

## SUMMARY CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON OF COVID-19 RELATED DATA AND EFFECTS

**Table 1: COVID-19 Indicators of Selected Southeast Asian Countries**

Country	No. of Cases (as of 1 June 2020) <sup>a</sup>	Tests processed per 1 million population (as of 1 June 2020) <sup>b</sup>	Critical care beds/100,000 <sup>c</sup>	GDP forecast (Worst) <sup>d</sup> / Fiscal balance (%) <sup>e</sup>	Job losses (million) <sup>f</sup>	Poverty estimates (pre-/post-COVID-19) (%) <sup>g</sup>	Economic measures (\$ billion) <sup>h</sup>
Cambodia	125	1,222	NA	-5.5/-13.7	0.37	28.0/43.6	2.1
Indonesia	26,473	1,183	2.7	-0.7/-6.3	1.8	9.4/11.2–13.0	64.3
Malaysia	7,819	17,110	3.4	-4.0/-4.7	2.4 (MIER worst case estimate)	0.4 (2016)/NA	35.5
Myanmar	224	454	1.1	1.8/-6.8	1.2-2.1	11.5/12.7	2.5
Philippines	18,086	3,176	2.2	-5.3/-8.1 to -9	4.3 (Q2 2020)	16.6/20.7	19.8
Singapore	34,884	57,246	11.4	-7.0/-15.4	0.15–0.2	NA	45.1
Thailand	3,081	5,380	10.4	-6.7/-5.3	1.4–3.1	8.8/16	68.3
Viet Nam	328	2,827	NA	4.3/ -4.8	1.3 (ILO worst case estimate)	5.8 (2016)/NA	26.4

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, GDP = gross domestic product, ILO = International Labour Organization, NA = data not available, Q = quarter.

<sup>a</sup> Johns Hopkins, University of Medicine, Coronavirus Resource Center. <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/>.

<sup>b</sup> Based on data collected and published by Worldometer.info. Collections based on nationally published data. (accessed on 1 June 2020).

<sup>c</sup> Research Gate. [Critical Care Bed Capacity in Asian Countries and Regions](#).

<sup>d</sup> GDP forecasts:

Cambodia: Asian Development Outlook Supplement, 2020. *Forthcoming*.

Malaysia: Asian Development Outlook Supplement, 2020. *Forthcoming*. [Bank Negara Malaysia Publishes Annual Report 2019, Economic and Monetary Review 2019 and Financial Stability Review for Second Half 2019](#).

Singapore: The Straits Times. [MAS warns of job losses, slower wage growth as recession looms](#).

Thailand: IMF's World Economic Outlook (April 2020)

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2020/04/14/weo-april-2020>

Viet Nam: Asian Development Outlook Supplement, 2020. *Forthcoming*.

<sup>e</sup> Fiscal deficit forecasts:

Cambodia: Ministry of Economy and Finance and ADB staff estimates.

Malaysia: Statement from Minister of Finance. Reuters. [Malaysia says 2020 budget deficit to rise to 4.7% after new stimulus- state news agency](#).

Philippines: [Department of Finance](#).

Singapore: CNBC. [Singapore announces third stimulus package worth \\$3.6 billion to soften coronavirus impact](#).

Thailand: [ADB estimates \(RRP\)](#)

Viet Nam: Tuoi Tre/Tuoi Tre News. [Vietnam in talks to borrow \\$1 billion as budget deficit seen widening](#).

<sup>f</sup> Job losses in the Philippines: ADB estimates (RRP) and Singapore: [Covid-19 pandemic could lead to 150,000 to 200,000 retrenchments, say Maybank economists](#). For sector job losses in Indonesia reported by the Ministry of Manpower.

[Job losses in Thailand: ADB estimates \(RRP\)](#)

<sup>g</sup> ADB. 2019. [Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2019 50th Edition](#). Manila.

Cambodia: the pre and post-COVID estimates use the ILO concept of 'working poverty', i.e., the share of the employed population whose income is below international thresholds for extreme poverty (\$1.90 per day, PPP

adjusted) or moderate poverty (\$3.10 per day, PPP adjusted). The pre-COVID baseline is taken from ILO modelled estimates. The post-COVID-19 estimate is drawn from ADB staff estimates using ILO data. Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand: ADB estimates (RRP) and Viet Nam refers to % of population below national poverty line from ADB Key Indicators 2019.

