Table C3.   Priorities in Public Spending.

HDI rank	Country	Public expenditure on education (as %of GNP) 1985-87 c	Public expenditure on education (as %of GNP) 1995-97 c	Public expenditure on health (as %of GDP) 1990	Public expenditure on health (as %of GDP) 1998	Military expenditure (as %of GDP)a 1990	Military expenditure (as %of GDP)a 1999	Total debt service (as %of GDP)b 1990	Total debt service (as %of GDP)b 1999
56	Malaysia	6.9	4.9	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.3	9.8	5.9
66	Thailand	3.4	4.8	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.8	6.2	13.2
70	**Philippines**	**2.1**	**3.4**	**1.5**	**1.7**	**1.4**	**1.2**	**8.1**	**8.8**
101	Viet Nam	..	3.0	0.9	0.8	7.9	..	2.7	4.9
102	Indonesia	0.9 e,g	1.4 p	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	8.7	12.5
121	Cambodia	..	2.9	..	0.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.1
131	Lao People 's Dem.Rep.	0.5	2.1	0.0	1.2	..	2.4 m	1.1	2.6
26	Singapore	3.9	3.0	1.0	1.2	4.8	5.3	..	..
27	Korea,Rep.of	3.8	3.7 d	2.1	2.3	3.7	2.8	3.3	10.6
81	Sri Lanka	2.7	3.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	3.6	4.8	3.3
87	China	2.3	2.3	2.1	..	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
115	India	3.2	3.2	0.9	..	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.3
118	Myanmar	1.9 g	1.2 e,g	1.0	0.2	4.1	3.3 k	..	..
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	1.6	..	6.7 l	7.6 k	..	..

Notes: The denominator conventionally used when comparing expenditures and debt with the size of the economy is GNP, not GDP (see the definitions of statistical terms).GDP is used here wherever possible, however, to allow comparability throughout the table. With few exceptions the denominators produce similar results.

a. 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 (2000).

b. For aggregates see table 15.

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

d. Data are not strictly comparable to those for earlier years as a result of methodological changes in surveys.

e. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified.

f. Data refer to 1999.

g. Data refer to the ministry of education only.

h. Data refer to the Flemish community only.

i. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

j. Data refer to the Office of Greek Education only.

k. Data refer to 1998.

l. Data refer to 1991.

m.Data refer to 1997.

n. Data refer to the former Soviet Union.

o. Data do not include expenditure on tertiary education.

p. Data refer to the central government only.

q. These data should be interpreted in the light of the highly uncertain economic statistics resulting from the impact of war on the Angolan economy.

Source UNDP [2001] Human Development Report

Table C4. Inequality in Income or Consumption.

HDI rank	Country	Survey year	Survey based on income (I) or consumption (C)a	Share of income or consumption (%) Poorest 10%	Share of income or consumption (%) Poorest 20%	Share of income or consumption (%) Richest 20%	Share of income or consumption (%) Richest 10%	Inequality measures Richest 10% to poorest 10%b	Inequality measures Richest 20% to Poorest 20%b	Gini index c
56	Malaysia	1997	I	1.7	4.4	54.3	38.4	22.1	12.4	49.2
66	Thailand	1998	C	2.8	6.4	48.4	32.4	11.6	7.6	41.4
70	**Philippines**	**1997**	**C**	**2.3**	**5.4**	**52.3**	**36.6**	**16.1**	**9.8**	**46.2**
101	Viet Nam	1998	C	3.6	8.0	44.5	29.9	8.4	5.6	36.1
102	Indonesia	1999	C	4.0	9.0	41.1	26.7	6.6	4.6	31.7
121	Cambodia	1997	C	2.9	6.9	47.6	33.8	11.6	6.9	40.4
131	Lao People 's Dem.Rep.	1997	C	3.2	7.6	45.0	30.6	9.7	6.0	37.0
26	Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	China	1998	I	2.4	5.9	46.6	30.4	12.7	8.0	40.3
81	Sri Lanka	1995	C	3.5	8.0	42.8	28.0	7.9	5.3	34.4
27	Korea,Rep.of	1993	C	2.9	7.5	39.3	24.3	8.4	5.3	31.6
115	India	1997	C	3.5	8.1	46.1	33.5	9.5	5.7	37.8
118	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes: Because data come from surveys covering different years and using different methodologies, comparisons between countries must be made with caution.

a. The distribution of income is typically more unequal than the distribution of consumption, as poor people generally consume a greater proportion of their income than rich people do.

b. Data show the ratio of the income or consumption share of the richest group to that of the poorest. Because of rounding, results may differ from ratios calculated using the income or consumption shares in columns 3-6.

c. The Gini index measures inequality over the entire distribution of income or consumption. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, and a value of 100 perfect inequality.

Source UNDP [2001] Human Development Report