.5	37.0	38.9	40.8	6.4	..
Pakistan	26.0	26.1	26.2	22.2	25.2	23.8	22.6	26.5	48.8	50.1	51.2	51.3	1.5	..
Sri Lanka	26.3	23.0	19.9	16.8	26.0	26.5	27.3	26.1	47.7	50.5	52.8	57.1	2.6	..

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Sub-regions/Countries	Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) <sup>a</sup>				Industry, value added (% of GDP) <sup>a</sup>				Services, value added (% of GDP) <sup>a</sup>				ODA (% of GDP) <sup>b</sup>	
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	2005	2004
<b>Pacific</b>														
Australia	3.6	3.8	4.0	..	30.0	28.3	26.1	..	66.4	67.9	70.0	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	20.4	19.7	17.0	15.8	24.0	25.4	25.8	25.3	55.6	54.9	57.2	58.9	2.4	2.4
Kiribati	18.6	20.9	7.0	..	7.6	5.1	9.7	..	73.8	74.1	83.3	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	16.0	..	..	..	16.1	..	..	..	67.9	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	7.0	7.5	8.9	..	27.9	26.9	25.3	..	65.1	65.6	65.8	..	..	..
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	25.9	5.8	3.9	3.1	..	9.3	15.1	19.0	58.6	83.5	80.0	76.9	..	..
Papua New Guinea	32.4	..	28.4	..	34.1	..	44.0	..	45.5	..	27.7	..	6.8	6.8
Samoa	..	18.5	16.8	13.6	..	29.6	26.0	27.3	..	51.9	57.2	59.1	8.2	8.2
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.3
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	35.6	30.3	29.7	..	13.9	18.4	17.2	..	50.5	51.3	53.1	..	9.1	9.1
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	20.7	16.6	15.6	..	12.3	11.5	9.3	..	67.0	71.9	75.1	..	11.9	11.9

Sources: (a) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b; (b) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) 2006.

**Table 12: Macro Indicators: Sectoral Distribution of Workforce and Unemployment Rate**

Sub-regions/ Countries	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)				Employment in industry (% of total employment)				Employment in services (% of total employment)				Unemployment rate (% of total labour force)			
	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004
<b>East Asia</b>																
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	73.7	60.3	..	..	8.4	12.5	..	..	17.1	27.0	..	..	2.5	0.8
China	53.4	48.5	46.3	..	19.0	21.0	17.3	..	9.9	12.2	12.7	..	2.5	2.9	3.1	4.2
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	36.7	27.0	20.3	15.7	62.4	72.4	79.4	84.1	1.3	3.2	4.9	6.8
Indonesia	55.9	44.0	45.1	43.3	13.7	18.4	17.5	18.0	30.2	37.6	37.3	38.7	..	..	6.1	9.9
Japan	7.2	5.7	5.1	4.5	34.1	33.6	31.2	28.4	58.2	60.4	63.1	66.0	2.1	3.2	4.8	4.7
Korea, Rep. of	17.9	12.4	10.6	8.1	35.4	33.3	28.1	27.5	46.7	54.2	61.2	64.3	2.5	2.1	4.1	3.5
Korea, DPR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	..	85.4	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	11.0	..	..	..	2.6	..	..
Macao, China (SAR)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	42.5	32.0	28.2	25.3	57.2	67.6	71.5	74.4	3.2	3.6	6.6	4.8
Malaysia	26.0	20.0	18.4	14.8	27.5	32.3	32.2	30.1	46.5	47.7	49.5	52.5	4.7	3.1	3.0	3.5
Mongolia	..	46.1	48.6	40.2	..	17.9	14.1	16.1	..	35.9	37.2	43.7	..	..	17.5	..
Myanmar	69.7	..	..	..	9.2	..	..	..	21.1	..	..	..	6.0	..	..	..
Philippines	45.2	44.1	37.4	37.1	15.0	15.6	16.0	15.4	39.7	40.3	46.5	47.5	8.1	8.4	10.1	10.9
Singapore	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	..	31.0	34.2	23.3	..	67.9	65.4	76.3	1.7	2.7	4.4	..
Thailand	63.3	51.6	48.5	42.3	13.6	18.9	17.9	20.5	22.4	28.8	32.9	37.1	2.2	..	2.4	1.5
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	..	..	65.3	57.9	..	..	12.4	17.4	..	..	22.3	24.7	..	..	..	2.1
<b>South and West Asia</b>																
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	66.4	..	62.1	..	13.0	..	10.3	..	16.2	..	23.5	..	1.9	..	3.3	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	69.1	66.7	..	..	13.6	12.9	..	..	17.3	20.3	..	..	..	..	4.3	5.0
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	26.4	22.1	..	..	28.3	31.4	..	..	45.3	46.5	..	..	..	..	14.3	..
Maldives	..	22.2	13.7	..	..	23.9	19.0	..	..	50.4	50.2	..	..	0.8	2.0	..
Nepal	83.3	78.5	..	..	2.3	5.5	..	..	13.7	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	51.1	46.8	48.4	..	19.8	18.5	18.0	..	28.9	34.6	33.5	..	2.6	5.0	7.2	7.7
Sri Lanka	47.8	37.3	..	..	20.6	23.4	..	..	30.0	33.6	..	..	14.4	12.4	7.4	8.5
<b>Pacific</b>																
Australia	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.8	25.1	22.8	21.7	21.2	69.3	72.2	73.3	74.8	7.0	8.1	5.9	5.4
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	5.4	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Sub-regions/ Countries	Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)				Employment in industry (% of total employment)				Employment in services (% of total employment)				Unemployment rate (% of total labour force)			
	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	10.6	9.7	8.7	7.5	24.6	25.1	23.2	22.7	64.5	65.1	67.7	69.6	7.8	6.3	6.0	3.9
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	72.3	..	..	..	3.6	..	..	..	22.7	..	7.7	..	2.8	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b.

