

14 Financial and human resources for education

In 2005, on average the Asia-Pacific region was spending 3.4 per cent of GDP on public education – below the world average of 4.7 per cent.

Through the 2000 Dakar Framework for Action, the international community agreed to increase expenditure on education. Since then, however the Asia-Pacific region has seen no significant improvement. In 2004-2005, across the subregions, public education expenditure as a proportion of GDP ranged from 2.1 to 5.1 per cent. The proportion was lower in the low-income economies and least-developed countries – below 2.5 per cent – compared with 3.9 per cent in high-income economies.

Disturbingly, in some country groups the trend is downwards. In South and South-West Asia, between 1999 and 2005, from 4.1 to 3.5 per cent; in the SAARC countries, over the same period, from 4.1 to 3.1 per cent; and in Central Asia, between 2002 and 2005, from 3.0 to 2.4 per cent.

Among the 38 countries where data was available for at least two years between 1999 and 2006, education expenditure as a percentage of GDP increased in 22 countries but fell in 16. Changes vary from a sharp decline of 4.6 percentage points in Marshall Islands to an increase of 3.8 percentage points in Kiribati. The small Pacific island States, with the exception of the Cook Islands and Solomon Islands, spent more than 4 per cent of their GDP on education. Since 2005, 12 countries in the region have consistently spent more than 4 per cent – Australia, Bhutan, Fiji, Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, New Zealand, Palau, Tonga and Vanuatu. The region's lowest expenditure was in Cook Islands (0.2 per cent, 2001), Myanmar (1.3 per cent, 2001), Cambodia (1.7 per cent, 2004) and Pakistan (2.6 per cent, 2006).

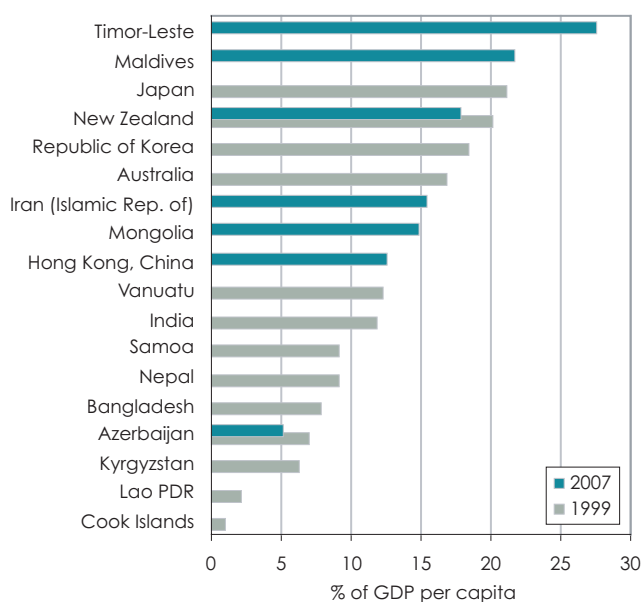
Another indicator of national commitment is the proportion of government expenditure devoted to education. Between 2005 and 2006, among the economies where data were available, only three –

Hong Kong, China; the Islamic Republic of Iran and Thailand – allocated more than 20 per cent. Among the countries where data was available for two time-periods (1999-2001) and (2005 onwards), the highest increases – more than 5 percentage points – were in Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Tajikistan.

Public investment at various education levels can also be assessed on the basis of spending per pupil as a percentage of per capita GDP. Over the period 2005-2006, from the 16 countries for which data were available, in the region, these proportions ranged from 5.2 per cent (Azerbaijan, 2006) to 27.6 per cent (Timor-Leste, 2007). The figure was also below 10 per cent in Bangladesh, India, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and Tajikistan. At the secondary level, the share was generally more than

Figure 14.1

Public expenditure per pupil in the primary level as a proportion of GDP per capita, Asia and the Pacific, 1999-2007¹



¹ For Azerbaijan, Maldives, and New Zealand: data is for the year 2006.

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10 per cent, except in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Philippines. At the tertiary level, there were even wider variations from 59.7 per cent (Hong Kong, China) to less than 6 per cent (Kazakhstan) of GDP per capita. However, this indicator is highly dependent on the country's GDP per capita, as well as on the extent to which people pay for private education.

