



BASIC 2019 STATISTICS

METADATA

Statistics and Data Innovation Unit
Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department

April 2019

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| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|------------------------|---|---|---|
| CORE INDICATORS | Total Population (million) | Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates. | Economy sources |
| | Average Annual Population Growth Rate (%) | Average growth for the period indicated computed using geometric growth formula. For Basic Statistics 2019, the period covered is 2013-2018. | Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates based on economy sources |
| | Proportion of Population below \$1.90 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) a Day (%) | Percentage of the population living on less than the 'international poverty line' of \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices. Data are consumption-based, except for Malaysia and the Republic of Korea, which are income-based. For the People's Republic of China, India, and Indonesia, data are weighted average of rural and urban estimates. | World Bank PovcalNet Database (accessed 10 April 2019) In some economies, surveys were conducted in overlapping years. Basic Statistics Publication adopts the approach of the World Bank's World Development Indicators database of reflecting the initial year of the survey as the reference period for the poverty estimates. |
| | Proportion of Population Living below the National Poverty Line (%) | Percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. Note: National poverty rate is defined at country-specific poverty lines in local currencies which are different in real terms across countries and different from the \$1.90-a-day international poverty line. Thus, national poverty rates cannot be compared across countries or with the \$1.90-a-day poverty rate. | Economy sources |

| Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Annual Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%)</p> | <p>Annual growth rates of GDP valued at constant market prices, factor costs, or basic prices. GDP at market prices is the aggregation of the value added of all resident producers at producers' prices including taxes less subsidies on imports plus all nondeductible value-added or similar taxes. Constant factor cost measures differ from market price measures in that they exclude taxes on production and include subsidies. Basic price valuation is the factor cost plus some taxes on production, such as property and payroll taxes, and less some subsidies, such as labor related subsidies but not product-related subsidies.</p> | <p>Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2019 (Table A1) (accessed 4 April 2019)</p> |
| | | <p>For Niue: Statistics Niue, Ministry of Finance and Planning (accessed 24 April 2019)</p> |
| <p>Per Capita Gross National Income (GNI), Atlas Method (\$)</p> | <p>Gross National Income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.</p> | <p>ADO 2019 (Table A2) (accessed 13 April 2019)</p> |
| <p>Inflation Rate (%)</p> | <p>Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly. The Laspeyres formula is generally used.</p> | <p>ADO 2019 (Table A6) (accessed 4 April 2019)</p> |
| | | <p>For Niue: ADB estimates using data from Statistics Niue, Ministry of Finance and Planning (accessed 24 April 2019)</p> |
| <p>Current Account Balance (% of GDP)</p> | <p>The current account balance is the sum of the balance of trade for merchandise, net trade in services and factor income, and net transfers. The values reported are divided by GDP at current prices in US dollars.</p> | <p>ADO 2019 (Table A14) (accessed 4 April 2019)</p> |
| | | <p>For Niue: ADB estimates using data from Statistics Niue, Ministry of Finance and Planning (accessed 24 April 2019)</p> |

CORE INDICATORS

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| LAND | Surface Area ('000 km ²) | A country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. | World Bank – World Development Indicators (WDI) (accessed 13 April 2019) |
| | | | For Cook Islands, Nauru, and Niue: Secretariat of the Pacific Community's 2018 Pocket Statistical Summary (accessed 13 April 2019) |
| | | | For Hong Kong, China: Census and Statistics Department (accessed 13 April 2019) |
| | | | For Taipei, China: DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2017 (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| POPULATION | Population Density (persons per km ² of surface area) | Population divided by the surface area. | ADB estimates based on population and surface area of indicated sources |

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| POPULATION | Total Fertility Rate (births per woman) | Number of children who would be born per woman if she lived to the end of her childbearing years and bore children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. | <p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - The State of the World's Children (accessed 19 March 2019)</p> <p>For Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: US Census Bureau – International Programs (accessed 13 April 2019)</p> <p>For Hong Kong, China: Census and Statistics Department (accessed 13 April 2019)</p> <p>For Taipei,China: DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2017 (accessed 15 April 2019)</p> |
| | Age Dependency Ratio (% of working-age population) | Ratio of dependents – people younger than 15 or older than 64 – to the working-age population – those ages 15–64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population. | <p>World Bank - WDI (accessed 13 April 2019)</p> <p>For Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, and Tuvalu: Secretariat of the Pacific Community's 2018 Pocket Statistical Summary (accessed 13 April 2019)</p> <p>Note: Data refer to number of persons aged <15 and >59 to number of persons aged 15–59.</p> <p>For Taipei,China: DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2017 (accessed 15 April 2019)</p> |

| Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--|---|---|
| (1.1.1) Proportion of Employed Population below \$1.90 PPP a Day (%) | Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day, also referred to as the working poor, is defined as the proportion of the employed population living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US\$1.90. | International Labour Organization (ILO) (accessed 13 April 2019) |
| (2.1.1) Prevalence of Undernourishment (%) | Proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. Note: Undernourishment is defined as the condition by which a person has access, on a regular basis, to amounts of food that are insufficient to provide the energy required for conducting a normal, healthy and active life, given his or her own dietary energy requirements. | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (accessed 12 April 2019) |
| (2.2.1) Prevalence of Stunting among Children under 5 Years of Age (%) | Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age is <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. | Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates from UNICEF, World Bank, and World Health Organization (WHO) (accessed 12 April 2019) |
| (2.2.2) Prevalence of Malnutrition (Overweight) among Children under 5 Years of Age (%) | Prevalence of wasting (weight-for-height is <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. | Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates from UNICEF, World Bank, and WHO (accessed 12 April 2019) |

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | (2.2.2) Prevalence of Malnutrition (Overweight) among Children under 5 Years of Age (%) | Prevalence of overweight (weight-for-height is >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. | Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates from UNICEF, World Bank, and WHO (accessed 12 April 2019) |
| | (3.1.1) Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births) | Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth. Note: The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period. | WHO – Global Health Observatory (GHO) Data Repository (accessed 15 April 2019) For Hong Kong, China: Department of Health, Centre for Health Protection (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| | | | For Taipei,China: DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2017 (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| | (3.2.1) Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) | The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births. | UNICEF (accessed 15 April 2019) |

| Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--|--|--|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (3.2.2) Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) | The probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births. | UNICEF (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| | | For Hong Kong, China: Department of Health (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| | | For Taipei,China: Ministry of Health and Welfare (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| (3.3.2) Tuberculosis Incidence (per 100,000 population) | The estimated number of new and relapse Tuberculosis (TB) cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. | WHO (accessed 15 April 2019) For Taipei,China: ADB estimates using data from DGBAS Statistical Yearbook 2017 (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| (3.4.1) Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes, or Chronic Respiratory Disease (%) | Percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that she/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS). This indicator is calculated using life table methods. | WHO - (GHO) Data Repository (accessed 15 April 2019) |

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | <p>(4.2.2) Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 year before the official primary entry age) (%)</p> | <p>Percentage of children (total, female, and male) in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programs, including programs that offer a combination of education and care.</p> <p>Note: An organized learning program is one which consists of a coherent set or sequence of educational activities designed with the intention of achieving pre-determined learning outcomes or the accomplishment of a specific set of educational tasks. Early childhood and primary education programs are examples of organized learning programs.</p> | <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (accessed 9 April 2019)</p> |
| | <p>(4.c.1) Proportion of Teachers Who Have Received at Least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training (%)</p> | <p>The percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.</p> | <p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed 9 April 2019)</p> |
| | <p>(5.5.1) Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (%)</p> | <p>The number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> | <p>Inter-Parliamentary Union (accessed 15 April 2019)</p> <p>For Cook Islands and Niue: Secretariat of the Pacific Community - National Minimum Development Indicators (accessed 15 April 2019)</p> <p>Source: Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration 2012-2016 report</p> |

| Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|---|--|---|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (6.1.1) Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (%) | Currently being measured as the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. Separate estimates are made for urban and rural areas, and national estimates are generated as weighted averages of the two, using population data from the most recent report of the United Nations Population Division. | WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| | Note: Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube-wells; protected dug wells; and protected springs and rainwater. Packaged drinking water is considered improved if households use an improved water source for other domestic purposes. | |
| (6.2.1) Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services, Including a Hand-washing Facility with Soap and Water (%) | Currently being measured as the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. Population with a handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport, or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household. Separate estimates are made for urban and rural areas, and national estimates are generated as weighted averages of the two, using population data from the most recent report of the United Nations Population Division. | WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| | Note: A safely managed sanitation service involves a process in which fecal wastes from different types of sanitation facilities are tracked through stages of containment, emptying, transport, treatment, and reuse or final disposal. | |

| Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--|---|---|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (7.1.1) Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity (%) | Percentage of population with access to electricity. | World Bank - WDI (accessed 11 April 2019) |
| | | For Niue: UN Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators Database (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| (7.2.1) Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption (%) | Percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. Note: Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use. | UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 10 April 2019) For Taipei,China: World Bank - Sustainable Energy for All (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| (8.2.1) Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person (%) | Conveys the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person. | ILO (accessed 10 April 2019) |
| | | For Taipei,China: ADB estimates using data from National Statistics, Republic of China (Taiwan) (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| (8.5.2) Unemployment Rate, by Sex (%) | Percentage of persons in the labor force who are unemployed. Estimates are calculated separately by gender (total, male, and female). | ILO (accessed 10 April 2019) |

