

Table 1
Key indicators, 2004

	Per capita GDP, \$ ^a	Per capita GDP, \$PPP ^b	Per capita GDP ratio ^c	GDP, \$ millions ^a	Population, millions	Average years of schooling ^d	Life expectancy at birth	Gini ^e	Population below \$1 a day ^e , %	Population below \$2 a day ^e , %
Indonesia	906	3,609	5.1	176,323	214.7	5.0	66.9	34.3	7.5	52.4
Malaysia	4,290	10,276	5.5	106,474	24.8	6.8	73.3	49.2	<2	9.3
Philippines	1,085	4,614	1.8	90,481	81.5	8.2	70.5	46.1	15.5	47.5
Singapore	24,164	28,077	11.0	101,091	4.3	7.1	79.0	42.5	-	-
Thailand	2,356	8,090	7.1	149,859	62.0	6.5	70.1	43.2	<2	32.5
Vietnam	502	2,745	2.5	41,194	81.3	-	70.0	37.0	<2	33.4

^a in 2000 US\$ prices

^b in current US\$ prices

^c ratio of 2004 to 1960 per capita GDP figures, both in 2000 US\$ prices, except for Vietnam - ratio of 2004 to 1984.

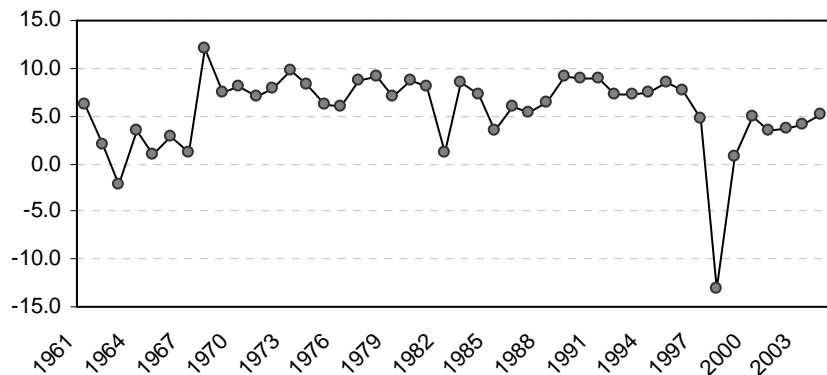
^d formal schooling of adults ages 15 and above in 2000.

^e reference year differs: Indonesia – 2002, Malaysia – 1997, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam – 2000, and Singapore – 1998

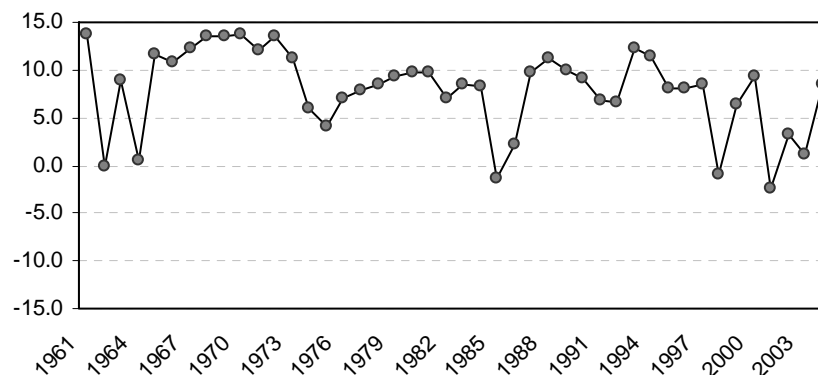
Source: *World Development Indicators, World Bank Poverty Net, Barro and Lee (2000)*

