



BOOK EE12

EDUCATION, FREEDOM, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE, 2001-2023: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STUDIES OF AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA AND ASIA

Maria-Carmen GUISAN

Chapter 6. Development Studies of Asia and Oceania, 2001-2023.

Maria-Carmen Guisan

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**ASSOCIATION HISPALINK-GALICIA (AHG)
EURO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES (EAAEDS)
2024**

CHAPTER 6
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF ASIA AND OCEANIA, 2001-2023
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6.1. Studies of 2004-2020: Investment and Development

Studies of the period 2004-2012

Guisan(2004), in AEID 4.3, presents a study on Human Capital, Trade and Development in India, China, Japan and other Asian countries for 1960-2002, including the estimation of econometric models and causality tests.

Guisan and Exposito (2004) published an article in the IUP Journal of Applied Economics, in India,

Guisan and Exposito (2005), in journal IJAEQS 2-3, present an study of Industry and Foreign Trade in India and China, in comparison with the OECD, for 1960-2002.

Guisan and Exposito (2006, in RSES 6-2, analyzed production by sector in China, India and OECD countries for 1985-2004

Guisan, Cancelo and Exposito (2007) published a study of economic development of China, India and neighbor countries for 1990-2005.

Guisan and Exposito (2009) estimate and econometric model of economic development of Philippines for 1950-2007.

Guisan and Exposito (2010), in RSES 10-1, analyze Health Expenditure, Education, Government Effectiveness and Quality of Life in Asia.

Guisan and Exposito (2012), in AEID 12-1, present a study of Investment, Poverty and Development in Asia-Pacific for 2000-2010.

Studies of the period 2014-2020

Study by Guisan, Aguayo and Exposito (2014): Investment and Savings

In the study by Guisan, Aguayo and Exposito (2014), in RSES, there is a comparison of Investment per capita (IH) and Savings per capita (SH) in Asian countries for the period 2000-2010.

Table 6.1 shows the real values of those variables in a group of 21 Asian countries. Table 6.2 shows data of several Pacific countries: including Oceania (Australia, New Zealand) and several Eastern Asian countries.

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<https://www.usc.gal/economet/guisan2.htm>

Table 6.1. IH and SH in 21 Asian countries (\$ at 2005 prices and parities)

Country	IH00	SH00	IH10	SH10
Bangladesh	207	243	363	572
China	932	986	3257	3608
Hong-Kong China	8042	9531	8580	12514
India	412	430	1068	1036
Iran, IR	2530	2990	NA	NA
Israel	4828	3908	4052	4757
Jordan	799	835	791	471
Kuwait	3696	16802	NA	NA
Lao PDR	407	247	596	448
Lebanon	1666	NA	4125	1511
Malaysia	2773	3698	2830	4349
Mongolia	588	467	1477	982
Myanmar	70	NA	396	671
Nepal	217	199	373	368
Pakistan	328	386	370	525
Saudi Arabia	3746	5718	4483	5327
Sri Lanka	859	675	1266	1128
Syria	633	820	892	797
Thailand	1318	1719	1990	2370
Vietnam	479	495	1118	916
Yemen R	392	702	276	216
Average 1	1663	2676	2016	2240
Average of Asia-Pacific	1093	2625	2115	2315

Source: Elaborated by Guisan, Aguayo and Exposito(2014) from World Bank statistics..

Table 6.2. IH and SH in 8 Pacific countries (\$ at 2005 prices and parities)

Country	IH00	SH00	IH10	SH10
Australia	6942	5785	9638	8361
Indonesia	597	679	1260	1240
Japan	7153	8012	6183	7263
Korea R	5422	5771	7879	8554
New Zealand	4835	3736	4912	4437
Papua-NG	432	628	395	450
Philippines	554	976	731	968
Singapore	12310	17533	12386	23848
Average 2	3704	5299	4428	4468
Average of Asia-Pacific	1093	2625	2115	2315

Source: Elaborated by Guisan, Aguayo and Exposito(2014) from World Bank statistics.
 Note: Data of SH10 in New Zealand, updated 2023.

Average investment per capita of Asia-Pacific in year 2010 is very close to World average, although there are important differences between countries.

The most outstanding countries and territories, with the highest values in tables 6.1 and 6.2, are Singapore, with 12386 in year 2010 followed by Australia with 9638, Hong-Kong China with 8580, Korea R. with 7879, Japan with 6183.

There is a second group of countries, with values of IH10 between 3000 and 6000: China, Israel, Lebanon, New Zealand and Saudi Arabia, and a third group of countries with values close to World average.

