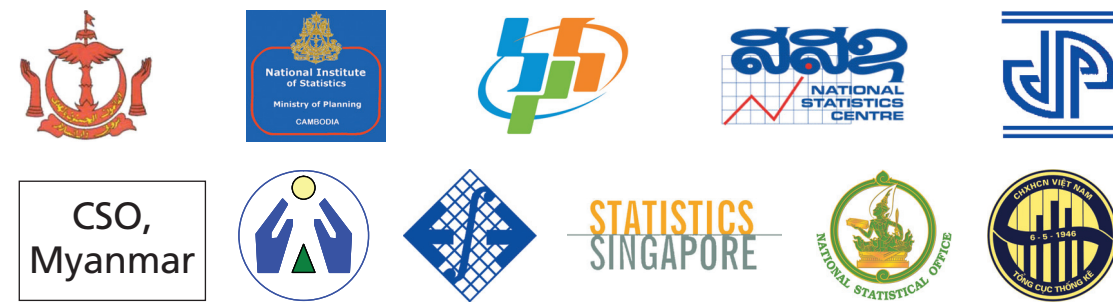




ASEAN Community progress monitoring system

INDICATORS & MONITORING TOOLS

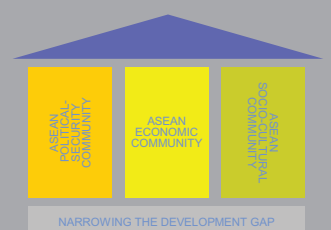
measuring progress towards
the ASEAN Economic Community
and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural
Community

FINAL REPORT
VOLUME 3
2007



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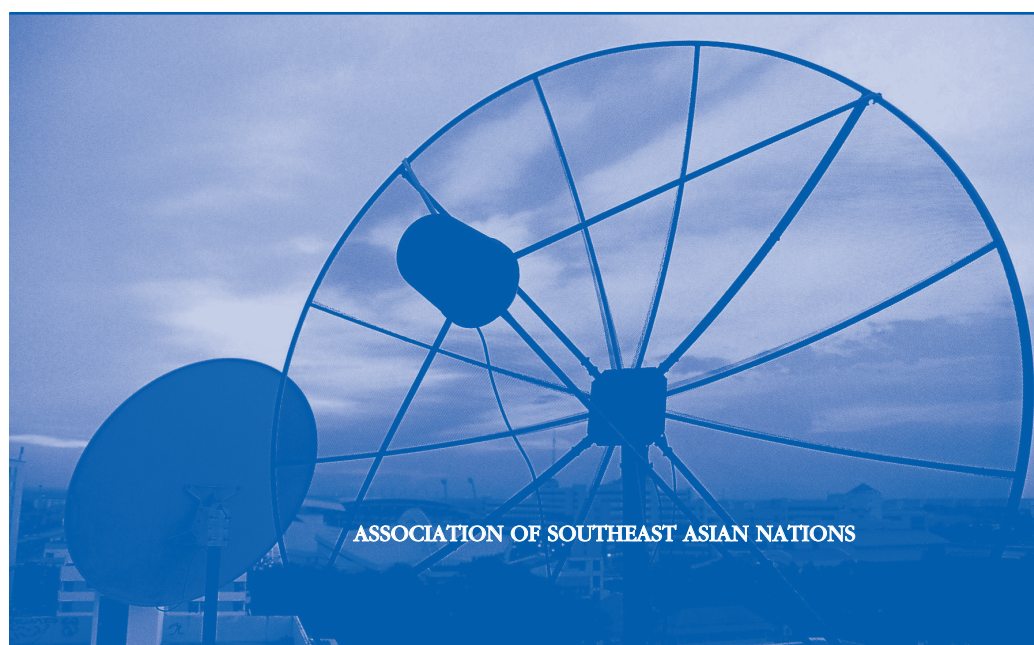


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2007



The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Members of the Association are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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The ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System Report

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Community Progress Monitoring System report is divided into three volumes:

Volume 1: Pan-ASEAN Indicators

Volume 1 highlights and summarizes the progress towards two pillars of the ASEAN Community namely the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) based on a limited set of pan-ASEAN indicators for 2003 and 2005. It also discusses steps that have been taken to measure progress towards the third pillar, namely the ASEAN Political and Security Community (APSC).

Volume 2: Country Indicators

Volume 2 provides the full list of indicators disaggregated by country. These indicators have been selected for their ability to succinctly capture progress towards the AEC and the ASCC, as well as on the basis of data availability. Under the AEC, there are 21 indicators across the four sub-pillars of the community, namely single market and production base (15 indicators), competitive economic region (2), equitable economic development (1), and integration into the global economy (3). Under the ASCC, there are 26 indicators spread over the areas of poverty and income distribution (4 indicators), health (5), education (5), labour market (3), environment (7) and ASEAN identity (2).

Volume 3: Indicators & Monitoring Tools

Volume 3 details the rationale for the selection and construction of the indicators, the treatment of missing data, and the steps taken to ensure comparability across countries and consistency over time. It also includes the original data provided by the national statistical offices and the source of data for each indicator. This volume describes the overall consultation process in developing the ACPMS.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ACPMS	ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AHTN	ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature
AFAS	ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
AMS	ASEAN Member States
ARF	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-cultural Community
ASPC	ASEAN Political and Security Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN 6	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines.
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik
CEPT	Common Effective Preferential Tariff
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CLMV	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HS	Harmonised System
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Offices
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PIS	Priority Integration Sector
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
ROW	Rest of the World
SARS	Severe acute respiratory syndrome
SEANFZ	Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TAC	Treaty of Amity and Cooperation
US	United States
WTO	World Trade Organization

Selection of indicators

The ACPMS has been designed to capture progress towards the overarching goals of the ASEAN community, and, in so doing be relevant to policy makers in decades to come. It is not intended to be a device for monitoring specific short-term programs and intermediate goals.