**Table 13: Access to Improved Water Source and Sanitation Facilities**

Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG											
	Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)						Population with access to improved sanitation (%)					
	1990			2004			1990			2004		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>East Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	64	35	41	..	..	..	53	8	17
China	99	59	70	93	67	77	64	7	23	69	28	44
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	92	63	72	87	69	77	65	37	46	73	40	55
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Korea, Rep. of	97	..	..	97	71	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, DPR	100	100	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	58	60	59
Lao PDR	..	..	..	79	43	51	..	..	..	67	20	30
Macao, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	100	96	98	100	96	99	95	..	..	95	93	94
Mongolia	87	30	63	87	30	62	..	..	..	75	37	59
Myanmar	86	47	57	80	77	78	48	16	24	88	72	77
Philippines	95	80	87	87	82	85	66	48	57	80	59	72
Singapore	100	..	100	100	..	100	100	..	100	100	..	100
Thailand	98	94	95	98	100	99	95	74	80	98	99	99
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	77	56	58	..	..	..	66	33	36
Viet Nam	90	59	65	99	80	85	58	30	36	92	50	61
<b>South and West Asia</b>												
Afghanistan	10	3	4	63	31	39	7	2	3	49	29	34
Bangladesh	83	69	72	82	72	74	55	12	20	51	35	39
Bhutan	..	..	..	86	60	62	..	..	..	65	70	70
India	89	64	70	95	83	86	45	3	14	59	22	33
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	99	84	92	99	84	94	86	78	83	..	..	..
Maldives	100	95	96	98	76	83	100	..	..	100	42	59
Nepal	95	67	70	96	89	90	48	7	11	62	30	35
Pakistan	95	78	83	96	89	91	82	17	37	92	41	59
Sri Lanka	91	62	68	98	74	79	89	64	69	98	89	91
<b>Pacific</b>												
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cook Islands	99	87	94	98	88	94	100	91	94	100	100	100
Fiji	..	..	..	43	51	47	87	55	68	87	55	72
Kiribati	76	33	49	77	53	65	33	21	25	59	22	40
Marshall Islands	95	97	96	82	96	87	88	51	74	93	58	82
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	93	86	88	95	94	94	54	20	29	61	14	28
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	100	82	97	100	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..
Niue	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Palau	73	98	80	79	94	85	76	54	67	96	52	80
Papua New Guinea	88	32	39	88	32	39	67	41	44	67	41	44
Samoa	99	89	91	90	87	88	100	98	98	100	100	100
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	94	65	70	98	..	..	98	18	31
Tokelau	..	94	94	..	88	88	..	39	39	78	..	78
Tonga	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	96	96	98	96	96
Tuvalu	92	89	89	94	92	100	83	74	78	93	84	90
Vanuatu	93	53	60	86	52	60	..	..	..	78	42	50

Note: Total is not the average of urban and rural.

Source: UN (United Nations) 2007.

**Table 14: Maternal and Child Health**

Sub-regions/Countries	MDG										
	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) <sup>a</sup>			Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) <sup>a</sup>				Child mortality rate under age 5yrs (per 1,000) <sup>b</sup>			
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
<b>East Asia</b>											
Brunei Darussalam	60	22	37	10	8	8	8	11	9	9	9
Cambodia	900	590	450	80	88	95	98	115	120	135	143
China	95	60	56	38	37	33	23	49	46	41	27
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	650	470	230	60	48	36	28	91	66	48	36
Japan	18	12	10	5	4	3	3	6	6	5	4
Korea, Rep. of	130	20	20	8	6	5	5	9	6	5	5
Korea, DPR	70	35	67	42	42	42	42	55	55	55	55
Lao PDR	650	650	650	120	99	77	62	163	131	101	79
Macao, China (SAR)	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	80	39	41	16	13	11	10	22	17	14	12
Mongolia	65	65	110	78	64	50	39	108	87	65	49
Myanmar	580	170	360	91	83	78	75	130	117	110	105
Philippines	280	240	200	41	35	30	25	62	49	40	33
Singapore	10	9	30	7	4	3	3	8	..	..	3
Thailand	200	44	44	31	23	19	18	37	26	22	21
Timor-Leste	..	850	660	133	118	85	52	177	154	107	61
Viet Nam	160	95	130	38	32	23	16	53	44	30	19
<b>South and West Asia</b>											
Afghanistan	1700	820	1900	168	165	165	165	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	850	600	380	100	83	66	54	149	120	92	73
Bhutan	1600	500	420	107	93	77	65	166	133	100	75
India	570	440	540	84	74	69	56	123	104	94	74
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	120	130	76	54	43	36	31	72	55	44	36
Maldives	..	390	110	79	63	45	33	111	86	60	42
Nepal	1500	830	740	100	84	69	56	145	120	95	74
Pakistan	340	200	500	100	93	85	79	130	118	108	99
Sri Lanka	140	60	92	26	21	16	12	32	25	19	14
<b>Pacific</b>											
Australia	9	6	8	8	6	6	5	10	..	..	6
Cook Islands	..	..	..	26	24	20	17	..	..	..	..
Fiji	90	20	75	19	17	16	16	22	19	18	18
Kiribati	..	..	..	65	57	52	48	88	77	70	65
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	63	59	55	51	92	81	68	58
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	45	41	37	34	58	52	47	42
Nauru	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	25	15	7	8	7	6	5	11	8	8	6
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	18	15	13	10	21	17	14	11
Papua New Guinea	930	390	300	69	64	60	55	94	87	80	74
Samoa	35	15	130	40	33	28	24	50	41	34	29
Solomon Islands	..	60	130	31	29	26	24	38	35	32	29
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	26	24	22	20	32	29	26	24
Tuvalu	..	..	..	42	38	35	31	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	280	32	130	48	40	38	31	62	50	48	38

Sources: (a) UN (United Nations) 2007; (b) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b.



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Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG																		
	Tuberculosis prevalence rate (per 100,000 people) <sup>a</sup>			Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 <sup>a</sup>			Tuberculosis, DOTS treatment success (%) <sup>a</sup>			Immunization against measles (% of children 1yr old) <sup>a</sup>			Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months) <sup>b</sup>						
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2003	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
<b>Pacific</b>																			
Australia	7	7	6	6	1	1	1	1	..	74	82	86	87	91	94	95	86	90	92
Cook Islands	49	39	26	26	5	4	3	3	..	..	..	67	96	76	99	..	..	..	..
Fiji	62	42	38	30	7	5	5	4	86	86	86	84	94	85	70	97	97	89	75
Kiribati	1157	928	559	426	115	96	64	49	..	..	..	75	47	80	56	97	60	90	62
Marshall Islands	682	547	430	269	68	56	47	32	..	..	..	52	57	94	86	92	70	39	77
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	311	216	171	123	33	24	19	14	..	..	..	81	90	82	96	85	83	85	94
Nauru	328	263	206	156	33	27	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	80	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	10	11	11	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	90	84	85	82	90	89	90	89
Niue	133	106	96	87	13	11	10	9	..	..	..	99	34	99	99	..	..	..	..
Palau	88	64	115	61	6	5	8	7	..	..	..	98	99	83	98	99	99	96	98
Papua New Guinea	789	722	637	475	68	64	59	46	..	63	58	67	42	62	60	68	62	59	61
Samoa	44	31	27	27	5	4	3	3	..	..	..	89	96	93	57	90	94	99	64
Solomon Islands	658	459	289	201	65	47	32	23	..	..	..	70	68	87	72	77	69	82	80
Tokelau	126	112	112	112	9	8	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	53	40	34	32	6	5	3	3	..	..	..	86	94	95	99	94	95	95	99
Tuvalu	1146	857	723	495	105	81	73	55	..	..	..	95	94	81	62	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	212	162	87	84	21	17	7	10	..	..	..	66	60	94	70	76	73	90	66

Sources: (a) UN (United Nations) 2007; (b) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b.

