

Inclusive growth in Asia and the Pacific

Findings of the ESCAP Survey 2015

**OECD/ESCAP/ADB REGIONAL CONSULTATION
Inclusive Growth in Southeast Asia**

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Has growth been inclusive?

- *Inclusiveness* is typically measured using income-related indicators.

Country	Growth of absolute poverty (1990-2013)	Growth real pc income (1990-2013)	Change in Gini (1990-2013)
Azerbaijan	-97.4%	95%	-1.3
Bangladesh	-38.4%	132%	4.5
Cambodia	-58.2%	193%	-2.3
China	-80.4%	642%	9.6
India	-33.8%	189%	3.1
Indonesia	-70.1%	115%	9.0
Kazakhstan	-97.4%	77%	-3.6
Malaysia	-100.0%	122%	-1.4
Pakistan	-67.5%	54%	-3.2
Philippines	-40.0%	58%	-0.8
Russian Federation	-100.0%	22%	-8.3
Sri Lanka	-72.6%	182%	3.9
Thailand	-96.7%	119%	-5.9
Turkey	-36.2%	74%	-1.5

Realizing inclusive growth

- *Inclusiveness* is a multidimensional concept.
- It should capture social and environment dimensions of development (Rio+20).
- Inclusiveness is broadly defined in terms of:
 - (a) increasing the average standard of living of the population;
 - (b) reducing income inequality;
 - (c) reducing levels of extreme poverty; and
 - (d) expanding and broadening equality in opportunities (social and environment related).

Methodology

- Create composite indices for *economic, social* and *environmental* inclusiveness.
 - Select relevant indicators per index (5), using only outcome indicators.
 - Compute average for relevant time period (1990s and 2000-2012) and linearly re-scale in interval [0,1], with one indicating best score in Asia-Pacific region.
 - Compute arithmetic averages of indicators per index, assigning equal weights.

Economic inclusiveness

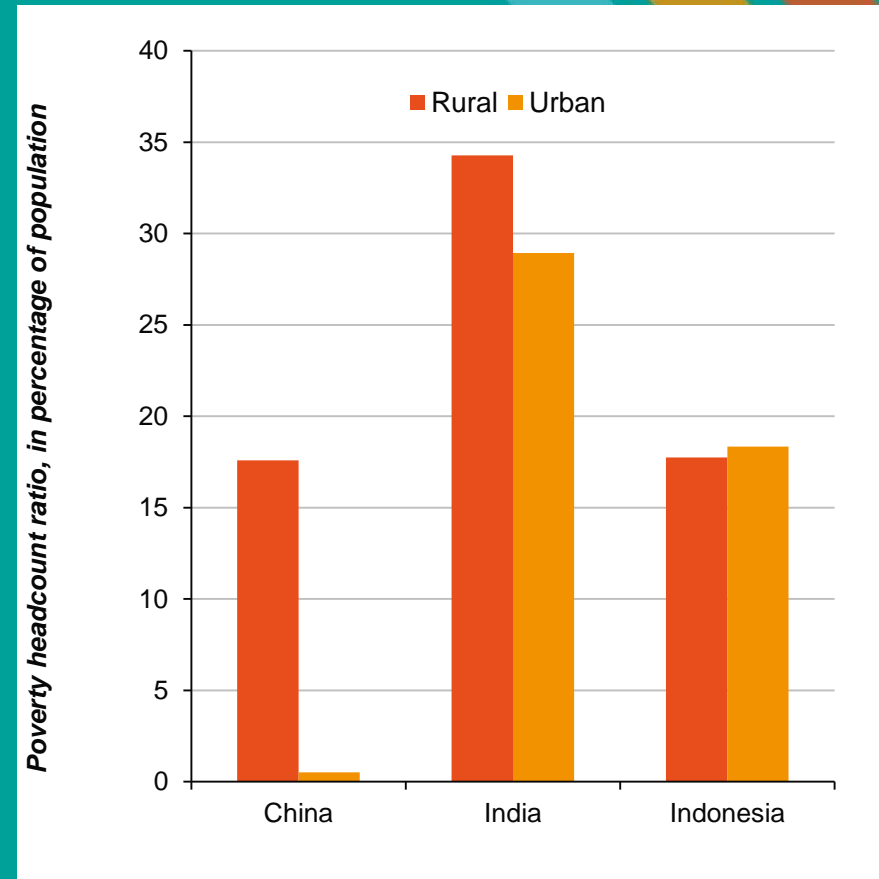
Measured by:

1. Rate of poverty at \$1.25 per day in 2005 PPP
2. Income inequality: Gini coefficient
3. Ratio of incomes of the highest quintile to the incomes of the lowest quintile;
4. Unemployment rate; and
5. Ratio of the female-to-male labour-force participation rate.

Significant differences in poverty rates between urban and rural sectors.

Income inequality has increased in many countries.

