Rural Wages in Asia

Annexes

Full report available at www.odi.org/rural-wages

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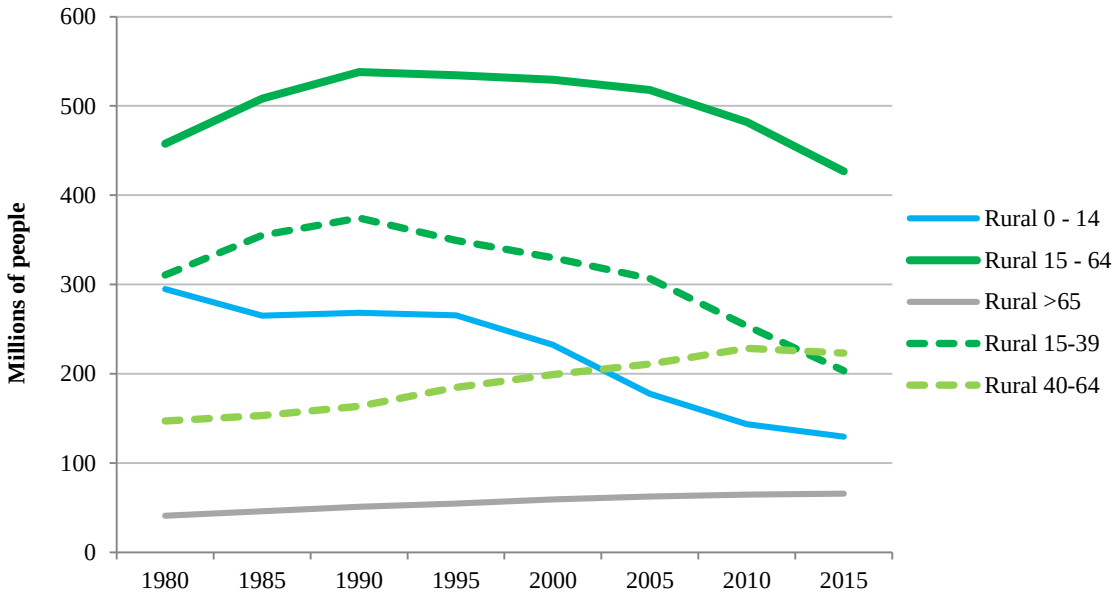
Annex figures and tables

Annex A – Demography trends in selected Asian countries

Rural population 1980 to 2015 by age cohort

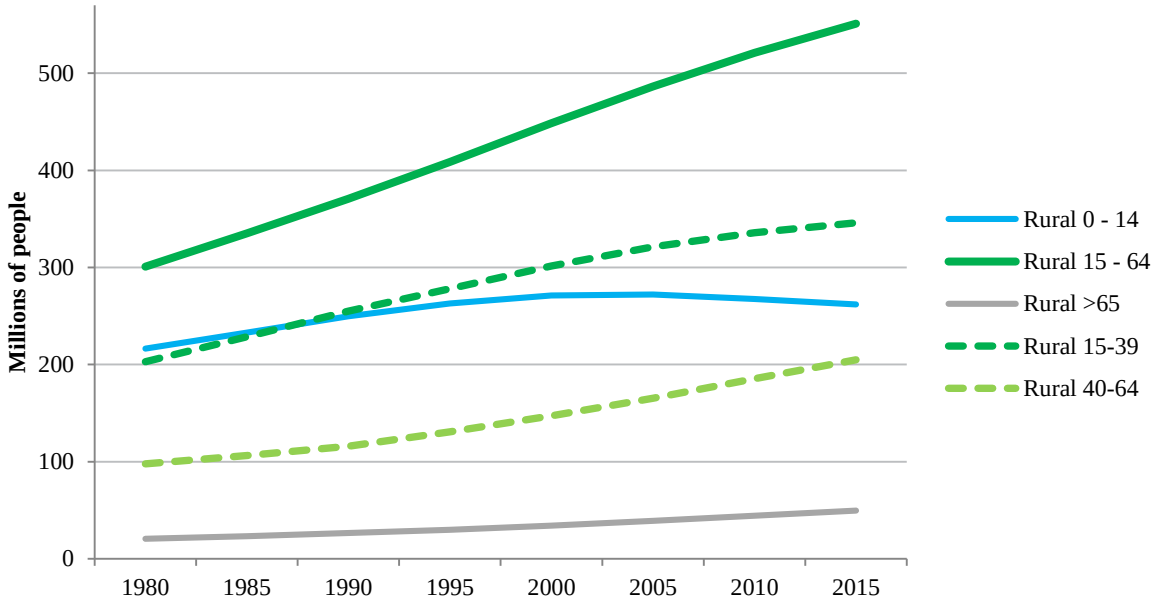
The following figures show rural populations by age cohort: Children (0 to 14), working age (15 to 64) [also split into working-aged younger and older cohorts – see dotted lines] and those 65 and older.

Figure A1: Rural population in China by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



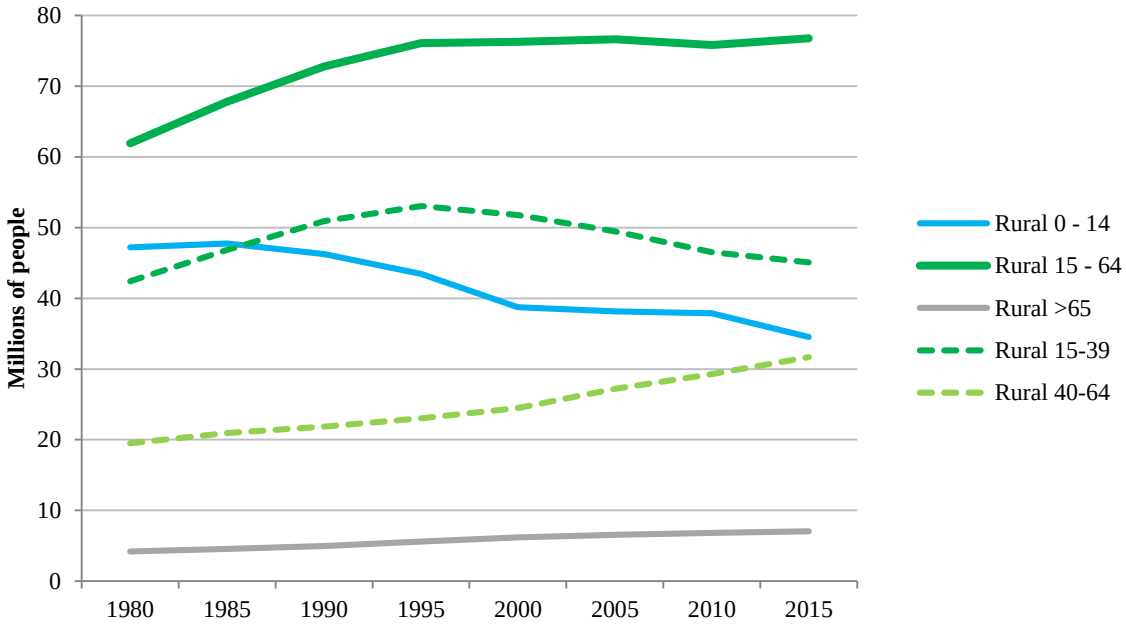
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A2: Rural population in India by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



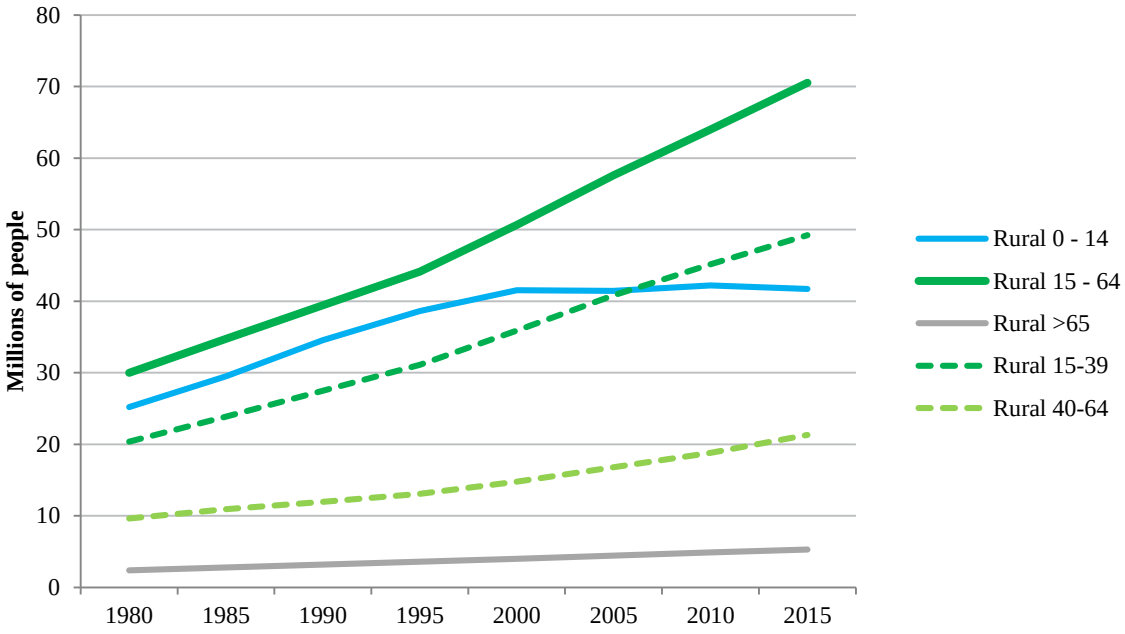
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A3: Rural population in Indonesia by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



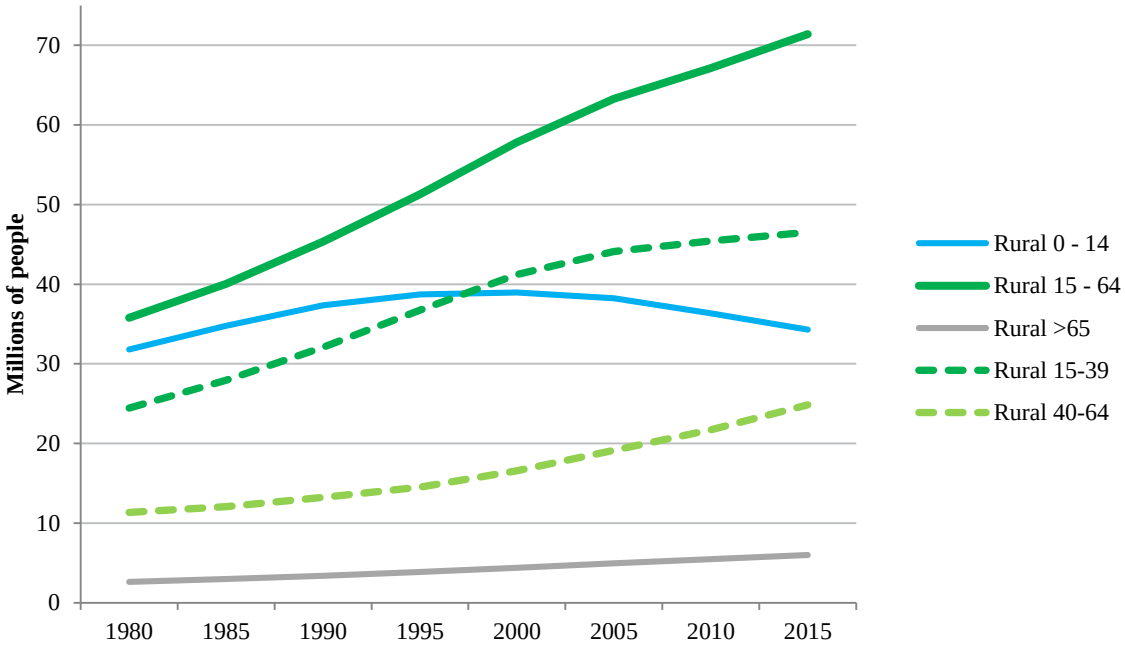
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A4: Rural population in Pakistan by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



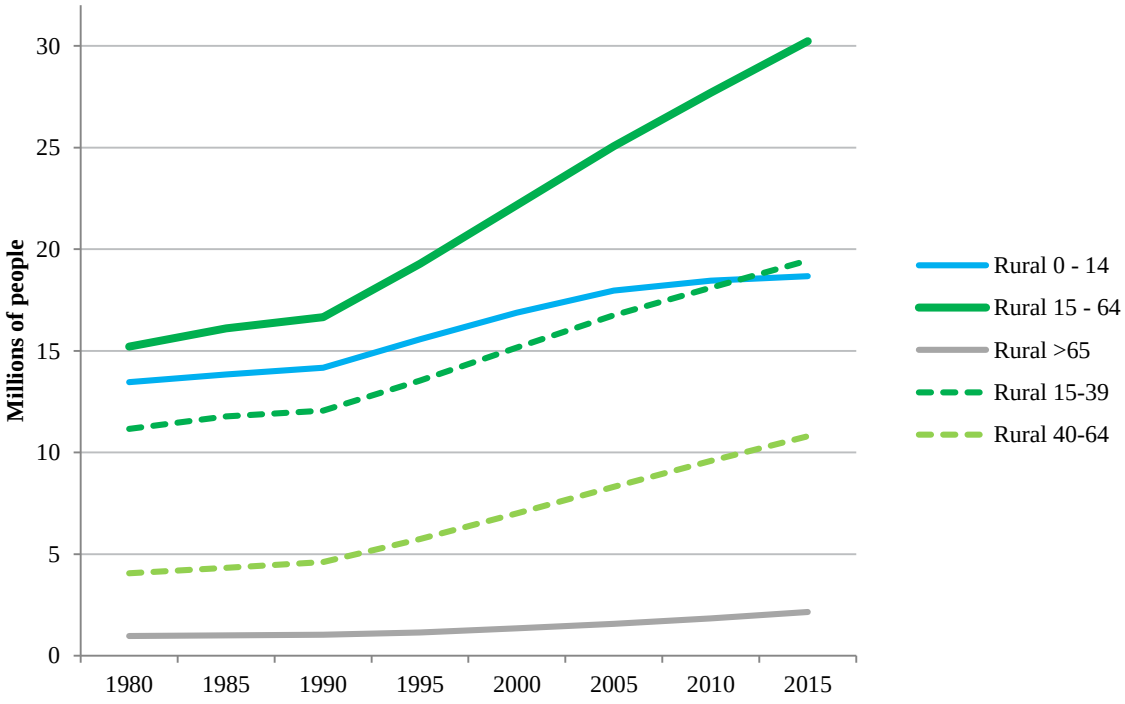
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A5: Rural population in Bangladesh by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



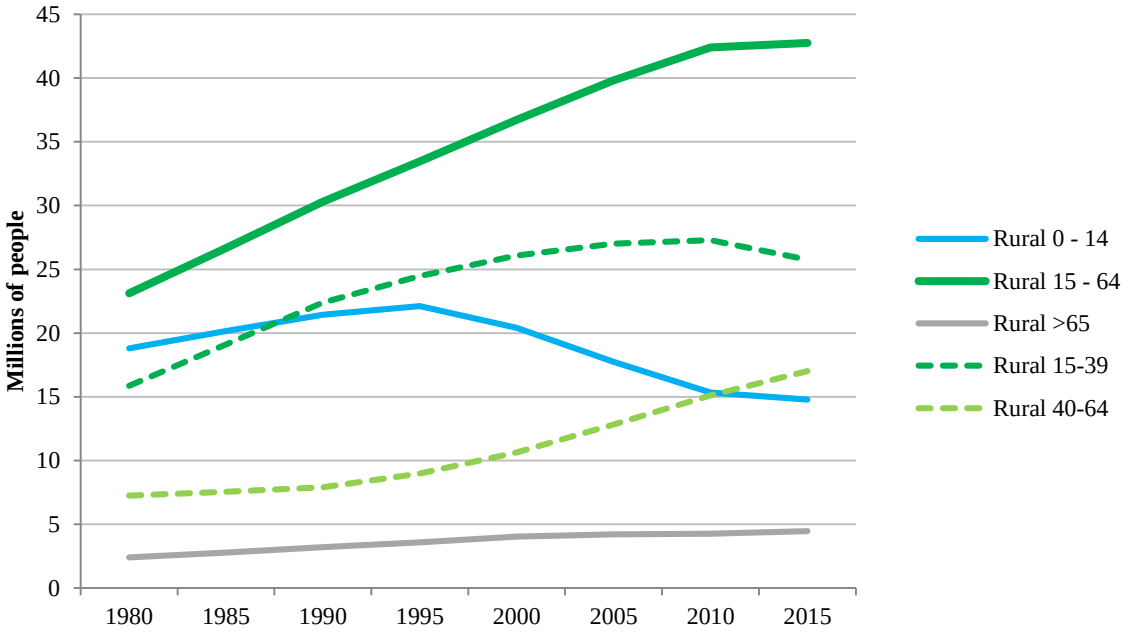
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A6: Rural population in Philippines by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