There is a fourth group with very low values of IH10, below 1000: Bangladesh, Jordan, Lao PDR, Myanmar 396, Nepal 373, Pakistan, Papua-New Guinea, Philippines, Syria and Yemen.

Guisan, Aguayo and Exposito(2014) estimated an econometric model of 30 countries of Asia-Pacific relating QMH (real value-added of Manufacturing per inhabitant) with its lagged value and real value of IH (investment per inhabitant)

Study by Guisan(2017), on Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing

Guisan(2017), in RGE, analyzes the impact of QMH (real Value-Added of Manufacturing per capita) on QNMH (real value-Added of Non-Manufacturing per capita). Data are expressed in Dollars per inhabitant at 2005 prices and Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs).

Table 6.3 shows the evolution for the period 2000-2015 in 30 countries or territories of Asia and Oceania.

We may distinguish the following groups of countries in year 2015_

Group 1, with QMH >5000: Japan, Korea R, Singapore.

Group 2, with QMH between 3000 and 4000: Israel, Malaysia.

Group 3, with QMH between 2000 and 3000: Australia, China, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Thailand.

Group 4, with QMH between 1000 and 2000: Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon.

Group 5, with QMH between 500 and 1000: China Hong-Kong, India, Jordan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam.

Group 5, with QMH<500: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Yemen. Also Syrian in 2010.

Table 6.3. QMH and QNMH for the period 2000-2015 (\$ at 2005 PPPs)

	QMH 00	QMH 10	QMH 15	QNMH 00	QNMH 10	QNMH 15
Australia	3760	2753	2290	25166	31658	34209
Bangladesh	135	268	358	766	1220	1551
Cambodia	172	315	448	837	1653	2119
China	852	2181	2806	1812	4635	6869
China-Hong Kong	1489	834	609	28296	40879	45731
India	258	430	533	1460	2643	3490
Indonesia	760	931	1089	1954	2949	3675
Iran, Islamic	997	1368	1330	6670	9158	8338
Israel	4154	4702	3706	18837	21321	24805
Japan	6009	5503	5728	22604	25070	26633
Jordan	581	980	847	3051	4177	3776
Korea, Rep.	5072	8378	9139	12417	18648	21290
Kuwait	1008	1498	1539	32595	48436	44354
Lao PDR	87	183	304	1365	2105	2821
Lebanon	1083	1136	1016	7245	11485	9138
Malaysia	3184	3171	3651	7087	10043	11990
Mongolia	162	253	411	1867	3367	4944
Myanmar	41	122	173	541	1627	2195
Nepal	81	75	84	824	1000	1162
New Zealand	3736	2958	2961	18239	21691	23956
Pakistan	290	338	364	1641	2073	2278
Papua NG	157	177	51	1806	2040	2523
Philippines	633	748	858	2004	2813	3517
Saudi Arabia	1972	2037	2620	17744	18337	20093
Singapore	10445	10393	10628	26859	41573	47760
Sri Lanka	522	820	933	2546	3735	4970
Syrian Arab R	261	332	NA	3464	4409	NA
Thailand	1948	2609	2621	3781	5064	6007
Vietnam	271	489	635	1326	2386	2999
Yemen R	124	143	91	1940	2237	1307

Source: Elaborated by Guisan(2017) from World Bank statistics. Note: Data of QMH15 and QNMH15 updated, from World Bank, in year 2023 for: China, Israel, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

De econometric models estimated in that study show the positive impact of QMH on QNMH. Countries with low levels of QMH only get high values of QNMH in special circumstances (oil production, harbour activities, tourism and other ones).

6.2. Development of India and China, 1950-2020

Guisan(2021), in AEID 21-1, present several comparisons of economic development, life expectancy, employment and productivity among India, China and OECD countries.

Table 6.4 shows a comparison of production by sector, in year 2017.

Table 6.4. Real Value-Added, per capita and by sector and Population,2017 (Value-Adde per capita \$ at 2011 prices and PPPs, Population in millions)

Country	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total	Population
India	1018	1727	3772	6516	1340
China	1154	6184	7916	15254	1390
Japan	463	11339	27105	38907	127
Spain	956	6878	26291	34126	46.6
UK	263	7065	32900	40229	59.7
Mexico	608	5530	11817	17956	125

Source: Elaborated by author from WB statistics.

