Table D1: Economic Performance

HDI Rank	Country	GDP US\$ billions 2004	GDP PPP US\$ billions 2004	GDP per capita US\$ 2004	GDP per capita PPP US\$ 2004	Annual growth rate (%) 1975- 2004	GDP per capita Annual growth rate (%) 1990- 2004	GDP per capita: Highest value during 1975- 2004 (PPP US\$)	Year of Highest Value	Average annual change in consumer price index (%) 1990- 2004	Average annual change in consumer price index (%) 2003- 2004
34	Brunei Darussalam										
129	Cambodia	4.9	33.4	354	2,423		5.0	2,423	2004	4.0	3.9
108	Indonesia	257.6	785.2	1,184	3,609	4.1	1.8	3,609	2004	13.5	6.2
133	LAO PDR	2.5	11.3	423	1,954	3.6	4.2	1,954	2004	29.0	10.5
61	Malaysia	118.3	255.8	4,753	10,276	4.1	3.5	10,276	2004	3.0	1.5
130	Myanmar									25.7	4.5
84	Philippines	84.6	376.6	1,036	4,614		0.9	4,689	1982	6.7	6.0
25	Singapore	106.8	119.1	25,191	28,077	4.7	3.8	28,077	2004	1.3	1.7
74	Thailand	161.7	515.3	2,539	8,090	5.0	2.6	8,090	2004	3.9	2.8
142	Timor-Leste	0.3		367							
109	Viet Nam	45.2	225.5	550	2,745	5.6	5.5	2,745	2004	3.0	7.8
126	India	691.2	3389.7	640	3,139	3.4	4.0	3,139	2004	7.5	3.8
81	China	1931.7	7642.3	1,490	5,896	8.4	8.9	5,896	2004	5.5	4.0
26	Korea, Republic of	679.7	985.6	14,136	20,499	6.0	4.5	20,499	2004	4.4	3.6
93	Sri Lanka	20.1	85.2	1,033	4,390	3.3	3.8	4,390	2004	9.5	7.6

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2006

Notes: b. Data refer to a period shorter than that specified.

			velopment a ved (net disb								Total det	ot service	
HDI		Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % d	of GDP	Net foreign direct investment in flows (% of GDP)		Other private flows (% of GDP)		As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad	
Rank	Country	2004	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.8	2.1										
129	Cambodia	478.3	34.7	3.7	9.8		2.7	0	0	2.7	0.6		0.8
108	Indonesia	84.1	0.4	1.5		1	0.4	1.6	0.5	8.7	7.9	25.6	12.7
133	LAO PDR	269.6	46.5	17.4	11	0.7	0.7	0	0	1.1	2.2	8.5	
61	Malaysia	289.5	11.6	1.1	0.2	5.3	3.9	-4.2	3.7	9.8	7.8	10.6	4.7
130	Myanmar	121.1	2.4									18.2	3.3
84	Philippines	462.8	5.7	2.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.4	8.1	13.7	25.6	16
25	Singapore	9.2	2.2			15.1	15.0						
74	Thailand	-1.8		0.9		2.9	0.9	2.3	0.3	6.2	7.7	11.4	4.1
142	Timor-Leste	152.8	172.2		45.1								
109	Viet Nam	1,830.30	22	2.9	4	2.8	3.6	0		2.7	1.7		5.9
126	India	691.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.6	2.8	29.3	19.5
81	China	1,661.10	1.3	0.6	0.1	1	2.8	1.3	1	2	1.2	10.6	1.2
26	Korea, Republic of	-67.6	-1.4			0.3	1.2						
93	Sri Lanka	519.1	25.2	9.1	2.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	-0.3	4.8	3.8	14.8	8.8

Table D2: Flows of AID Private, Capital and Debt

Note:

a. ODA receipts are total net ODA flows from DAC countries as well as Czech Republic, Iceland, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates and other small donors, including Taiwan (province of China), Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. A negative value indicates that the repayment of ODA loans exceeds the amount of ODA received. Aggregates do not include net official aid. See the definitions of statistical terms.

b. A negative value indicates that the capital flowing out of the country exceeds that flowing in.

c. Other private flows combine non-debt-creating portfolio equity investment flows, portfolio debt flows and bank and trade-related lending. See the definitions of statistical terms.

d. Data refer to net official aid. See the definitions of statistical terms

f. Data refer to 2001.

g. Country included in the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs).

i. Decision and completion points not yet reached under the HIPC Initiative.