**Table 16: School Enrolment**

Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG									MDG			
	School enrolment (primary), net (%) <sup>a</sup>			School enrolment (secondary), net (%) <sup>b</sup>		Higher education enrolment, gross (%) <sup>b</sup>			Education: Children reaching grade 5 (% of pupils starting grade 1) <sup>a</sup>			Youth literacy rate (% of people ages 15–24) <sup>c</sup>	
	1990	2000	2004	2000	2005	1991	2000	2004	1990	2000	2003	1990	2004
<b>East Asia</b>													
Brunei Darussalam	89.7	..	..	..	87.3	..	12.6	14.7	..	..	98.0	..	..
Cambodia	66.6	91.1	97.6	15.4	24.5	0.7	2.2	2.9	..	62.8	59.7	73.5	83.4
China	97.4	..	..	..	..	3.0	7.6	19.1	86.0	..	..	95.3	98.9
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	97.1	..	79.6	..	..	30.4	100.0	..	99.6	..	..
Indonesia	96.7	97.9	99.0	48.6	58.3	9.2	..	16.7	83.6	95.3	92.1	95.0	98.7
Japan	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.5	100.0	29.6	47.4	54.0	100.0	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep. of	99.7	96.8	99.8	94.5	90.4	38.6	72.6	88.5	99.5	99.5	99.8	..	..
Korea, DPR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	62.6	81.7	84.4	28.6	37.7	..	2.8	5.9	..	53.2	62.6	70.1	78.5
Macao, China (SAR)	81.1	85.7	89.3	65.5	78.2	25.4	26.4	68.8	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	93.7	96.9	95.4	69.1	..	8.2	26.3	32.0	98.2	87.1	..	94.8	97.2
Mongolia	90.1	93.8	89.4	59.6	84.2	14.0	28.8	38.9	..	..	..	98.9	97.7
Myanmar	97.8	81.8	87.0	33.6	37.2	4.3	11.3	..	..	55.2	69.0	..	..
Philippines	96.5	..	94.4	..	60.5	27.1	..	28.8	..	79.3	75.3	97.3	95.1
Singapore	96.4	..	..	..	..	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	99.0	..
Thailand	75.9	..	..	..	..	..	34.2	41.0	..	..	..	98.1	98.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	90.5	95.4	..	61.0	69.3	1.9	9.5	16.0	..	85.7	..	94.1	93.9
<b>South and West Asia</b>													
Afghanistan	26.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	71.2	93.1	97.6	46.9	..	..	5.8	6.0	..	65.5	65.1	42.0	..
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91.0	..	..	..
India	..	87.4	96.1	..	..	6.0	10.2	11.8	..	59.0	78.9	64.3	76.4
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	92.3	79.8	88.7	..	77.0	10.2	19.0	22.5	89.9	97.5	..	..	..
Maldives	86.7	96.5	84.8	40.0	62.6	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	98.1	98.2
Nepal	..	72.7	80.1	..	..	5.6	4.1	5.6	51.3	45.8	67.1	46.6	70.1
Pakistan	..	..	65.7	..	21.0	3.4	..	3.2	..	..	69.7	47.4	65.5
Sri Lanka	89.9	..	97.1	..	..	4.3	..	..	94.4	..	..	95.1	95.6
<b>Pacific</b>													
Australia	99.2	92.7	95.9	88.6	86.4	39.2	65.4	72.2	..	..	..	..	..
Cook Islands	..	78.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	99.6	100.0	98.7	76.6	82.7	11.9	..	15.3	87.0	89.8	98.7	97.8	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	67.6	..	..	..	93.4	..	81.4	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	99.6	99.1	99.4	..	..	45.2	68.8	85.8	92.2	..	..	..	..
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	96.4	..	..	..	..	40.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	66.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.1	50.6	..	68.6	66.7
Samoa	..	92.2	99.1	64.0	..	..	7.4	..	..	95.9	..	..	99.3
Solomon Islands	83.2	..	..	17.7	..	..	..	..	84.9	..	..	..	..
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	91.8	..	..	72.2	..	..	4.7	6.1	89.6	94.6	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.7	..	..	..
Vanuatu	70.6	93.7	95.1	32.5	..	..	4.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: (a) UN (United Nations) 2007; (b) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b; (c) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) 2006.