Figure 1
Annual GDP growth rate, %

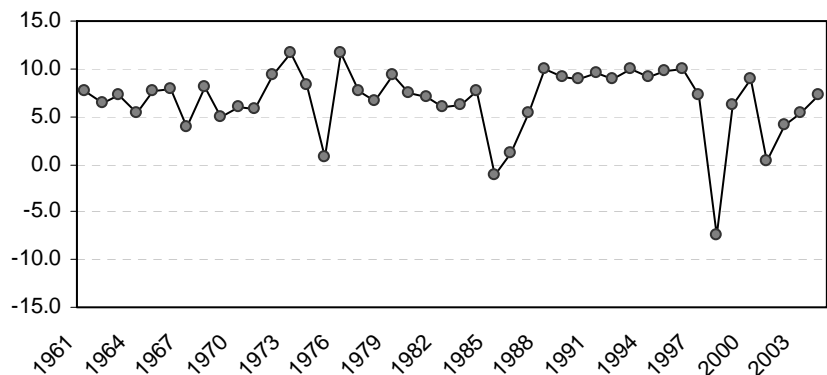
Indonesia



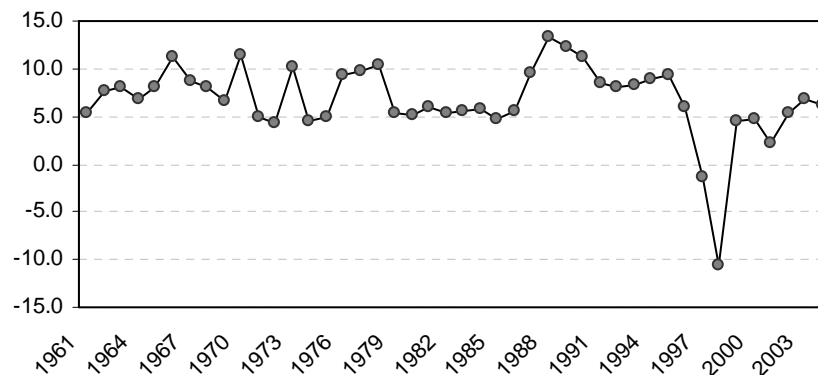
Singapore



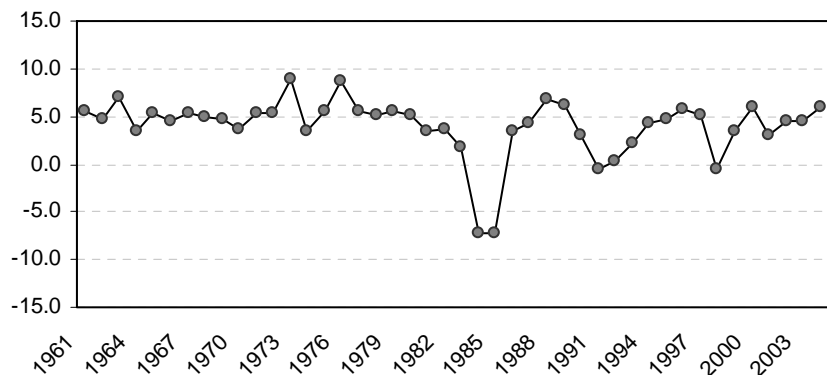
Malaysia



Thailand



Philippines



Vietnam

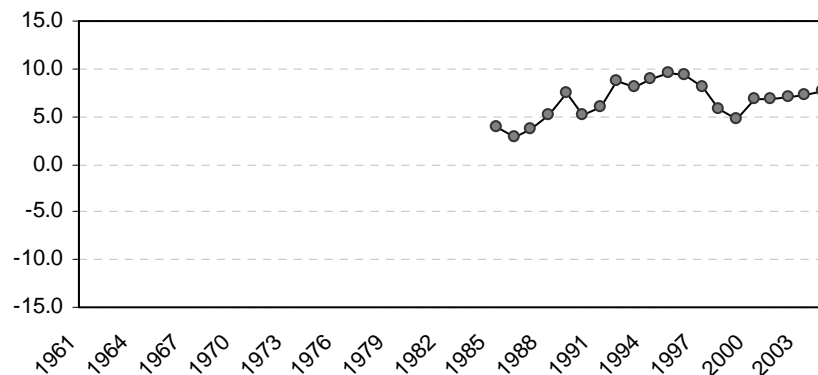
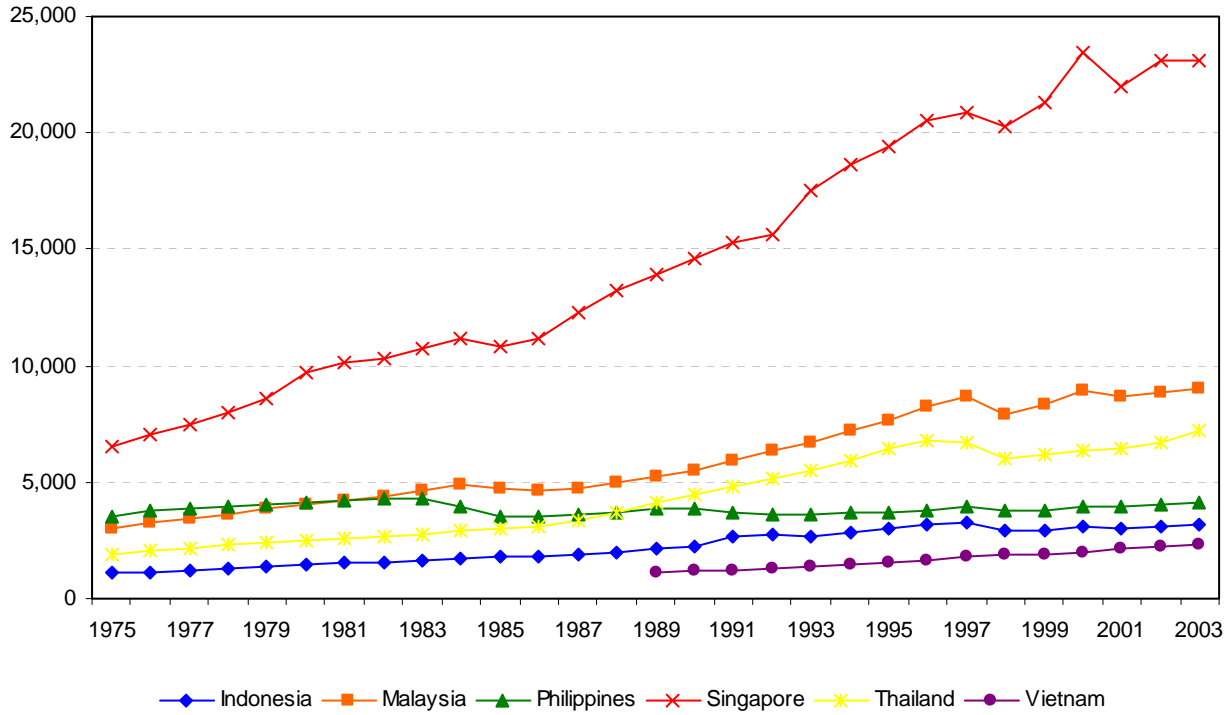


Figure 2
Per capita GDP in \$PPP, 1975-2003



OR

Figure 2
Per capita GDP in \$PPP, 1975-2003



Table 2
Annual GDP per capita growth

	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Indonesia	1.42	5.32	5.46	3.26	3.24
Malaysia	3.49	5.18	3.19	4.52	3.10
Philippines	1.92	2.92	-0.44	0.56	2.40
Singapore	6.86	7.64	5.29	4.47	2.79
Thailand	4.59	4.58	5.56	3.99	4.13
Vietnam	-	-	2.14	5.51	5.92
Low income	1.67	0.68	1.85	2.24	3.19
Middle income	4.66	3.05	0.91	1.98	3.96
High income	4.26	2.83	2.20	1.82	1.59

Authors' estimates.

Income grouping is based on the World Bank income classification of countries.