HDI		Public Expenditure on Health (as % of	Education (a	enditure on as % of GNP) 103		enditure (as GNP)	Total Debt Service (as of % GNP)		
Rank	Country	GNP) 2003	1991	2002-04	1990	2004	1990	2004	
34	Brunei Darussalam	2.8	3.5						
129	Cambodia	2.1		2.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	0.6	
108	Indonesia	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.1	8.7	7.9	
133	LAO PDR	1.2		2.3			1.1	2.2	
61	Malaysia	2.2	5.1	8.0	2.6	2.3	9.8	7.8	
130	Myanmar	0.5			3.4				
84	Philippines	1.4	3.0	3.2	1.4	0.9	8.1	13.7	
25	Singapore	1.6	3.1		4.9	4.7			
74	Thailand	2	3.1	4.2	2.6	1.2	6.2	7.7	
142	Timor-Leste	7.3							
109	Viet Nam	1.5	1.8		7.9		2.7	1.7	
126	India	1.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	
81	China	2	2.2		2.7	2.4	2.0	1.2	
26	Korea, Republic of	2.8	3.8	4.6	3.7	2.4			
93	Sri Lanka	1.6	3.2		2.1	2.8	4.8	3.8	

Table D3: Priorities in Public Spending

Notes:

a. Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

b. Data for some countries may differ slightly from data presented in table 6 from WHO 2004b.

c. As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI 2003.

d. For aggregates, see table 18.

f. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

j. Data refer to 1991.

		Hea	lth Expend	iture	One-year-ol immuni		Children w/ diarhea receiving	Contraceptive prevalence rate		
		Public (% of GDP)	Private (% of GDP)	Per Capita (PPP US\$)	Against Tuberculosis	Against Measles	oral dehydration and continued feeding	(% of married women ages 15·49)	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Physicians (per 100,000 people)
HDI Rank	Country	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	1996-2004	1996-2004	1996- 2004	1996- 2004
34	Brunei Darussalam	2.8	0.7	681	99	99	1330-2004	1330-2004	99	101
129	Cambodia	2.1	8.8	188	95	80	59	24	32	16
108	Indonesia	1.1	2.0	113	82	72	61	60	72	13
133	LAO PDR	1.2	2.0	56	60	36	37	32	19	59
61	Malaysia	2.2	1.6	374	99	95		55	97	70
130	Myanmar	0.5	2.3	51	85	78	48	37	57	36
84	Philippines	1.4	1.8	174	91	80	76	19	60	58
25	Singapore	1.6	2.9	1,156	99	94		62	100	140
74	Thailand	2.0	1.3	260	99	96		72	99	37
142	Timor-Leste	7.3	2.3	125	72	55		10	18	10
109	Viet Nam	1.5	3.9	164	96	97	39	79	85	53
126	India	1.2	3.6	82	73	56	22	48	43	60
81	China	2.0	3.6	278	94	84		84	96	106
26	Korea, Republic of	2.8	2.8	1,074	93	99		81	100	157
93	Sri Lanka	1.6	1.9	121	99	96		70	96	55

Notes

a. Data usually refer to married women ages 15-49; the actual age range covered may vary across countries.

b. The data on access to essential drugs are based on statistical estimates received from World Health Organization (WHO) country and regional offices and regional advisers and through the World Drug Situation Survey carried out in 1998-99. These estimates represent the best information available to the WHO Department of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy to date and are currently being validated by WHO member states. The department assigns the estimates to four groupings: very low access (0-49%), low access (50-79%), medium access (80-94%) and good access (95-100%). These groupings, used here in presenting the data, are often employed by the WHO in interpreting the data, as the actual estimates may suggest a higher level of accuracy than the data afford.

c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

f. Excluding the state of Tripura.