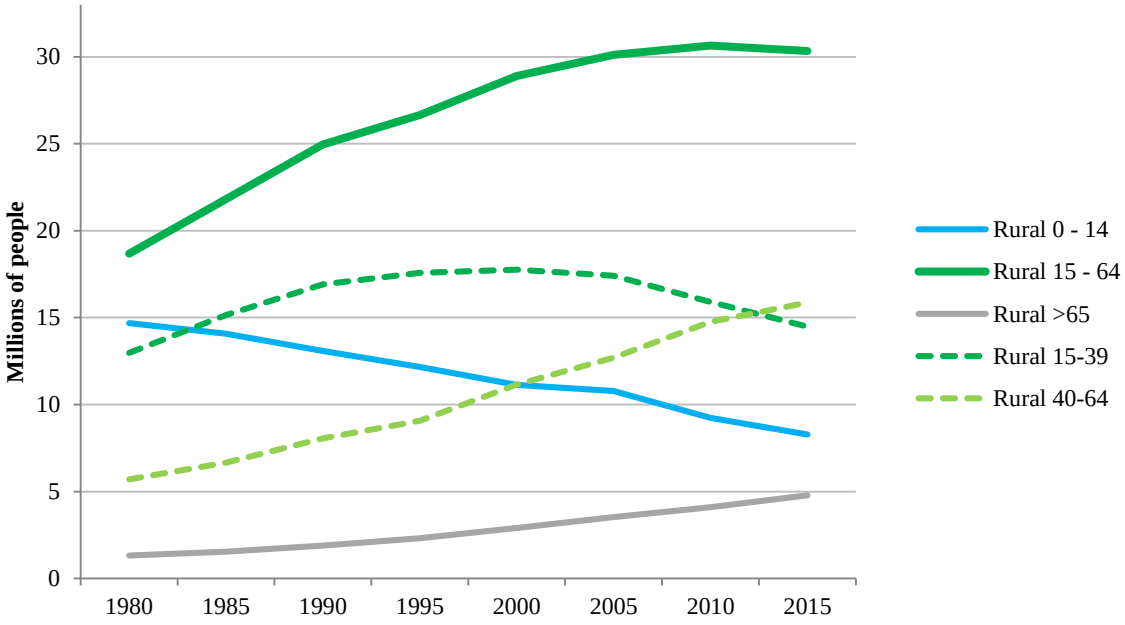
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A7: Rural population in Vietnam by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



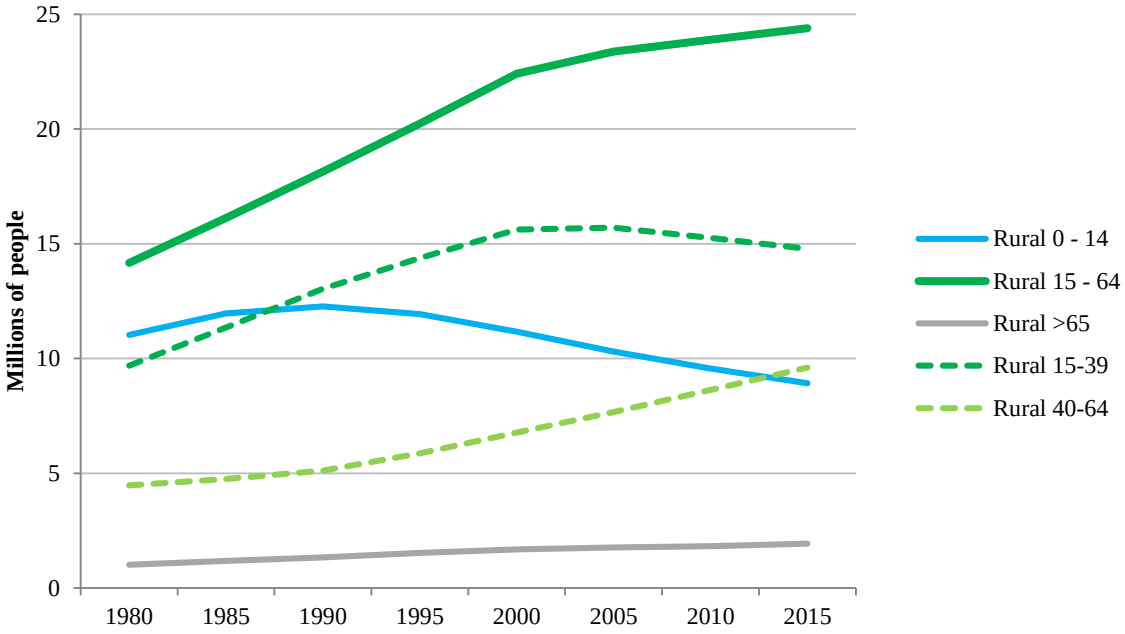
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A8: Rural population in Thailand by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



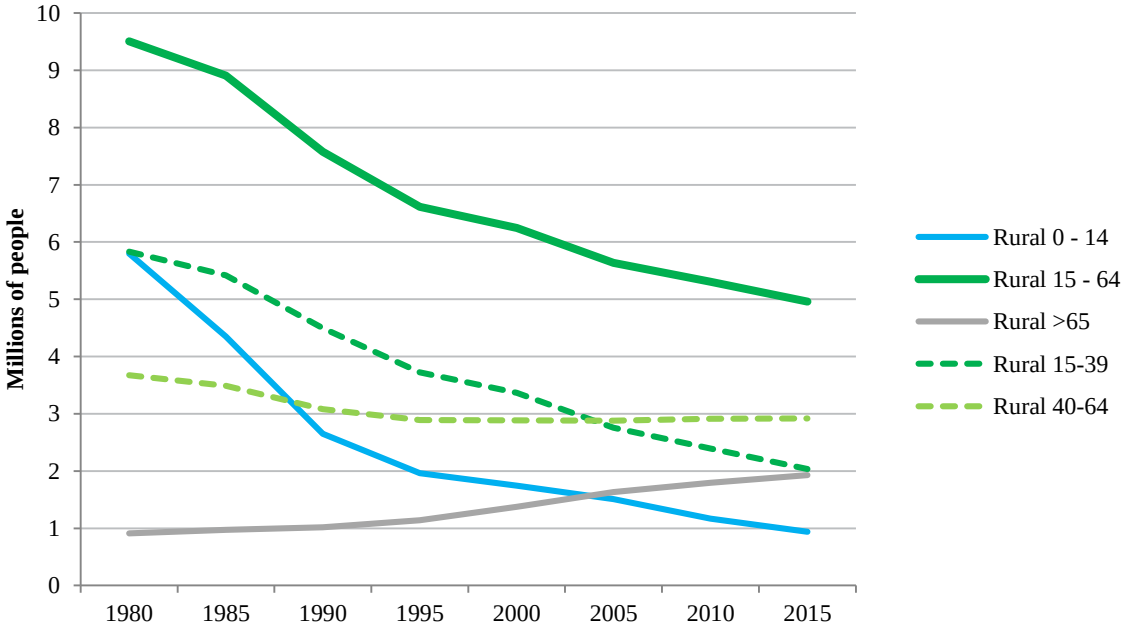
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A9: Rural population in Burma/ Myanmar by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



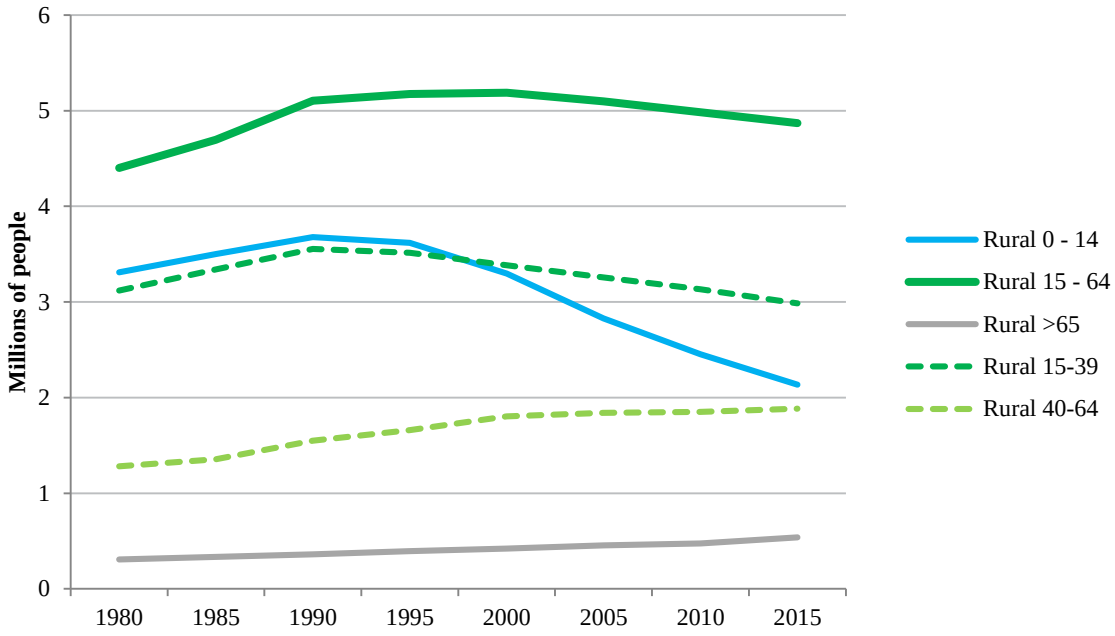
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A10: Rural population in South Korea by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



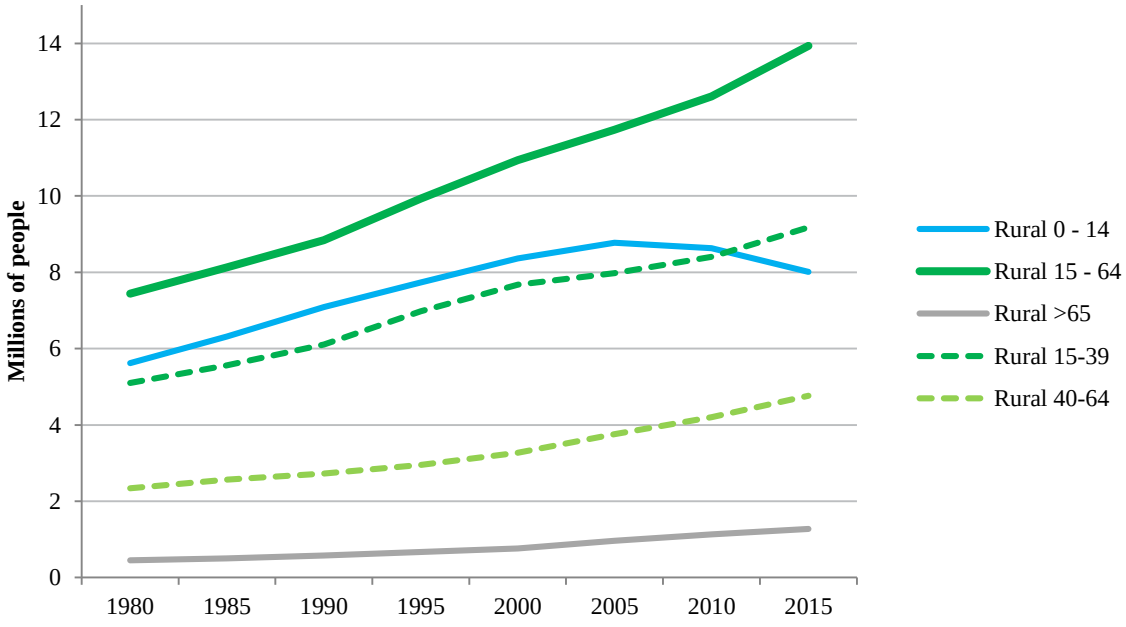
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A11: Rural population in Malaysia by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



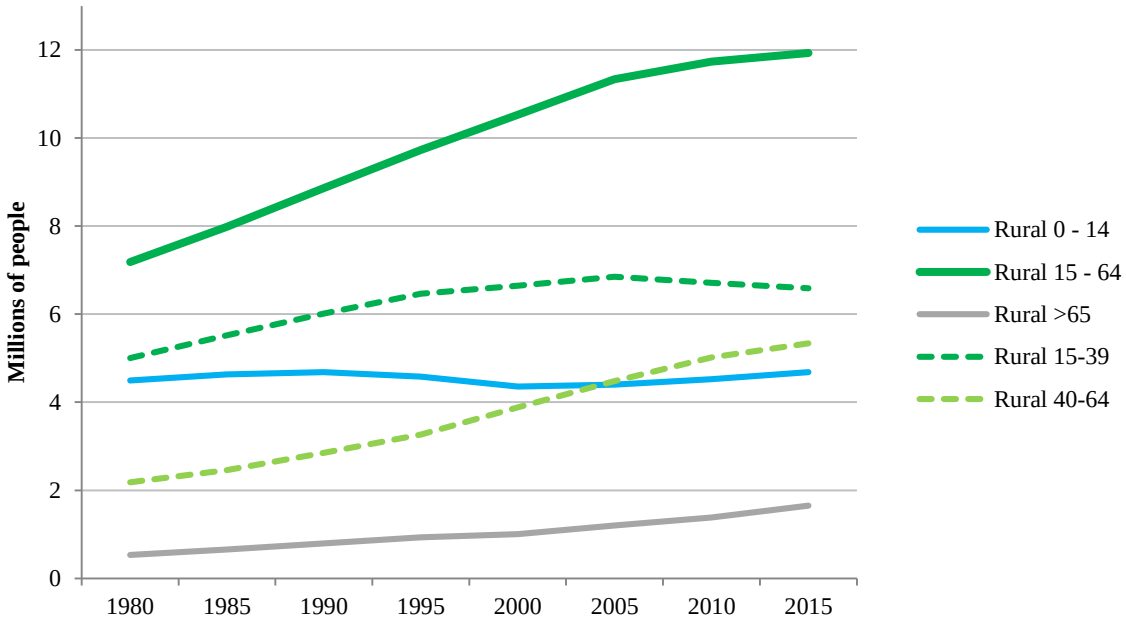
Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

Figure A12: Rural population in Nepal by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

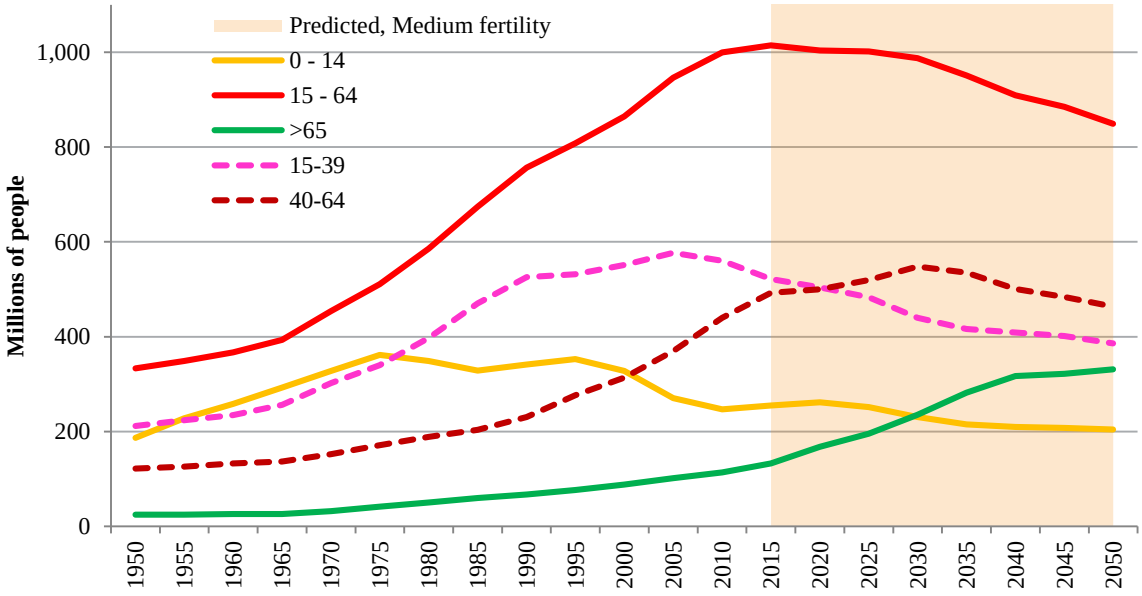
Figure A13: Rural population in Sri Lanka by age cohort, 1980 – 2015 estimate



Source: UNPD, Urban and Rural Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2015 (version 2, August 2013)

