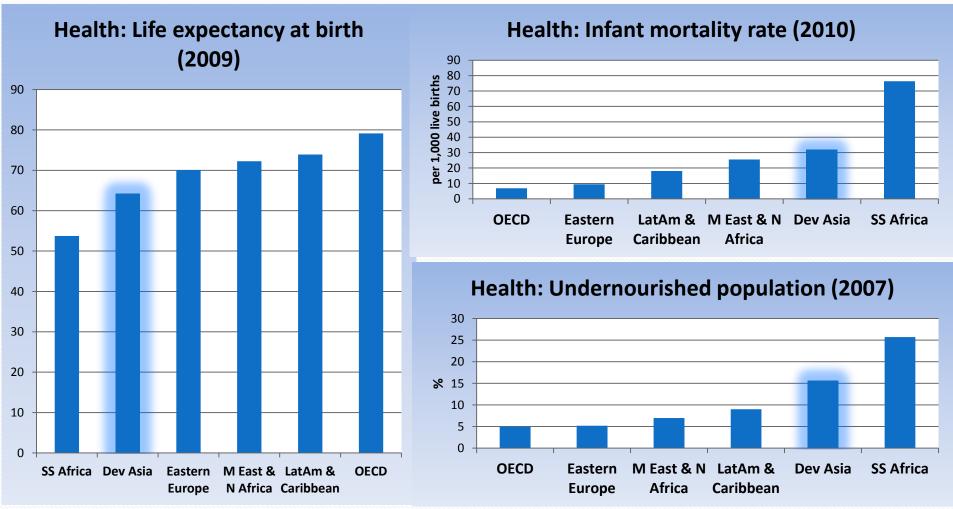
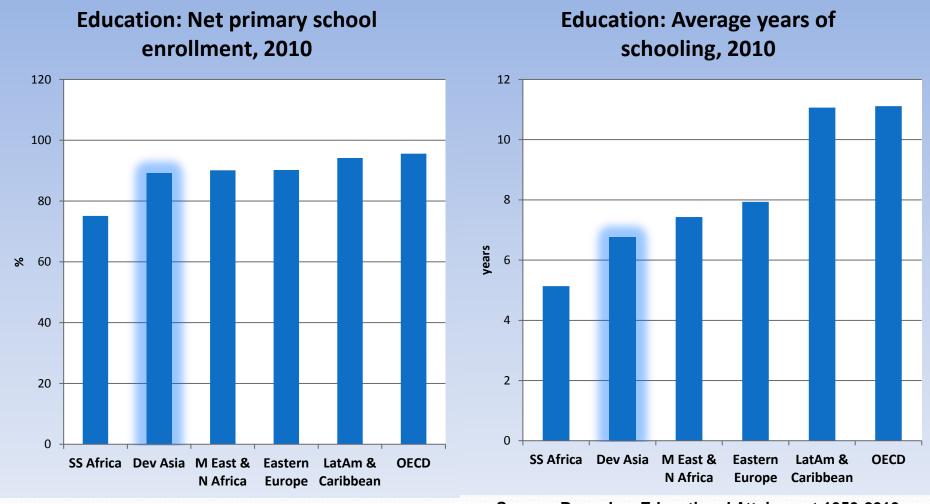
On average, developing Asia performs poorly in life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, and reduction in hunger, compared with high and middle income countries.



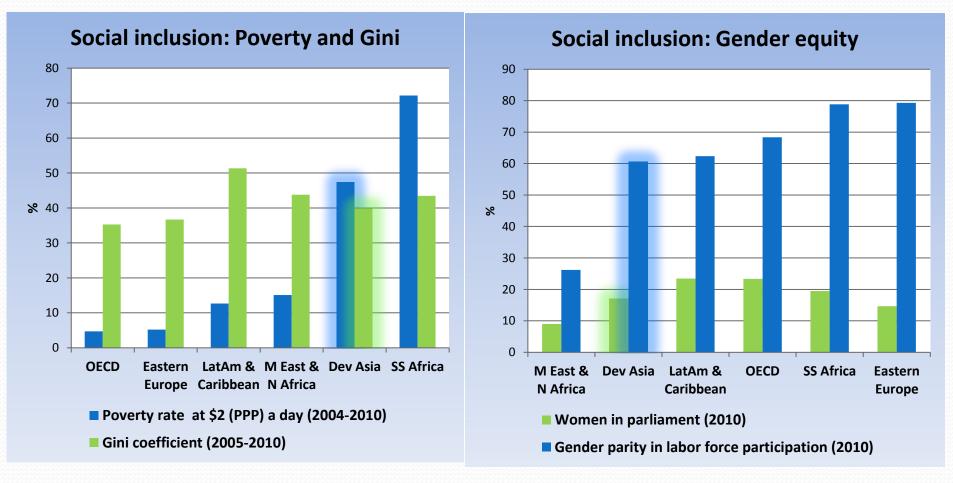
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. Weighted.