Ideally indicators should be:

- outcome-based rather than process-based since a single outcome figure should capture the effects of many processes,
- regularly collected by all countries,
- available annually, and
- few in number.

In some cases however processes are so important, as in the case of tariff reduction, that they are part of the template.

ASEAN Economic Community

The selection of Economic Community indicators is largely guided by the ASEAN Economic Blueprint, which was signed by the ASEAN Leaders on the 20th of November, 2007. In particular, the selected indicators are chosen as they relate directly to the four pillars under the AEC, namely single market and production base, competitive economic region, equitable economic development, and integration into the global economy.

Since the ACPMS is intended for measuring general progress, rather than serving as a scorecard, the inclusion of detailed program specific indicators for single programs as prescribed in the blueprint, is avoided. Instead, the set of indicators are selected to capture the potential final outcomes in terms of economic integration that these specific actions may yield.

Another consideration for selection of the indicators is data availability, quality and comparability. While there are many possible indicators often we are limited simply because of the available data. Unfortunately, this information problem is most severe for the competitive economic region and equitable economic development pillars.

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

The choice of the indicators for the Socio-Cultural Community were guided by the goal set forth in the ASEAN Vision 2020, which envisages a Southeast Asia bonded together in partnership as a community of caring societies and founded on a common regional identity. Various documents such as the Declaration of Concord I and II, Hanoi Action Plan and Vientiane Action Plan were used to see how these goals were pursued and this helped identify some of the indicators. In addition, experts within the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN member countries were consulted.

The ACPMS is intended to measure general progress by utilizing a core set of indicators to make the system manageable. While it is recognized that there are other indicators that can be included to reflect progress in the sub-sectors chosen for their general representativeness.

Similar to the Economic Community, data availability was a limitation. Measuring outcomes proved especially challenging for the goal of a common regional identity. It is hoped that the development of a blueprint for the Socio-Cultural Community will help define the ASEAN identity.

Framework and data development

Definitions, sources and rationale

Indicator 1: Average labor productivity

The average labor productivity is defined by total gross value added (GVA) in US\$, divided by total full-time employment in each year. The indicator is computed for the whole economy in aggregate and for each of the following broad sectors: agriculture (includes fishing and forestry), manufacturing, and services (includes accommodation, cafes and restaurants; communication; construction; cultural and recreation; education; electricity, gas and water supply; finance and insurance; government administration and defence; health and community; ownership of dwellings; personal and other services; property and business; retail trade; transport and storage; and wholesale trade).

The US\$ value of GVA is derived by converting submitted country data expressed in national currency in constant price (base year 2000) using the exchange rates published in the IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2007. The employment figures are country submitted data.

This indicator is an all embracing indicator of market integration. As the markets of ASEAN member countries becoming more integrated, average levels of productivity are expected to show a tendency to converge.

Indicator 2: Convergence in GDP per capita

GDP per capita is defined as the ratio between total value of GDP expressed in PPP international \$ and total population in each year. The PPP value of GDP is obtained from the IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2007. The population figures are country submitted data.

Denoting the value of GDP per capita by y_{it} for any given country i and year t , its growth rate ($\dot{y}_{it}$) is computed as¹

$$\dot{y}_{it} = \frac{y_{it+1} - y_{it}}{y_{it}}.$$

The computed rate of annual change ($\dot{y}_{it}$) is linked to the level of GDP per capita (y_{it}) by regressing the former on the latter using ordinary least square specification below:

$$\dot{y}_{it} = \alpha + \beta y_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}.$$

Two separate regression were run for $t = 2003, 2005$ and the corresponding predicted values of ($\dot{y}_{it}$) were obtained using the estimated coefficients ($\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}$).² These predicted values are plotted as the solid and dashed lines in Chart 2, wherein the actual values are shown as the solid and hollow dots.

¹ Other growth computation alternatives exist depending on data availability. For example, instead of using the one may use a longer period and then annualize the computed growth rate. In fact, this is probably desirable since it is less sensitive to year-to-year fluctuations of GDP and the exchange rates. However, such smoothness advantage is not as significant once one use PPP estimates of GDP.

² This is usually referred to as the absolute convergence regression (Barro and Sala-i-Martin, 1991).

All else being equal, as markets becoming more integrated, factors of productions will move to locations that pay the highest returns. Combined with diminishing returns, markets with lower GDP per capita would grow a faster rate than the markets with higher GDP per capita. This is reflected by the negative slope of the plotted lines in Chart 2.

Similar to Indicator 1 described earlier, the negative relationship between the level and rate of growth of GDP per capita also serves as an all-encompassing indicator of economic integration.

Indicator 3: Intra-industry trade index

The intra-industry trade index is measured using the values of imports and exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries. The formula to compute the intra-industry trade index for a particular 4-digit HS industry code i between a particular country c and the rest of ASEAN is

$$IIT_{icA} = 1 - \frac{\sum_j |X_{ijcA} - M_{ijcA}|}{\sum_j |X_{ijcA} + M_{ijcA}|} \times 100$$

where A denotes the rest of the ASEAN countries excluding country c , j denotes any 6-digit HS commodity within the same industry defined as a single 4-digit HS code, and X_{ijcA} and M_{ijcA} the value of exports and imports in commodity j under the same industry i .

By definition, $\leq IIT_{icA} \leq 1$. For example, if X_{ijcA} for all commodity j within industry i then $IIT_{icA} = 0$. In this case, there is no intra-industry trade in industry i between country c and the rest of ASEAN member countries as a whole.

The import and export data between each ASEAN member country and every trading partner countries were obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat Trade database. The values of trade are reported for each 6-digit HS industry code in million US\$.