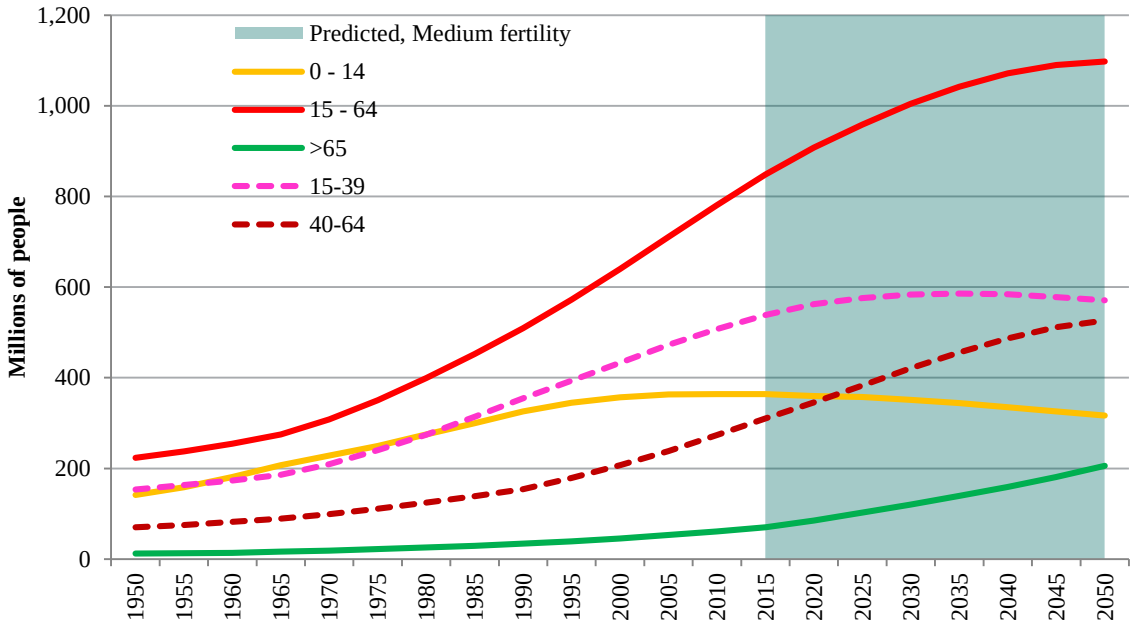
Total population 1950-2050 projection (medium fertility) by age cohort

Figure A14: Population in China by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



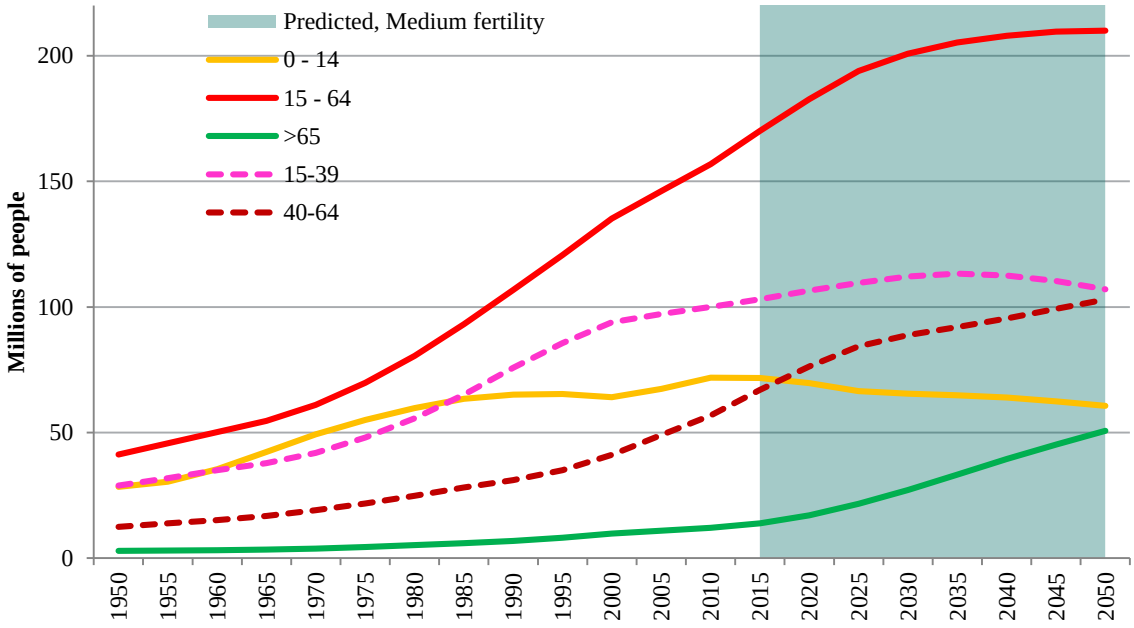
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A15: Population in India by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



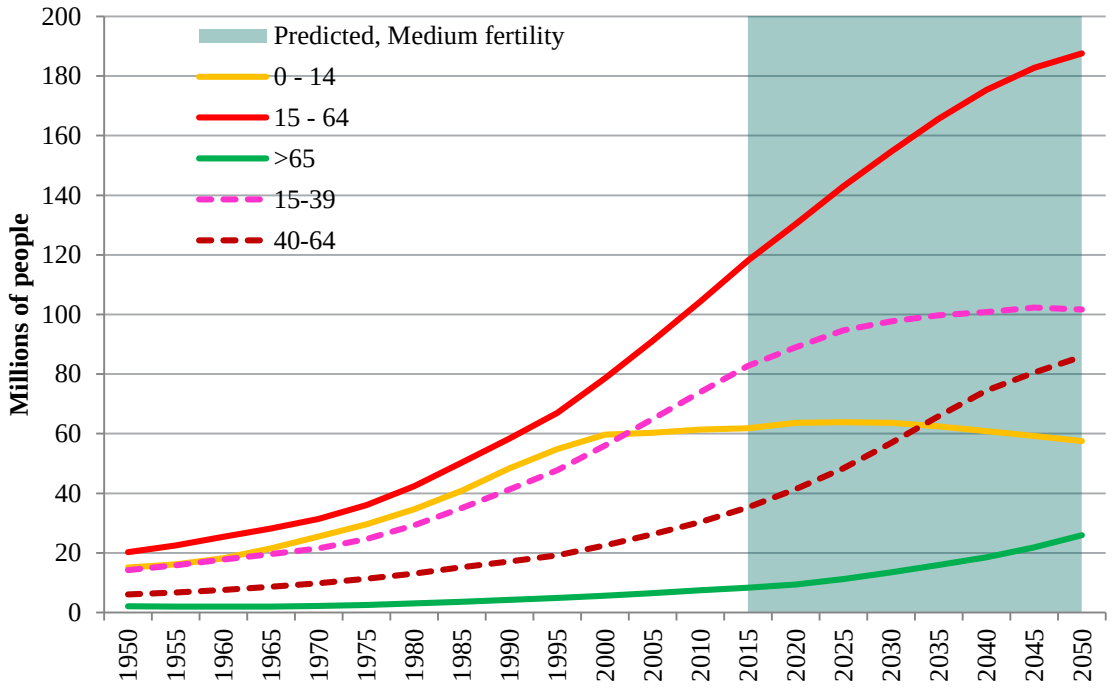
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A16: Population in Indonesia by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



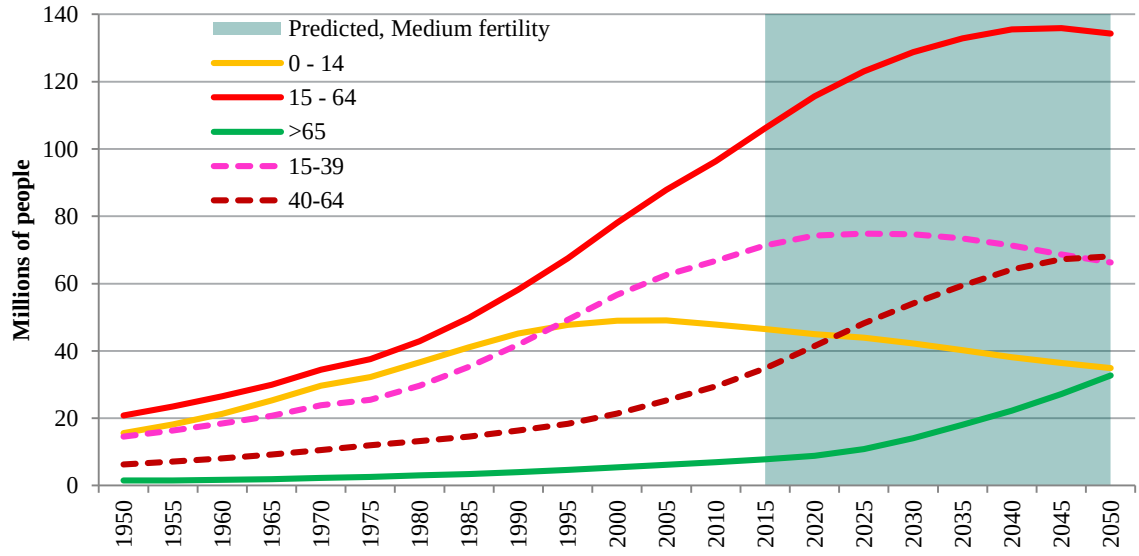
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A17: Population in Pakistan by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



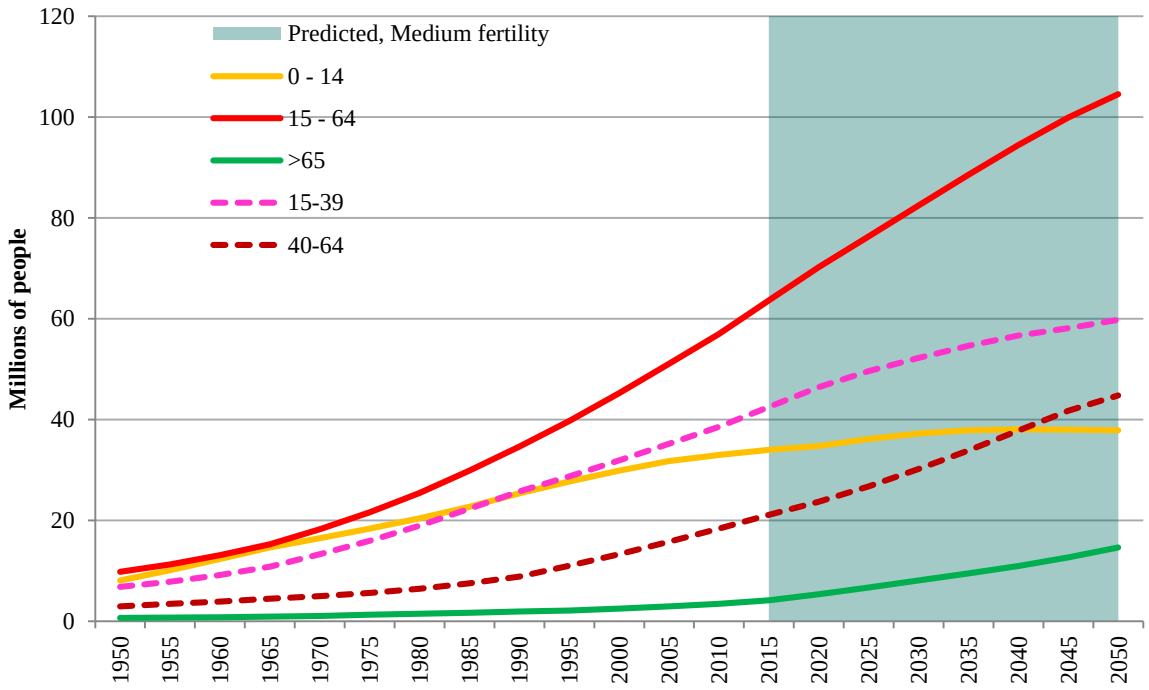
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A18: Population in Bangladesh by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



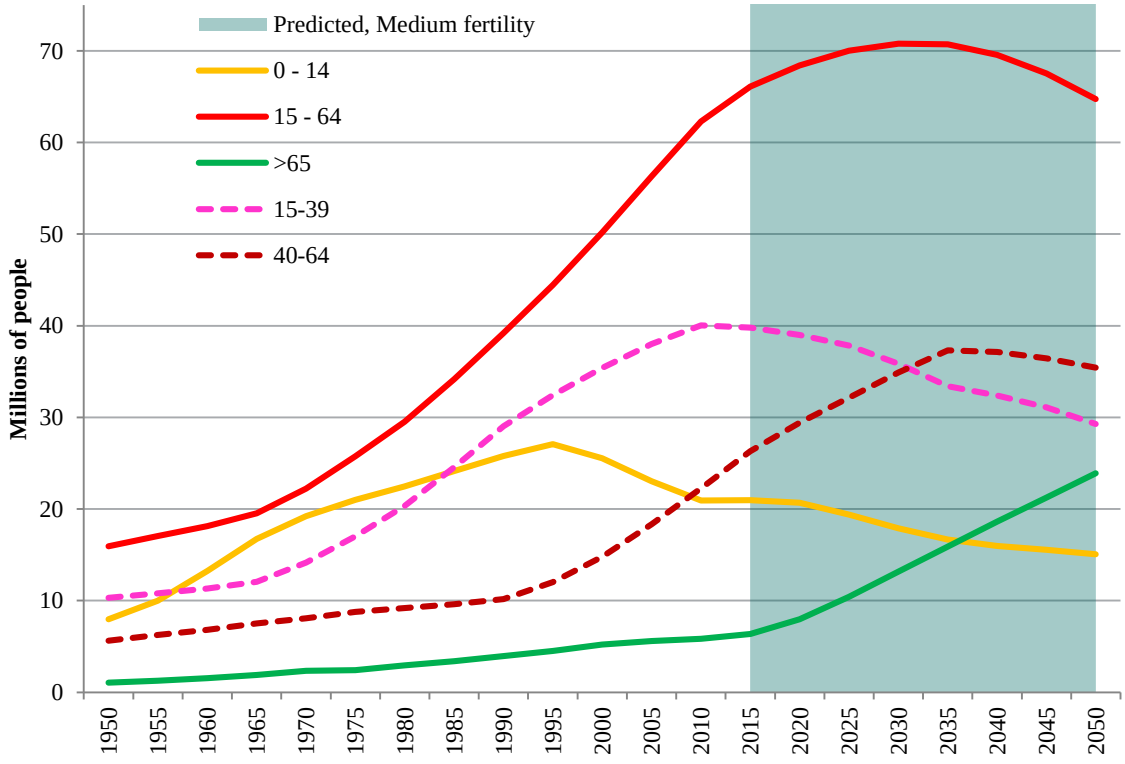
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A19: Population in Philippines by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



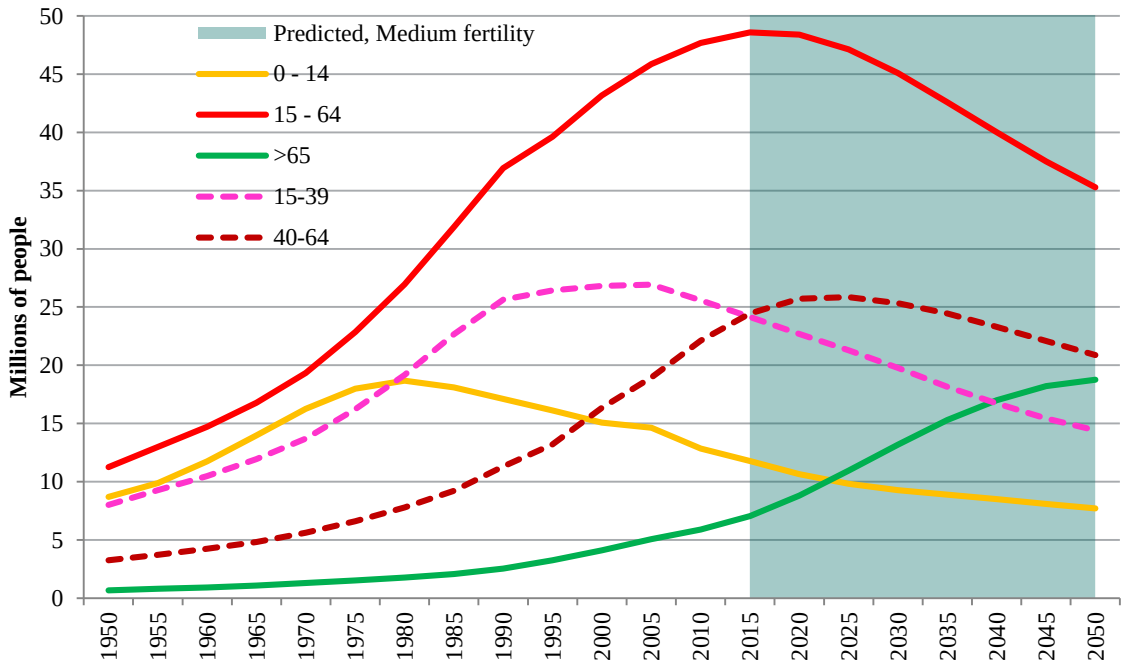
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A20: Population in Vietnam by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