**Table 17: Gender and Development**

Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG																			
	Girls to boys ratio (primary school enrolment) <sup>a</sup>		Girls to boys ratio (second- ary school enrolment) <sup>a</sup>		Girls to boys ratio (tertiary enrolment) <sup>a</sup>		Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, aged 15-24 <sup>a</sup>		Wage employment of women in non-agricul- tural sector as percent- age of total non-agri- culture employees <sup>b</sup>			Proportion of seats held by women in national parlia- ment (%) <sup>b</sup>								
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2000	2004	1990	2000	2006						
<b>East Asia</b>																				
Brunei Darussalam	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.07	1.06	1.06	..	1.87	1.74	..	..	..	11.3	17.2	30.3	31.5	..	..	..	
Cambodia	0.81	0.88	0.89	0.43	0.56	0.60	..	0.37	0.40	0.81	0.84	0.89	0.90	53.5	52.8	51.9	51.3	..	8.0	9.8
China	0.93	1.01	1.00	0.75	0.92	..	0.52	..	..	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	37.7	38.7	39.7	40.9	21.0	22.0	20.3
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	1.01	0.96	0.95	1.05	..	0.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.2	42.5	44.8	47.3	..	..	..
Indonesia	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.83	0.98	0.99	..	0.76	0.86	0.97	0.98	0.99	1.00	29.2	29.0	31.7	31.1	12.0	..	11.3
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	0.65	0.85	0.85	..	..	..	..	38.0	38.9	40.0	41.2	1.0	5.0	9.4
Korea, Rep. of	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.49	0.57	0.59	..	..	..	..	38.1	38.0	40.1	41.6	2.0	4.0	13.4
Korea, DPR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.7	..	..	..	21.0	20.0	20.1
Lao PDR	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.62	0.72	0.73	..	0.59	0.60	0.76	0.80	0.83	0.90	42.1	..	..	..	6.0	21.0	25.2
Macao, China (SAR)	0.96	0.95	0.95	1.11	1.04	1.04	0.45	0.96	0.72	..	..	..	..	42.7	45.3	49.0	49.5	..	..	..
Malaysia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.11	1.10	0.89	1.09	..	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	37.8	35.9	36.7	36.9	5.0	..	9.1
Mongolia	1.02	1.04	1.03	1.14	1.22	1.20	1.88	1.74	1.74	1.00	..	..	1.01	44.3	47.0	48.5	50.3	25.0	8.0	6.6
Myanmar	0.95	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.07	0.96	..	..	1.76	..	..	0.98	..	36.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Philippines	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.04	1.10	1.10	1.42	..	1.29	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	39.7	40.0	41.1	40.4	9.0	12.0	15.7
Singapore	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.93	1.02	1.02	0.68	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	42.5	41.0	45.4	47.0	5.0	4.0	21.2
Thailand	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95	..	..	1.12	1.09	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	45.3	44.0	46.1	46.4	3.0	6.0	..
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	25.3
Viet Nam	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.91	0.92	..	0.74	0.76	0.99	1.00	..	0.99	52.1	51.2	49.7	49.1	18.0	26.0	27.3
<b>South and West Asia</b>																				
Afghanistan	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.52	..	0.00	0.48	..	..	..	..	0.36	..	17.8	..	..	..	4.0	..	27.3
Bangladesh	0.86	1.01	1.02	0.52	1.05	1.10	0.20	0.54	0.50	0.65	0.68	0.70	..	17.6	20.6	22.9	23.1	10.0	9.0	15.1
Bhutan	0.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	2.0	2.0	2.7
India	0.76	0.83	0.85	0.60	0.71	0.74	0.54	0.68	0.70	0.74	0.78	0.81	0.80	12.7	14.4	16.6	17.3	5.0	9.0	8.3
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.90	0.95	0.96	0.75	0.94	0.94	0.48	0.87	0.94	..	..	..	..	11.9	12.5	13.6	13.7	2.0	5.0	4.1
Maldives	0.97	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.07	1.07	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	31.8	31.6	36.7	35.6	6.0	..	12.0
Nepal	0.61	0.85	0.87	0.44	0.73	0.75	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.41	0.48	0.56	0.59	..	..	..	..	6.0	6.0	5.9
Pakistan	..	0.74	..	0.48	0.66	..	0.58	..	..	0.49	0.54	..	0.72	6.6	7.5	7.4	8.6	10.0	..	21.3
Sri Lanka	0.96	..	..	1.09	..	..	0.68	..	..	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.01	39.1	44.0	46.0	43.2	5.0	5.0	4.9

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Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG																			
	Girls to boys ratio (primary school enrolment) <sup>a</sup>			Girls to boys ratio (second- ary school enrolment) <sup>a</sup>			Girls to boys ratio (tertiary enrolment) <sup>a</sup>			Women to men parity index, as ratio of literacy rates, aged 15-24 <sup>a</sup>			Wage employment of women in non-agricul- tural sector as percent- age of total non-agri- culture employees <sup>b</sup>			Proportion of seats held by women in national parlia- ment (%) <sup>b</sup>				
	1990	2000	2001	1990	2000	2001	1990	2000	2001	1990	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	2000	2006	
<b>Pacific</b>																				
Australia	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.00	0.98	1.16	1.23	1.23	..	..	..	44.6	46.8	48.1	48.6	6.0	22.0	24.7	
Cook Islands	..	0.98	0.95	..	1.10	1.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fiji	1.00	0.98	1.00	..	1.09	1.07	..	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	29.9	31.3	33.9	35.9	..	11.0	11.3	
Kiribati	..	0.99	1.01	..	1.61	1.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	5.0	7.1	
Marshall Islands	..	0.96	0.95	..	..	..	..	..	1.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	
Nauru	..	1.16	1.07	..	1.21	1.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
New Zealand	0.98	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.07	..	1.10	1.45	1.45	..	..	..	47.9	48.8	50.5	50.5	14.0	29.0	32.2	
Niue	..	0.97	0.94	..	1.03	0.98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Palau	..	0.97	..	..	1.03	1.00	..	2.35	2.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	
Papua New Guinea	0.86	0.90	0.90	0.59	0.79	0.77	..	..	..	0.84	0.87	0.89	0.93	20.3	25.0	32.1	35.4	0.0	2.0	0.9
Samoa	1.09	1.00	1.00	1.22	1.14	1.14	1.00	0.93	0.93	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.0	8.0	8.2	
Solomon Islands	0.86	0.92	0.94	0.63	0.78	0.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	2.0	0.0	
Tokelau	..	1.19	1.10	..	0.94	1.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tonga	0.96	0.97	0.98	1.01	1.10	1.10	..	1.60	1.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..	3.3	
Tuvalu	..	1.04	1.13	..	..	0.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vanuatu	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.79	1.15	0.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	0.0	3.8	

Sources: (a) UN (United Nations) 2007; (b) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b.

**Table 18: Environmental Sustainability: Forest Area and Carbon Dioxide Emission**

Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG														
	Forest area (% of land area) <sup>a</sup>			Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons per capita <sup>a</sup>			Ozone-depleting CFCs consumption in ODP tons <sup>a</sup>			GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent) <sup>b</sup>					
	1990	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2003
<b>East Asia</b>															
Brunei Darussalam	59.4	54.6	52.8	22.7	17.7	25.6	24.1	..	65.0	47.0	39.0	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	73.3	65.4	59.2	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	..	94.0	94.0	45.0	..	..	..	..
China	16.8	19.0	21.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.8	41829.0	75291.0	39124.0	13124.0	2.1	3.1	4.4	4.4
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	4.6	4.8	5.8	5.4	..	..	..	..	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.2
Indonesia	64.3	54.0	48.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	..	8351.0	5411.0	2385.0	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.1
Japan	68.4	68.2	68.2	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.8	97723.0	23064.0	-24.0	0.0	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.4
Korea, Rep. of	64.5	63.8	63.5	5.6	8.3	9.2	9.8	..	10039.0	7395.0	2730.0	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.2
Korea, DPR	68.1	56.6	51.4	12.2	11.9	3.4	3.4	..	825.0	77.0	92.0	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	75.0	71.6	69.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	43.0	45.0	19.0	..	..	..	..
Macao, China (SAR)	..	..	..	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	68.1	65.7	63.6	3.1	5.8	5.4	7.0	3384.0	3427.0	1980.0	668.0	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1
Mongolia	7.3	6.8	6.5	4.5	3.3	3.0	3.3	..	7.0	11.0	4.0	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	59.6	52.5	49.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	49.0	26.0	15.0	..	..	..	..
Philippines	35.5	26.7	24.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	2981.0	3382.0	2905.0	1014.0	9.1	7.5	7.2	7.9
Singapore	3.4	3.4	3.4	15.0	13.5	14.1	12.2	3167.0	774.0	22.0	-1.0	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.6
Thailand	31.2	29.0	28.4	1.8	3.2	3.3	4.3	6660.0	8248.0	3568.0	1260.0	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.9
Timor-Leste	65.0	57.4	53.7	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	28.8	37.7	41.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	..	480.0	220.0	235.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.2
<b>South and West Asia</b>															
Afghanistan	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.03	..	380.0	..	141.0	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	195.0	281.0	805.0	263.0	9.8	9.6	10.2	10.5
Bhutan	64.6	66.8	68.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
India	21.5	22.7	22.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	6402.0	5614.0	1958.0	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.5
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	6.8	6.8	6.8	3.9	4.3	5.3	6.3	1366.0	4140.0	4157.0	2221.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2
Maldives	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.5	4.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	..	..	..	..
Nepal	33.7	27.3	25.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	25.0	94.0	0.0	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.0
Pakistan	3.3	2.7	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	751.0	2104.0	1945.0	453.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
Sri Lanka	36.4	32.2	29.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	209.0	520.0	220.0	149.0	7.3	8.7	8.7	8.3