The largest share of education expenditure goes on teachers' salaries. But the quality of education also depends on teachers' numbers, distribution, skills and competencies. One of the commonest indicators of the quality of education is the pupil-teacher ratio. In 2006, at the primary level there were on average 29 students per teacher. By subregion this ranged from a low of 18 in North and Central Asia to a high of 58 to 1 in SAARC. Generally this ratio has been coming down. Over the period 2000 to 2006, the biggest reductions – by three pupils fewer per teacher – were in ASEAN countries, to 23, and in high-income economies, to 20. The only subregion where the ratio went up was South and South-West Asia – from 39 to 58.

At the country level, the disparities are even more pronounced – ranging in 2006 from 13 in Azerbaijan and Brunei Darussalam to 50 in Cambodia. Within subregions some of the greatest contrasts were North and Central Asia, from 13 in Azerbaijan to 24 in Kyrgyzstan, and in South and South-West Asia, from 16 in Maldives to 39 in Pakistan. The biggest change was witnessed in Viet Nam with the pupil-teacher ratio decreasing from 30 in 2000 to 21 in 2006.

Pupil-teacher ratios are consistently higher at the secondary level. Across the region the average ratio is 20, ranging in 2006 from 10 in North and Central Asia to 29 in South and South-West Asia. The lowest secondary ratios were 8 in Azerbaijan and Armenia while the highest were in the Philippines (37), Nauru (34) and Myanmar (34).

Generally a smaller pupil-teacher ratio should improve both the quantity and quality of education. However, the capacity of teachers will also depend on their skills and competencies, their number of years of experience, and their opportunities for in-service training, and, at the secondary level especially, on the extent of specialization.

Pupils-to-teacher ratio in primary and in secondary education

Average number of pupils (students) per teacher in primary/secondary education in a given school year, based on headcounts for both pupils and teachers. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by UNESCO Institute for Statistics. **Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (online database, accessed on 27 November 2008).

Public expenditure on education (% of GDP; % of total government expenditure)

Current and capital expenditures on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities (household contributions are excluded), expressed as a percentage of the GDP and as a percentage of total government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). **Aggregates:** For

public expenditure on education (% of GDP): Averages are calculated using GDP in current United States dollars as weight. Any missing data values in a series have been imputed. For averages shares of total government expenditure (% of total government expenditure): None. **Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (online database, accessed on 2 December 2008 for % of GDP and on 27 November 2008 for % of total government expenditure).

Public expenditure per pupil in primary, secondary and tertiary education (% of GDP per capita)

Total public expenditure per pupil at each level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita. **Aggregates:** None. **Source:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Data Centre (online database, accessed on 27 November 2008).