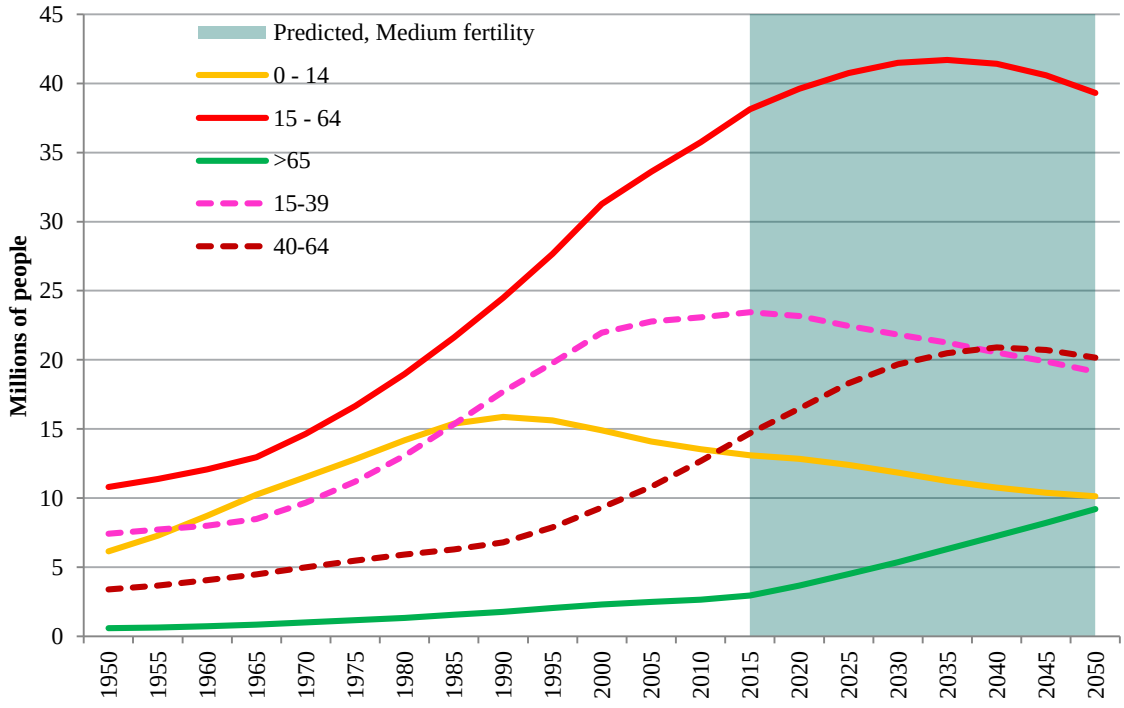
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A22: Population in Thailand by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



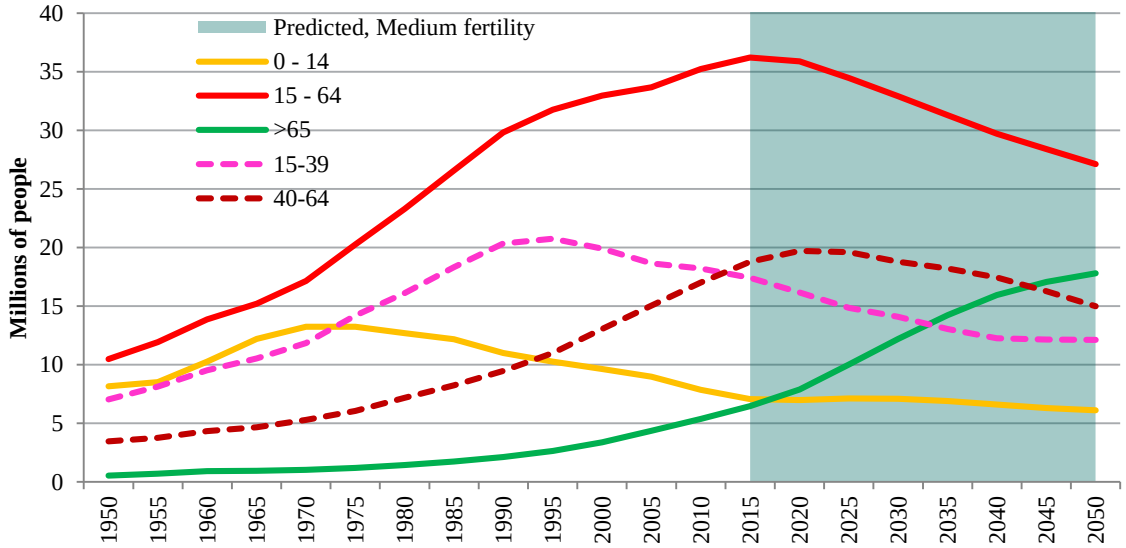
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A23: Population in Burma/ Myanmar by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



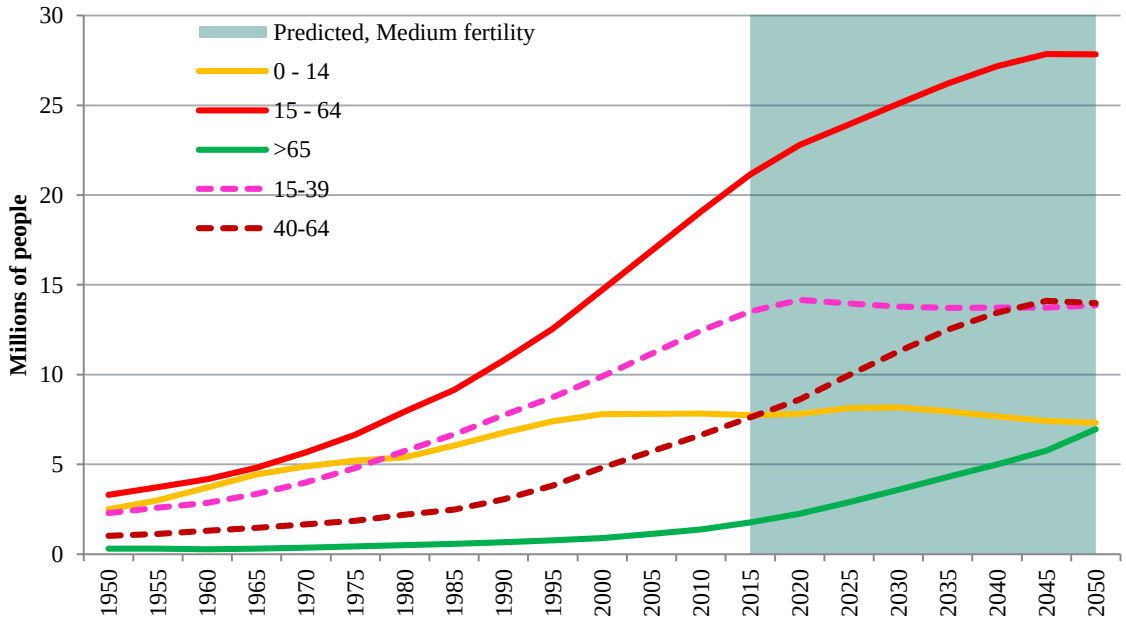
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A24: Population in South Korea by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



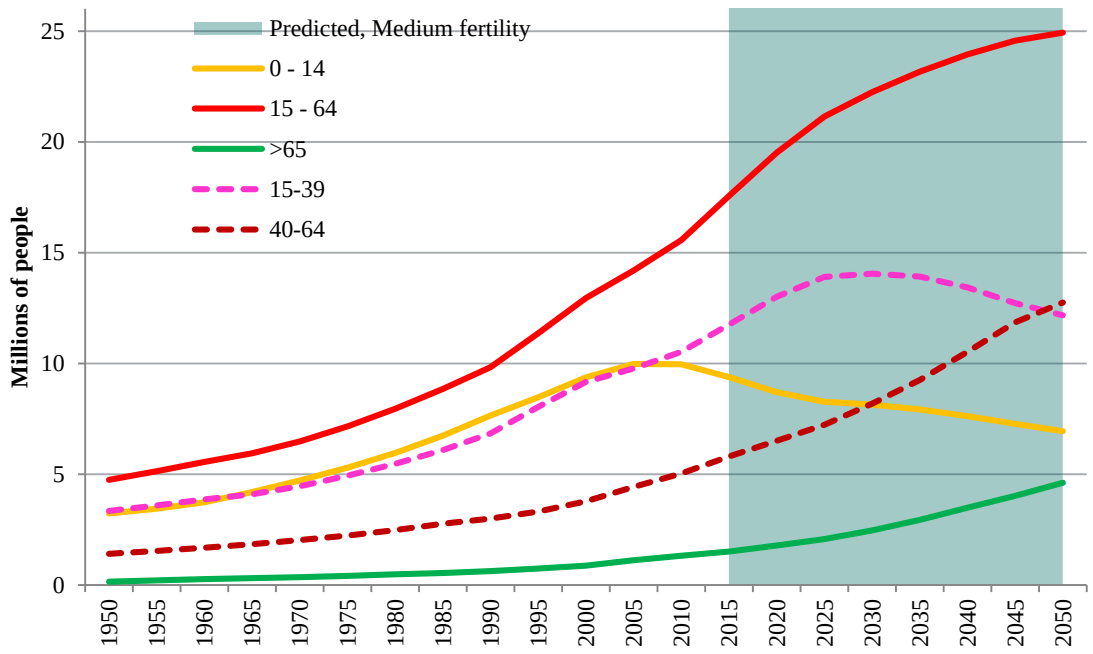
Source: United Nations *Population* Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A25: Population in Malaysia by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



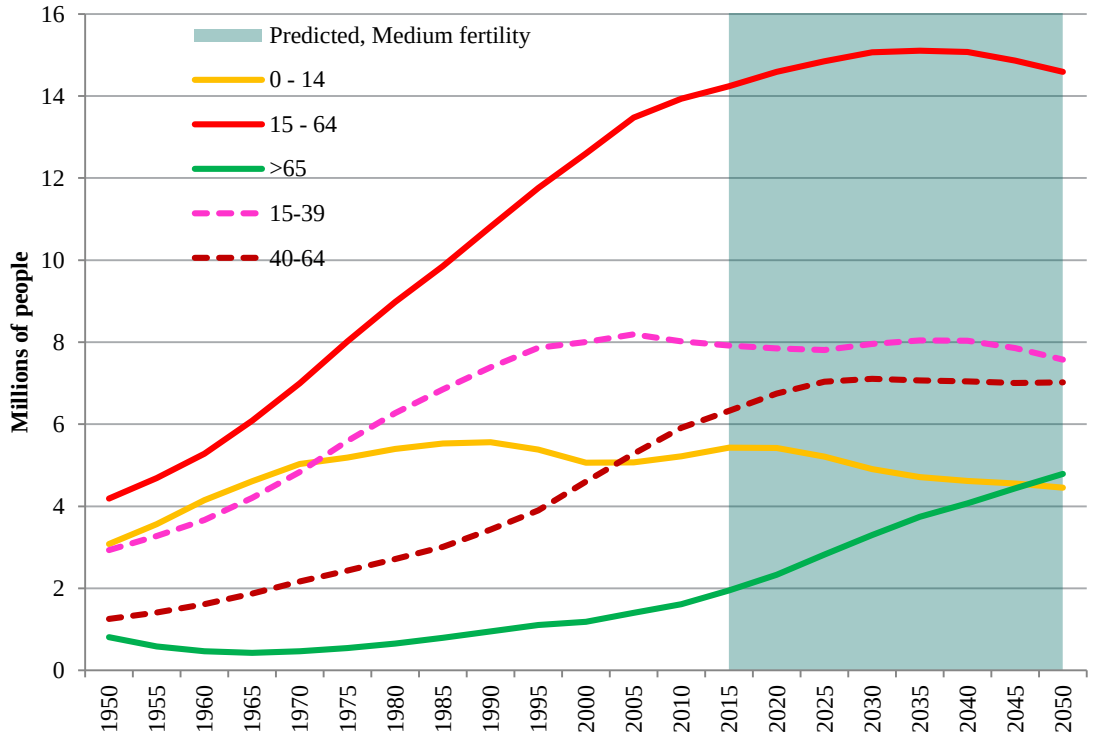
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A26: Population in Nepal by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Figure A27: Population in Sri Lanka by age cohort, 1950 – 2050 projection, medium fertility



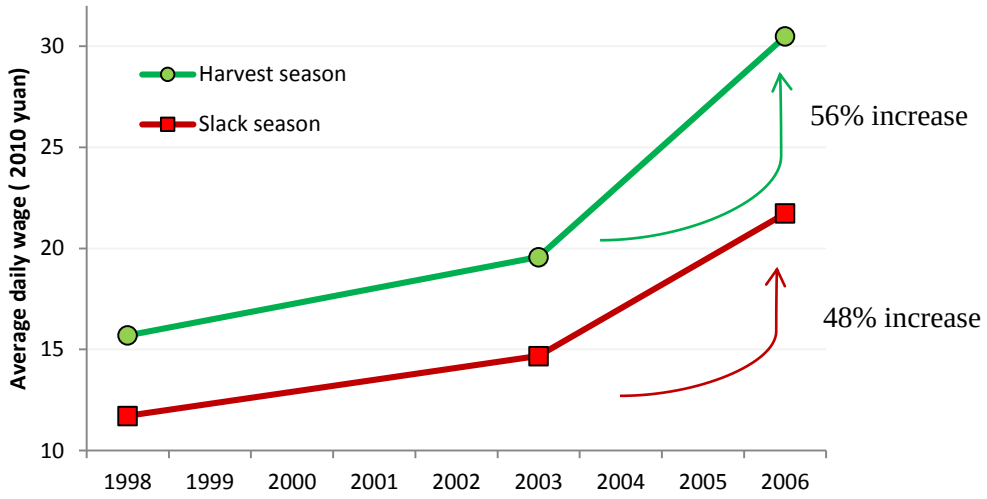
Source: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects, 2012 revision.

Annex B More detail on rural wage data by country

China: Rising real wages since the late 1990s

Wage data shows rises in China since the late 1990s, with acceleration since 2003. Figure B1 shows the results of a wage survey from poor rural areas in in one of China's poorest provinces, which researchers maintain evidences a scarcity of labour emerging in poor rural areas over recent years (Zhang et al., 2010).