As countries become more integrated their consumption and production patterns become more similar and they tend to trade in a broader variety of goods within a given industry. The Grubel-Lloyd intra-industry trade index (IIT) is an indicator designed to capture this relationship. It is an outcome indicator of market integration. As economies become more integrated, the value of intra-industry trade index would increase.

Indicator 4: Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports

The average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports are defined as the import weighted-average CEPT rates at the 6-digit HS code. If the CEPT rate for any 6-digit HS code is not reported, then the corresponding the MFN rate is used.

The tariff rate and import data were obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat tariff database. Since the tariff data are given at the 8-digit AHTN code and the import data are given at the 6-digit HS code, we constructed the corresponding 6-digit HS code tariff rates by constructing equivalent 6-digit HS codes based on the AHTN codes and taking simple averages of the tariff

rates at the 8-digit AHTN level which fall under the same equivalent 6-digit HS code. Denoting the tariff rates for a particular 6-digit HS code j as π_j^6 and the tariff rates at any 8-digit AHTN code corresponding to HS code j as π_i^8 , where $i \in HS\delta_j = \{\text{set of all 8-digit AHTN withing HS code } j\}$, then

$$\pi_j^6 = \frac{\sum_i \pi_i^8}{\sum_i 1}$$

The average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports for of any Priority Integration Sector (PIS) is then defined as

$$\bar{\pi}_{PIS}^{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{j \in PIS} \pi_j^6 \times M_j^{6, ASEAN}}{\sum_{j \in PIS} M_j^{6, ASEAN}}$$

where $M_j^{6, ASEAN}$ denotes the value of import from other AMCs at a particular 6-digit HS code and indexes the 6-digit HS codes which belong to each of the Priority Integration Sector (PIS).

These import weighted-average tariff rates ($\bar{\pi}_{PIS}$) indicate the extent of border restrictions to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good. The method of computing average tariff rates is designed to capture the ratio between the total amounts of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member countries and total value of the imports. Unlike the unweighted average of tariff rates, the indicator does not value an identical reduction in tariff rates in a sectors in which the country has fewer amounts of imports as high as those in which the country have more imports.

Indicator 5: Tariff spikes

A tariff spike is defined as the number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent value three times higher than the national average. Denoting the tariff rate at any 8-digit AHTN i as π_i^8 , the national average of tariff rate across all sectors is given as

$$\bar{\pi}^N = \frac{\sum_i \pi_i^8}{\sum_i 1}.$$

The corresponding tariff spike for each priority sector (TS_{PIS}) is then defined as

$$TS_{PIS} = \sum_{i \in PIS} 1_{\pi_i^8 > 3\bar{\pi}^N}.$$

We use CEPT rates and MFN rates to compute the extent of tariff spikes. Furthermore, the computation, and other computations involving tariff rates, also incorporates tariff for commodities not in the inclusion list (i.e. it includes commodities flagged as E: exclusion list, G/GE: General Exception list, S/SL: Sensitive List and HSL: Highly Sensitive). We do this so that the progress indicator is not dependent on which commodities are in the inclusion list and which are not. Otherwise, the indicator would change overtime and it is harder to track the progress made. For example, if Country A includes all commodities under the CEPT inclusion list with zero tariff rates. On the other hand, if for Country B all commodities in the

CEPT inclusion list receive zero tariff rates but there are commodities in the exclusion list which face positive tariffs. Our measure will capture this fact that the distortionary effect of Country A's tariff structure is still less than that of Country and this is mostly due to the non-inclusion list.³

The tariff data to compute this indicator is the declared tariff at the 8-digit HS code obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat tariff database.

Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure.

Indicator 6: Non ad-valorem tariff lines

This indicator is simply the number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines. The tariff data to compute this indicator is the declared tariff at the 8-digit AHTN code obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat tariff database.

Tariffs other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs are regarded as less transparent and more distortionary. Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.

Indicator 7: Non-tariff measures

The extent of non-tariff measures is expressed as the ratio between the numbers of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to non-tariff measures to the total number of tariff lines. The non-tariff measures are grouped into three broad groups: quantitative control restrictions (non-tariff measures code 6000 under the UNCTAD coding system of trade control measures and all its subcategories) such as non-automatic licensing and quotas, technical restrictions (UNCTAD code 8000 and its subcategories) such as technical regulations and pre-shipment restrictions, and other restrictions (anything beside codes 6000 and 8000 and their sub-categories above) such as price controls, financial requirements, monopolistic limitations and others.⁴

The non-tariff measures were obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat's database on non-tariff measures as of 2004 and 2007.

This process indicator indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicates the potential importance of the non-tariff barrier restrictions.

Indicator 8: Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports

This indicator is defined as the ratio between total value of trade originating from and going to ASEAN member countries to the sum of all exports and imports. The ratio is computed for each priority integration sector and for the whole economy.

The imports and exports data are from the ASEAN Secretariat trade database.

³ As a consequence, this indicator should not be used for monitoring CEPT inclusion list distortionary effect or compliance since it is not designed for such.

⁴ See, for example, de Dios (2006) for a more detailed discussion.

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of within ASEAN trade (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated.

Indicator 9: Trade in commercial services into and out of ASEAN

The flow of trade in commercial services is tracked by measuring the value of trade in commercial services into and out of ASEAN. Commercial services include transport, travel, and other commercial services (communication, construction, insurance, financial, computer and information, royalties and license fees, and other business services).⁵

The data source is WTO's *International Trade Statistics* available online at http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/statis_e.htm.

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade in services for ASEAN member countries as their markets becoming more open to and integrated with each other. Due to lack of data, a more detailed indicator for each member country and/or each priority integration sector under services separately is not constructed.