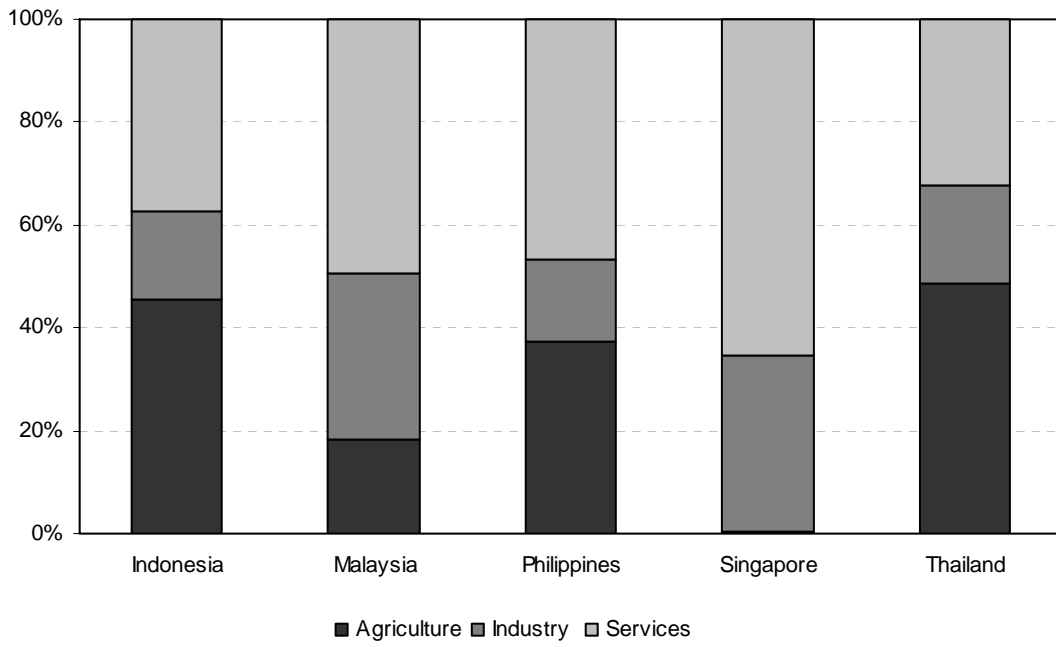
Source: *World Development Indicators*

Table 3
GDP sector shares

	1965	1975	1985	1995	2004
<i>Agriculture, %</i>					
Indonesia	53.2	30.3	23.4	17.0	15.7
Malaysia	29.6	29.0	19.9	12.8	9.6
Philippines	25.6	30.2	24.4	21.4	13.3
Singapore	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
Thailand	32.0	26.9	16.3	9.4	10.2
Vietnam	-	-	39.1	27.5	22.2
<i>Industry, %</i>					
Indonesia	14.0	33.9	36.2	42.0	43.7
Malaysia	27.4	34.2	38.5	41.7	49.5
Philippines	27.4	34.9	35.9	32.2	32.5
Singapore	-	-	-	32.9	34.5
Thailand	22.4	26.7	32.3	40.7	43.5
Vietnam	-	-	28.1	29.1	39.8
<i>Services, %</i>					
Indonesia	32.8	35.8	40.4	41.0	40.7
Malaysia	43.1	36.7	41.6	45.6	40.9
Philippines	47.0	34.9	39.7	46.4	54.1
Singapore	-	-	-	66.9	65.4
Thailand	45.7	46.5	51.4	49.9	46.3
Vietnam	-	-	32.8	43.4	38.1

Source: *World Development Indicators*

Figure __
Employment shares, 2000



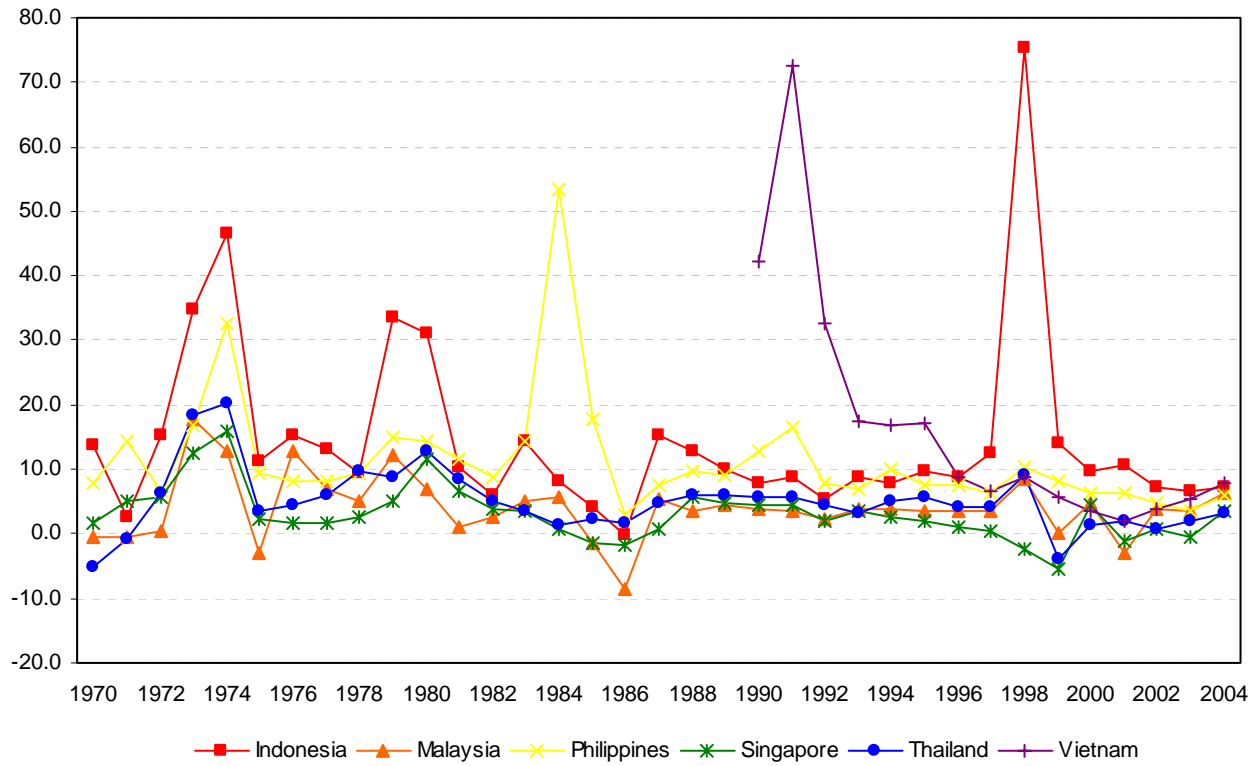
Source: World Development Indicators

Table 4
Domestic investment and Government Expenditure

	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
<i>Gross domestic investment, % of gross national expenditure</i>					
Indonesia	9.6	22.4	29.4	28.1	17.7
Malaysia	18.1	24.0	28.3	37.7	29.9
Philippines	19.3	26.3	22.0	21.0	19.8
Singapore	16.7	36.2	41.9	40.4	29.3
Thailand	20.1	24.9	28.6	35.5	25.8
Vietnam	-	-	13.7	21.9	30.9
Cambodia	-	-	9.5	11.1	18.9
Lao PDR	-	-	8.0	22.7	20.2
Myanmar	-	-	15.5	13.1	12.4
<i>Government expenditure, % of gross national expenditure</i>					
Indonesia	7.2	9.3	10.6	8.0	8.7
Malaysia	14.1	16.5	15.9	12.6	15.8
Philippines	8.6	9.8	8.3	10.7	12.1
Singapore	8.7	9.9	11.2	10.9	15.5
Thailand	9.6	10.4	11.8	10.1	11.9
Vietnam	-	-	7.1	7.5	6.2
Cambodia	-	-	6.1	5.6	5.3
Lao PDR	-	-	7.9	5.6	4.6
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-