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Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG																			
	Forest area (% of land area) <sup>a</sup>					Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons per capita <sup>a</sup>					Ozone-depleting CFCs consumption in ODP tons <sup>a</sup>					GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent) <sup>b</sup>				
	1990	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2004	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2003	
<b>Pacific</b>																				
Australia	21.9	21.4	21.3	16.5	17.3	17.6	16.3	7416.0	2585.0	6.0	-51.0	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.2					
Cook Islands	63.9	66.5	66.5	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.0	..	2.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fiji	53.6	54.7	54.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	38.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kiribati	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	..	1.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	90.6	90.6	90.6	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nauru	..	..	..	14.4	14.0	13.5	14.2	..	1.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
New Zealand	28.8	30.7	31.0	6.6	6.8	8.4	7.8	558.0	189.0	-3.0	0.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	..	..	..	..	
Niue	66.2	58.1	54.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.2	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Palau	82.9	86.1	87.6	15.7	14.0	12.4	11.9	..	2.0	1.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Papua New Guinea	69.6	66.5	65.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	..	10.0	48.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samoa	45.9	60.4	60.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	..	4.0	1.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Solomon Islands	98.9	84.7	77.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tonga	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	..	2.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	33.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vanuatu	36.1	36.1	36.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Note: GDP per unit of energy use is the PPP GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use.

Sources: (a) UN (United Nations) 2007; (b) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b.

**Table 19: Poverty, Inequality and Undernourishment**

Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG				MDG			MDG
	Inequality: <sup>a</sup> Ratio of expenditure shares of richest 20 % to poorest 20 %	Inequality: Ratio of expenditure shares of richest 10 % to poorest 10 % <sup>a</sup>	Inequality: Gini index <sup>a</sup>	Gini (Land) <sup>c</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 per day (PPP) (% of popula- tion) <sup>a</sup>	Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 per day (PPP) (% of popula- tion) <sup>a</sup>	Poverty gap at \$1 a day (PPP) (%) <sup>b</sup>	Prevalence of undernourish- ment (% of population) <sup>b</sup>
	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1960-1994 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	2004
<b>East Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0
Cambodia	6.9	11.6	40.4	..	34.1	77.7	..	33.0
China	10.7	18.4	44.7	43.8	16.6	46.7	2.1	12.0
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	9.7	17.8	43.4	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	5.2	7.8	34.3	45.4	7.5	52.4	1.0	6.0
Japan	3.4	4.5	24.9	51.1	..	..	..	2.5
Korea, Rep. of	4.7	7.8	31.6	37.2	2.0	<2	0.5	2.5
Korea, DPR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.0
Lao PDR	5.4	8.3	34.6	..	27.0	74.1	..	19.0
Macao, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaysia	12.4*	22.1*	49.2*	38.2	2.0	9.3	0.5	3.0
Mongolia	9.1	17.8	30.3	68.0	27.0	74.9	3.1	27.0
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0
Philippines	9.7	16.5	46.1	54.7	15.5	47.5	2.9	18.0
Singapore	9.7	17.7	42.5	29.1	..	..	..	..
Thailand	7.7	12.6	42.0	44.7	2.0	25.2	0.5	22.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0
Viet Nam	6.0	9.4	37.0	47.4	..	..	..	16.0
<b>South and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	4.6	6.8	31.8	41.7	36.0	82.8	10.3	30.0
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India	4.9	7.3	32.5	57.9	34.7	79.9	7.9	20.0
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	9.7	17.2	43.0	67.7	2.0	7.3	0.5	4.0
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
Nepal	9.1	15.8	47.2	54.2	24.1	68.5	5.4	17.0
Pakistan	4.3	6.5	30.6	55.0	17.0	73.6	2.4	24.0
Sri Lanka	5.1	8.1	33.2	62.3	5.6	41.6	1.0	22.0
<b>Pacific</b>								
Australia	7.0	12.5	35.2	80.5	..	..	..	2.5
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.0
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Contd...

Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG				MDG			MDG
	<i>Inequality:<sup>a</sup> Ratio of expenditure shares of richest 20 % to poorest 20 %</i>	<i>Inequality: Ratio of expenditure shares of richest 10 % 10 % to poorest 10 %<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Inequality: Gini index<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Gini (Land)<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 per day (PPP) (% of popula- tion)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 per day (PPP) (% of popula- tion)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Poverty gap at \$1 a day (PPP) (%)<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Prevalence of undernourish- ment (% of population)<sup>b</sup></i>
	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1960-1994 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	1990-2004 <sup>1</sup>	2004
<b>Pacific</b>								
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	6.8	12.5	36.2	71.2	..	..	..	2.5
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	12.6	23.8	50.9	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.0
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.0
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. \* Malaysia data refers to income shares by percentile of population. Data for all other countries refer to expenditure shares. *Gini index* varies between 0 and 100. A value of 100 implies perfect inequality and 0 implies perfect equality. *Prevalence of undernourishment* indicates population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

Sources: (a) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) 2006; (b) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b; (c) Frankema 2006.