Indicator 10: Schedule of commitment under ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS)

This simple frequency indicator is based on schedules of commitments under AFAS as submitted by each member country. Its construction follows recent study on this issue by Ochiai (2006) by classifying a country's commitments to market access and national treatment for each sector into four levels of commitments:

1. Commitments without limitations,
2. Commitments with limitations,
3. Unbounded commitments, and
4. No commitment.

The first level of commitment is defined as a commitment made by a country by listing 'None' in the corresponding package of commitments under AFAS. In contrast, the unbounded commitment is defined as a commitment made by listing 'Unbounded' in the commitment package. The second level of commitment is the mix between the first and the third level. It is possible, for example, for a country to list 'None' for certain sub-sectors within a particular priority integration sector, but the same country also lists 'Unbounded' for other sub-sectors within the same priority integration sector. It is also possible, for a country to list 'None' for market access limitation while at the same time requiring certain local ownership ratios and/or other restrictions. In both of these cases, the commitment is classified as commitments with limitations. The last classification is when there is no commitment made in the commitment package for the respective sector. This level classification is then applied on each mode of supply, namely cross-border supply, consumption abroad, commercial presence, and presence of natural persons and on market access and national treatment.

The data for constructing this indicator is drawn from the ASEAN Secretariat's database on schedule of commitments submitted by each ASEAN member country under AFAS. The commitment packages used are the 4th and the 5th packages corresponding to years 2004 and 2006. This database is available online at <http://www.aseansec.org/19087.htm>.

This process indicator indicates the extent of market access and national treatment as trade restrictions for the service sector. Any reduction in the percentage of sub-sectors with no commitment should be regarded as progress towards a freer flow of services. Potentially, this frequency-based indicator can be improved by taking into account the actual value of trade once detailed data on trade in services are available.

Indicator 11: FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN

This indicator summarized the total value of foreign direct investment flows from and to ASEAN countries across various sectors: agriculture, fishery and forestry, construction, finance, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, real estates, and other services.

This indicator is computed by summing the values of FDI flows to ASEAN with ASEAN member countries as the source countries. The data are compiled based on the *Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment in ASEAN*, 8th Edition, Table 2.4.1 on pages 133 and 135 (ASEAN Secretariat, 2006). The statistics are balance of payment FDI statistics, which mostly also include *equity and inter-company loans*.

This indicator captures partially how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows. This indicator can be improved when more detailed data are available to construct it for each priority integration sector.

Indicator 12: Real interest rates

Three different measures of real interest rates are computed: real interest rates for lending, real interest rates for deposit, and real interest rate for treasury bills. Each of these rates is computed by subtracting inflation rates and currency depreciation from the nominal interest rates originally expressed in terms of the national currency. Denoting these real interest rates with r_t^θ where θ indexes the type of instrument (lending, deposit and T-bill) and indexes the time period, then

$$r_t^\theta = i_t^\theta - \pi_t - v_t$$

where $\pi_t = \frac{p_t - p_{t-1}}{p_{t-1}}$ is the inflation rate or the rate of change in price level or CPI (p_t) and $v_t = \frac{e_t - e_{t-1}}{e_{t-1}}$ is the depreciation rate or the rate of change in the exchange rate (e_t).

The data source for the nominal interest rates, the exchange rates and the price indices to compute estimates of inflation rate is the IMF's World Economic Outlook Database April 2007. (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2007/01/data/index.aspx>).

The real interest rates represent the real price of the services of capital. As the capital market of ASEAN countries becoming more integrated, financial capital flows more freely across the markets. This is reflected

⁵ For more details, see "Definition of Commercial Services" on page 252 of *International Trade Statistics 2006* (WTO, 2006).

by a tendency for the real price of capital to becoming more equal.

Indicator 13: Statutory company tax rate

This is the published statutory company tax rate. Most of the figures used are taken directly from the publication titled *KPMG's Corporate and Indirect Tax Survey 2007*.

This process indicator reflects the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively.⁶

Indicator 14: Average wage of skilled labor

The average wage is computed by dividing the country submitted data on total salary or wages divided by total employment. This average wage is produced separately for four different occupations: elementary occupation (ISCO-88 major group 9),⁷ clerical occupation (ISCO-88 major groups 4-8), technical occupation (ISCO-88 major group 3), and professional occupation (ISCO-88 major group 2). The skilled labor is defined as the last two occupation classifications.

The data are obtained from submitted country data. Only four countries have provided sufficient figures to compute the average wage, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia and Singapore. Therefore the figures should be interpreted with caution, especially when making ASEAN-level inferences. Nevertheless, since the submitting countries appear to cover the range of economic development and/or income level of the ASEAN countries, these figures can still be useful. Finally, the figures are expressed in US\$ terms using the exchange rates from the IMF's *World Economic Outlook* database.

As the markets becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour is expected to converge. When people and resources are able to move more freely within a single market, average wages are expected to become less dispersed. The dispersion in the average (US\$) wages of skilled workers indicates convergence in the 'price' of skilled labor.

Indicator 15: Number of MRAs completed

This is simple a frequency count of the number of Mutual Recognition Arrangements which have signed by the ASEAN member countries.

The indicator is computed based on the MRA schedules obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat.

This indicator does not take into account any bilateral MRAs nor does it measure the score covered under the signed Arrangements. Thus, at best, this indicator is a very rough indicator of how easy it is for skilled workers to move across the labor markets within the region.

⁶ It should be noted that this indicator is available only at the highest aggregation level. There might be sector specific tax policies that each member country imposes.

⁷ International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO-88 (see <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco88/index.htm>)

Indicator 16: Proportion of science and technology graduates

This is a flow measure defined as the number of new university graduates majoring in science or technology per 1000 population in that particular year.

The indicator is based on country submitted data and is available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand. However, the figures for Myanmar and Thailand appear to be too high. Thus, care to be taken when comparing the figures across countries.

This indicator reflects the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy.

Indicator 17: Number of patent applications and grants

These indicators are based on the total number of patent applications and patent grants at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and at each of the ASEAN member country patent offices.