**Developing Asia's net primary school enrollment is comparable to middle income countries, but it performs poorly in average years of schooling compared with other regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa.** 

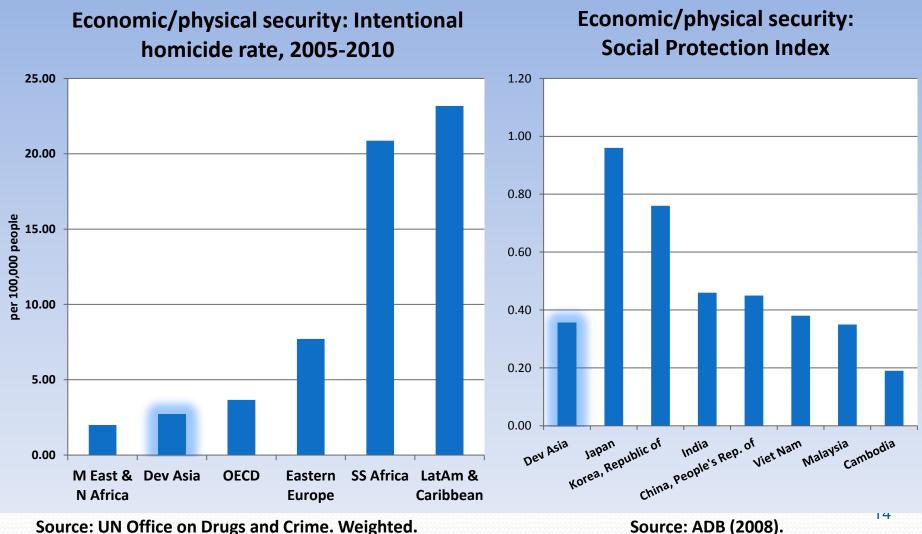


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. Weighted.

Source: Barro-Lee Educational Attainment 1950-2010. Weighted. Developing Asia's 2\$ poverty incidence at 47% is much higher than middle income countries at 12-15%; its income inequality is lower than middle/low income countries, but higher than high income countries; its gender parity in labor force participation is not too different from high/middle income countries, but its share of seats held by women in parliaments is lower.

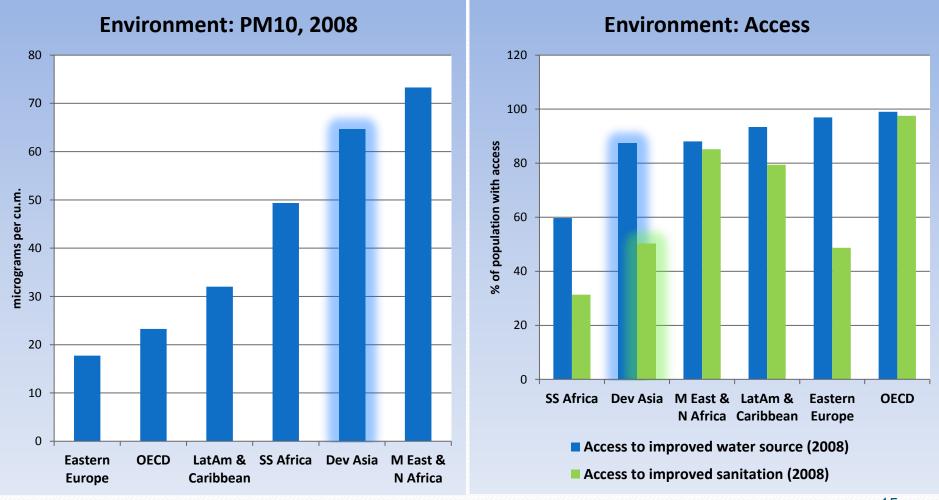


Source: Wan and Sebastian (2011): World Development Indicators. Poverty weighted and Gini unweighted. Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. 13 Weighted. **Developing Asia outperforms high income countries and** significantly Latin America & Caribbean in the measure of physical security, but has a large room to catch up in economic security.



Source: UN Office on Drugs and Crime. Weighted.

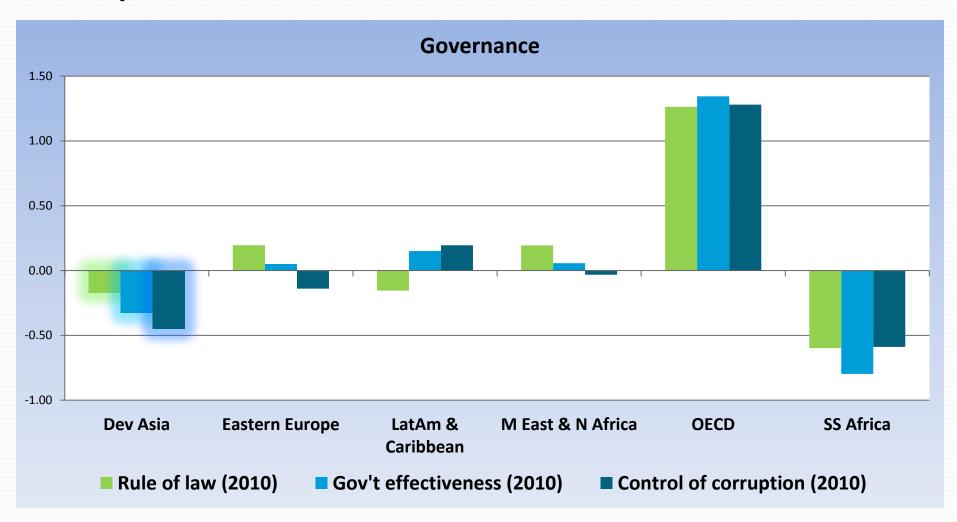
Developing Asia underperforms all other regions, except Middle East & North Africa, in controlling air pollution; it is comparable to middle income countries in access to improved water source, but performs poorly in access to improved sanitation facilities.



Source: World Development Indicators. Unweighted.

Source: World Development Indicators. Weighted. <sup>15</sup>

**Developing Asia performs poorly compared with middle income** countries in rule of law, government effectiveness and control of corruption.



Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators. Unweighted.