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | (8.10.1) Number of Commercial Bank Branches and ATMs (per 100,000 adults) | <p>The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults is calculated by dividing the product of the number of ATMs and 100,000 by total adult population in the reporting country. The number of commercial bank branches is calculated by dividing the product of number of institutions plus number of branches and 100,000 by total adult population in the reporting country.</p> <p>Note: The number of commercial bank branches is calculated for commercial banks, credit unions and financial cooperatives, and all multilateral financing institutions.</p> | <p>International Monetary Fund - Financial Access Survey (accessed 10 April 2019)</p> |
| | (8.10.2) Proportion of Adults (15 Years and Older) with an Account at a Bank or Other Financial Institution or with a Mobile-Money-Service Provider (%) | <p>The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.</p> <p>Note: Account at a financial institution includes respondents who report having an account at a bank or at another type of financial institution, such as a credit union, microfinance institution, cooperative, or the post office (if applicable), or having a debit card in their own name.</p> | <p>World Bank - Global Financial Inclusion (accessed 10 April 2019)</p> |

| Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|---|---|--|
| <p>(9.4.1) CO₂ Emissions</p> | <p>Carbon dioxide (here after, CO₂) emissions per unit value added is an indicator computed as ratio between CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities. The indicator can be computed for the whole economy (total CO₂ emissions/GDP) or for specific sectors, notably the manufacturing sector (CO₂ emissions from manufacturing industries per manufacturing value added (MVA). CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP are expressed in kilograms of CO₂ per USD constant 2010 PPP GDP. CO₂ emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of MVA are measured in kilograms of CO₂ equivalent per unit of MVA in constant 2010 USD.</p> | <p>UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 11 April 2019)</p> |
| <p>(9.a.1) Total Official Flows for Infrastructure (disbursements, constant 2015, \$ million)</p> | <p>Gross disbursements of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) from all donors in support of infrastructure. Support to infrastructure includes all Creditor Reporting System (CRS) sector codes in the 200 series. CRS defines the sector classification, through codes, where contributions can be targeted or transferred.</p> | <p>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (accessed 12 April 2019)</p> |
| <p>(9.c.1) Proportion of Population Covered by Mobile Network (%)</p> | <p>Percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.</p> | <p>UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 11 April 2019)</p> |

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

| Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | (10.1.1a) Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income per Capita among the Bottom 40% of the Population (%) | World Bank - Global Database of Shared Prosperity (accessed 10 April 2019) |
| | (10.1.1b) Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income per Capita (%) | World Bank - Global Database of Shared Prosperity (accessed 10 April 2019) |
| | (11.6.2) Average Annual Mean of Particulate Matter of 2.5 Microns in Diameter or Smaller (PM2.5) Concentration Levels in Urban Areas ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | WHO - GHO Data Repository (accessed 12 April 2019) For Hong Kong, China: Environmental Protection Department (accessed 15 April 2019) For Taipei, China: Environmental Protection Administration (accessed 15 April 2019) |

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | (12.2.1) Material Footprint | Material Footprint is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of a country. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores and non-metal ores. | United Nations Environment Global Material Flows Database (accessed 15 April 2019) For Material Footprint per capita: ADB estimates using data from UN Environment Global Material Flows Database and UN Population Division World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| | (12.2.2) Domestic Material Consumption | Domestic Material Consumption is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy. | UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 15 April 2019) |
| | (14.5.1) Coverage of Protected Areas in Relation to Marine Areas (%) | The indicator shows the percentage of important sites for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that are wholly covered by designated protected areas. | UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 11 April 2019) |
| | (15.1.1) Forest Area as a Proportion of Total Land Area (%) | Forest area as a proportion of total land area. | FAO - Sustainable Development Goals (accessed 10 April 2019) |

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | (16.9.1) Proportion of Children under 5 Years of Age Whose Births Have Been Registered with a Civil Authority (%) | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. Note: The number of children who have acquired their right to a legal identity is collected mainly through censuses, civil registration systems and household surveys. | UN Global SDG Indicators Database (accessed 11 April 2019) |
| | (17.3.2) Volume of Remittances in United States Dollars as a Proportion of Total GDP (%) | This indicator refers to the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of GDP. Note: Personal remittances comprise of personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. | World Bank - WDI (accessed 10 April 2019) |
| | (17.4.1) Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services (%) | Percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt. | World Bank - WDI (accessed 10 April 2019) |