The main data source for these indicators is the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)'s online database: <http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>. Brunei Darussalam also provided supplementary data for their country. The main limitation with the ASEAN count is that the WIPO's database only provides ASEAN patent offices as a single category rather than breaking it down by each patent office within ASEAN.

As above, this indicator also reflects the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy.

Indicator 18: GDP per capita

GDP per capita is defined as the ratio between total value of GDP expressed in PPP international \$ and total population in each year. Population weighted averages of GDP per capita are computed for ASEAN 6 countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and CLMV countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam). Then, the ratio between these two averages was computed.

The PPP value of GDP is obtained from the IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2007. The population figures are country submitted data.

The ratio between the average GDP per capita in ASEAN 6 and the CLMV countries indicate the inequality in the region.

Indicator 19: Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world

The average tariff rates for imports from the rest of the world are defined as the import weighted average Most Favoured Nation (MFN) rates at the 6-digit HS code. The values of imports from outside ASEAN are used as the weight. As in the explanation of Indicator 4 above, the average tariff rates for extra-ASEAN imports for of any Priority Integration Sector (PIS) is then defined as

$$\bar{\pi}_{PIS}^{World} = \frac{\sum_{j \in PIS} \pi_j^6 \times M_j^{6,World}}{\sum_{j \in PIS} M_j^{6,World}}$$

where $M_j^{6,World}$ denotes the value of import from all countries other than AMCs at a particular 6-digit HS code j and j indexes the 6-digit HS codes which belong to each of the Priority Integration Sector (PIS).

The tariff rate and import data were obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat tariff database. Since the tariff data are given at the 8-digit AHTN code and the import data are given at the 6-digit HS code, we constructed the corresponding 6-digit HS code tariff rates by constructing equivalent 6-digit HS codes based on the AHTN codes and taking simple average of the tariff rates at the 8-digit AHTN level which fall under the same equivalent 6-digit HS code.

Investors are more likely to be attracted to the ASEAN region and treat it as a single production base if its external tariffs are relatively low and more uniform across member countries. The distribution of tariff rates faced by exporters from outside ASEAN who sell their products into the region reflects such uniformity. The smaller the range, the closer each priority integration sector is to having a uniform external tariff. This, in turn, is consistent with the region being more integrated and more attractive to the rest of the world.

Indicator 20: FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world

This indicator summarized the total value of foreign direct investment flows from outside ASEAN to ASEAN across economic sectors: agriculture, fishery and forestry, construction, finance, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, real estates, and other services.

This indicator is computed by summing the values of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows to ASEAN with ASEAN member countries as the source countries. The data are compiled using the statistics reported in the *Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment in ASEAN*, 8th Edition, Table 2.4.1 on pages 133 and 135 (ASEAN Secretariat, 2006). The statistics are called inward balance of payment FDI statistics, which in general include equity, inter-company loans and re-invested earnings.

Indicator 21: Trade with the rest of the world

This indicator is defined as the ratio between total values of trade (import to ASEAN from the rest of the world plus export from ASEAN to the rest of the world) to total GDP for each ASEAN country and for ASEAN countries as a whole.

The imports and exports data are from the ASEAN Secretariat trade database. The GDP data are from IMF's *World Economic Outlook Database April 2007*.

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of the ASEAN Community in the global world.

Indicator 22: Population living below \$1 a day

The population living below \$1 a day measures the poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced

by national/regional initiatives. It is defined as the number of people whose average daily income or consumption falls below the threshold of one dollar as a percentage of the total population. An increase (decrease) in this percentage means that poverty has worsened (been reduced) in the country. The source of the basic data is the World Bank's PovcalNet, retrieved March 19, 2008 which are based on the Purchasing Power Parity rates for consumption in 1993 for each country.

Note that many of the country estimates used are interpolations as well as extrapolations of the data from the PovcalNet because not all countries have updated figures to assess the progress for the 2003 to 2005 period. Note however that Viet Nam's figure cannot be compared to those of the rest because of data concerns about the 1993 consumption PPP. Please refer to the Notes of PovcalNet on the web at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/CChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007. The \$1 a day threshold is actually \$32.74 per month per person. Other thresholds can also be used to calculate poverty rates through the PovcalNet.

In calculating the ASEAN level data, population data from the ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2005, ASEAN Statistical Pocketbook 2006, Lao PDR's National Statistics Centre and Viet Nam's General Statistics Office were used. The rates obtained from the PovcalNet were then multiplied with the population to get the number of poor population. This is then aggregated for all ASEAN member countries except for Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and Myanmar for which poverty data are not available in the PovcalNet.

Indicator 23: Population living below \$2 a day

This is defined as the proportion of the total population whose average daily income or consumption falls below the threshold of two dollars divided by the total population. An increase (decrease) in this percentage means that poverty has worsened (been reduced) in the country.

To come up with these estimates, the World Bank's poverty line of \$1 a day (see abovementioned definition), or \$32.74 a month based on 1993 PPP rates, has been simply multiplied by two yielding a per capita income or consumption threshold of \$65.48 a month. All country basic data were obtained from the World Bank's Povcalnet on March 19, 2008 at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/CChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007. Many of these figures are interpolations as well as extrapolations of the data from the PovcalNet because not all countries have updated figures to assess the progress for the 2003 to 2005 period.

Like in the \$1 a day poverty indicator, population data from the ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2005, ASEAN Statistical Pocketbook 2006, Lao PDR's National Statistics Centre and Viet Nam's General Statistics Office were used to roughly estimate the ASEAN level data. The rates obtained from the PovcalNet were then multiplied with the population to get the number of poor population. This is then aggregated

for all ASEAN member countries except for Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and Myanmar for which poverty data are not available in the PovcalNet.