**Table 20: Access to Information**

Sub-regions/ Countries	MDG										
	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers (per 100 people) <sup>a</sup>				Internet users (per 100 people) <sup>a</sup>			Households with television (%) <sup>b</sup>			
	1990	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2001
<b>East Asia</b>											
Brunei Darussalam	14.3	36.6	52.9	..	1.10	9.00	36.10	..	98.0	97.9	98.3
Cambodia	..	0.2	1.2	6.2	..	0.05	0.31	4.7	..	32.5	..
China	0.6	3.6	18.1	49.4	0.00	1.77	8.44	53.8	77.2	86.1	87.3
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	47.5	66.2	140.6	173.2	3.30	27.80	50.10	..	97.9	98.0	99.0
Indonesia	0.6	1.8	5.0	18.1	0.03	0.92	7.18	25.2	43.8	53.8	54.5
Japan	44.8	58.9	101.4	118.2	1.60	29.90	66.60	81.7	80.2	99.2	99.0
Korea, Rep. of	30.8	45.4	114.6	131.4	0.80	41.40	68.30	92.5	98.0	..	..
Korea, DPR	2.5	2.3	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	0.2	0.4	1.0	4.8	..	0.11	0.42	..	5.6	30.0	29.9
Macao, China (SAR)	26.1	45.6	73.6	130.3	0.30	13.90	37.00	..	80.4	79.2	92.5
Malaysia	9.4	21.6	41.9	74.5	0.15	21.39	42.37	64.0	73.3	82.5	85.9
Mongolia	3.2	3.5	11.5	21.9	0.01	1.26	10.14	..	28.7	28.4	28.4
Myanmar	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	..	..	0.10	1.4	2.4	3.0	3.0
Philippines	1.0	2.8	12.4	44.0	0.03	2.01	5.48	..	46.5	52.8	61.5
Singapore	36.3	49.2	116.8	132.7	2.80	32.40	39.80	84.3	98.3	98.6	99.4
Thailand	2.5	8.2	14.1	53.7	0.09	3.74	11.34	72.3	84.4	90.6	90.6
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	0.2	1.1	4.2	18.2	..	0.25	12.72	..	67.3	77.6	79.6
<b>South and West Asia</b>											
Afghanistan	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	..	..	1.00	..	..	6.2	6.3
Bangladesh	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.6	..	0.08	0.26	3.8	9.3	17.5	17.2
Bhutan	0.4	0.9	2.2	6.3	..	0.34	3.09	..	..	..	..
India	0.6	1.3	3.5	9.1	0.03	0.54	5.44	7.4	23.0	30.0	31.6
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	4.0	8.6	16.4	..	0.00	1.00	10.90	..	65.3	67.8	67.4
Maldives	2.9	5.7	11.9	44.1	..	2.22	..	19.7	34.5	56.7	61.5
Nepal	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.00	0.22	0.83	..	1.6	3.5	13.2
Pakistan	0.8	1.7	2.4	6.2	0.00	0.22	6.82	13.7	27.0	37.4	38.5
Sri Lanka	0.7	1.5	6.5	16.5	0.01	0.66	1.69	..	23.8	22.4	20.6
<b>Pacific</b>											
Australia	46.7	61.7	98.7	141.3	2.80	34.50	70.40	98.3	97.2	96.6	96.3
Cook Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	5.8	8.7	17.5	29.2	0.01	1.48	8.25	..	39.1	53.7	55.1
Kiribati	1.7	2.6	4.3	..	..	1.80	2.20	..	11.9	22.4	23.3
Marshall Islands	1.1	7.2	8.6	..	..	1.60	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2.5	7.4	9.0	22.3	..	3.70	12.60	..	..	14.0	13.9
Nauru	..	18.6	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	45.0	56.7	87.4	123.6	4.90	39.30	68.30	72.5	86.7	98.0	98.1
Niue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	..	0.88	1.78	..	13.6	7.8	8.1
Samoa	2.6	4.6	6.2	..	..	0.60	3.40	..	96.4	93.3	96.6
Solomon Islands	1.5	1.8	2.1	..	0.00	0.50	0.80	..	1.8	4.1	4.3
Tokelau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	4.6	7.1	10.0	..	0.10	2.40	3.00	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	1.3	5.5	7.0	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	1.8	2.6	3.7	8.1	..	2.10	3.50	..	5.0	5.6	5.6

Sources: (a) UN (United Nations) 2007; (b) World Bank (World Development Indicators online) 2007b.

# Technical Note I

## Measuring Corruption

Just as it is difficult to define corruption across different cultures and political environments, it is also very difficult to measure it. Some of the existing efforts to assess corruption are summarized below:

### Corruption: Some Popular Measures

<i>Indicator/ index</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Survey respondents</i>	<i>Available for years</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Scope</i>
Control of Corruption Index (CCI)	World Bank ( <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi2007/resources.htm">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi2007/resources.htm</a> )	Business leaders, opinion of general public and assessments by country analysts	1996, 1998, 2000, 2002 to 2006	212 countries and territories in 2006	The extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as 'capture' of the state by elites and private interests
Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)	Transparency International ( <a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi</a> )	Business leaders and assessments by country analysts	1995 to 2007	180 countries in 2007	CPI ask questions that relate to the misuse of public power for private benefit, for example bribery of public officials, kickbacks in public procurement, embezzlement of public funds) or questions that probe the strength of anti-corruption policies, thereby encompassing both administrative and political corruption.
ICRG Corruption Risk Scores	The PRS (Political Risk Service) group ( <a href="https://www.prsgroup.com">https://www.prsgroup.com</a> )	Assessments of staff	1984 to 2006	140 countries in 2006	Potential corruption risks to international business operations which includes actual and potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, 'favour-for-favours', secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business.

<i>Indicator/ index</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Survey respondents</i>	<i>Available for years</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Scope</i>
Corruption Index	World Economic Forum ( <a href="http://www.weforum.org">www.weforum.org</a> )	Executive opinion survey (expert opinions of over 11,000 business leaders and entrepreneurs)	Yearly (1996–2007-08)	131 economies in 2007-08	To the extent that corruption affects business (Bribes for import and export permits, bribes for getting connected with public utilities, bribes in connection with annual tax payments)
Corporate Corruption/Ethics Indices	Daniel Kaufmann ( <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pubs/gcr2004.html">http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pubs/gcr2004.html</a> )	Based on the analysis of the 2004 survey of enterprises by the World Economic Forum	2004	104 countries	Corporate Illegal Corruption Index, Corporate legal Corruption Index
Global Integrity Index	Global Integrity ( <a href="http://www.globalintegrity.org/data/downloads.cfm">http://www.globalintegrity.org/data/downloads.cfm</a> )	Based on independent social scientists and investigative journalists in respective countries	2006	41 countries	The index measures the existence and effectiveness of practices that prevent corruption
Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)	Transparency International ( <a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb</a> )	Based on Gallup International's Voice of the People Survey which covers opinion of 59,661 people	2003 to 2006	62 countries in 2006	Measures both perception of corruption and experience of bribery through public opinion survey
Bribe Payers Index (BPI)	Transparency International ( <a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi</a> )	The 2006 BPI based on the responses of 11,232 business executives from companies in 125 countries to two questions about the business practices of foreign firms operating in their country, as part of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey 2006	1999, 2002, 2006	Ranks 30 leading international or regional exporting countries in 2006	Captures the supply side of corruption – the propensity of firms from industrialized countries to bribe when operating abroad
Country Policy Institutional Assessment (CPIA)	The World Bank ( <a href="http://go.worldbank.org/74EDY81YU0">http://go.worldbank.org/74EDY81YU0</a> )	Expert rating	Yearly. The latest CPIA is 2006	International development association (IDA) eligible countries; 77 countries in 2006	Transparency, accountability and corruption in public sector; primarily used to link IDA resource allocation
Country Performance Assessment (CPAs)	Asian Development Bank ( <a href="http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Country-Performance-Assessment-Exercise/IN76-07.pdf">http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Country-Performance-Assessment-Exercise/IN76-07.pdf</a> )	Expert rating, using same framework of the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)	2005 and 2006	ADB's developing member countries with access to Asian Development Fund (25 countries in 2006)	Transparency, accountability and corruption ratings; primarily used to link allocation of resources

Source: Based on Hawken and Munck 2007.