Source: World Development Indicators

Figure 3a
Inflation, 1970-2004



OR

Figure 3a
Annual inflation, 1961-2004

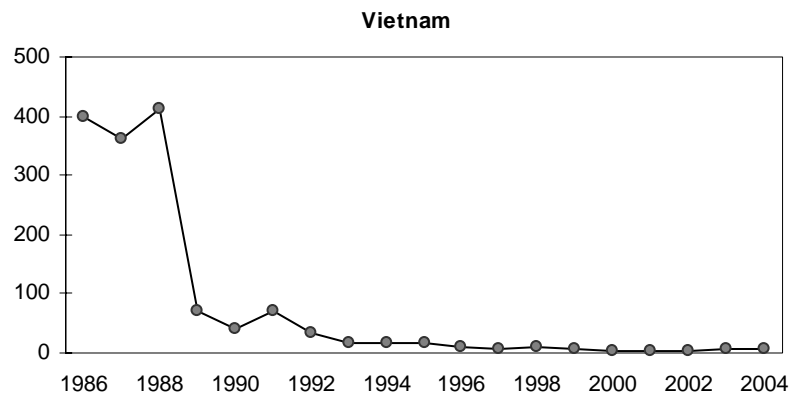
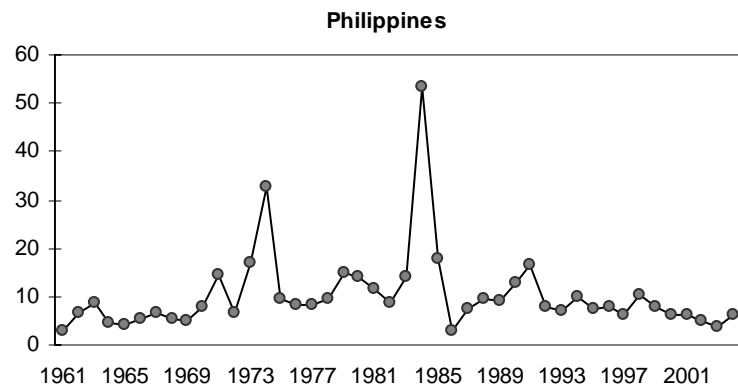
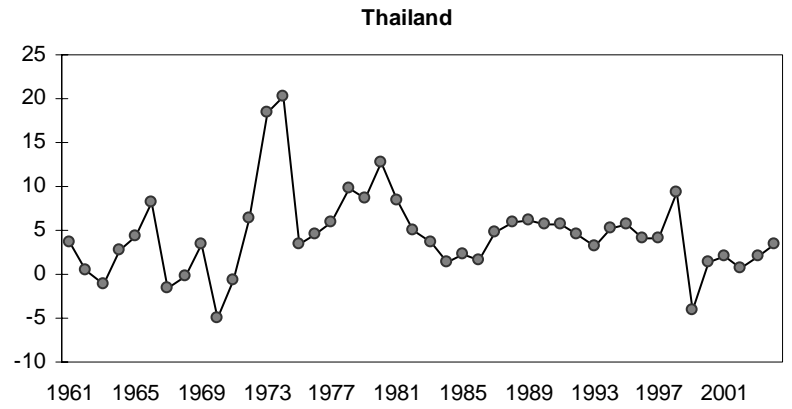
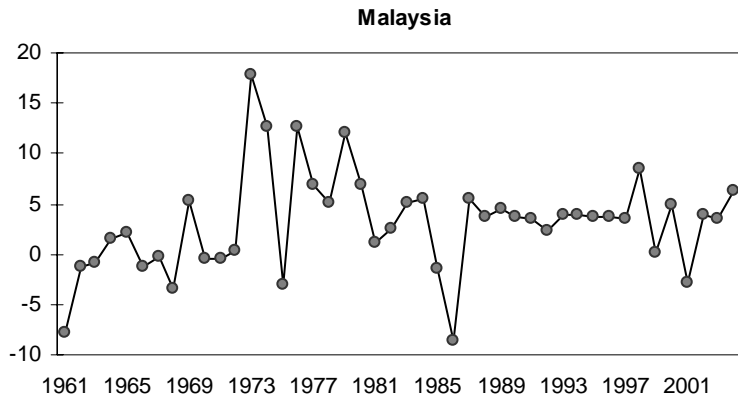
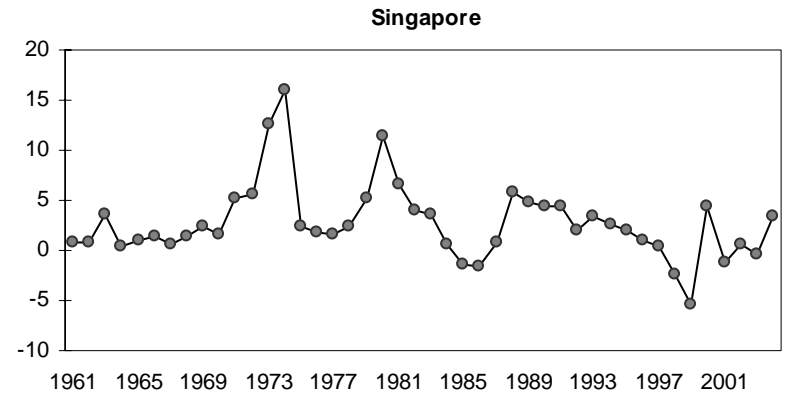
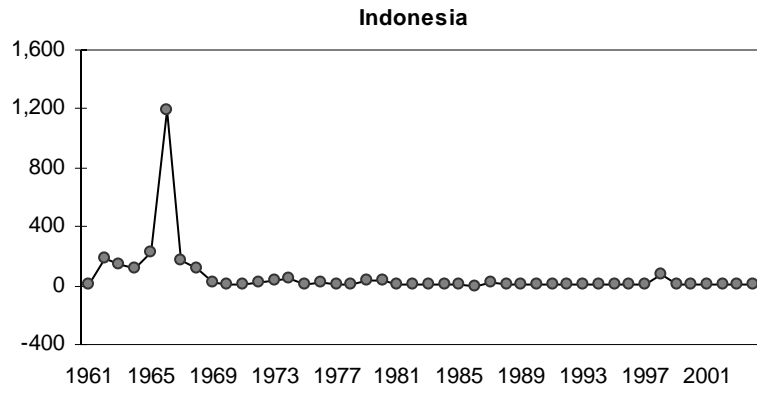