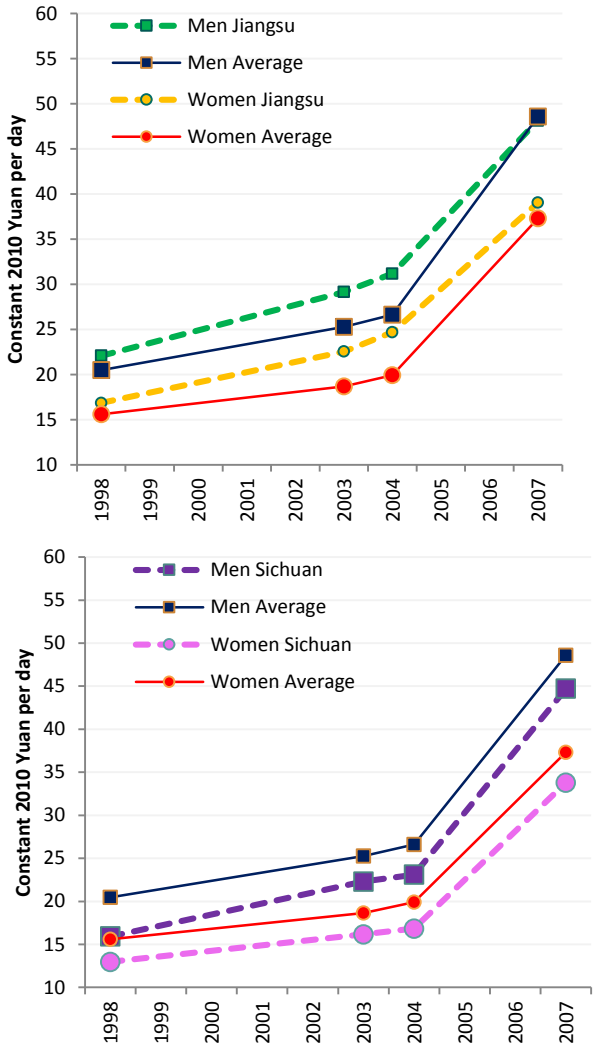
Figure B1: Average real daily wages in poor areas of Gansu Province, 1993, 2003, and 2006

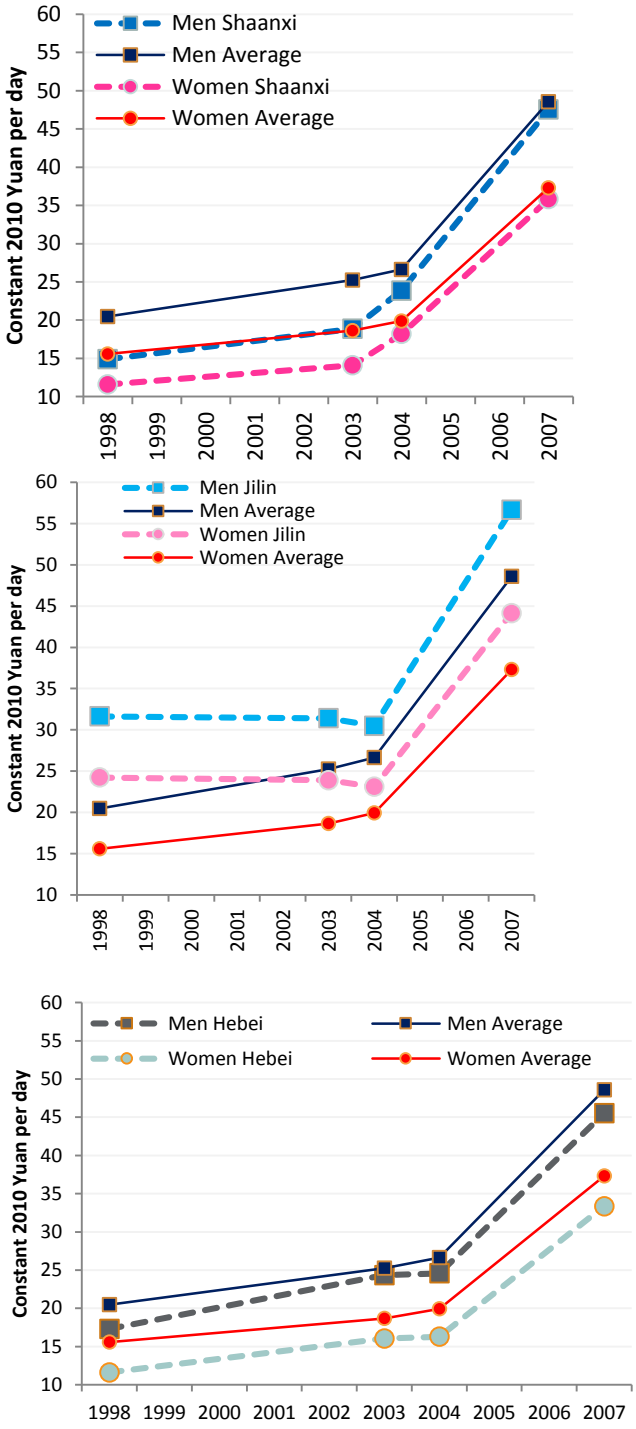


Source: Data from Table 2 in Zhang et al., 2010. Note: Data is from surveys in 88 villages in 3 poor counties in Gansu Province. Data presented in Zhang et al. was in constant 2006 Yuan, deflated by provincial level deflators. Here data was inflated by the national CPI to nominal levels before being deflated by the national CPI to 2010 levels.

The same study also looked more widely at average wages across 5 provinces from 1998 to 2007, discovering a similar trend — rising wages across the entire series, accelerating after 2003. This confirms that rural labour shortages have appeared since 2003, since when wages have risen substantially; doubling in real terms over the next four years—see Figure B2

Figure B2: Real rural daily wages for men and women in Eastern, Central, and Western rural areas of China, 1998 – 2007

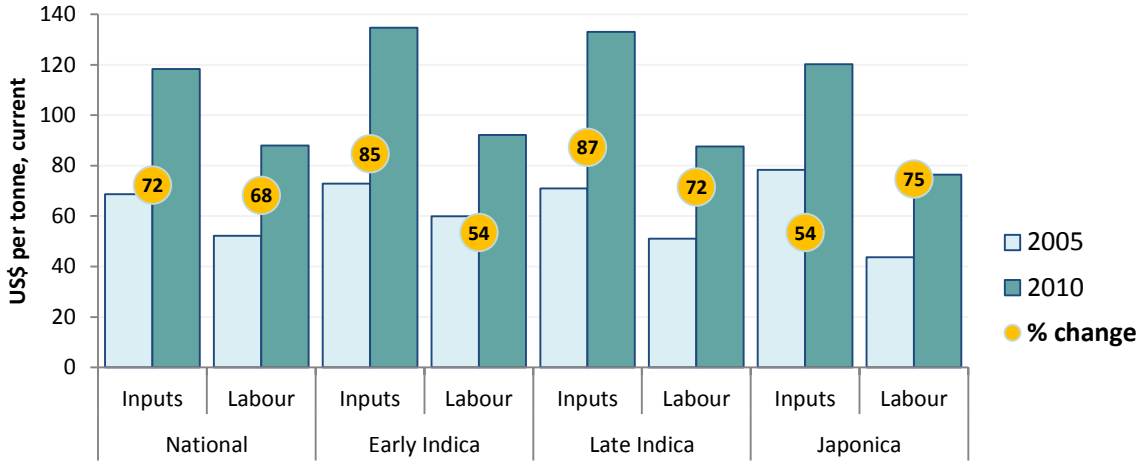




Source: Data from Table 4 and 5 in Zhang et al., 2010. Note: Wages were deflated by Zhang et al., 2010 to the 2006 level using the rural consumer price index at provincial level from China Statistical Yearbooks. To convert to 2010 levels they were inflated by the national CPI before re-deflating using the national CPI.

Increases appear to have continued into 2010 at least — changes in labour costs for rice production from 2005 to 2010 reflect these increases—see Figure B3 where labour costs in rice production are shown to have risen between 54% and 75% for different kinds of rice, while other input costs (mainly fertiliser) rose by 54% to 87%.

FIGURE B3: RISING COSTS OF RICE PRODUCTION IN CHINA, 2005 TO 2010



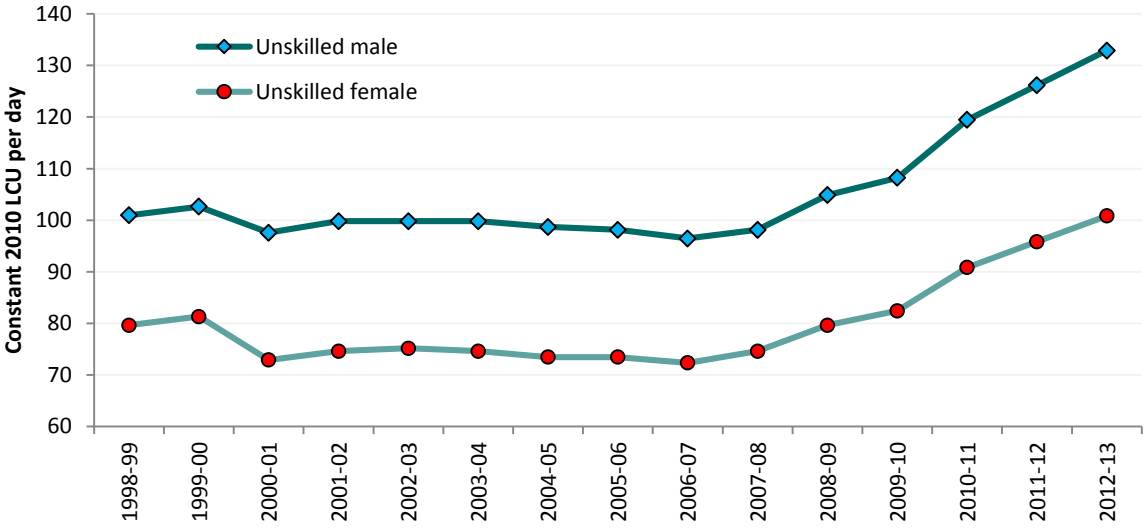
Source: Production costs from Prof Jikun Huang, converted at official exchange rates to US$. Costs are shown as national averages, but also for the main centres of production of the three cereals. Indica rice is grown in Southern China, while Japonica rice is grown in northern China, particularly in Northeast China.

Note: Some production cost increases are exaggerated in dollars owing to yuan appreciation. For instance, nationally, variable cost increase per tonne of paddy from 2005 to 2010 measured in yuan is about 41%, compared to 71% in dollars.

India: Rising real wages since 2006/07

Since the mid-2000s, rural wages have seen notable increases in India, See Figure B4, with increases in real terms of about one third between 2006 and 2012.

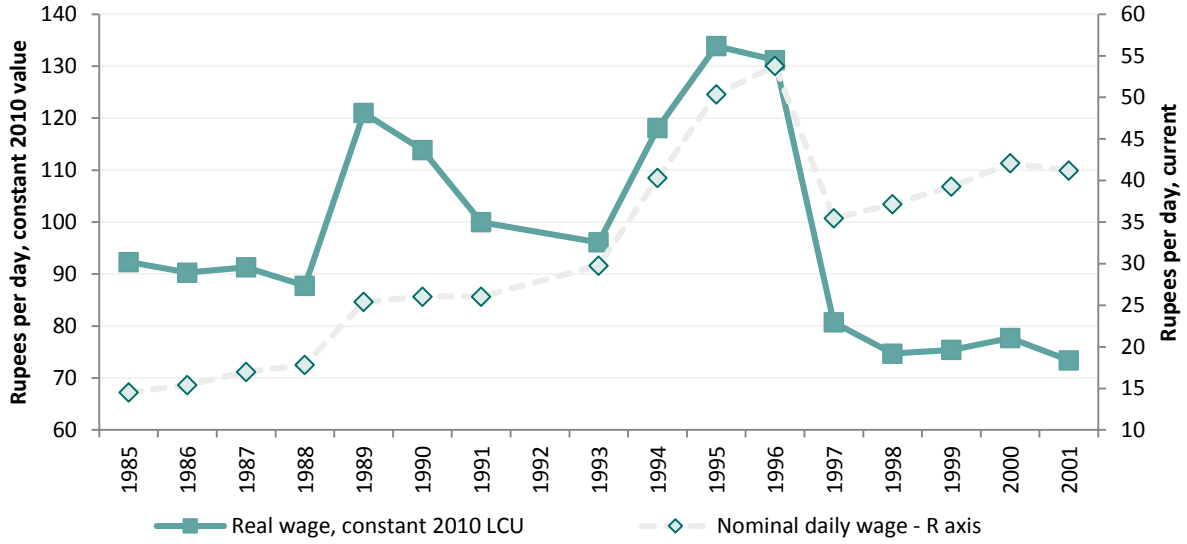
Figure B4: Rising rural wages in India since 2007, constant rupee/day, 2010 value



Source: Data from India Labour Bureau, presented in Usami 2012, updated from Labour Bureau site.

Earlier data in real terms shows wages had been quite volatile and overall declined slightly from the mid-1980s into the early 2000s, see Figure B5

Figure B5: Average agricultural crop worker wages in India from 1985 to 2001



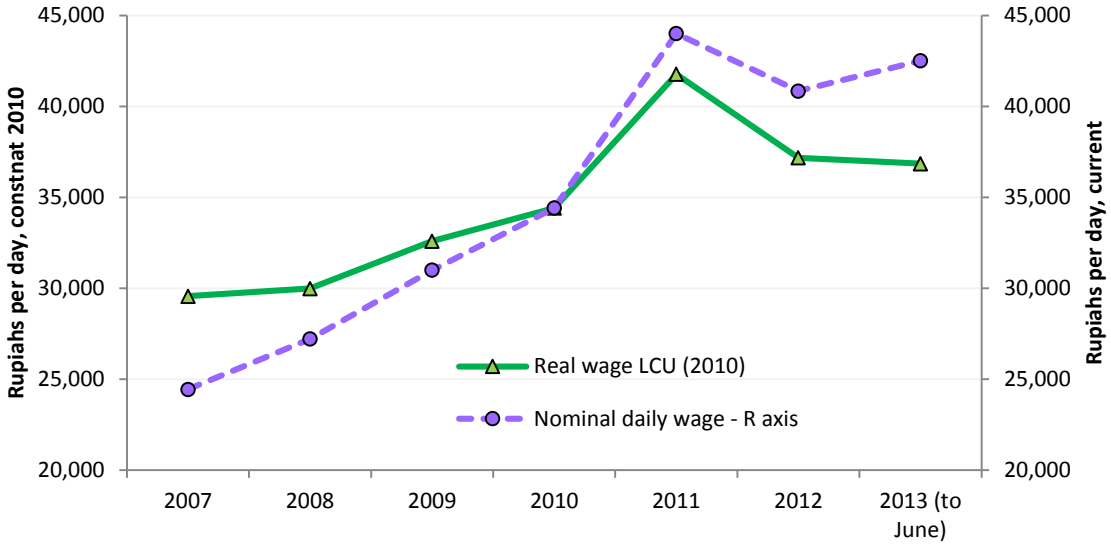
Source: from the Occupational Wages around the World database created for the WDR 2013

Indonesia: Rural wages rising in many villages since 2007

National average data from Statistics Indonesia shows strong nominal and real increases in wages of animal husbandry workers[1]
The available data runs from 2007 to 2013. When deflated by the CPI deflator it shows an overall increase of some 26%: See Figure B6

[1] Some data for crop worker wages exists on the statistics Indonesia website, but appears to have been transformed in an unexplained way, making it difficult to place confidence in its accuracy, hence it has been omitted in this study.

Figure B6: Daily wages of animal husbandry workers in Indonesia, 2007 to 2013

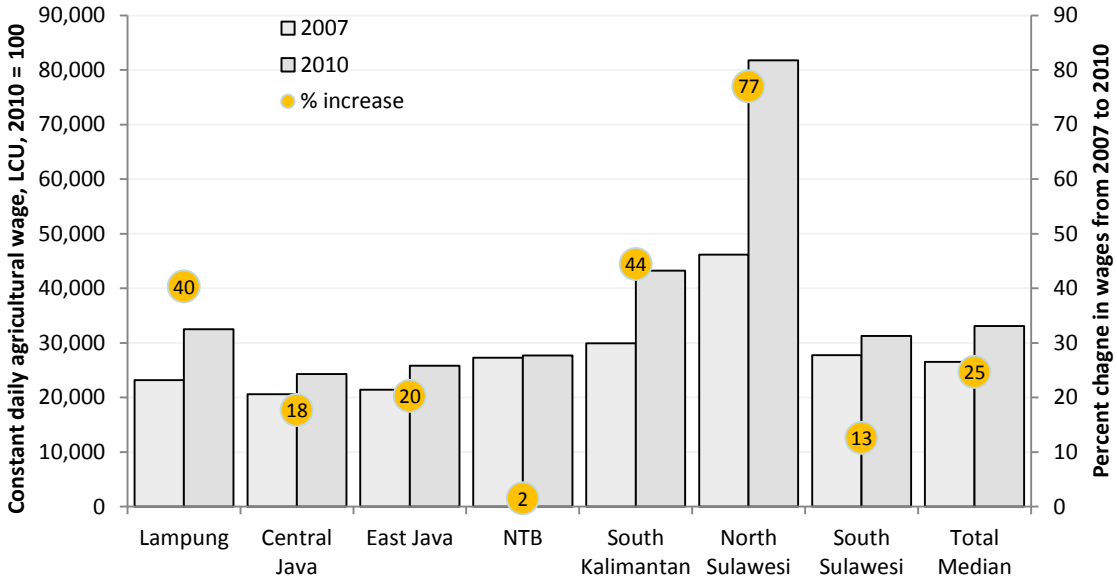


Source: Data from Statistics Indonesia.

A look at village level surveys provides some more evidence, with changes from 2007 to 2010 from village level surveys in 7 provinces[2] confirming a rising trend: see Figure B7. Real median wages rose in all the provinces, though by considerably more in some than in others, with wages going up 77% in North Sulawesi, compared to only 2% in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB). Comparing the overall median for the 98 villages in the sample, real wages rose by some 25%.

[2] These provinces were selected by the researchers in charge of the survey to cover different agro-climatic zones. The provinces where surveys were conducted include some 40% of Indonesia's population, though the surveys are not designed to be provincially representative.