14.1 Pupil-teacher ratio

	Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education							Pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia	20.1	19.8	19.9	21.2	21.1	18.9	18.5	17.0	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.1
China		19.4	19.6	21.1			18.3	17.1	18.9	18.9	18.6			17.5
DPR Korea														
Hong Kong, China	21.3	21.1	20.2	19.8	18.8	18.3	17.8							17.5
Japan	20.7	20.4	20.0	19.6	19.2	18.9	18.7	14.0	13.8	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.4
Macao, China	30.0	28.3	27.5	26.0	24.4	23.2	21.5	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.8	23.2	22.4	21.5
Mongolia	32.6	32.3	31.8	30.8	32.9	34.2	33.0	19.9	21.7	21.9	21.5	22.7	22.4	20.3
Republic of Korea	32.1	32.0	31.3	30.1	29.0	27.9	26.6	21.0	19.9	18.2	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.0
South-East Asia	25.9	25.4	24.5	23.8	23.4	23.3	22.9	21.0	19.9	19.5	19.9	19.8	18.0	17.5
Brunei Darussalam	13.7	13.6	12.7	12.2	10.9	10.1	12.5	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.6	10.2	10.1	10.8
Cambodia	50.1	52.9	56.3	56.2	55.1	53.2	50.4	18.5	19.6	21.6	23.6	25.1		28.2
Indonesia	22.4	22.2	20.9	20.3	20.1	20.4	20.3	15.8	14.3	13.6	14.2	14.2	11.8	11.8
Lao PDR	30.1	29.9	29.9	30.6	31.4	31.5	31.0	21.3	22.7	24.1	25.7	26.6	24.8	24.7
Malaysia	19.6	19.7	18.9	17.5	17.5	16.9		18.4	17.9	17.7	17.7	17.4	17.0	
Myanmar	32.8	32.3	32.6	32.8	32.0	30.9	29.9	31.9	30.8	31.2	32.6	33.0	33.1	33.8
Philippines		35.2	35.4	34.9	34.5	35.1	34.6		36.4	38.3	37.1	37.5	37.9	37.3
Singapore	25.6	25.1	24.4	24.9	24.3	23.5	22.6					19.0	18.5	18.4
Thailand	20.8	19.1	19.1	19.1			18.3		24.0	24.0	24.0			21.7
Timor-Leste		50.8	50.8	46.8	50.7	34.2			28.4	28.4		27.6	23.7	
Viet Nam	29.5	28.0	26.3	24.7	23.0	21.6	20.7	28.0	26.9	26.3	25.6	24.5	23.9	22.7
South and South-West Asia	38.8	38.8	39.1	39.4	38.4	47.6	51.4	32.3	32.3	31.3	31.1	29.9	29.1	29.4
Afghanistan														
Bangladesh	57.1	55.1	55.7	53.5	50.9			38.4	37.5	34.4	31.1	27.4		
Bhutan	41.1	39.5	37.9			31.1	29.2	32.5	32.4				28.1	22.8
India	40.0	40.1	40.7	41.3	40.2			33.6	33.4	32.3	32.3	32.7		
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	26.1	25.3	24.4	23.6	20.0	19.2	19.4	29.6	29.4	28.9	28.4			
Maldives	22.7	22.5	20.0	18.2	22.7	20.1	16.4	15.3	13.1	15.0	13.7			
Nepal	42.6	37.0	39.9	35.7	35.8	39.7	39.7	30.2	33.1	29.0	34.7			
Pakistan	33.0	34.7	35.0	34.8	37.5	38.3	39.0					41.9		
Sri Lanka		26.3	24.8	23.4	22.5	21.9	23.5			19.6	19.7	19.5		
Turkey														
North and Central Asia	19.0	18.6	18.5	18.2	17.9	17.7	17.7	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1
Armenia		20.3	20.3	18.8	21.8	21.2	21.2			6.9	6.9	7.8	8.7	8.3
Azerbaijan	18.7	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.3	13.4	12.5	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.1
Georgia	16.8	15.6	13.9	14.5	14.5			7.5	7.6	9.4	9.2	9.1		
Kazakhstan	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.5	17.9	17.3	16.8	11.3	11.5	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.9
Kyrgyzstan	24.1	24.4	24.0	24.5	24.2	24.5	23.8	13.3	13.7	13.4	14.0	13.7	13.4	13.5
Russian Federation	17.6	17.0	17.0	16.6		16.7	17.1				10.8	10.3	9.5	9.0