Figure 3b
Average inflation and CV

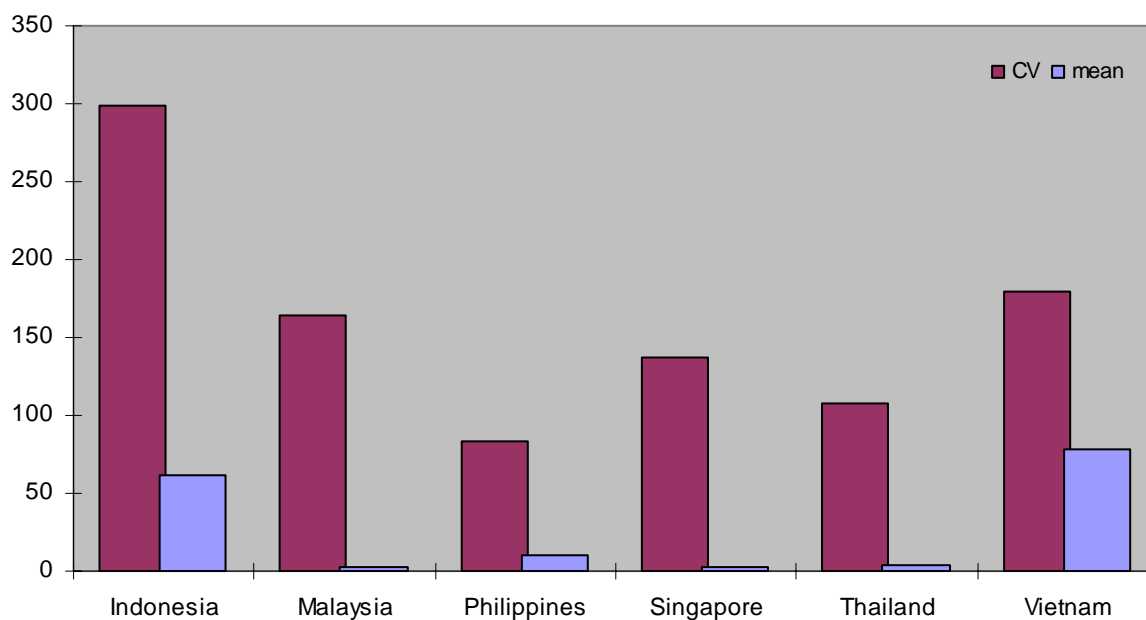


Table ____
Average inflation

	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	CV
Indonesia	242.7	19.6	11.2	15.9	8.2	299.0
Malaysia	-0.6	6.4	2.5	3.7	3.1	164.0
Philippines	5.5	12.8	14.9	9.4	5.5	82.9
Singapore	1.4	5.5	3.5	1.3	1.4	136.8
Thailand	2.2	7.2	5.2	4.3	1.9	107.8
Vietnam	-	-	310.3	22.9	4.5	179.0

Source: World Development Indicators

Figure 4
Exchange rate per US\$, 1960-2003

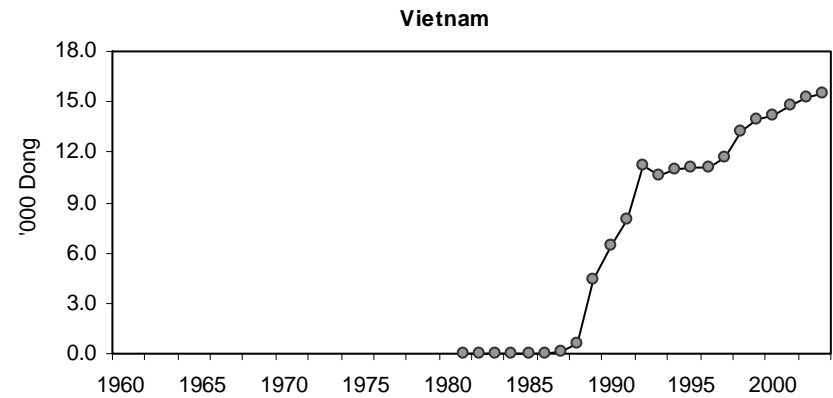
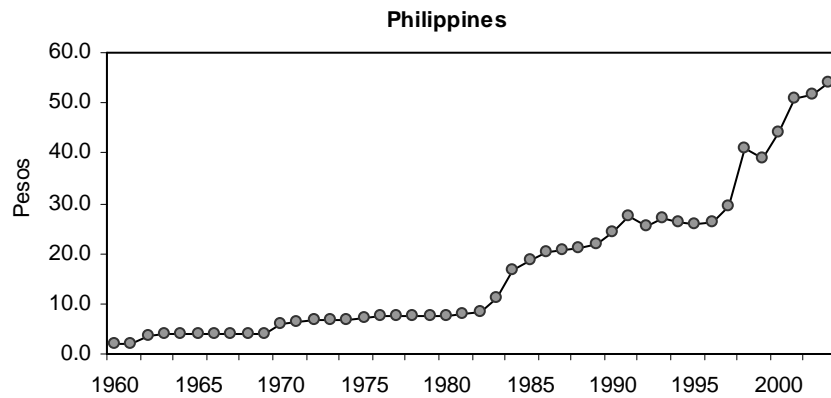
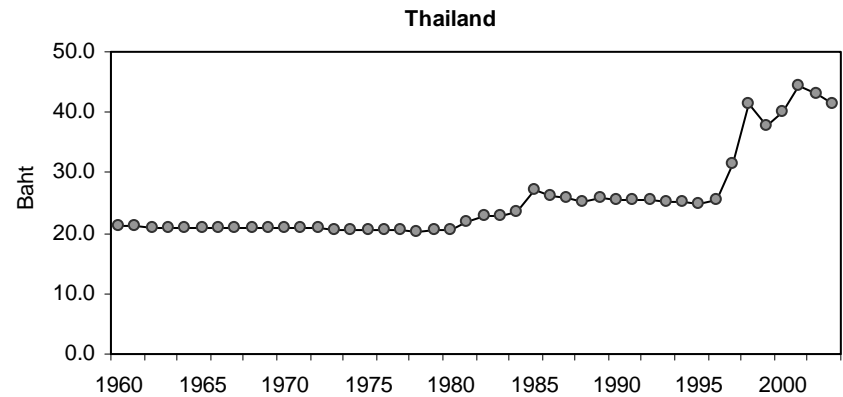
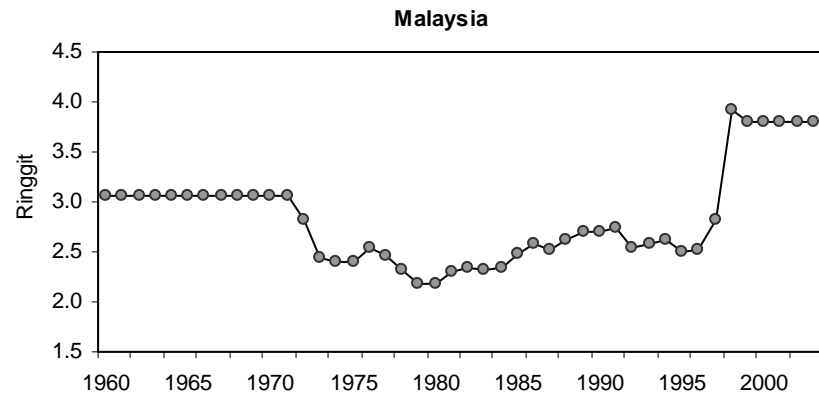
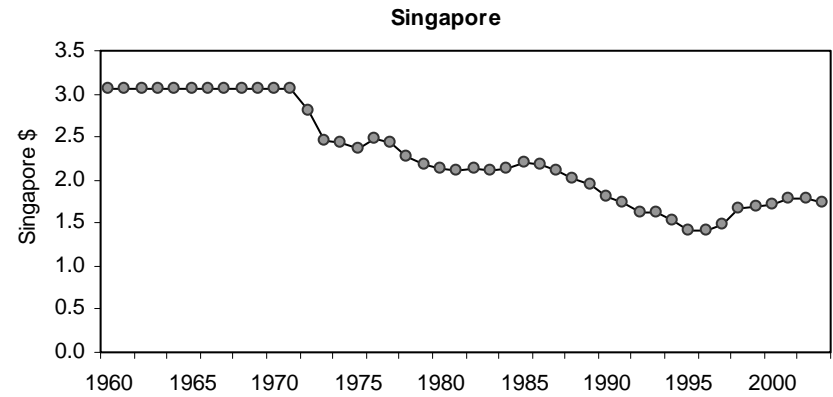
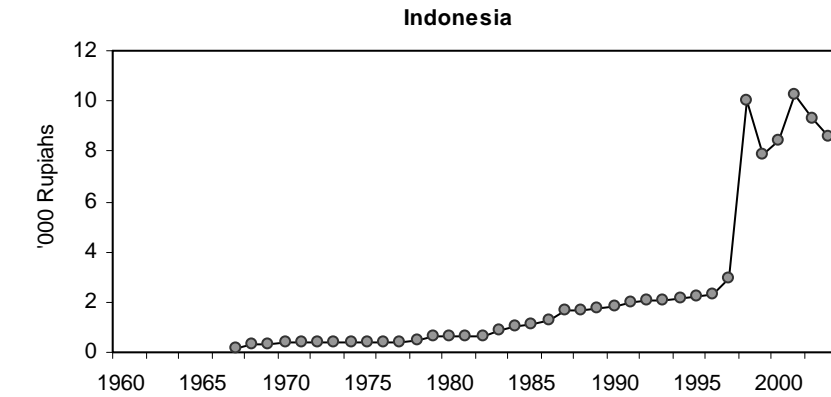