Figure B7: Village level real agricultural worker wage trends in Indonesia, 2007 to 2010

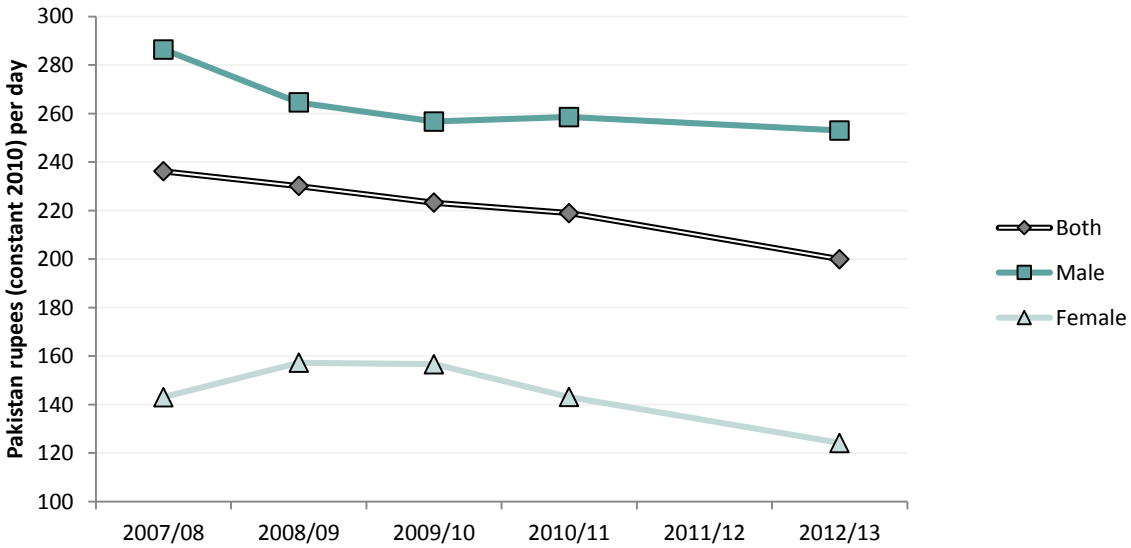


Source: Database from Dr. Futoshi Yamauchi, deflated by CPI deflator from World Bank. Note: Medians are used instead of averages to avoid outliers unduly skewing the data

Pakistan: Real wages falling in the face of high inflation

Wage data for Pakistan comes from two sources — the Pakistan Labour Force Survey, and from the ILO/World Bank's Occupational Wages around the World dataset.
The data shows real wages falling in Pakistan over the last 6 years: see Figure B8.

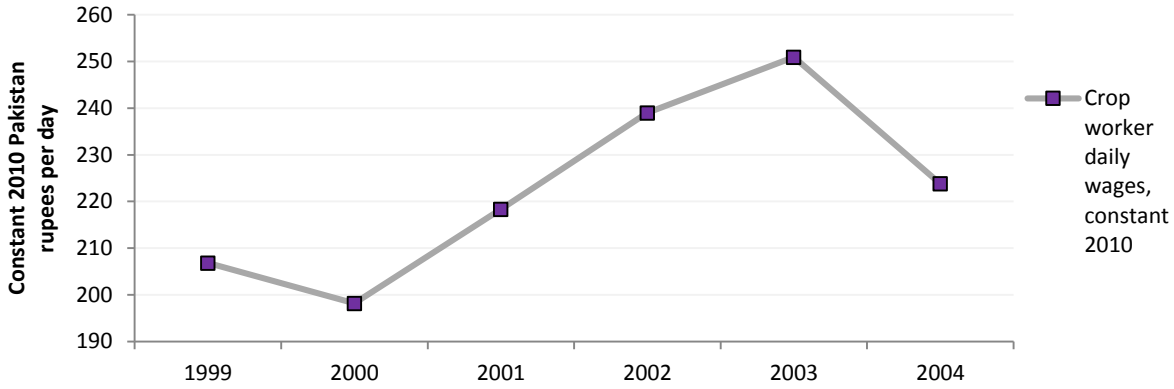
Figure B8: Average daily wages for agricultural workers in Pakistan, both sexes, 2007/08 to 2012/13



Source: Data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Participation surveys, covering agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing workers.

Some earlier data on crop worker wages (not strictly comparable to the data above) is also available, and shows only a modest real rise from 1999 to 2004, of about 8%: see Figure B9.

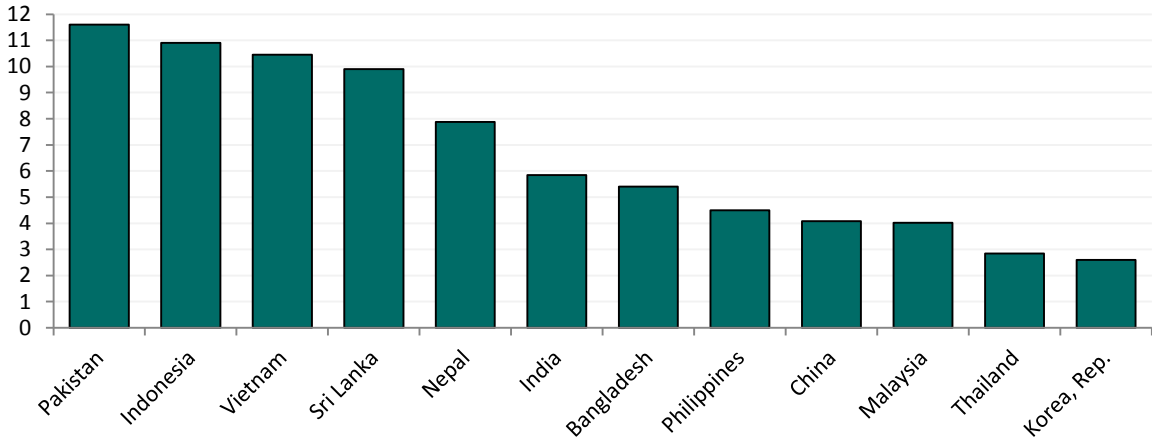
Figure B9: Real daily wages for crop workers in Pakistan, 1999 to 2004



Source: Data from the Occupational Wages around the World (OWW) database (see Oostendorp, 2012) http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/occupational-wages.

Though nominal rural wages have been growing in Pakistan, they have not been keeping up with very high levels of inflation. Since the turn of the new century, inflation in Pakistan has averaged over 11% – the highest for the sample of countries examined here for which data is available[3]: see Figure B10.

FIGURE B10: AVERAGE ANNUAL INFLATION (% GDP) IN 12 ASIAN COUNTRIES, 2000 TO 2012



Source: Data from World Bank

Bangladesh: Rising real wages since 2005

In Bangladesh real rural wages too have been rising, especially female wages, which have accelerated since the late 2000s (Zhang et al., 2013). Figure B11a shows trends in the average daily wage recorded in four rounds of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey — from 1995 to 2010 — deflated by the general CPI. Much of the increase took place from 2005 to 2010. Figure 4b compares percentage increases from 2000 to 2005 and from 2005 to 2010.

[3] Data is not available for Taiwan or Myanmar

Figure B11a: Trends in real daily wage rates in Bangladesh, 1995 to 2010

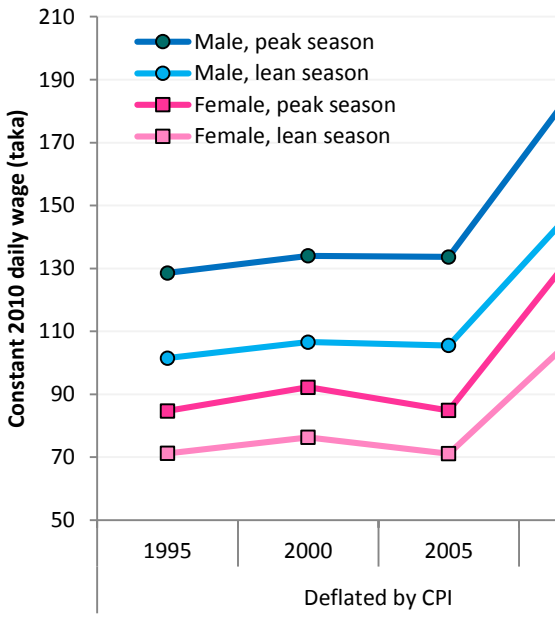
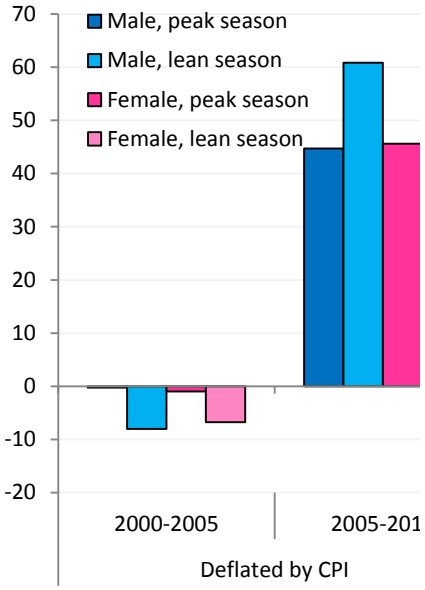


Figure B11b: Wage changes from 2000 to 2005 and 2005 to 2010

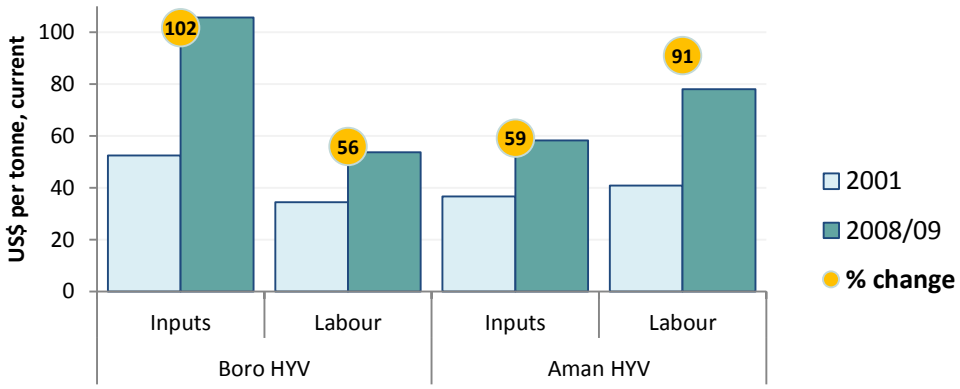


Source: Constructed from data in Table 3.1 in Zhang et al., 2013

Source and note to original table: [Source: Household, Income, and Expenditure Survey by BBS. Using four rounds: 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010. Note: The real wages are in 2010 prices, weighted and deflated spatially. The nominal wages are obtained from HIES household surveys. Urban daily wage is calculated as follows: (annualized daily wage + annual salary)/number of days worked in year. Wages are from wage earners 15 years and older.]

Rice production costs in Bangladesh too show how much wages have risen from 2001 to 2008/09 through the rising cost of labour: by 56% for Boro and by 91% for Aman[4] – see Figure B12

Figure B12: Rising costs of rice production in Bangladesh, 2001 to 2008/09



Source: Early Bangladesh data from Hossain & Deb, 2003. Data is from 1,880 farms in 57/64 Districts. Later data is from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics: 'Report on the Cost of Production of Boro Paddy 2008-09' and 'Report on the Cost of Production of Aman Paddy 2008–09'

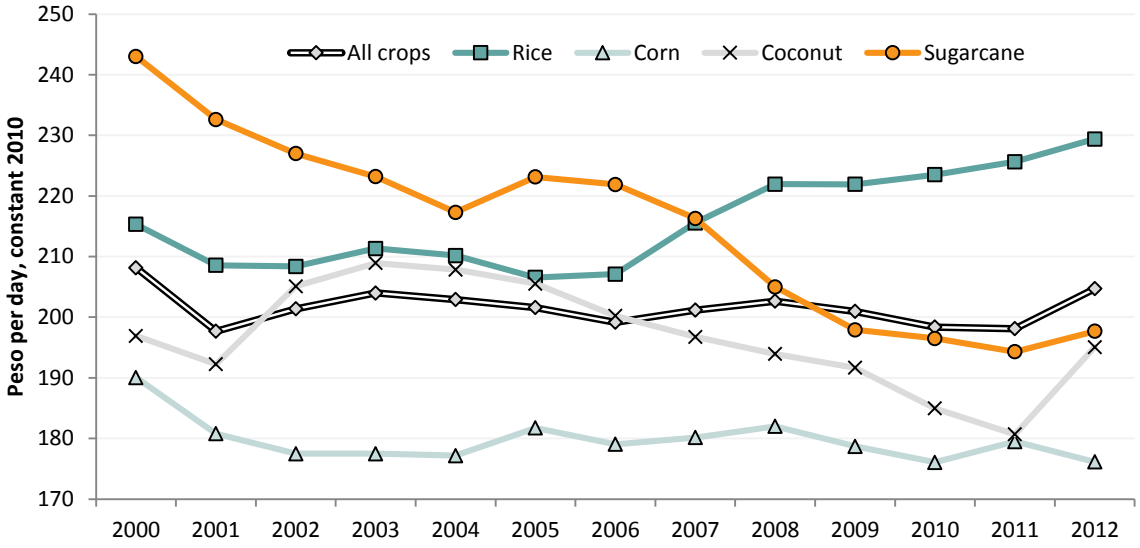
[4] In the Boro season, from November to May, rice is mainly grown under irrigated conditions. The Aman rice crop, from July to December follows the monsoon rains and is mainly rainfed. (Gumma et al., 2012)

Note: The Change in input costs for Boro high-yielding varieties of rice is particularly striking, owing largely to higher irrigation costs resulting from more costly fuel.

Philippines: Small rises in wages for rice workers

Wages for crop workers on average have declined slightly in the Philippines from 2000 to 2012 – a pattern seen across crops, except for rice, where real worker's wages rose 11% from 2006 to 2012: see Figure B13.

Figure B13: Real farm worker wages in the Philippines, 2000 to 2012



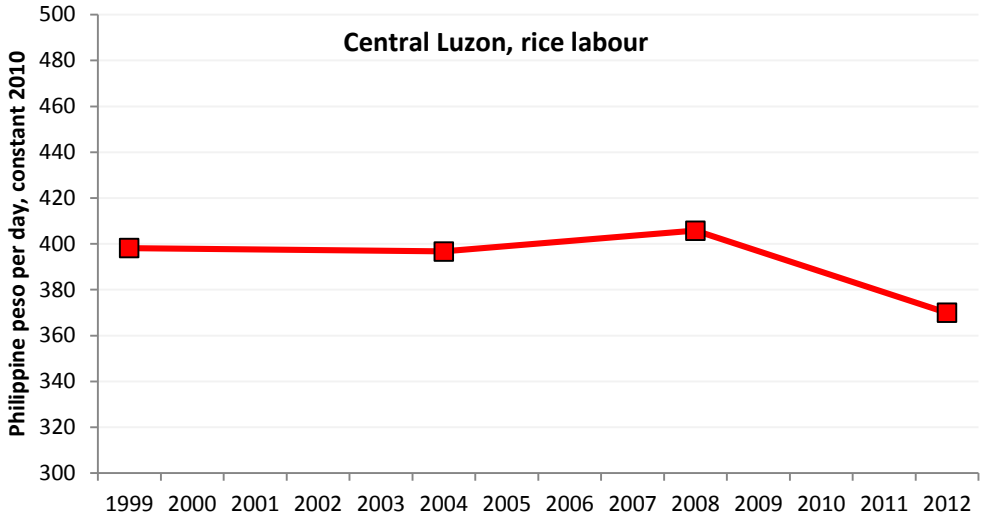
Source: Government of Philippines statistical yearbook, deflated by CPI from World Bank WDI.

Average rice worker wages recorded for the 'rice bowl' of the Philippines, Central Luzon[5], show small real falls from 398 (constant 2010) Philippine pesos a day in 1998/99 to 370 in 2012 – or about 7% in real terms: see Figure B14[6]. The wages here are however considerably higher than the national average for rice workers: In 2012, 370 pesos/day, compared to around 230 nationally.

[5] Central Luzon is described by FAO as the traditional rice granary of the Philippines, producing some three quarters of the Philippines rice harvest, as well as being 'strategically located between the commercial centre of Manila and the industrial and trading centers of Northern Luzon'

[6] Though nominal wages went from 237 to 393 pesos per day over this period, they did not keep up with inflation

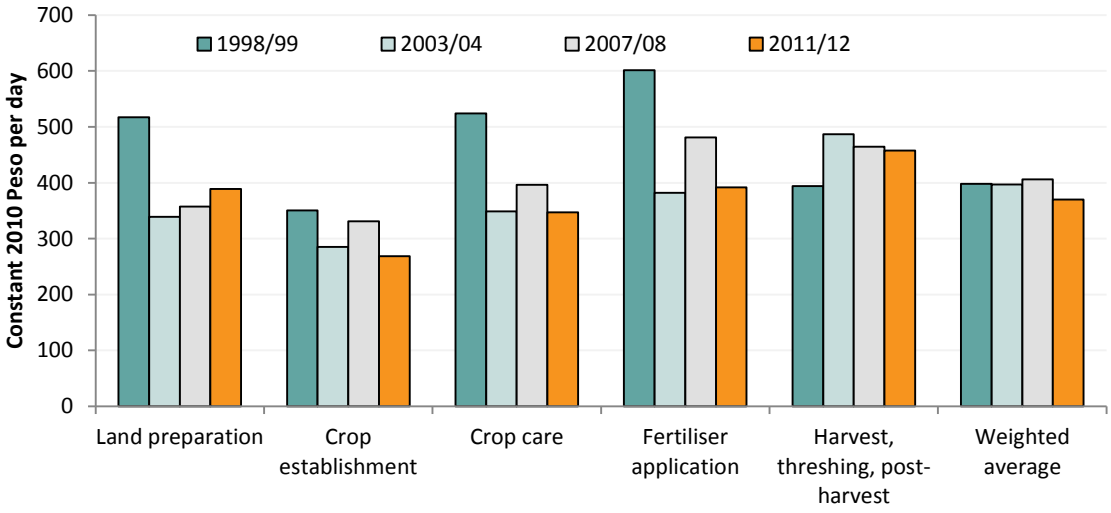
Figure B14: Real daily wages for rice labour in Central Luzon, 1998/99 to 2011/12



Source: Data from IRRI household survey database, using Central Luzon Loop surveys from 1998/99, 2003/04, 2007/08 and 2011/12

Figure B15 shows a breakdown of these average daily wages by cluster of task[7].