Tajikistan	21.8	21.8	21.8	22.4	21.5	21.3	22.2	16.4	16.9	17.9	17.3	15.7	16.4	16.5
Turkmenistan														
Uzbekistan	21.4	21.7	21.3	21.1	20.1	19.9	19.4	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.0
Pacific	20.3	20.2	19.3	18.9	18.5	18.6	18.7	14.4	13.9	14.2	14.0	13.7	14.0	14.0
Australia														
American Samoa														
Cook Islands	17.8	17.8	17.7	15.7		16.1		13.9	14.7	15.3	15.0		15.6	
Fiji	28.1	28.0	27.8	28.2	28.2	28.2		20.2	19.1	18.6	24.6	22.4		
French Polynesia														
Guam														
Kiribati	31.7	23.6	22.4	26.5	24.7	24.7		17.6	23.6	18.4	19.9	18.6	17.0	
Marshall Islands			16.9	16.9						16.7	16.7			
Micronesia (F.S.)														
Nauru	21.5	25.3	18.6	21.8	26.4	27.9	26.8	17.4	18.7	22.9	19.0	13.4	15.4	34.0
New Caledonia														
New Zealand	18.4	17.5	17.8	17.8	16.4	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.0		14.2	13.2	14.7	14.7
Niue	14.7	18.0	14.8		11.5	11.9		11.8	11.5			8.4	8.2	
Northern Mariana Is.														
Palau	15.7					12.5		15.1						
Papua New Guinea	35.4	36.2	37.7	36.2	35.5	34.6	35.8							
Samoa	24.0	25.0	26.9	25.0	25.0			21.2	20.9		20.8	20.8		
Solomon Islands								10.1						
Tonga	22.1	20.7	22.1	21.7	20.3	21.3	22.3	14.6	13.8	14.4				
Tuvalu	19.7	18.3	16.7	17.9	19.2									
Vanuatu	22.5	23.7	23.2	21.7	20.0			24.7	15.1	13.9				
Asia and the Pacific	26.6	26.3	26.4	27.5	27.4	28.2	28.7	20.6	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.2	19.8
LLDC	27.2	26.3	28.9	29.9	29.9	31.3	31.5	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.6	13.4
LDC	47.4	45.7	47.4	46.6	45.3	46.9	46.3	34.3	32.8	30.3	29.0	26.7	25.1	25.8
ASEAN	25.9	25.4	24.4	23.8	23.4	23.3	22.9	20.9	19.9	19.5	19.9	19.8	17.9	17.5
ECO	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.5	28.6	28.8	19.8	20.2	20.6	20.5	18.9	18.0	18.2
SAARC	40.8	40.8	41.5	41.8	41.1	53.2	58.4	34.2	33.8	32.7	32.4	32.2	31.4	31.6
Central Asia	20.6	20.4	20.0	19.8	19.1	18.7	18.3	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.6
Pacific island dev. econ.	30.0	29.9	30.5	29.6	28.3	30.1	30.7	19.6	20.1	20.1	20.9	20.3	20.2	20.3
Low-income	36.3	36.0	36.5	36.0	35.9	36.4	36.3	25.9	25.5	25.4	24.9	24.1	23.1	23.1
Middle-income	25.3	25.1	25.1	26.4	26.3	27.2	27.7	20.0	20.8	20.7	20.6	20.4	19.9	19.5
High-income	22.5	22.3	21.7	21.2	20.6	20.2	19.9	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.3	14.1	14.0	13.9
Other world regions														
Africa	35.7	37.0	37.0	37.9	37.8	38.4	38.5	19.9	20.0	20.4	20.6	21.3	21.7	21.9
Europe	15.6	15.1	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.3	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.3
Latin America & Carib.	25.7	24.6	24.8	23.9	23.4	23.1	22.7	19.4	18.9	18.8	17.6	16.8	16.5	16.4
North America	15.6	15.2	15.6	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.4	15.2	14.9	15.4	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.2
Other countries/areas	19.7	19.7	20.0	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	16.1	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.3
World	25.5	25.3	25.4	25.9	25.9	26.3	26.6	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.0	17.8