Figure 5
Fiscal and current account balances

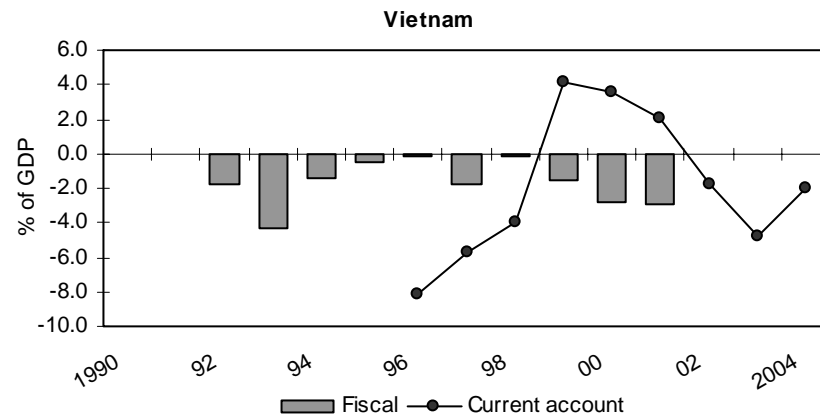
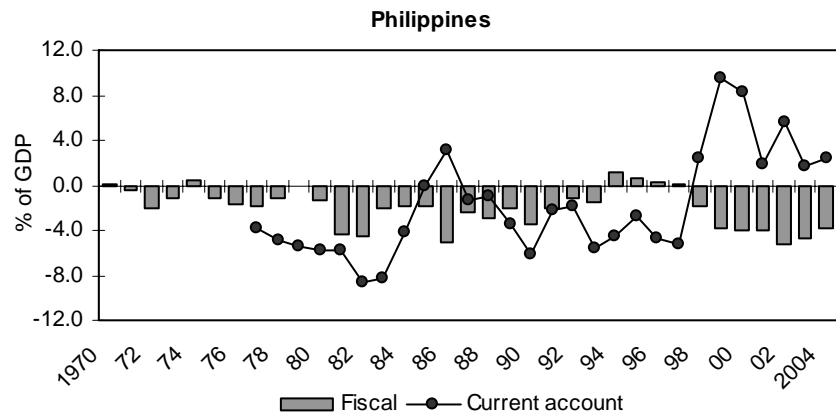
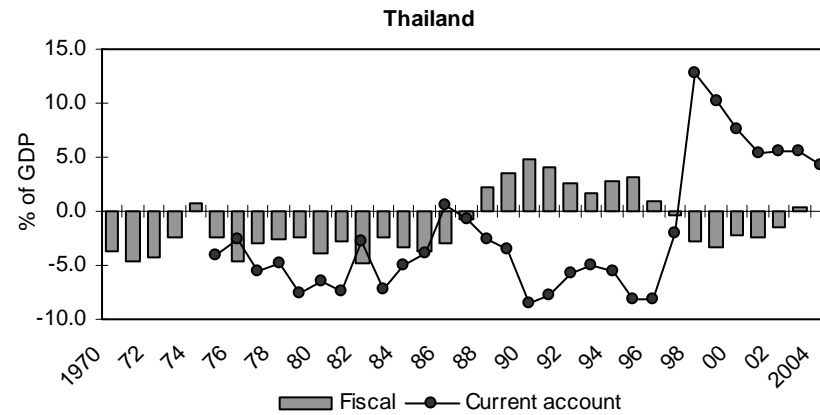
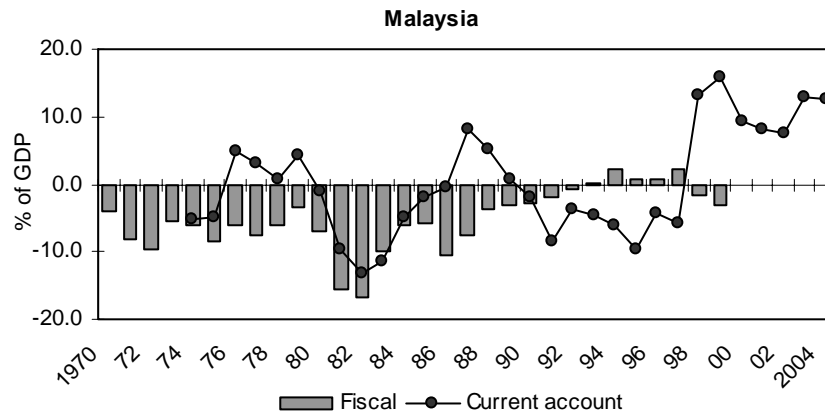
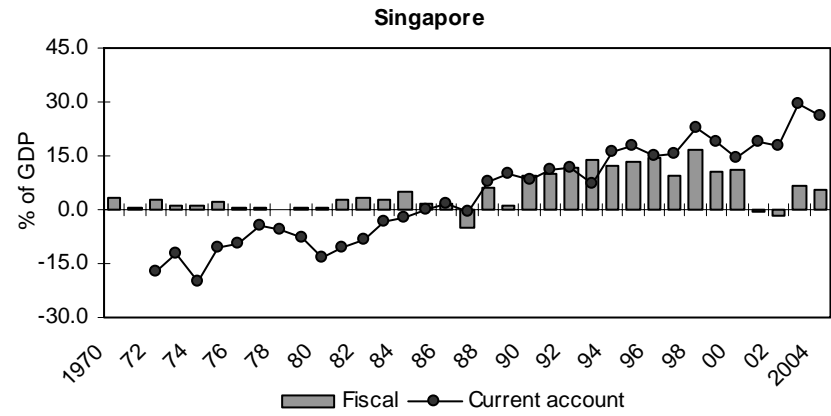
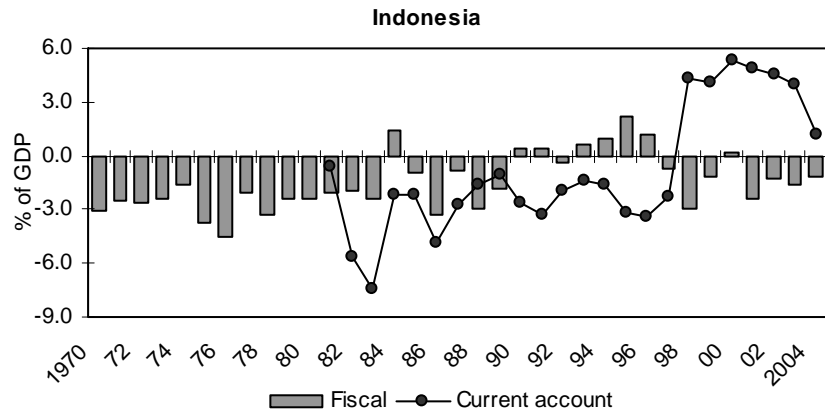