<sup>h</sup> [ADB COVID-19 Policy Database](#) (accessed on 3 June 2020). This database provides information on the key economic measures that governments are taking to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Measures are classified according to how they work their way through the financial system, and how they affect the financial positions of different sectors of society. The database also tracks non-economic measures.

**Table 2: COVID-19 Indicators of Other Selected Countries**

Country	No. of Cases (as of 1 June 2020) <sup>a</sup>	Tests processed per 1 million population (as of 1 June 2020) <sup>b</sup>	Critical care beds/ 100,000 <sup>c</sup>	GDP forecast (Worse) <sup>d</sup> / Fiscal balance <sup>e</sup> (%)	Job losses (million) <sup>f</sup>	Poverty estimates (pre-/post- COVID-19 (%) <sup>g</sup>	Economic measures (\$ billion) <sup>h</sup>
People's Republic of China	84,135	NA	3.6	1.4/ > -3.6	5 (actual Jan–Feb)	3.1 (rural, 2017)/NA	1,352.7
India	190,609	2,710	2.3	1.4/-6.2	20	40.2 (2018)/47.9	345.6
Germany	183,410	47,193	29.2	-10.0/-6.9	2.6	10.4/NA	1,838.0
Italy	232,997	64,144	12.5	-18.0/-9.5	3.0	13.9/NA	507.3
Spain	239,479	86,921	9.7	-15.5/10.3	2.2	14.8/NA	189.7
United Kingdom	276,156	63,158	6.6	-12.0/-10.6	2.6	11.9/NA	582.0
United States	1,789,364	53,417	34.7	-8.2/-15.4	16.4	17.8/NA	4,947.3

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, GDP = gross domestic product, NA = data not available, Q = quarter.

<sup>a</sup> Johns Hopkins, University of Medicine, Coronavirus Resource Center. <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/>.

<sup>b</sup> Based on data collected and published by Worldometer.info. Collections based on nationally published data. (accessed on 1 June 2020).

<sup>c</sup> Critical beds for US from National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine. [Critical Care Bed Growth in the United States. A Comparison of Regional and National Trends](#); Critical beds for Europe from Springer Nature. [The variability of critical care bed numbers in Europe](#); and Research Gate. [Critical Care Bed Capacity in Asian Countries and Regions](#).

<sup>d</sup> GDP forecasts:

Advanced economies: Focus Economics Consensus forecasts (May 2020).

India: COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support Program. (April 2020). <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/54182/54182-001-rrp-en.pdf>

<sup>e</sup> Fiscal deficit forecasts:

Advanced economies: Focus Economics Consensus forecasts (May 2020).

India: [The Economic Times. India's fiscal deficit may shoot to 6.2% of GDP in FY21: Fitch Solutions](#).

People's Republic of China (PRC): South China Morning Post. Coronavirus: [China to raise fiscal deficit ratio after G20 pledges US\\$5 trillion economic rescue package](#); and PRC deficit in 2019: CEIC. [China Consolidated Fiscal Balance: % of GDP](#).

<sup>f</sup> Job losses:

Advanced economies: Consensus forecasts (as of May 2020) multiplied by annual labor force (<https://stats.oecd.org>).

India: Livemint. [136 million jobs at risk in post-corona India](#).

PRC: CNBC. [Roughly 5 million people in China lost their jobs in the first 2 months of 2020](#).

<sup>g</sup> Poverty estimates for advanced economies from OECD (<https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-rate.htm>). The poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people (in a given age group) whose income falls below the poverty line; taken as half the median household income of the total population. Two countries with the same poverty rates may differ in terms of the relative income-level of the poor.

India: COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support Program. (April 2020). <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/54182/54182-001-rrp-en.pdf>

PRC refers to % of population below national poverty line from ADB Key Indicators 2019. ADB. 2019. [Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2019 50th Edition](#). Manila.

<sup>h</sup> [ADB COVID-19 Policy Database](#) (accessed on 23 May 2020). This database provides information on the key economic measures that governments are taking to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. Measures are classified according to how they work their way through the financial system, and how they affect the financial positions of different sectors of society. The database also tracks non-economic measures.