HDI		Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)		Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)			rished people	Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	Children under height for age (% under age 5)	Infants with low birth weight (%)	
rank	Country	1990			1990 2000		1999/2001a	1995-2002 ^b	1995-2002 ^b	1998-2002 ^b	
25	Singapore	100	100	100	100			14 c	11 c	8	
28	Korea, Rep. of		63		92					4	
33	Brunei Darussalam									10	
59	Malaysia					3		12		10	
76	Thailand	79	96	80	84	28	19	19 c	16 c	9	
83	Philippines	74	83	87	86	26	22	28	30	20	
94	China	29 d	40	71	75	17	11	11	16	6	
96	Sri Lanka	85	94	68	77	29	25	29	14	22	
111	Indonesia	47	55	71	78	9	6	26		10 c	
112	Viet Nam	29	47	55	77	27	19	33	36	9	
127	India	16	28	68	84	25	21	47	46	30	
130	Cambodia		17		30	43	38	45	45	11	
132	Myanmar		64		72	10	7	35	34	15	
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.		30		37	29	22	40	41	14	

Table D5: Water, sanitation and nutritional status

Notes

a. Data refer to the average for the years specified.

b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

c. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country.

Table D6: Survival: Progress and Setbacks

					ant ity rate	Unde mortal	r-five ity rate	Probab birth surviving 65	n of g to age	Maternal	mortality ^b
		Life exp at birth)00 live ths))00 live ths)	Female Male		Ratio reported	Ratio adjusted
HDI rank	Country	1970- 75°	2000- 05c	1970 2002		1970 2002		(%of cohort) 2000-05°		(per 100,000 live births) 1985- 2002d	(per 100,000 live births) 2000
25	Singapore	69.5	78.1	22	3	27	4	90.5	83.3	6	30
28	Korea, Rep. of	62.6	75.5	43	5	54	5	89	73.9	20	20
33	Brunei Darussalam	68.3	76.3	58	6	78	6	87.9	84.8	0	37
59	Malaysia	63	73.1	46	8	63	8	83.9	73.3	30	41
76	Thailand	61	69.3	74	24	102	28	79.9	62.4	36	44
83	Philippines	58.1	70	60	29	90	38	78	69.9	170	200
94	China	63.2	71	85	31	120	39	81.3	72.7	53	56
96	Sri Lanka	65.1	72.6	65	17	100	19	84.6	73.5	92	92
111	Indonesia	49.2	66.8	104	33	172	45	72.5	64.2	380	230
112	Viet Nam	50.3	69.2	55	30	81	39	77.2	68.8	95	130
127	India	50.3	63.9	127	67	202	93	67.5	61.9	540	540
130	Cambodia	40.3	57.4		96		138	56.9	47.6	440	450
132	Myanmar	49.3	57.3	122	77	179	109	58.9	47.7	230	360
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	40.4	54.5	145	87	218	100	52.9	47.8	530	650

Notes:

a. Data refer to the probability at birth of surviving to age 65, multiplied by 100.

b. Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes. The reported column shows figures reported by national authorities. The adjusted column shows results of adjusted figures based on reviews by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to account for well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification.

c. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

d. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

HDI Rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI) value, 2004	Life expentancy at birth (years) 2004	Adult Literacy Rate (% ages 15 and over) 2004	Combined GER for primary, secondary & tertiary (%) 2004	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 2004	Life expectancy index	Education Index	GDP Index	GDP per capita (PPPUS\$) rank minus HDI rank
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.871	76.6	92.7	77	19,210	0.86	0.88	0.88	2
129	Cambodia	0.583	56.5	73.6	60	2,423	0.52	0.69	0.53	-4
108	Indonesia	0.711	67.2	90.4	68	3,609	0.7	0.83	0.6	8
133	LAO PDR	0.553	55.1	68.7	61	1,954	0.5	0.66	0.5	5
61	Malaysia	0.805	73.4	88.7	73	10,276	0.81	0.84	0.77	-4
130	Myanmar	0.581	60.5	89.9	49	1,027	0.59	0.76	0.39	33
84	Philippines	0.763	70.7	92.6	82	4,614	0.76	0.89	0.64	19
25	Singapore	0.916	78.9	92.5	87	28,077	0.9	0.91	0.94	-4
74	Thailand	0.784	70.3	92.6	74	8,090	0.75	0.86	0.73	22
142	Timor-Leste	0.512	56	58.6	72		0.52	0.63	0.39	20
109	Viet Nam	0.709	70.8	90.3	63	2,745	0.76	0.81	0.55	12
126	India	0.611	63.6	61	62	3,139	0.64	0.61	0.58	-9
81	China	0.768	71.9	90.9	70	5,896	0.78	0.84	0.68	9
26	Korea, Republic of	0.912	77.3	96	95	20,499	0.87	0.98	0.89	5
93	Sri Lanka	0.755	74.3	90.7	63	4,390	0.82	0.81	0.63	13