Table __
Fiscal and current account balances

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
<i>Fiscal balance, % of GDP</i>				
Indonesia	-2.8	-1.7	0.1	-1.3
Malaysia	-6.5	-8.6	-0.4	-
Philippines	-0.9	-2.9	-1.2	-4.4
Singapore	1.3	2.0	12.2	4.3
Thailand	-2.9	-1.9	1.4	-1.4
Vietnam	-	-	-1.5	-2.9
<i>Current account balance, % of GDP</i>				
Indonesia	-	-3.1	-0.3	3.6
Malaysia	0.3	-2.9	-0.4	10.3
Philippines	-5.0	-3.6	-0.7	2.9
Singapore	-11.2	0.3	15.1	23.1
Thailand	-5.2	-4.1	-1.2	5.2
Vietnam	-	-	-2.0	-1.6

Source: World Development Indicators and International Financial Statistics

Table ____
Fiscal and current account balances as % of GDP

	Fiscal balance, 2001	Current account balance, 2004
Indonesia	-2.4	1.2
Malaysia	-3.2*	12.6
Philippines	-4.0	2.5
Singapore	-0.3	26.1
Thailand	-2.4	4.2
Vietnam	-2.9	-2.0
Cambodia	-3.0	-4.9
Lao PDR	-	-4.7**
Myanmar	-3.0	-

*1999, **2001

Source: *World Development Indicators and International Financial Statistics*

Table 5
External debt as a percentage of GDP

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004
Indonesia	46.9	26.8	61.1	87.5	54.6
Malaysia	11.7	26.5	34.8	46.4	44.1
Philippines	32.8	53.6	69.0	80.2	71.6
Thailand	14.1	25.6	32.9	64.9	31.7
Vietnam	-	-	359.6	41.1	39.4
Cambodia					69.1
Lao PDR					83.9
Myanmar					-

Source: World Development Indicators

Table 6
Openness to trade

	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
<i>Trade, % of GDP</i>					
Indonesia	22.6	41.4	47.8	57.6	66.7
Malaysia	80.6	84.1	112.0	178.1	216.6
Philippines	30.9	45.1	51.0	82.4	101.7
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	34.5	41.6	54.7	87.1	126.6
Vietnam	-	-	30.2	82.7	121.2
<i>Foreign direct investment, % of GDP</i>					
Indonesia	-	-	0.4	1.0	-1.0
Malaysia	-	3.5	3.2	5.6	2.9
Philippines	-	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.3
Singapore	-	4.9	8.9	5.9	13.3
Thailand	-	0.4	0.9	2.3	1.8
Vietnam	-	-	-	7.3	3.9

Source: World Development Indicators

Table 7
Poverty and inequality

	1980s	1990s	2000s
<i>Population below \$1 a day, %</i>			
Indonesia	28.2	17.4	7.5
Malaysia	2.0	1.0	0.2
Philippines	22.8	18.4	15.5
Thailand	21.6	2.2	1.9
Vietnam	-	3.8	2.2
<i>Population below \$2 a day, %</i>			
Indonesia	75.8	59.3	52.4
Malaysia	15.0	14.0	9.3
Philippines	61.3	53.1	47.5
Thailand	55.0	28.3	32.5
Vietnam	-	58.2	33.4
<i>Gini, %</i>			
Indonesia	33.1	36.5	34.3
Malaysia	48.6	48.5	49.2
Philippines	41.0	42.9	46.1
Thailand	45.2	43.4	42.0
Vietnam	-	58.2	33.4