14. Financial and human resources for education

14.2 Financial resources for education

	Public expenditure on education							Public expenditure on education								
	% of GDP							% of total government expenditure								
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2									
China	1.9								13.0							
DPR Korea																
Hong Kong, China			3.9	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9			22.9	21.9	23.3	23.3	23.0	23.9
Japan	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5		9.3	10.5	10.5	10.6	9.7	9.8	9.5	
Macao, China	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	13.5	13.9	16.0	16.3	15.2	14.0	14.1	14.9
Mongolia	6.0	5.8	6.9	7.9	6.4	4.7										
Republic of Korea	3.8		4.3	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.4		13.1		14.7	15.5	15.0	16.5	15.3	
South-East Asia			4.2			3.7										
Brunei Darussalam	4.9	3.7							9.3	9.1						
Cambodia	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7			8.7	14.6						
Indonesia			2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.6			11.5	14.3	16.0	14.2	14.9	17.2
Lao PDR	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0		7.4	8.8	10.6	11.0	10.8	11.7	14.0
Malaysia	5.7	6.2	7.9	8.1	8.0	5.9			25.2	26.7	20.0	20.3	28.0	25.2		
Myanmar	0.6	0.6	1.3						8.1	8.7	18.1					
Philippines		3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.5		13.9	14.0	17.8	17.2	16.4	15.2		
Singapore			3.7													
Thailand	5.0	5.4	5.0			4.2	4.2	4.3	28.1	31.0	28.3			26.8	25.0	25.0
Timor-Leste																
Viet Nam																
South and South-West Asia	4.1	3.9			3.6	3.6	3.5									
Afghanistan																
Bangladesh	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2		2.5	15.3	15.0	15.7	15.8	15.5	14.8		14.2
Bhutan		5.4	5.6				7.0			13.8	12.9					17.2
India	4.5	4.4			3.7	3.4	3.2		12.7	12.7			10.7			
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.1	18.7	18.3	20.4	21.7	17.7	17.9	22.8	18.6
Maldives				8.1	8.1	7.4	7.8	7.9								15.0
Nepal	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.1				12.5	13.2	13.0	13.9	14.9			
Pakistan	2.6	1.8		1.9	1.9	2.3	2.6							6.4	10.9	12.2
Sri Lanka																
Turkey	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0										
North and Central Asia		3.0	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.6									
Armenia	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.7		12.8	11.9	11.0	11.1	14.2	14.6	15.0
Azerbaijan	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.0	24.4	23.8	23.1	20.7	19.2		19.6	17.4
Georgia	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	3.0	10.3	11.7	11.5	11.8	11.6	13.1	8.8	9.3
Kazakhstan	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.3		14.4	12.1						
Kyrgyzstan	3.4	2.9	3.1	4.4	4.4		4.9	5.6			18.6					
Russian Federation		2.9	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8			10.6	11.5	10.7	12.3	12.9		
Tajikistan	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.4	11.8			17.8	16.3	16.9	18.0	19.0
Turkmenistan																
Uzbekistan																
Pacific	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1									
Australia	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8			13.3						
American Samoa																
Cook Islands	0.3	0.2	0.2						13.1							
Fiji	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.2			18.3	22.8	19.4	20.0				
French Polynesia																
Guam																
Kiribati	14.0	15.3	16.8	17.8												
Marshall Islands	16.5	14.5	8.8	8.7	12.1	11.8							15.8			
Micronesia (F.S.)	7.3	7.3														
Nauru																
New Caledonia																
New Zealand	6.9		6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.2			16.1	16.2	20.9		15.5	
Niue												10.1				
Northern Mariana Is.																
Palau		9.8	9.7	10.3												
Papua New Guinea																
Samoa	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.3					13.3	13.3	14.6	13.7				
Solomon Islands	3.3															
Tonga	6.8	6.3	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.0				16.5	13.9	13.1	13.5			
Tuvalu																
Vanuatu	6.6	7.8	9.8	9.3	9.5				17.4	16.9	26.7					
Asia and the Pacific	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4									
LLDC			3.3													
LDC	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3										
ASEAN			4.2			3.7										
ECO	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8										
SAARC	4.1	3.9			3.4	3.1	3.1									
Central Asia				3.0	3.0	2.6	2.4									
Pacific island dev. econ.																
Low-income	2.4	2.0			2.1	2.1										
Middle-income	3.1															
High-income	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9									
Other world regions																
Africa																
Europe	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2									
Latin America & Carib.	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5		4.5	4.6									
North America	5.1		5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3									
Other countries/areas		4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.7										
World	4.6		4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.7									