Lack of productive employment
employment



Economic inclusiveness

Country	Score		Rank	
	1990-1999	2000-2012	1990-1999	2000-2012
Armenia	0.60	0.68	21	18
Azerbaijan	0.73	0.83	8	2
Bangladesh	0.69	0.70	15	15
Cambodia	0.76	0.79	4	6
China	0.74	0.75	6	10
Georgia	0.73	0.70	9	16
India	0.67	0.68	17	17
Indonesia	0.70	0.72	12	13
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.61	0.65	20	22
Kazakhstan	0.79	0.83	2	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.78	0.80	3	4
Malaysia	0.69	0.74	14	12
Maldives	0.49	0.76	22	8
Nepal	0.71	0.75	10	11
Pakistan	0.61	0.67	19	21
Philippines	0.66	0.68	18	19
Russian Federation	0.74	0.79	5	7
Sri Lanka	0.70	0.71	13	14
Tajikistan	0.71	0.75	11	9
Thailand	0.79	0.81	1	3
Turkey	0.69	0.67	16	20
Viet Nam	0.74	0.80	7	5

Economic and
Social Survey
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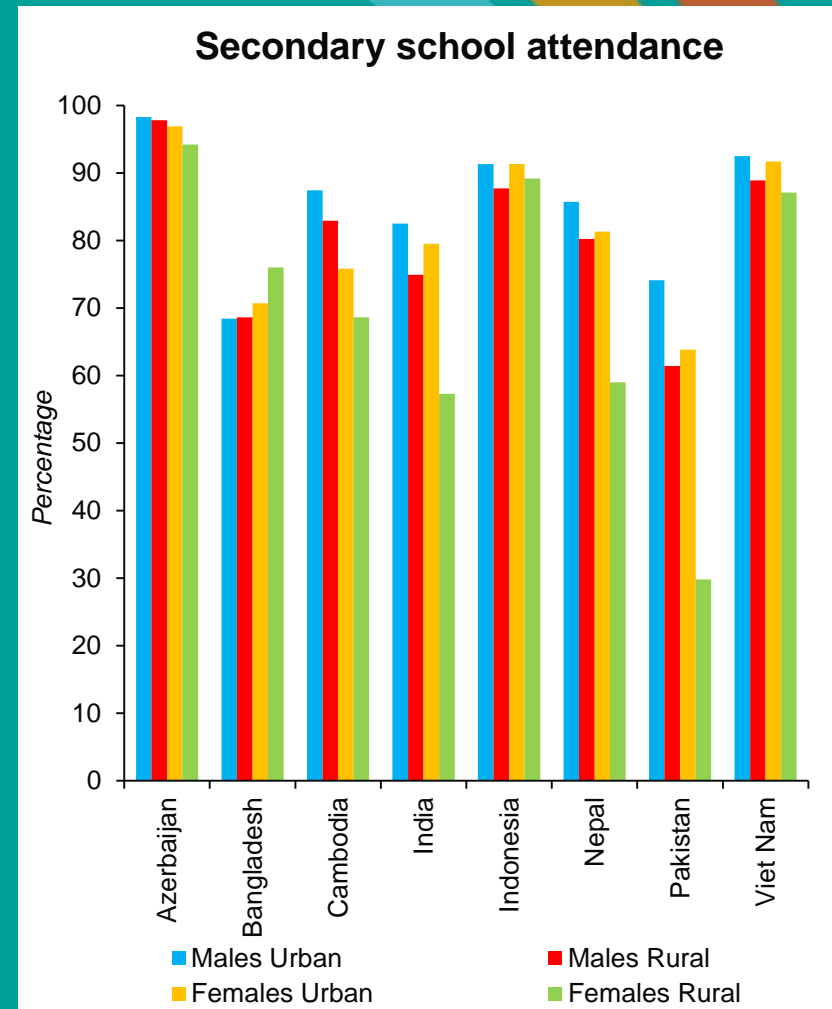
Social inclusiveness

Measured by:

1. Gender parity at the secondary school level;
2. Gross secondary school enrolment;
3. Average years of schooling;
4. Percentage of live births attended by skilled health staff; and
5. Mortality rate of children under age 5

Significant progress has been made.

Yet, large disparities in education and health remain within countries.



Social inclusiveness

Country	Score		Rank	
	1990-1999	2000-2012	1990-1999	2000-2012
Bangladesh	0.35	0.50	20	20
Brunei Darussalam	0.83	0.89	4	5
Cambodia	0.34	0.49	21	21
China	0.65	0.81	13	9
Fiji	0.81	0.86	6	6
India	0.40	0.54	18	18
Indonesia	0.51	0.73	16	15
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.66	0.81	12	11
Kazakhstan	0.83	0.90	3	4
Malaysia	0.76	0.84	7	7
Maldives	0.64	0.72	14	16
Mongolia	0.67	0.81	11	8
Myanmar	0.46	0.58	17	17
Nepal	0.29	0.47	22	22
Pakistan	0.25	0.42	23	23

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4263