Source: World Bank PovcalNet

Table 8
Key social indicators

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
<i>Human development index</i>				
Indonesia	0.468	0.583	0.663	0.697
Malaysia	0.615	0.695	0.76	0.796
Philippines	0.654	0.693	0.736	0.758
Singapore	0.725	0.784	0.861	0.907
Thailand	0.614	0.678	0.749	0.778
Vietnam	-	-	0.660	0.704
<i>Average years of adult schooling^a</i>				
Indonesia	3.0	4.0	4.6	5.0
Malaysia	4.4	5.5	6.5	6.8
Philippines	6.0	6.7	7.9	8.2
Singapore	5.5	6.1	6.7	7.1
Thailand	4.0	5.2	6.1	6.5
Vietnam	-	-	3.8	-
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>				
Indonesia	52.7	60.2	65.1	66.9
Malaysia	65.3	69.5	71.9	73.3
Philippines	60.1	64.3	68.6	70.5
Singapore	70.8	73.6	77.1	79.0
Thailand	61.2	66.3	68.3	70.1
Vietnam	58.3	63.4	68.1	70.0

^aAdults ages 15 and above

Source: UNDP Human Development Reports, World Development Indicators, Barro and Lee

Notes

Table 1. Key indicators, 2004

1. The per capita GDP values are in constant prices. Is this ok? The decision to use the constant \$ series was in consideration of the other indicators included in this table, particularly the ratio of per capita GDP's most recent value over the base year. Am I right that the base year you are referring to is the initial year in the series? Though, the per capita GDP in \$PPP should also be in constant prices to make an analogous story out of these income indicators. Should this be the case, I need to update the values in \$PPP. The problem is that it is not available in the latest WDI; I actually got these figures from the WB website (which only includes a limited number of indicators).
2. Kindly coin a better heading for the column on 'per capita GDP ratio'. It is sad to note that all the other five countries shown in this table have more than doubled their per capita income levels since 1960. In a decade's time, Singapore was the first to double its per capita income level during the early 70s. If initial conditions are considered, then Vietnam has an impressive record of accomplishment. It was able to double the level of incomes in 1984 within a decade and a half. It took Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand a longer time (2 decades) to accomplish this, which happened in the late 70s. Sadly, we are now in the 21st century and the Philippines is yet to double its per capita income level in 1960.
3. A positive emphasis in this table is that Filipinos fair well on the social indicators, particularly in education. The average number of schooling of adults in the Philippines is higher in comparison to its neighbors. The problem is that these input indicators do not translate well into outcomes as verified by the poverty and inequality indices in the last three columns of the table.

Figure 1. Annual GDP growth rate.

1. I have included this figure, even if it is not in the priority list so that you can have a more graphic emphasis on the differences in welfare among ASEAN countries.
2. You mentioned about some summary measure of growth volatility, I am not quite sure how to incorporate this in the graphs. I've computed for the CVs for your reference. As shown below, the Philippines have the most volatile growth in the past four and a half decades. Vietnam's steady growth increase in GDP is the least volatile among the countries being considered,

ASEAN country	CVs
Indonesia	74.0
Malaysia	53.2
Philippines	79.3
Singapore	54.6
Thailand	57.3
Vietnam	29.5

Figure 2. Per capita GDP in \$PPP

1. I have included two versions of this graph. The first one is on the levels while second is a graph on the ratios of per capita GDP from 1975 to 2003 (in compliance to your suggestion). The base year here is 1989 instead of 1975 since this is the starting period for Vietnam.

Table 2. Annual GDP per capita growth

1. The series used for each country are in 2000 US\$ prices. Another option could have been the PPP series but that would shorten our data points since WDI only have figures starting 1975. Period covered in the series is from 1960 to 2004.
2. The World Bank income grouping classifies country economies according to per capita gross national incomes (ATLAS method). The ranking is as of 2004.
 - a. There are 59 countries belonging to the low-income group. Per capita GNI of these countries is \$825 or less. Among ASEAN countries - Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam are included in this group.
 - b. Countries with per capita GNIs between \$826 and \$10,065 belong to the middle-income group. Since nearly half of the countries in the world (94) are part of this group, World Bank categorizes this further to low middle and upper-middle. Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand belong to the low-middle category while Malaysia is grouped with 39 others in the upper-middle cluster.
 - c. High-income economies are those with per capita GNI \$10,066 or more. OECD countries and 21 others are in this category. Singapore and Brunei are included in this category.

Table 3. GDP sector shares

1. Would you want a separate series for manufacturing?
2. Instead of a table for the employment shares, I suggest we use a figure. We can also transform the table on sector shares into a figure like this, just a suggestion.

Table 4. Domestic investment and government expenditures

1. Series in local currency units are used to get more data points.
2. Figures for CLMV (Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar and Vietnam) in the 80s are averages starting mid-decade.

Figure 3. Annual inflation

1. I made two figures for us to choose from. The first is just a single graph for all the countries. I have excluded the figures for the 60's though since the estimate for Indonesia in 1966 was just too high. The alternative is a collection of individual graphs for each country series. Please note though that the scale for the Y axis is not the same for each graph. I have also started in an earlier period for these graphs. However, you'll see here that the Indonesia graph looks flat.

Which one should we use? And do I start the series in 1970?

2. For the CVs and average for the whole period covered, we can choose from a graph and a table.

Figure 4. Annual exchange rates

1. Over the past four and a half decades, all currencies depreciated with respect to the US\$ except Singapore.
2. Source of the series: WDI.

Figure 5 Fiscal balance and current account balance.

1. For a more updated series, I have sourced the fiscal balance series from IMF's IFS.
2. The averages per decade were summarized in the unnumbered table following the figure.

Table 5 External debt as a percentage of GDP

1. Figures are not decade averages but actual estimates for the periods indicated. Should I do averages?

Table 6. Openness to trade

1. Series' for FDI start in the early 70s, but not in all countries. Indonesia for example starts in the 1981.
2. I tried looking for the Sachs-Warner index of openness and I only managed to access a summary indicator for the period 1965-1990 from the website of Sachs. The EIU data services (data bank of the Economist), was able to update this series to 2000 but their databank is restricted. We can reconstruct this series but it would take some time. I hope it's ok that we just skip this?

Table 7. Poverty and inequality

1. We have here comparable indicators. I used the poverty calculator available at the WB PovcalNet site. The estimates though are dependent on survey data collected in each country. The estimates for the 80s and 90s reflected in the table are mid-decade (or near mid-decade) figures. I used the most recent figures for the 2000s column.
2. For the gini index, I opted to use the comparable series included in the outputs when calculating for the poverty indices from the PovcalNet instead of the data (world income inequality database) from UNU/WIDER.

Table 8

1. Figures in this table for each indicator are mid-decade estimates.