Table D7: Human Development Index

Notes:

a. The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point.

b. Data refer to estimates produced by UNESCO Institute for Statistics in July 2002, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution.

c. Data refer to the 2001/02 school year, unless otherwise specified. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see http://www.uis.unesco.org/. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution.

d. A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank, a negative the opposite.

e. For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.

f. Data refer to a year other than that specified.

h. Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.

k. UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a. Data are subject to further revision.

I. Census data.

m. Data are from national sources.

- o. World Bank 2003b.
- q. Estimate based on regression.

v. Aten, Heston, and Summers 2001. Data differ from the standard definition.

Table D8: Demographic Trends

		Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate (%) Urban population (%)					under	lation age 15 total)	Population ages 65 and older (% of total)		Total fertility rate (births per woman)	
HDI Rank	Country	1975	2004	2015	1975- 2004	2004- 2015	1975	2004	2015	2004	2015	2004	2015	1970- 75	2000- 05
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.0	62.0	73.1	77.6	30.0	25.8	3.1	4.3	5.4	2.5
129	Cambodia	7.1	13.8	17.1	2.3	1.9	10.3	19.1	26.1	37.7	34.1	3.4	4.4	5.5	4.1
108	Indonesia	134.4	220.1	246.8	1.7	1.0	19.3	47.0	58.5	28.6	25.2	5.4	6.4	5.2	2.4
133	LAO PDR	3.0	5.8	7.3	2.2	2.1	11.1	20.3	24.9	41.2	37.1	3.6	3.7	6.2	4.8
61	Malaysia	12.3	24.9	29.6	2.4	1.6	37.7	66.3	75.4	32.8	27.2	4.5	6.1	5.2	2.9
130	Myanmar	30.1	50.0	55.0	1.7	0.9	24.0	30.1	37.4	30.1	23.6	4.9	6.4	5.8	2.5
84	Philippines	42.0	81.6	96.8	2.3	1.6	35.6	61.9	69.6	35.7	30.0	3.8	4.9	6.0	3.2
25	Singapore	2.3	4.3	4.8	2.2	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.2	13.2	8.2	13.3	2.6	1.4
74	Thailand	41.3	63.7	69.1	1.5	0.7	23.8	32.0	36.2	24.1	21.2	6.9	9.3	5.0	1.9
142	Timor-Leste	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	4.7	14.6	26.1	31.2	41.6	46.7	2.9	3.0	6.2	7.8
109	Viet Nam	48.0	83.1	95.0	1.9	1.2	18.8	26.0	31.6	30.3	25.0	5.5	5.6	6.7	2.3
126	India	620.7	1087.1	1260.4	1.9	1.3	21.3	28.5	32.0	32.5	28.0	5.2	6.2	5.4	3.1
81	China	927.8	1308.0	1393.0	1.2	0.6	17.4	39.5	49.2	22.0	18.5	7.5	9.6	4.9	1.7
26	Korea, Republic of	35.3	47.6	49.1	1.0	0.3	48.0	80.6	83.1	19.1	13.9	9.0	13.2	4.3	1.2
93	Sri Lanka	14.0	20.6	22.3	1.3	0.7	19.5	15.2	15.7	24.5	21.4	7.1	9.3	4.1	2.0

Notes:

b. Data refer to medium-variant projections.

c. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

d. Population estimates include Taiwan, province of China.

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