Indicator 24: Population living under the national poverty line

While international poverty lines are useful in generating estimates for the region, the national poverty lines may be more relevant to the countries. The population living below the national poverty line refers to the percentage of population whose income/consumption falls below the national poverty line. An increase (decrease) in this percentage indicates that poverty has worsened (been reduced).

The sources include Philippines' National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Asian Development Bank Key Indicators 2007, MDG Indicators of the United Nations, Myanmar's Household Income and Expenditures Survey, General Statistics Office of Viet Nam and ASEAN Statistical Yearbooks 2004 and 2005.

Indicator 25: Gini Coefficient

The Gini coefficient measures the degree of income/consumption inequality of the population. It is a ratio with values between 0 and 1 where 0 refers to perfect equality or everyone having exactly the same income/consumption. A value of 1 indicates perfect inequality or only one person has all the income/consumption.

Data sources for this indicator are the Asian Development Bank Key Indicators 2007, Brunei Darussalam's MDGs 2005 from the 1997/1998 Household Expenditures Survey (HES), Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004, ASEAN Statistical Pocketbook 2006, Philippines' National Statistics Office (NSO), Singapore Department of Statistics, Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Lao PDR's National Statistics Centre (NSC), and Viet Nam's General Statistics Office.

Share of Poorest Quintile

This refers to the share of the poorest 20 per cent of the population of the population to the total income or expenditure of the said population. An increase in this indicator suggests that the poorest 20 per cent has gained a higher share in the total income/expenditures of the population and thus inequality has been reduced. The main source of the data is the UNDP's Human Development Report 2006 and 2007/2008 except for Malaysia whose data came from the Asian Development Bank Key Indicators 2007 and Singapore Department of Statistics for Singapore.

Indicator 26: Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years calculated from the time of birth that a person is expected to live. Life expectancy at birth of the male (female) population is the average number of years a typical male (female) person is expected to live. It is an indicator for the accessibility and quality of health services in a country. It also reflects maternal health. An increase in this indicator indicates that the population's overall health has improved and thus the people are expected to live longer.

The sources of data are the UNDP's Human Development Report, Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Lao PDR's National Statistics Centre, Department of Statistics Singapore, Department of Economic Planning and Development of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia's Population Projections from the National Institute of Statistics and UN Population Fund (NIS/UNFPA) estimates, and Thailand's National Statistics Office.

Indicator 27: Child mortality rate

Infant mortality rate

The infant mortality rate is an indicator for the accessibility and quality of health services in a country. It refers to the ratio of deaths of those aged less than 1 to total live births for the given year. A decline indicates that fewer infants die relative to the number of those born alive.

Data were obtained from the Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam, National Statistics Centre of Lao, United Nations MDG Indicators website, National Statistics Office of Philippines, Statistics Indonesia, Department of Statistics Singapore, Central Statistical Organization of Myanmar, Cambodia's Population Projections from the National Institute of Statistics and UN Population Fund (NIS/UNFPA) estimates, Viet Nam's General Statistics Office, Department of Statistics Malaysia and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Under-5 Mortality Rate

The under-5 mortality rate is defined as the ratio of deaths of children aged less than 5 years to total live births in a given year. A decline indicates that fewer children aged under 5 years die relative to the number of those born alive.

These data were obtained from the Ministry of Health in Brunei Darussalam, CDHS 2000 and 2005 of the National Institute of Statistics Cambodia, Statistics Indonesia, United Nations' Millennium Development Goals Indicators website, National Statistics Centre of Lao PDR, UNDP's Human Development Reports, Central Statistical Organization of Myanmar, National Statistics Office of Philippines, Department of Statistics Singapore, Department of Statistics Malaysia and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Indicator 28: Health expenditure as share of government spending

The data on health expenditure as a proportion of the government spending provide a way to objectively measure the importance government provides for health services delivery. The health expenditure as a proportion of the government spending refers to the government expenditures on health divided by the government total current expenditures.

The sources of data for this indicator are The Treasury Department of Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Health of Cambodia, National Statistical Coordination Board of the Philippines, Ministry of Health of Singapore, Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam, Statistics Indonesia, Department of Statistics of Malaysia and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Indicator 29: Prevalence of diseases

The prevalence rate of malaria refers to the number of reported cases of malaria per 100,000 population. A lower number indicates fewer people suffering from malaria and/or efforts of containing the disease have been successful. These data came from Brunei Darussalam's Ministry of Health, Cambodia's Ministry of Health, Indonesia's Progress Report on the MDGs, Lao PDR's Centre for Malariology, Parasitology and Entomology (CMPE), Myanmar's Nat'l Malaria Control Program of the Department of Health, Philippines' Department of Health (DOH), Singapore's Ministry of Health, Viet Nam's Ministry of Health and Department of Statistics of Malaysia and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

The prevalence rate of tuberculosis is the number of those suffering from tuberculosis per 100,000 population. Note that data for Singapore refer to incidence rather than prevalence. The sources of these data are the Ministries of Health of Brunei, Cambodia, and Singapore, National TB Control Programme for Lao PDR, World Health Organization Annual Report 2007, Departments of Health of Myanmar and Philippines, Statistics Indonesia, Department of Statistics of Malaysia, National Statistics Office of Thailand, and Viet Nam's General Statistics Office.

