II. How developing Asia fares in key aspects of quality of life globally

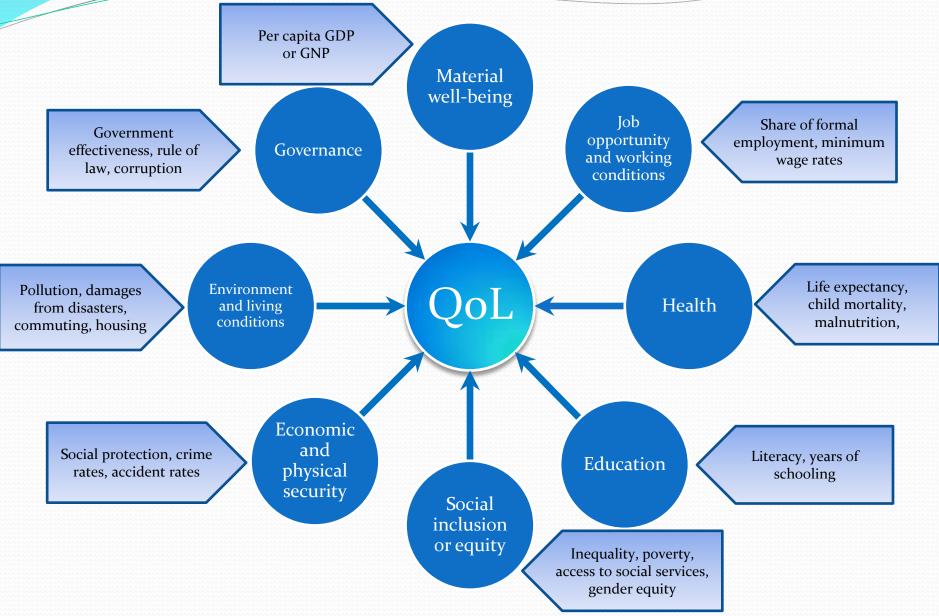
- Alternative approaches to measuring QoL
 - Subjective measures of life satisfaction and happiness.
 - Objective measures of individuals' conditions and opportunities available to them.
- Measuring QoL
 - International initiatives: UNDP, OECD, ADB
 - Country initiatives: Bhutan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, PRC, to mention a few.
- Consensus on key dimensions of QoL is emerging: differences reflect cultural characteristics, stage of development, and data constraints.

Dimensions of quality of life – alternative measures

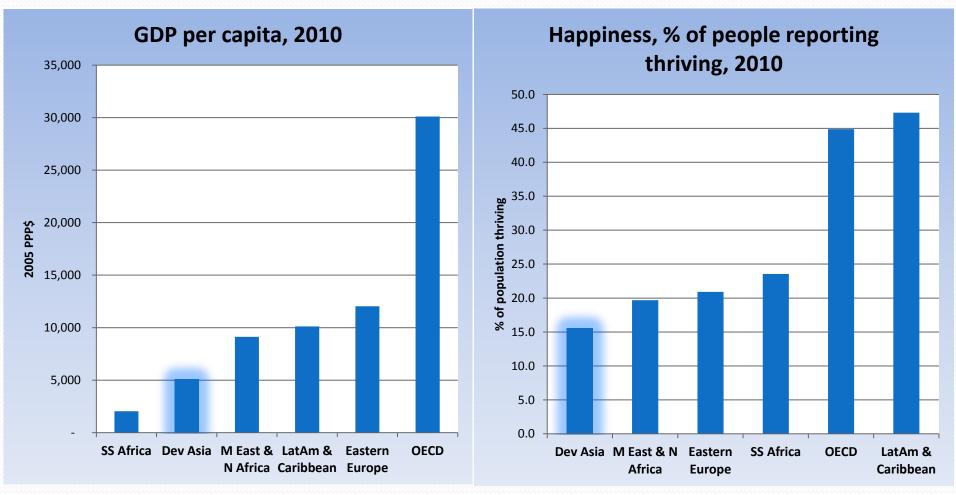
Dimension	SSF	OECD	UNDP	ADB
Number of Dimensions	8	11	3	8
Number of Indicators		20	4	20
Material conditions	Х	x	X	X
Health	Х	X	X	x
Education	Х	X	X	x
Job opportunity/working conditions	Х	X		x
Political voice/governance	Х	X		Х
Social connections/relationships	Х	x		
Environment/living conditions	Х	X		X
Economic/physical security	Х	X		Х
Work-life balance		X		
Housing		X		
Social inclusion and equity				Х
Life satisfaction		X		

SSF = Stiglitz, Sen, and Fitoussi, OECD= Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Proposed framework for measuring QoL – ADB study



Developing Asia's GDP per capita is lower than all other regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa; and its subjective measure of happiness is very low, at about 15%, compared with about 45% for OECD and 47% for Latin America & Caribbean, on average.

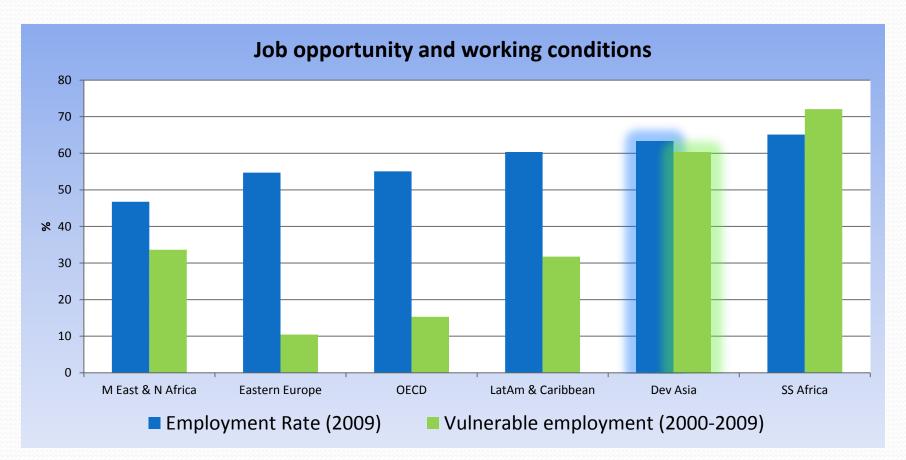


PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators. Weighted.

Source: Gallup World Poll 2010. Weighted. 9

Developing Asia's employment rate is high relative to the world average, but vulnerable employment rate is very high at 60%, compared with 15% for OECD and about 30% for middle income countries.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. Weighted.