A STRUCTURAL ANALYSES OF TEN ECONOMIES IN ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Thongdee Kijboonchoo[1], Chaveporn Kulchanachutiporn[2], and Nattaporn Soralam[3]

Abstract

This paper focuses on a structural analyses in agriculture, manufacturing, and the service sectors of ten ASEAN economies. Their relative importance is examined by using their output shares in GDP, shares of exports in total exports, labor employment shares in total employment, and labor productivity. The study founds Myanmar, Cambodia, and Laos PDR as highly dependent on agriculture. Manufacturing is very important for all AEC economies, especially for Brunei. The service sector is important for all economies, especially for Singapore and Philippines. Singapore, Brunei, and Malaysia have very low employment in agriculture. Manufacturing and the service sector provide more employment opportunities for all economies. All economies have high employment in agriculture, except Singapore, Brunei, and Malaysia. Productivity is relatively low in agriculture for all economies, but higher in manufacturing, compared to the service sector for all economies. Generally, the export sector is crucial for all economies, especially for Singapore. Manufacturing exports in total exports are higher than agriculture and service exports, for all economies.

Keywords: ASEAN Economic Community, economy, GDP, exports, employment

---

[1]Dr. Thongdee Kijboonchoo holds a Master's degree in Economics from Portland State University, USA in 1986 and a Doctor of Philosophy in Economics from University of the Philippines in 1994. Currently, he is a senior lecturer in the Graduate School of Business, Assumption University of Thailand.

[2]Chaveporn Kulchanachutiporn is an MBA graduate student at the Graduate School of Business in Assumption University, Thailand.

[3]Nattaporn Soralam is an MBA graduate student at the Graduate School of Business in Assumption University, Thailand.