Fortunately there was an important increase of production per capita in Agriculture in India and China, what was an important contribution to eradication of undernutrition and poverty, as seen in Guisan and Exposito(2020) and other studies. China has experienced an important increase in production per capita in Industry, and India a moderate increase. Development of Services in both countries depends, at a great extent, on the evolution of Industry. Table 6.5 shows the evolution of Life Expectancy for 1960-2019

Table 6.5. Life Expectancy in India, China, and 2 OECD countries

Year	India	China	Japan	Spain
1960	42.27	43.73	67.97	66.68
1970	47.74	59.09	71.95	72.03
1980	53.81	66.84	76.09	75.40
1990	57.87	69.15	78.84	78.99
2000	62.51	71.40	81.08	79.34
2019	69.66	76.91	84.36	82.40
Increase 1960-2019	27.39	33.18	16.39	15.72

Source: Elaborated by Guisan(2021), Aeid 21-1 ,from WB(2021)

Table 6.6 presents a comparison of the rates of Employment per thousand population, for the period 1950-2019

Table 6.6. Rates of Employment by 1000 thousand people, 1950-2019

	Farm			Non-Farm			Total		
	India	China	OECD	India	China	OECD	India	China	OECD
1950	324	326	95	126	97	322	450	424	416
1960	317	383	76	138	132	346	455	516	421
1970	298	362	46	145	143	372	443	505	418
1980	287	371	32	154	167	398	441	538	430
1990	273	310	23	156	264	433	430	574	456
2000	235	272	17	163	307	445	398	579	463
2010	182	213	24	172	366	411	354	579	435
2019	146	142	22	197	419	440	343	561	462

Source: Elaborated from World Bank statistics, by Guisan(2001), (2005) and (2021). Note: Year 2000 in India: average of old and new estimations from WB (260 and 211 for Farm), (444 and 354 for total), (184 and 143 for rates of Non-Farm Employment).

Farm production and employment: Fortunately there was an important increase of production per capita in Agriculture in India and China, what was an important contribution to eradication of undernutrition and poverty, as seen in Guisan and Exposito(2020) and other studies. Graph 6.1 shows the evolution of Farm and Non-Farm Employment in India.

Graph 6.1: Farm and Non-Farm Employment in India, 1991-2020 (million workers)



Source: Elaborated by M.C. Guisan(2021), Aeid 21-1.

Non farm production and employment: China has experienced an important increase in production per capita in Industry, and India a moderate increase. Development of Services in both countries depends, at a great extent, on the evolution of Industry.

6.3. Studies of 2021 and 2022: Quality of life in Asia and Pacific

Table 6.7 shows indicators of development and quality of life in countries of Asia and Oceania around year 2019

Table 6.7. Development, Education and Quality of Life in Asia and Oceania, 2019

Country	ph19	tyr19	X1	X2	X4	X5	X6	x7	X8
Afghanistan	2065	3.9	2.52	1.96	0.92	0	0.0	56.9	6.35
Australia	49456	12.7	7.18	8.24	6.33	6.8	7.8	8.6	0.94
Bahrain	45060	9.5	6.65	5.86	4.70	3.7	6.2	70.8	0.52
Bangladesh	4754	6.2	5.03	3.42	4.83	3.1	5.3	60.9	2.50
Cambodia	4389	5.0	4.83	4.16	4.98	4.8	5.7	25.6	1.84
China	16092	8.1	5.34	6.30	4.72	4.5	4.8	52.7	0.62
China. H-K	59586	12.3	5.48	8.32	6.23	4.6	NA	33.5	0.38
India	6717	6.5	3.82	5.78	3.62	3.5	5.4	90.9	3.22
Indonesia	11812	8.2	5.35	5.74	5.54	4.0	6.4	16.5	0.50
Iran. IR.	12389	10.3	4.85	3.02	3.41	1.6	4.2	39.0	2.47
Iraq	10815	7.3	4.72	2.34	1.86	0	NA	64.6	9.85
Israel	40074	13.0	7.16	7.20	3.42	3.4	6.8	21.4	1.36
Japan	41477	12.8	5.94	8.20	6.57	7.1	7.0	11.7	0.28
Jordan	10071	10.5	4.39	5.22	5.21	4.5	6.0	33.0	1.55
Korea. R	42719	12.2	5.85	7.84	5.31	6.1	7.5	25.0	0.70
Kuwait	49854	7.3	6.11	4.68	5.78	5.4	5.8	60.8	1.80
Lao PDR	7887	5.3	5.03	3.46	5.48	6.0	4.9	25.1	7.01
Lebanon	14552	8.7	4.58	2.66	3.01	1.7	4.7	30.6	3.99
Malaysia	28364	10.4	5.38	7.08	6.21	5.3	6.8	16.0	2.11
Maldives	19531	7.0	5.20	4.78	4.79	5.1	4.7	22.0	0.75
Mongolia	12317	10.3	5.68	4.32	5.54	6.3	6.4	40.1	5.66
Myanmar	5083	5.0	4.43	3.00	3.86	2.3	NA	35.6	2.27
Nepal	3436	5.0	5.27	3.12	4.92	7.8	8.1	99.7	2.16
New Zealand	42878	12.8	7.28	8.18	6.87	4.1	5.0	6.0	0.99
Oman	27299	9.7	6.85	5.28	5.05	6.2	5.7	41.1	0.66
Pakistan	4690	5.2	4.93	3.90	2.83	0.5	4.9	58.3	4.41
Papua N.G	4350	4.7	NA	3.30	4.63	3.6	5.5	12.3	7.85
Philippines	8915	9.4	5.88	5.12	3.96	3.2	6.1	18.1	11.0
Qatar	90044	9.7	7.98	6.82	6.50	6.4	6.8	91.2	0.38
Samoa	6517	10.8	NA	6.04	5.00	7.3	6.8	11.6	3.15
Saudi Arabia	46962	10.2	6.49	5.30	4.06	3.8	5.5	88.0	1.50
Singapore	97989	11.6	6.38	9.68	6.63	8.0	8.4	19.1	0.32
Sri Lanka	13070	10.6	NA	4.86	4.79	4.6	5.3	11.1	2.55
Thailand	18451	7.9	5.99	5.60	4.49	4.0	6.3	26.3	3.24
Timor-Leste	3553	4.8	NA	3.40	5.32	5.5	4.6	19.3	3.95
Tonga	6378	11.2	NA	5.32	5.00	6.4	7.0	10.8	0.95
UAE	67119	12.1	6.56	7.66	5.38	5.1	6.1	40.9	0.89
Vietnam	8041	8.3	5.41	5.40	5.41	1.2	NA	29.6	1.52
W.Bank&Gaza	6245	9.2	4.52	3.72	3.48	0	0.0	26.0	NA
Average	24385	8.9	5.56	5.29	4.79	4.3	5.7	37.2	2.69

