Although Indonesia is one of Asia’s five major economies, it belongs to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a 10-nation bloc accounting for 600 million people that collectively is a major force in global trade and a significant recipient and exporter of foreign direct investment, particularly to the US.

Over the period 2001 to 2013, ASEAN was the second-fastest growing economy in Asia after China, but, as the figures here show, ASEAN’s economy depends heavily on the health of the global economy, as many of its constituent nations are heavily dependent on exports for growth.

In addition, in recent years ASEAN has increasingly been the focus of efforts at regional integration, including the nations of Northeast Asia and the US. The ASEAN bloc receives more direct investment from the US than any Asian nation, and it also accounts for 6 percent of Asian direct investment in the US.

But ASEAN nations are also increasingly trading among themselves and with other Asian countries, so their fate is also tied up with whether Asia’s major economies get their policy choices right.

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