The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS on the other hand refers to the population with HIV/AIDS per 100,000 persons except for Myanmar which is the number of those aged 15–59 who are suffering from the disease per 100,000 population of the same age range. Higher prevalence rate indicates more widespread HIV/AIDS problem. Estimates were obtained from Brunei Darussalam's Ministry of Health, Cambodia's Ministry of Health, Lao PDR's ASTDC, Myanmar's Department of Health, Philippines' Department of Health, Singapore's Ministry of Health, Viet Nam's Ministry of Health, Statistics Indonesia, Department of Statistics of Malaysia, and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Aside from malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS, dengue is another disease that is closely monitored by the government. The incidence of dengue refers to the number of dengue cases per 1000 population except for Myanmar which is the number of those aged below 14 years who contacted dengue per 1000 people of the same age range. The main sources of data are the Ministry of Health of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Singapore and Viet Nam, Department of Health of Philippines and Myanmar, NLEC of Lao PDR, Department of Statistics of Malaysia, and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Other diseases of global concern are the SARS and Avian Flu. This report also assess the country's efforts in containing these diseases by looking at the numbers of cases of SARS and Avian Flu during the period indicated. The data sources are Ministry of Health of Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Singapore and Viet Nam, Department of Health of Philippines, NLEC of Lao PDR and Department of Statistics of Malaysia, and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Indicator 30: Underweight children

A measure of food security is the proportion of underweight children. The proportion of underweight

children is defined as the number of children less than 5 years old with weight less than 2 standard deviations from the standard weight for age divided by the total number of children of the same age range in a country. Higher proportion indicates worsening malnutrition.

The sources of data are Brunei Darussalam's Ministry of Health, Cambodia Ministry of Health, Statistics Indonesia, Asian Development Bank Key Indicators 2007 for Malaysia, Food and Nutrition Research Institute for the Philippines, Ministry of Health of Viet Nam, Central Statistical Organization of Myanmar and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Indicator 31: Literacy rate

A way to objectively measure the efforts of countries in providing basic education is through the literacy rate. The adult literacy rate is the total population aged 15 years and over who are considered literate as a percentage of the total reference population. The term literate is defined as those who can read and write. Increasing estimates suggest improving literacy among the population.

These data were obtained from the Department of Economic Planning and Development of Brunei Darussalam, Statistics Indonesia, Department of Statistics Malaysia, Department of Education Planning and Training of Myanmar, National Statistics Office of Philippines, Department of Statistics Singapore, Bureau of Policy and Strategy Thailand, General Statistics Office of Viet Nam, UNDP Human Development Report, ASEAN Stat. Yearbook 2006 and National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia.

Indicator 32: Primary school enrolment

The school enrolment rate measures the population's access to basic education. The primary school enrolment rate is defined as the number of enrollees in the primary school as a percentage of the primary school-aged population. The female (male) enrolment rate is the number of females (males) enrolled as a percentage of the female (male) reference population. A higher rate indicates that school goers' have gained greater access to basic education.

These data were obtained from the Government and Private Schools Administrative Data of Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Cambodia, Statistics Indonesia, United Nations MDG Indicators website, Department of Education Philippines, Ministry of Education Singapore, Department of Statistics Malaysia and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Indicator 33: Cohort survival rate in elementary level

The cohort survival rate in the elementary level is the percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade that reaches the final grade. The female (male) cohort survival rate refers to the proportion of female (male) enrollees at the beginning grade that reaches the final grade. An increase in this rate indicates higher level of opportunities of the reference population to pursue further education.

The main source of the data is the UN MDG Indicators website. Data for the Philippines were obtained from the Philippines' Department of Education website while those of Singapore were from Department of Statistics.

Indicator 34: Dropout rate from primary to secondary level

Dropout rate from primary to secondary level refers to the number of children enrolled in the last grade of primary school level less those in the first year of secondary school and repeaters in the last grade of primary level as percentage of the number of children enrolled in the last grade of primary school level. It measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education. A higher (lower) rate indicates more (fewer) dropouts.

The data sources are Government and Private Schools Administrative Data of Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Cambodia, Department of Statistics Malaysia, Department of Education Planning and Training Myanmar, Department of Education Philippines, and Ministry of Education Singapore.

Indicator 35: Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels

Combined enrolment rate for primary, secondary and tertiary levels is defined as the number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels regardless of age as a percentage of population of official school age for the three levels. An increase in this indicator means improvement in the population's access to education. The main sources of the data are the UNDP Human Development Report 2005 and 2007/2008 and Singapore Ministry of Education and Department of Statistics.

In coming up with the ASEAN level data, estimates of the school-aged population were obtained from the UN Statistics, World Population Prospects. The age range of 5–24 years was used to calculate the numbers of enrollees for each country since there are no available estimates on the number of enrollees. These are then aggregated and divided by the total number of ASEAN population of same age range.

Indicator 36: Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market. The unemployment rate refers to the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total labor force. A decline in the unemployment rate means that fewer people are not getting jobs.

The sources of the data are Department of Economic Planning and Development of Brunei Darussalam, National Institute of Statistics Cambodia, Statistics Indonesia, National Statistics Centre of Lao PDR, Department of Statistics Malaysia, Department of Labour of Myanmar, National Statistics Office Philippines, Labor Force Survey and General Household Survey Singapore, National Statistics Office of Thailand, and Statistical Yearbook 2006 of Viet Nam.

Indicator 37: Female employment-to-population ratio

The female employment-to-population ratio is the number of women 15 years old and over who are employed as a percentage of the total population of the same age range. Brunei's data however refer only to those women aged 15 to 64 years. It measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce. A decline (increase) in this ratio indicates the lower (higher) degree of participation of women in the workforce.

The sources of the data are the Labour Department of Brunei Darussalam, Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia, Statistics Indonesia, National Statistics Centre of Lao PDR, Department of Statistics Malaysia, National Statistics Office Philippines, General Household Survey Singapore, and National Statistics Office Thailand.

Indicator 38: Youth employment-to-population ratio

The youth employment-to-population ratio refers to the number of those 15–24 years old who are employed as a percentage of the total population of the said age range. It determines the degree of participation of youth in labour market. A higher ratio indicates higher degree of participation of youth in labour market.

These data were obtained from the Department of Economic Planning and Development of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, Statistics Indonesia, National Statistics Centre of Lao PDR, Department of Statistics Malaysia, National Statistics Office Philippines, General Household Survey Singapore, and National Statistics Office Thailand.