Figure B15: Average real daily wage rates for different farm labour activities, Central Luzon: 1998/99 to 2011/12



Source: IRRI Household surveys for Central Luzon. Note: Wages are calculated as simple averages of values reported under each cluster of activities at a household level. The average is weighted by the number of days of wage labour given over to each cluster.

Some expect further rises in (nominal) labour rates in coming years, with researchers predicting 100 to 200% increases in agricultural labour costs in the Philippines over 5 to 10 years from 2011 (Beltran et al., 2011). This prediction accelerates nominal wage increases compared to increases seen over the last 5 to 10 years. Taking the 10 year horizon, in real terms[8] this is an expected 48 to 122%, or some 5 to 12% increases in real terms annually.

Vietnam: Rising real wages despite high inflation

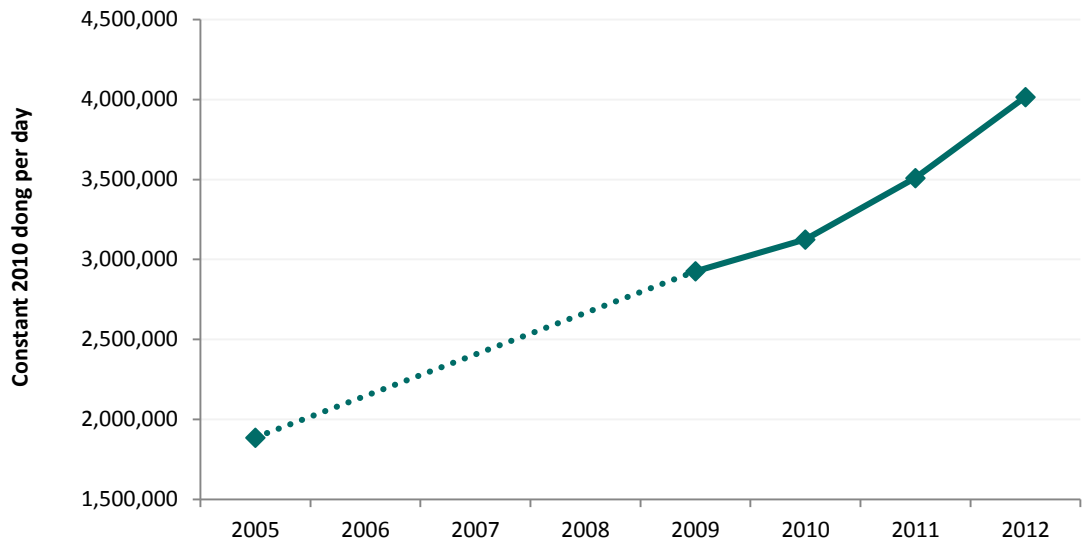
Vietnamese real wages in the state agriculture sector have risen from 2005 to 2012 – see Figure B16.

[7] For example, within crop care, tasks include herbicide and pesticide application among others, or within Land preparation tasks include ploughing and harrowing, among others.

[8] using a projected CPI deflator with the trend from 2000 to 2012 extended to 2021

Though inflation is very high in Vietnam, real wages have risen – 113% if deflated by the CPI.

Figure B16: Monthly average income per employee in state sector in Vietnam: Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2005 to 2012

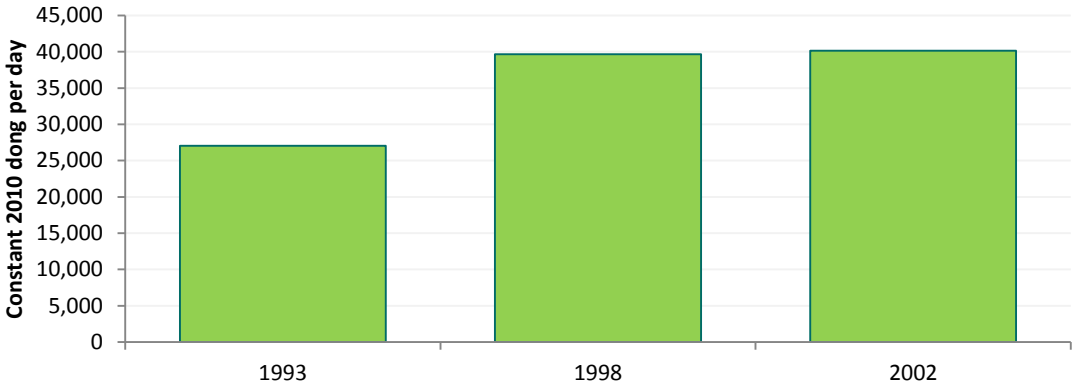


Source: Wage data from the General Statistics Office of Vietnam. Deflated by CPI from World Bank WDI.

Note: There is a break in the data between 2005 and 2009, represented here with the dotted line. 2012 figures are tagged as preliminary by the GSO of Vietnam

State sector wages likely overstate wages achievable by most rural labourers. Some data on wages from Nguyen (2006) for three points in time shows considerably lower wages, though the latest point available is 2002: see Figure B17.

Figure B17: Average real daily wage for agricultural labourers in Vietnam, 1993, 1998, and 2002

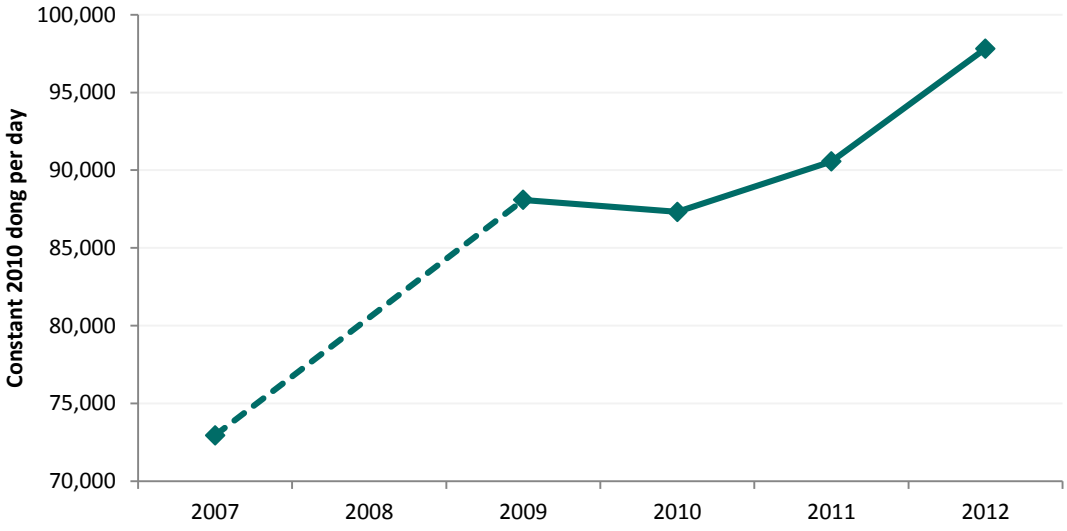


Source: Data from Nguyen, 2006, using Vietnam Living Standards Survey and Vietnam Household Living Standards Survey data.

Note: Data deflated by the CPI from World Bank.

Additionally, data from the Vietnam General Statistics Office on average income of wage workers in rural areas of Vietnam is available for 2007, 2009, and 2012. Though this is income and not wages, it provides some comparison to the state sector wages shown earlier: See Figure B18.

Figure B18: Average real income of wage workers in rural areas of Vietnam, 2007, 2009 - 2012



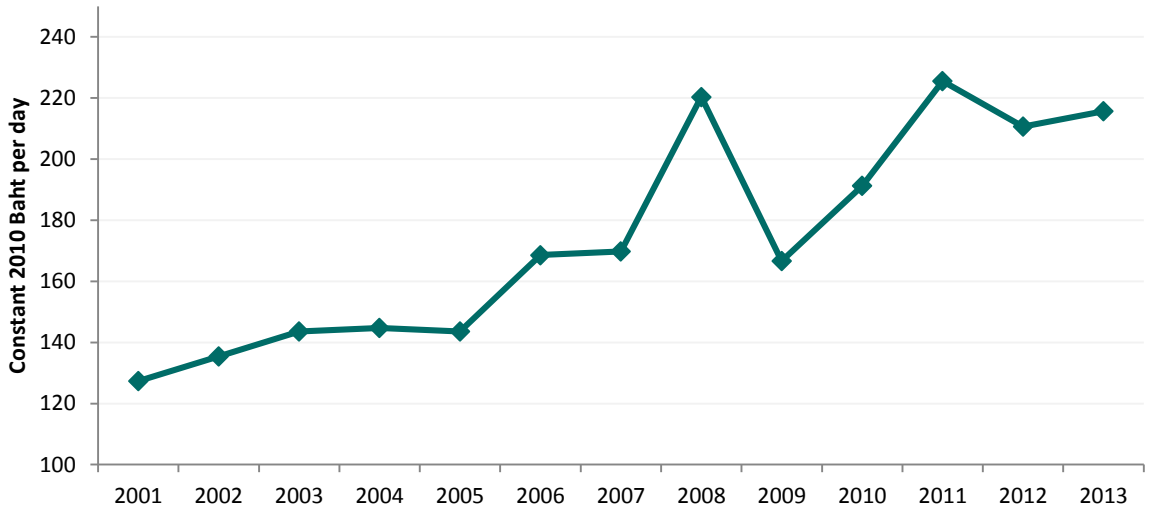
Source: Data from Vietnam General Statistics Office Reports on the 2011 and 2012 Vietnam Labour Force Surveys

Note: Data deflated by the CPI from the World Bank WDI. Data is not available for 2008, hence this period is represented with a dotted line

Thailand: Rising real wages

Real average agricultural wages have risen in Thailand from the early 2000s to 2013. Figure B19 shows the wages deflated by the Thai CPI, which show rises of 68% over the 12 years.

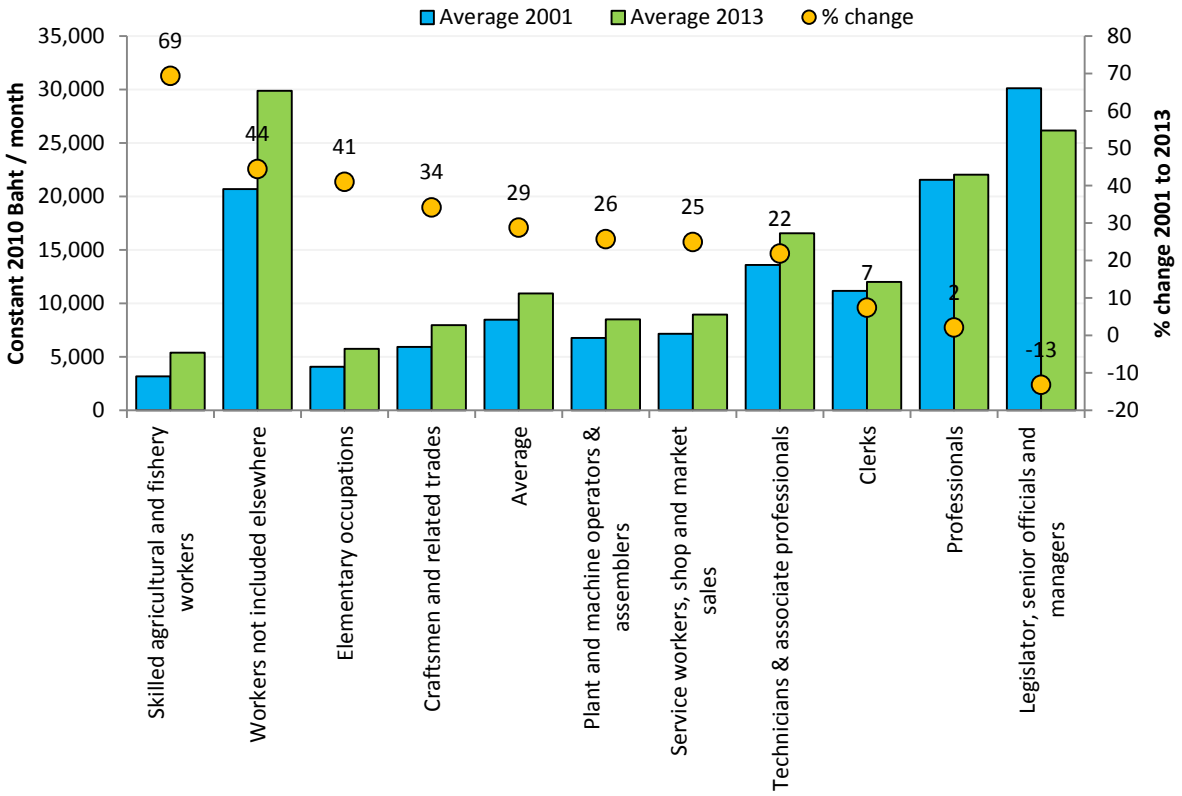
Figure B19: Average real daily wage for skilled agriculture and fishery workers in Thailand, 2001 to 2013



Source: Data from Bank of Thailand for quarterly wages averaged annually. Deflated by CPI from World Bank WDI (values for 2013 imputed)

Unskilled labour rates, though not available, are likely to be lower but following a similar pattern.
These agricultural wages, though coming from low levels, have seen stronger proportional rises than wages in other sectors of the Thai economy – see Figure B20 – though agricultural wages remain below all the other sectors on average, and only reach half the level of average wages in 2013.

Figure B20: Average real wage changes from 2001 to 2013 by sector in Thailand



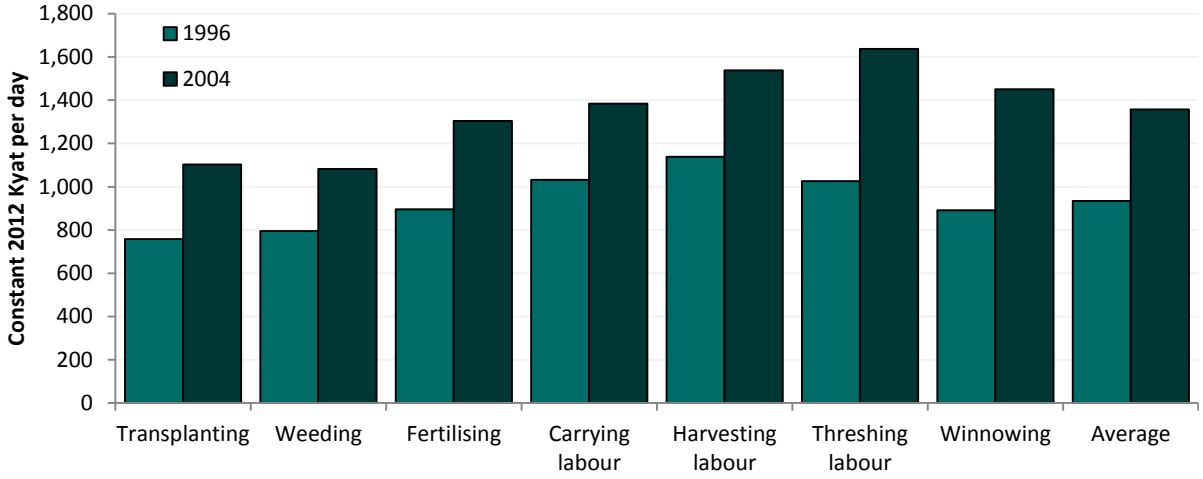
Source: Data from Bank of Thailand for quarterly wages
Note: Wages deflated by CPI from World Bank; value for 2013 imputed

Myanmar: Real wage rises from 1996 to 2004

Though data on wage rates in Myanmar is difficult to come by, IRRI surveys from Ayeyarwardy, the main rice-growing region from 1996 and 2004 show that real wages for rice labourers[9] rose; on average by about 45%, with winnowing labour rates rising by over 60% over the same period, and carrying labour rates rising the least, by 34%: See Figure B21.

[9] This is calculated from the survey as an average of transplanting, weeding, fertilising, carrying, harvesting, threshing, and winnowing labour.