14.3 Public expenditure on education

	per pupil, primary education				per pupil, secondary education				per student, tertiary education			
	% of GDP per capita				% of GDP per capita				% of GDP per capita			
	Earliest	2000	2005	Latest	Earliest	2000	2005	Latest	Earliest	2000	2005	Latest
East and North-East Asia												
China					11.5 (99)				90.1 (99)			
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China		12.4 (01)	14.7	12.5 (07)		17.7 (01)	19.6	16.5 (07)		65.0 (03)	59.7	47.3 (07)
Japan	21.1 (99)	21.6	22.2		20.9 (99)	21.2	22.4		15.1 (99)	17.7	19.2	
Macao, China		8.8	8.0 (03)			11.9			64.1 (99)	64.0	22.2	19.2 (06)
Mongolia		31.8 (02)		14.9 (07)		18.2 (02)		14.8 (07)		33.2 (02)		2.2 (07)
Republic of Korea	18.4 (99)		18.8		15.7 (99)		23.4		8.4 (99)		9.3	
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		5.9	5.6 (04)			6.4 (01)				43.7 (01)		8.5 (07)
Indonesia												
Lao PDR	2.2 (99)	3.9	9.1		4.3 (99)	5.5	4.7		66.5 (99)	68.3	25.2	
Malaysia		13.0	14.0 (04)			22.6	20.3 (04)			84.3	68.3 (04)	
Myanmar			2.5 (03)			6.8 (01)	2.7 (03)			27.5 (01)		
Philippines		12.6	8.6			10.8	9.1			15.1	11.5	
Singapore		11.4 (01)										
Thailand		17.3	13.8 (04)		15.5 (01)		15.2 (04)			35.1	24.5	28.0 (06)
Timor-Leste				27.6 (07)								
Viet Nam												
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	7.9 (99)	8.6	8.3		13.4 (99)	11.9	16.0		50.1 (99)	45.4	54.0	46.2 (06)
Bhutan		9.8				70.1						
India	11.9 (99)	14.5	8.9		24.7 (99)	24.4	16.7			90.8	57.8	
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	9.1 (01)		9.9	15.4 (07)	9.9 (01)		11.2	22.3 (07)	34.8 (01)		23.2	27.7 (07)
Maldives	18.9 (03)		21.5	21.8 (06)				28.9 (06)				
Nepal	9.1 (99)	10.3	11.4 (03)		13.1 (99)	11.6	9.6 (03)			141.6	65.4 (03)	
Pakistan												
Sri Lanka												
Turkey		11.2	14.1 (04)		14.3 (01)		17.8 (04)		45.5 (00)	45.5	40.7 (04)	
North and Central Asia												
Armenia												
Azerbaijan	6.9 (99)	7.6	6.0	5.2 (06)	17.0 (99)	18.2	9.6	8.0 (06)	19.1 (99)	15.9	9.8	11.2 (07)
Georgia												
Kazakhstan		12.0 (02)	9.8			9.9 (02)	7.7			11.4 (02)	5.6	
Kyrgyzstan	6.2 (99)	5.3	7.6 (02)		11.9 (99)	9.9	14.3 (02)		27.7 (99)	16.7	21.8	22.3 (06)
Russian Federation										12.1 (03)	12.6	
Tajikistan		7.3 (02)	8.8			8.9 (02)	11.4			24.8 (02)	14.3	11.8 (07)
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific												
Australia	16.9 (99)	17.0	17.3		15.4 (99)	14.7	15.4		27.2 (99)	26.8	23.1	
American Samoa												
Cook Islands	1.0 (99)	0.9			1.2 (99)	1.0						
Fiji			17.5 (04)				16.2 (04)				63.0 (04)	
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati	37.1 (99)	37.3										
Marshall Islands	71.7 (99)	25.7 (02)			28.0 (99)	30.4 (02)				80.7 (02)		
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
New Zealand	20.1 (99)	20.2	19.5	17.8 (06)	24.3 (99)	23.0	22.6	20.6 (06)	41.6 (99)		25.4	26.4 (06)
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau		44.8 (01)				9.5 (01)				81.5 (01)		
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa	9.2 (99)	8.2	12.1 (02)		10.1 (99)	9.6	10.5 (01)		213.0 (99)	137.5		
Solomon Islands												
Tonga		13.8 (02)	12.2 (04)			9.8 (02)	9.4 (04)				159.6 (04)	
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu	12.3 (99)	15.1			78.4 (99)	70.0			128.9 (99)	166.4		
Asia and the Pacific												
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island dev. econ.												
Low-income												
Middle-income												
High-income												
Other world regions												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America & Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
World												