# Technical Note 2

## Mapping Vulnerability to Corruption

The most popular measures of corruption are based, at least in part, on perception but in any country corruption can be a response to structural and objective factors. This report has attempted to select some appropriate indicators.<sup>1</sup>

A list of 21 observable indicators was selected, based on theoretical and empirical justification and data availability. The summary data for the 21 observable indicators based on 17 Asia-Pacific countries are presented below.

What are the links between these indicators and corruption?

*High marginal tax rate.* A high marginal tax rate creates incentives for unscrupulous behaviour, including bribing of tax officials by individuals and business to avoid compliance. Indeed, low tax revenue (to GDP) in many developing countries is partly explained by tax evasion. ‘Government imposes taxes to finance public services. But taxes must first be collected, and high tax rates do not always lead to high tax revenues. Between 1982 and 1999 the average profit tax rate worldwide fell from 46 per cent to 33 per cent, while profit tax collection rose from 2.1 per cent to 2.4 per cent of national income.’<sup>2</sup> A recent public opinion survey by Global Corruption Barometer 2006

### Indicators of Vulnerability to Corruption

	Max	Min	Mean	Std Dev
Highest marginal tax rate, individual rate (%)	47	20	33.7	6.24
Highest marginal tax rate, corporate rate (%)	41	20	30.0	4.28
Trade restrictiveness index [Tariff and NTF manufacturing]	0.22	0.04	0.1	0.06
Start-up procedures to register a business (number)	13	7	9.5	1.84
Procedures to enforce a contract (number)	56	20	34.6	11.68
Procedures to register property (number)	9	2	5.5	2.12
Military expenditure (% of GDP)	4.0	0.6	1.9	0.83
Public investment (% of GDP)	16.2	2.4	7.4	3.81
Ratio of the top 20% to bottom 20%	12.6	4.3	7.6	2.67
Improved water source (% of population with access)	99	39	73.2	19.48
Physicians (per 1,000 people)	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.66
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)	82	38	62.9	12.21
Mining (% of GDP)	19.5	0.4	5.2	6.34
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	97.8	41.1	75.0	20.05
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	396.8	2.2	64.3	91.75
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	765.6	14.6	214.1	220.42
Military personnel expenditure per capita/per capita income	12.1	0.5	4.8	3.25
FDI (% of GDP)	5.8	0.1	1.8	1.64
ODA (% of GDP)	16.2	0.1	5.8	9.01
Share of informal sector (trade + const + other) % of GDP	52.4	22.6	41.4	8.14
Currency in circulation (% of money supply)	25.5	4.9	13.9	5.67

Source: Gampat, Sarangi, Wickramaratne and Senarathne 2007.

found tax institutions to be the third most corrupt public institution in Asia-Pacific countries.<sup>3</sup>

*Trade policy.* The literature suggests that restrictions generate a significant amount of rents and rent-seeking activities (Bhagawati 1982), including evasion of tariffs 'but also efforts at *premium seeking* when agents compete for premium-fetching licenses, revenue seeking when agents try to appropriate a share of the revenue resulting from *import restrictions*, and tariff seeking when agents lobby for the imposition of protectionist tariffs . . . rents accruing from the imposition of trade regulations are both theoretically and quantitatively significant. . . . It follows that the degree of openness to foreign trade should be an important factor in determining the level of rent-seeking activities, or the extent of corruption.'<sup>4</sup> Thus, regulatory trade policies that restrict exports and imports or, more generally, that restrict market access to the rest of the world, affect business and the allocation of resources. Restrictions imposed by the rest of the world often induce exporters to adopt corrupt practices to gain market access in other countries.

*Regulatory and transaction costs.* Multiple procedures (numerous gatekeepers) and high transaction costs can encourage corruption. Regulations create opportunities for rent-seeking, which mean that bureaucrats have to be bribed 'to do what they are supposed to do' (to avoid delays in processing of documents) and also 'to do what they are not supposed to do' (to bypass rules and regulations that have high transaction costs).<sup>5</sup> In terms of starting up a business, World Bank (2006) notes, '[C]umberbersome entry procedures mean more hassle for entrepreneurs and more corruption, particularly in a developing country. . . . Each procedure is a point of contact – an opportunity to extract a bribe.' Similarly, if the registration of property is a complex, time-consuming and difficult task, it is, in effect, an incentive for assets to remain in the informal sector. Such assets cannot be used as collateral; property values are also lower if formal titles do not exist. Similarly, if contracts can easily be enforced this encourages entrepreneurs, since it narrows the space

for corruption. 'Enforcing a simple contract in India takes 56 procedures and almost 4 years. We do not have any lawsuits pending – we simply avoid the courts. By the time the judge decides the case, the defendant's assets have disappeared.'<sup>6</sup>

*Level and nature of public expenditure.* A high share of public investment could also be an indicator of high vulnerability to corruption among public officials: there is considerable evidence of massive corruption in public procurement (contracts), poor quality of materials and work and widespread petty corruption in the public sector.

Because military expenditures are exogenously determined and are out of public scrutiny, this is an area that offers much opportunities for rent-seeking behaviour, including grand corruption stemming from military deals.

*Inequality.* The literature suggests that inequality and corruption are linked: 'High inequality and strong and distinct differences in power define the structural and cultural setting in which corruption takes place – grand corruption as well as corrupt exchanges at the lower ranks of society.'<sup>7</sup> Further, it seems that the link between corruption and inequality is not direct: 'There is a causal spiral from inequality to corruption (and back) and from both inequality and corruption to low levels of trust and from low levels of . . . trust to corruption.'<sup>8</sup> To capture this phenomenon, inequality is proxied by the ratio of the income share of the top 20 per cent to that of the bottom 20 per cent.