Source: Elaborated by Guisan(2021a,b) from World Bank WDI and WGI and other statistics. The last row includes the non-weighted average. Definitions of variable in Figure 3.1 of chapter 3 of this book and in the next paragraph.

An overview of the indicators of table 6.7

PH: Production per capita in year 2019 was very high in 12 countries (ph>40000), high or middle (between 10000 and 40000) in 11 countries, low (between 5000 and 10000) in 8 countries and very low (below 5000 Dollars) in 7 countries.

Tyr: The highest average number of years of schooling, with 12 or more, corresponded to 17 countries, and the lowest number, with less than 6 corresponded to 8 countries.

X1: Satisfaction with life, with levels higher than 5 in 24 countries and below 5, or without data, in 15 countries. We may distinguish the following groups accordingly to this indicator: 1) $X1 > 6$: Australia, Bahrein, Israel, Kuwait, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates (UAE). 2) $X1$ between 5 and 6: Bangladesh, China, China Hong-Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea R, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam. 3) $X1 < 5$: a) Between 4 and 5 (Cambodia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Pakistan, West Bank&Gaza). b) Between 3 and 4 (India). c) Below 3 (Afghanistan). 4) Not available (NA): Papua-New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Tonga,

X2: Voice of citizens. Higher than 5 in 22 countries and lower in 16 countries.

X4: Peace. The most peaceful countries, with $X4 > 5$ where 16 while 22 showed lower values.

X5= Politica stability: 10 countries had $X5 > 6$ but 15 had values below 4.

X6= Indicator of Freedom in decimal scale: 15 countries presented values higher than 6 but 9 had vales below 4.

X7 = Pollution PM2.5. The average was high and we may classified in several groups accordingly, from good quality (low values of X7) to bad quality (high values of X7): 1) 2 countries with $X7 < 10$ (Australia and Nepal). 2) 13 countries with $X7$ between 10 and 25 (Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Korea R, Malaysia, Maldives, Papua-NG, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Tonga. 3) 11 countries, or territories, with $X7$ between 25 and 50 (Cambodia, China Hong-Kong, Iran, Jordan, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Oman, Thailand, UAE, Vietnam, West Bank&Gaza).5) 11 countries with $X7 > 50$ (Afghanistan, Bahrein, Bangladesh, China, India, Irak, Kuwait, New Zealand, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia)

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Guisan, M.C. (2014). *Chapter 6 of the Book EE12: Asia and Oceania, 2001-2023*

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Book EE12 of the Series “Estudios Económicos/Economic Studies”.
Published by the Euro-American Association of Economic Development
Studies and the Association Hispalink Galicia (AHG).

Available at <https://www.usc.gal/economet/ebooks.htm> and at [Ideas-Repec](#)

ISSN 2952-0738

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