Figure B21: Real daily wage rates for rice workers in Myanmar, 1996 and 2004



Source: Wages from surveys downloaded from IRRI Farm Household Survey Database, 'Survey for assessing changes in agriculture and livelihood in Ayeyarwardy division, Myanmar' for 1996 and 2004. Deflated by CPI

South Korea: Modest rises food sector wages – agricultural wages already relatively high

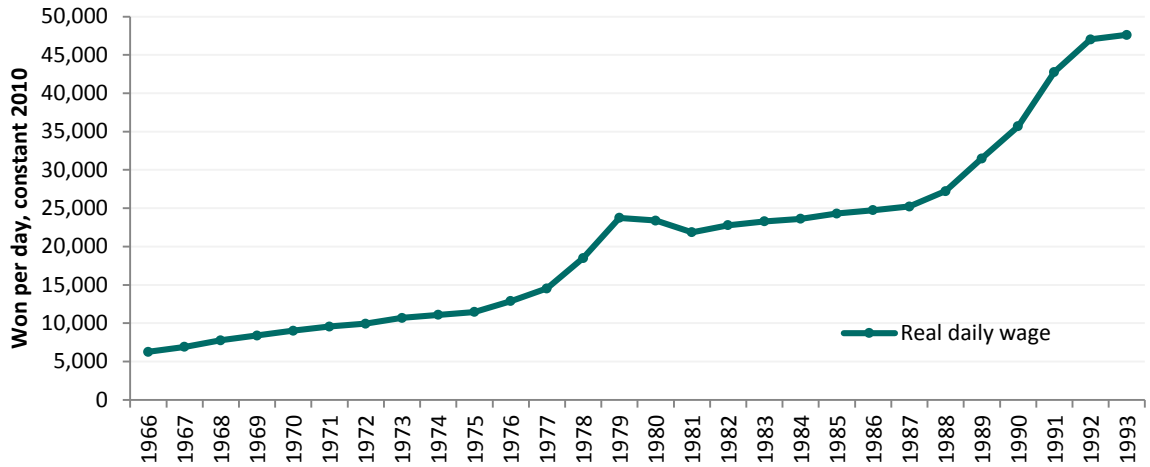
South Korea is the most developed and industrialised of the sample of countries. Wage data for agricultural crop workers is available from 2000 to 2006, and shows in real terms, an increase of 36%. Similarly, wages of dairy product processors (available over a slightly longer period) increased 30% over the full period: see Figure B22
They were however already very high relatively, compared to wages in the other countries in the sample.

Figure B22: Agricultural crop worker and dairy product processor daily wages in South Korea, late 1990s to 2006

Source: Data from Occupational Wages around the World dataset

Data on wage labour rates in rice production is available from the early 1960s to 1993 – see Figure B23 which shows strong rises in real agricultural wages over two separate periods: from the mid-1970s to the late 1970s, and again from the late 1980s to the early 1990s.

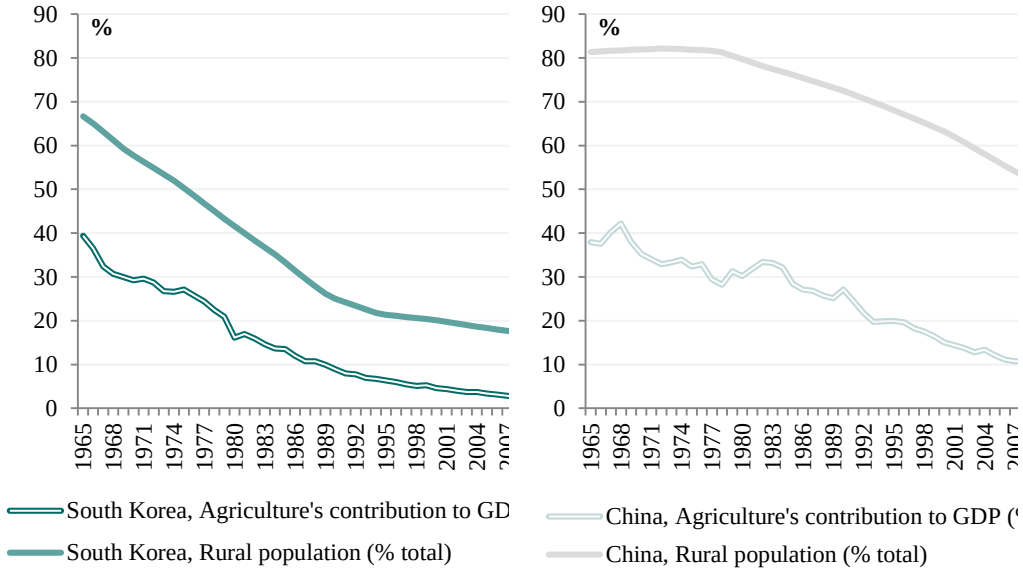
Figure B23: Real wage rates for rice labourers in South Korea, 1966 to 1993



Source: Wage data from IRRI World Rice Statistics. CPI from World Bank WDI.

Given South Korea is the most urbanised and least dependent on agriculture of all the countries in the sample, it went through the 'Lewis Turning Point' transition some years ago. In the mid-1970s, around when real wages were accelerating, South Korea's rural population dropped below 50 (50% urban in 1975) — a threshold crossed in China in 2010: See Figure B24

Figure B24 Urbanisation and economic diversification in South Korea and China: 1965 to 2012



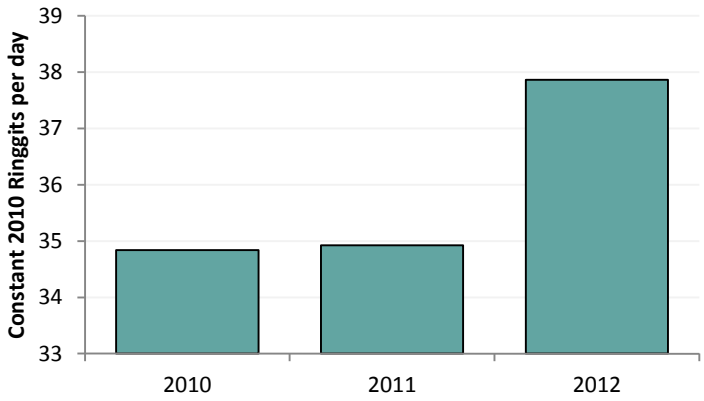
Source: Data from World Bank WDI and FAOSTAT

Malaysia: real wages rising, though only modest increases in recent years

Data on agricultural worker wages is patchy for Malaysia. Very early data is available[10], but little for the time period of interest for this study. Figure B25 shows real agricultural sector worker wages over three recent years.

[10] Not included her, but IRRI has data on rice worker wages from 1966 to 1979, while the OWW database has plantation worker wages from 1983 to 1993.

Figure B25: Real agricultural sector worker wages in Malaysia, 2010-2012



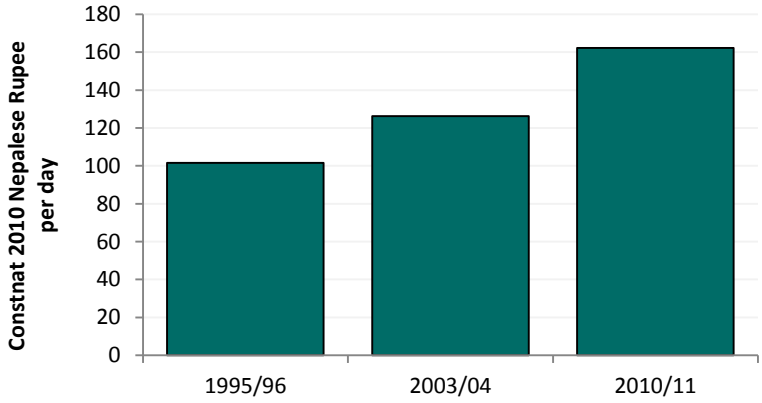
Source: Data from Malaysian Government statistics, Salaries and Wages Survey Report 2012

Malaysia is one of the more urban and non-agricultural countries in the sample, so it might be expected that rural wages there will have increased some years ago, as was the case for South Korea; though on average they remain well below wages in South Korea.

Nepal: Real wage rises

For Nepal, surveys from 1995/96, 2003/04, and 2010/11 show a rising mean daily wage in agriculture nationally: see Figure B26

Figure B26 Real average daily wages in agriculture, Nepal, national: 1995/96, 2003/04 and 2010/11

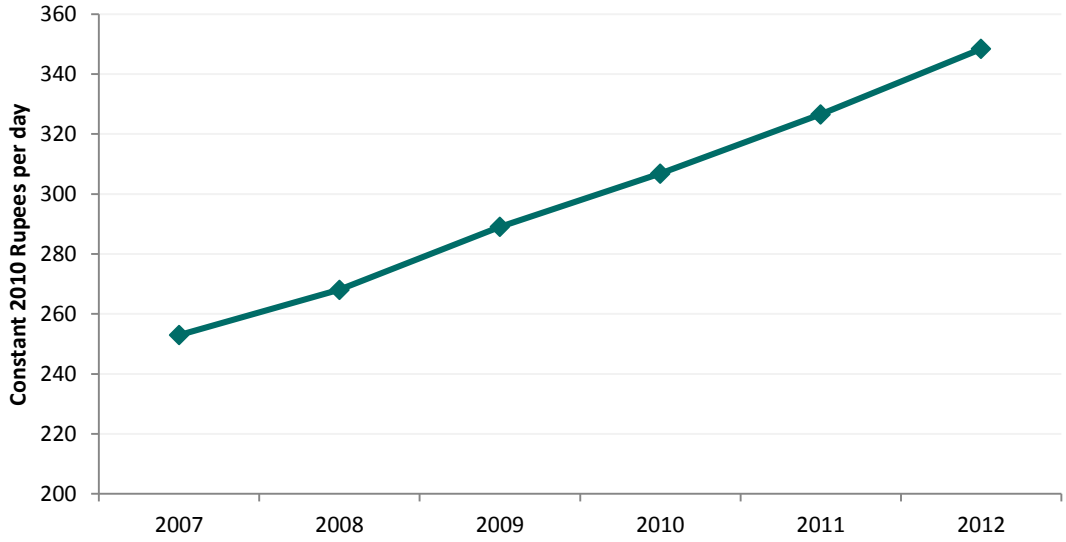


Source: Wage data from Nepal Living Standards Surveys - in Nepal LSMS Report 2011, deflated by CPI from the World Bank WDI

Sri Lanka: Real wages rising moderately quickly

Rural wages in Sri Lanka have risen significantly over the five years between 2007 and 2012: over this time real wages rose about 37%, see Figure B27.

Figure B27: Real agricultural daily wages in Sri Lanka: 2007 to 2012



Source: Data on daily wages from the Department of Census and Statistics Sri Lanka Labour Force Survey Annual Reports.

Rural wages adjusted by Purchasing Power Parity

Table B1: Rural wages in constant 2010 US$ purchasing power parity

	US$ real daily wages (constant 2010[a])			US$ real daily wages (constant 2010), PPP		
Average **daily wages**	Early 2000s	Mid-2000s	2010s	Early 2000s	Mid-2000s	2010s
China	***1998***	***2003***	***2006***	***1998***	***2003***	***2006***
Gansu province, poor areas, farm labour, **harvest season**	2.32	2.89	4.5	4.74	5.90	9.19
Gansu province, poor areas, farm labour, **slack season**	1.73	2.17	3.21	3.53	4.43	6.55
Agricultural labour, male, 5 province average	***1998***	***2003***	***2007***	***1998***	***2003***	***2007***
	3.02	3.73	7.18	6.17	7.62	14.66
Jiangsu	3.26	4.3	7.11	6.66	8.78	14.52
Sichuan	2.35	3.29	6.6	4.80	6.72	13.48
Shaanxi	2.2	2.79	7.02	4.49	5.70	14.33
Jilin	4.67	4.64	8.37	9.54	9.47	17.09
Hebei	2.55	3.6	6.72	5.21	7.35	13.72
Agricultural labour, female, 5 province average	2.3	2.76	5.51	4.70	5.64	11.25
Jiangsu	2.49	3.33	5.76	5.08	6.80	11.76
Sichuan	1.92	2.39	4.99	3.92	4.88	10.19
Shaanxi	1.71	2.08	5.29	3.49	4.25	10.80
Jilin	3.58	3.53	6.52	7.31	7.21	13.31
Hebei	1.71	2.37	4.92	3.49	4.84	10.05
India	***2000/01***	***2005/06***	***2012/13***	***2000/01***	***2005/06***	***2012/13***
National, agricultural labour, **male**	2.13	2.15	2.91	6.84	6.90	9.34
National, agricultural labour, **female**	1.59	1.61	2.21	5.10	5.17	7.09
Indonesia	***n/a***	***2007***	***2010***	***n/a***	***2007***	***2010***

	US$ real daily wages (constant 2010[a])			US$ real daily wages (constant 2010), PPP		
Average **daily wages**	Early 2000s	Mid-2000s	2010s	Early 2000s	Mid-2000s	2010s
98 villages, survey data, 7 provinces, median		2.92	3.64		7.80	9.73
Lampung		2.55	3.58		6.82	9.57
Central Java		2.27	2.67		6.07	7.14
East Java		2.36	2.84		6.31	7.59
West Nusa Tenggara		3	3.05		8.02	8.15
South Kalimantan		3.29	4.76		8.79	12.72
North Sulawesi		5.08	9		13.58	24.05
South Sulawesi		3.05	3.44		8.15	9.19
National average, Animal husbandry workers	***n/a***	***2007***	***2013[b]***	***n/a***	***2007***	***2013[b]***
		3.25	4.05		8.69	10.82
Pakistan	***n/a***	***2007***	***2012***	***n/a***	***2007***	***2012***
National, **agricultural workers**		2.77	2.35		11.19	9.49
Male		3.36	2.97		13.57	12.00
Female		1.68	1.46		6.79	5.90
Average daily wage, **crop workers**	***2000***	***2004***	***n/a***	***2000***	***2004***	***n/a***
	2.33	2.63		9.41	10.62	
Bangladesh	***2000***	***2005***	***2010***	***2000***	***2005***	***2010***
National, **peak season, male**	1.92	1.92	2.78	6.05	6.05	8.76
National, **lean season, male**	1.53	1.52	2.21	4.82	4.79	6.97
National, **peak season, female**	1.32	1.22	2.02	4.16	3.85	6.37
National, **lean season, female**	1.1	1.02	1.62	3.47	3.22	5.11
Philippines	***2000***	***2005***	***2012***	***2000***	***2005***	***2012***
National, farm labour all crops	4.61	4.47	4.54	11.88	11.52	11.70
Rice	4.77	4.58	5.09	12.30	11.81	13.12
Corn	4.21	4.03	3.91	10.85	10.39	10.08
Coconut	4.37	4.56	4.32	11.26	11.75	11.14
Sugarcane	5.39	4.95	4.38	13.89	12.76	11.29
Central Luzon (rice bowl) rice labour	***1998/99***	***2007/08***	***2011/12***	***1998/99***	***2007/08***	***2011/12***
	8.83	9	8.2	22.76	23.20	21.14
Vietnam		***2005, 2009***	***2012***	***2005***	***2009***	***2012***
National, Agriculture, forestry and fishing work, **state sector**		4.05, 6.29	8.63	13.36	20.75	28.47
Daily wage agricultural labourer	***2002***			***1993***	***1998***	***2002***
	2.16			4.78	7.03	7.13
Average income of wage worker in rural areas[c]	***2007***	***2010***	***2012***	***2007***	***2010***	***2012***
	3.92	4.69	5.26	12.93	15.47	17.35
Thailand	***2001***	***2007***	***2013***	***2001***	***2007***	***2013***
National, skilled agriculture and fishing workers	4.02	5.36	6.81	10.53	14.03	17.83
Myanmar	***1998***	***2004***	***n/a***	***1998***	***2004***	***n/a***
Ayeyarwardy, rice labour	1.55	2.26		4.52	6.59	
South Korea	***2000***	***2006***	***n/a***	***2000***	***2006***	***n/a***
National, field crop worker	41.21	56.2		56.60	77.19	
National, dairy product processor	***1996***	***2001***	***2006***	***1996***	***2001***	***2006***
	39.12	44.52	51.03	53.73	61.14	70.09
Malaysia	***n/a***	***2010***	***2012***	***n/a***	***2010***	***2012***
National, agricultural sector		10.82	11.75		24.72	26.84
Nepal	***1995/96***	***2003/04***	***2010/11***	***1995/96***	***2003/04***	***2010/11***
National, agriculture sector	1.39	1.73	2.22	4.60	5.72	7.34
Sri Lanka	***n/a***	***2007***	***2012***	***n/a***	***2007***	***2012***
National, agriculture daily work		2.24	3.08		6.93	9.53

Source: See sources above. PPP conversion from World Bank data.

Note: PPP conversion rate was not available for Myanmar, hence an average of Thai and Indian rates was used.