*Access to services.* The empirical literature suggests that there is pervasive corruption in basic public services, such education and health: 'Cross-national studies on the relationship between corruption and health and education outcomes find that health and education outcomes are worse in countries with high levels of corruption.'<sup>9</sup> There is a significant relationship between corruption and child mortality. People who do not have access to safe drinking water source are likely to indulge in corrupt transactions to secure this basic necessity. Similarly, scarcity of medical practitioners

and of essential medicines creates fertile grounds for corruption. Corruption in the education sector is widespread and may take many forms, including procurement of basic materials and services, contracting, poor quality of services, absenteeism and 'ghost teachers', bribes for admission and even certificates, etc. Gupta et al. (2000), using univariate regressions, show that corruption is correlated with school enrolment, repeater (failure) rates, dropout rates, continued schooling through grade five and illiteracy. The coefficient for dropout rate is 0.36; for illiteracy and the repeater rate, it is 0.24.

Education is also critical for access to resources and opportunities. Higher access to public institutions increases awareness about public programmes creates pressure among the public officials for improving transparency and accountability and encourages public debates about policies. There is also some evidence that improvement in education increases pressure (voice) from below. A fine example of this is work of a grass root, mass-based initiative organization in India, known as Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS), which was instrumental in the creation of Right to Information Act. MKSS 'walked from village to village asking simple questions: Did the people know the amount of funds that was coming to their village for development? How was the money that came from different sources actually spent? Although these questions were simple, the poor and impoverished of India had never dared to ask.'<sup>10</sup> In short, MKSS armed the poor with knowledge that led to greater access to information, which, hopefully, will have a negative impact on corruption. The other side of the coin is also true: a high rate of illiteracy mean that people will not be able to scrutinize public programmes, and therefore, vulnerability to corruption is high.

*Dependence on natural resources.* Natural resources exploration is an extremely high rent-seeking activity, possibly because a significant share of the revenues accrues direct to the government. Collier (2007), discussing what he calls the natural-resource dependence trap, pointed out that a centralized source of easy and unaccountable cash is detrimental to a

fledgling democracy because it creates patronage machines and lowers the pressure to develop a social contract that comes with effective taxation. The associated increase in rent-seeking opportunities may help to explain the paradox Sachs and Warner (1995) noted: a negative relationship between natural resource abundance and long-run economic growth. Using data for some 70 countries, their estimates imply that an increase of one standard deviation in natural resource intensity (on average, 16 per cent of GNP), leads to a reduction of about 1 per cent per year in economic growth. Leite and Weidmann (1999) obtained results that are consistent with theoretical predictions: capital-intensive natural resource industries tend to induce a higher level of corruption.<sup>11</sup>

*Access to knowledge and information.* The information revolution (internet, telephone and mobile phones) has substantially improved access to information in most Asia-Pacific countries, particularly during the last decade. The diffusion of technology increases public awareness about the government programmes and helps to increase access to public services and reduces irregularities in distribution.

*Relative wages in the public sector.* Much has been said about the link between low public sector wages and corruption. Mauro (1997) noted that 'when civil service pay is low, civil servants may be obliged to use their positions to collect bribes as a way of making ends meet, particularly when the expected cost of being caught is low.' Incentive structures thus become critical in the fight against corruption. One such incentive is efficiency wages according to which firms sometimes pay above-equilibrium wages to boost worker productivity.<sup>12</sup> Van Reickenghem and Weder (1997) uses efficiency wages to argue that, under certain circumstances, higher wages in the public sector can deter corruption by increasing the potential loss resulting from detection. Using data on some 25 countries, this study finds a significant impact of the public-private wage differential on the level of corruption. Rauch and Evans (1999), in a study covering 35 developing countries, present quantitative evidence to demons-

trate that corruption is higher in countries where civil service recruitment and promotion procedures rely less on merit-based considerations.

*Importance of FDI/ODA.* High foreign investments may make a country more vulnerable to corruption, especially ‘grand corruption’ involving businesses and politicians. In fact there is a high correlation between corruption and FDI in countries with high levels of centralized corruption and state capture. Eggar and Winner (2005), studying 73 developed and less developed economies, observed that ‘corruption is a stimulus for FDI, on the grounds that corruption can be beneficial in circumventing regulatory and administrative restrictions.’ In other words, there is ‘a clear positive relationship between corruption and FDI’. Wu (2006), studying cross-border direct investment, used a distance measure of corruption between host and source countries and finds that ‘corruption distance’ deters cross-border investment. Multinational firms with the capacity to engage in bribery do so whether or not there is transparency; those accustomed to operating in transparent environments find it difficult to overcome the administrative complexities in corrupt environments. Others find a negative relationship between corruption and FDI (using the CPI as the measure of corruption) Lambsdorff (2005) argues that grand corruption deters investors for less than petty corruption because the former is more predictable than the latter. It is plausible that ‘tax heavens’ and ‘special economic zones’, which are prevalent in Asia, create adequate space for corruption because they invite investors with a series of concessions. Nevertheless, the jury is still out on link between corruption and FDI. ODA is also prone to corruption, as the literature on the link between ODA and growth suggests. If aid is given to corrupt regimes, then it can – and does – lead to corruption. ‘Too often, aid money is diverted for personal use. But some of it also ends up funding subversive activities – including unjust wars – in sub-Saharan Africa.’<sup>13</sup>

*Informal sector.* The ‘informal sector’, for the purposes of this discussion, encompasses small-scale manufac-

turing, trade and transport services and other services that are not counted by the formal sector. Particularly in less developed countries, and even in developed ones, a relatively large number of firms operate in an informal fringe. While these firms have the capacity to place their products in the markets, they do not pay taxes and go largely unnoticed by the authorities. The very existence of the informal sector suggests that entry into the formal sector is regulated or excessively costly. ‘This immediately suggests that corruption or administrative inefficiency could be on the basis of such phenomenon. Anecdotal as well as documented evidence suggests that corruption, the informal sector and government behaviour play an important role in the determination of welfare and growth in a developing economy, if not an advanced one.’<sup>14</sup> De Soto (1989, 2000) notes that start-up costs and red tape are a major determinant of the size of the informal sector. Bureaucrats, in an effort to maximize private gains, often have an incentive to set costly artificial barriers, which not only push firms underground but also has a negative effect on growth.

*Extent of cash transactions.* Many empirical studies have shown that cash in circulation, especially if it constitutes a high share of money supply, is an indicator of a sizeable black economy, corruption and money laundering. Currency in circulation as a percentage of money supply is thus a reasonable indicator of vulnerability to corruption.

## Notes

1. Gampat, Sarangi, Wickramaratne and Senarathne 2007.
2. World Bank 2006.
3. Tran 2007.
4. Leite and Weidmann 1999.
5. Bardhan 2006.
6. World Bank 2006b.
7. Karstedt n.d.
8. Uslaner 2006.
9. Azfar and Azfar 2007.
10. Kumar 2007.
11. Leite and Weidmann (1999) use the ICRG index as a measure of corruption.
12. Mookherjee and Png 1995; Basu et al. 1992.
13. Okoye 2007.
14. Antunes 2007.