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|
| NATIONAL ACCOUNTS | Annual Real Growth Rates on Value Added (%) | <p>Agriculture Shows the growth rates of value added in agriculture at constant prices. The agriculture sector comprises plant crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, and forestry.</p> <p>Industry Provides the growth rates of value added in industry at constant prices. This sector comprises manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, and utilities.</p> <p>Services Gives the growth rates of value added in services at constant prices. Subsectors generally include trade, banking, finance, real estate, public administration, and other services.</p> | <p>ADO 2019 (Tables A3, A4, A5) (accessed 4 April 2019)</p> <p>For Niue: ADB estimates using data from Statistics Niue, Ministry of Finance and Planning (accessed 24 April 2019)</p> |
| | Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP) | Gross domestic investment (GDI) is the sum of gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories. Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets in a given accounting period. Additions to the value of non-produced assets, e.g., land, form part of gross fixed capital formation. Inventories are stocks of goods held by institutional units to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production and sales. The value is divided by GDP at current prices. | <p>ADO 2019 (Country Tables) (accessed 4 April 2019)</p> |
| MONEY | Annual Change in Money Supply (%) | Annual percentage change in the end-of-period supply of broad money as represented by M2 for most countries. M2 is defined as the sum of M1 and quasi-money, where M1 denotes currency in circulation plus demand deposits, and quasi-money consists of time and savings deposits including foreign currency deposits. | <p>ADO 2019 (Table A7) (accessed 4 April 2019)</p> |

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| BALANCE OF PAYMENTS | Growth Rate of Merchandise Exports (%) | Annual growth rates of exports and imports of goods. Data are in million US dollars, primarily obtained from the balance-of-payments accounts of each economy. Exports are reported free on board. Import data are reported free on board, except for the following economies, which value them based on cost, insurance, and freight: Afghanistan; Bhutan; Hong Kong, China; Georgia; India; the Lao PDR; Myanmar; Singapore; and Thailand. | ADO 2019 (Table A11) (accessed 4 April 2019) |
| | Growth Rate of Merchandise Imports (%) | | For Niue: ADB estimates using data from Statistics Niue, Ministry of Finance and Planning (accessed 24 April 2019) |
| | | | ADO 2019 (Table A12) (accessed 4 April 2019) |
| | Trade Balance (% of GDP) | Trade balance is the difference between merchandise exports and merchandise imports. The difference is divided by GDP at current prices. | For Niue: ADB estimates using data from Statistics Niue, Ministry of Finance and Planning (accessed 24 April 2019) |
| | | | ADB estimates using data from ADO 2019 (Table A13 and GDP from Country Tables) (accessed 4 April 2019) |
| RESERVES | Gross International Reserves (\$ million) | Defined as the US dollar value of holdings of foreign exchange, special drawing rights, reserve position in the IMF, and gold at the end of a given period. | ADO 2019 (Table A16) (accessed 4 April 2019) |
| | Total Outstanding (\$ million) | For most economies, external debt outstanding, public and private, includes medium- and long-term debt, short-term debt, and IMF credit. | ADO 2019 (Table A17) (accessed 4 April 2019) |
| | Total Outstanding (% of GNI) | | ADB estimates using data from ADO 2019 External Debt , and WDI GNI (accessed 8 April 2019) |

| | Indicator (Unit of Measure) | Definition | Data Sources |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| GOVERNMENT FINANCE | Revenue (% of GDP) | Comprise all nonrepayable receipts, both current and capital, plus grants. These amounts are computed as a percentage of GDP at current prices. | ADO 2019 (Table A8) (accessed 4 April 2019) |
| | Expenditure (% of GDP) | Comprises all nonrepayable payments to both current and capital expenses, plus net lending. These amounts are computed as a share of GDP at current prices. | ADO 2019 (Table A9) (accessed 4 April 2019) |
| | Fiscal Balance (% of GDP) | The difference between central government revenues and expenditures. The difference is computed as a share of GDP at current prices. Note: Data variations may arise from statistical discrepancies when, for example, balancing items for both central and local governments, and from differences in the concept used in the individual computations of revenues and expenditures as compared with the calculation of the fiscal balance. | ADO 2019 (Table A10) (accessed 4 April 2019) |