Indicator 39: Carbon dioxide emissions

This indicator refers to the carbon dioxide emissions in metric tons. It measures the control of CO² pollution. These data were obtained from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) through the UN Statistics Division, MDG Indicators website and Singapore National Environmental Agency.

Indicator 40: Ozone depleting CFC consumption

This is the ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential) metric tons. It measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption. An increase in this indicator suggests increased contribution to ozone depletion. The sources of these data are the Department of Environment and Recreational Parks Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Environment Cambodia, UN Statistics Division MDG Indicators, National Commission for Environmental Affairs of Myanmar, Philippine Ozone Desk, National Environment Agency of Singapore and Department of Statistics Thailand.

Indicator 41: Duration of transboundary haze number of days

This indicator refers to the total number of days the country is affected by transboundary haze pollution. It

measures control of haze pollution. The greater the number of days the longer the pollution stays. The sources of the data are Department of Environment and Recreational Parks Brunei Darussalam, National Environment Agency of Singapore and Department of Statistics Thailand.

Indicator 42: Protected area to total area

The protected area refers to the area under heritage parks as a percentage of total forest area. Cambodia's data is not limited to proclaimed heritage sites while that of Malaysia are those under heritage parks. In Myanmar, protected area means a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. This indicator measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity.

These data were collected from the Department of Environment and Recreational Parks Brunei Darussalam, Statistical Yearbook 2006 and Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, ASEAN Secretariat, Department of Statistics Malaysia, Myanmar's Wildlife and Protected Areas Law, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau Philippines, National Parks Board of Singapore and National Statistics Office Thailand.

Indicator 43: Percentage of forest cover to total land area

This indicator refers to the total forest cover as a percentage of total land area. Forest includes closed forest, open forest and plantation. It measures efforts to prevent deforestation. The data sources are the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment Update 2005 Brunei Darussalam Country Report, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Cambodia, ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2006, UN Statistics MDG Indicators, Department of Forestry Myanmar, Forest Management Bureau Philippines, National Parks Board Singapore, Department of Statistics Malaysia and National Statistics Office Thailand and Forest Protection Department.

Indicator 44: Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water

This refers to the population with access to safe drinking water as a percentage of the total population. For Indonesia and Philippines, this refers to the percentage of households with access to safe water. It measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water. An

increase in this proportion denotes improved access to safe drinking water.

These data were obtained from Public Works Department of Brunei Darussalam, Ministry of Environment of Cambodia, Statistics Indonesia, UNDP Human development Report 2006, UN MDG Indicators, Department of Health Myanmar, National Statistics Office Philippines, Public Utilities Board Singapore and National Statistics Office Thailand.

Indicator 45: Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities

This refers to the population with access to sanitary facilities as a percentage of the total population. For Indonesia and Philippines, this refers to the percentage of households and not the total population. It indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities. An increase in this proportion denotes improved access to sanitary facilities.

These data were obtained from Public Works Department of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2004 and Demographic Health Survey 2005, Statistics Indonesia, UNDP Human development Report 2006, UN MDG Indicators, Department of Health Myanmar, National Statistics Office Philippines, Public Utilities Board Singapore and National Statistics Office Thailand.

Indicator 46: Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum

This refers to the number of schools where ASEAN culture and history is part of the curriculum. A higher number indicates greater effort in promoting ASEAN culture and history. The sources of the data are Department of Schools in Brunei, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in Cambodia, Statistics Indonesia, National Statistics Office Thailand and Ministry of Education Singapore.

Indicator 47: ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries

This indicator refers to the number of shows by ASEAN member countries (non-host) being shown in local television. This reflects effort to promote ASEAN culture and identity. These data were obtained from the Department of Information of Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar Radio and Television, and Singapore's Department of Statistics.

Classification issues

Priority Integration Sectors

Twelve industry sectors have been targeted for accelerated integration. These accelerated sectors consist of eight priority good-sectors (agro-based products, automotive products, electronics, fisheries, healthcare products, rubber-based products, textiles and apparel, and wood-based products) and four priority service-sectors (air transport, e-ASEAN, healthcare and tourism). A monitoring system should provide indicators specific to these sectors where feasible.

Unfortunately the formal definition of these sectors is available only on 6-digit HS commodity codes. Most of the available production statistics produced by the ASEAN member countries' statistical offices are expressed in terms of ISIC codes. Thus, for our purpose, we approximate the definition of the priority good-sectors in terms 3-digit ISIC Rev 3.0 industry classifications. The corresponding ISIC codes for each priority integration sectors are derived by translating the "definition" of priority integration sectors based on 6-digit HS 1996 codes given in Oktaviani et al (2007) for good-sectors and based on CPC-Prov codes given in Ochiai (2006). The translation to ISIC 3.0 was carried out using appropriate concordance table downloaded from The United Nations Statistics Division's website. The translated codes are an approximation and should be treated as such because it is possible for the same 6-digit HS code to enter two or more different ISIC codes and eventually two or more different priority integration sectors. The approach used here is that if such multiple classifications occur, only one is used in order to avoid over representing the particular commodity.⁸

Skilled labour

Similar to the lack of an operational definition of priority integration sectors, there is no exact definition of skilled labour in terms of readily available statistics produced by statistical offices in ASEAN. We use a simple approximation for skilled labour using the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-88) developed by the International Labour Organization. There are nine major groups under this classification and each country was asked to supply employment figures for the following skilled labour categories: ISCO-88 major group 2 (skill level 4th), ISCO-88 major group 3 (skill level 3rd), ISCO-88 major groups 4 to 8 (skill level 2nd), and ISCO-88 major group 9 (skill level 1st). Skilled labor is approximated by the 1st and 2nd skill levels. Unfortunately, no breakdown of these occupation-based data by ISIC codes is available to provide detailed pictures at the priority integration sector level. Finally, we note that there is evidence that this approximation of skilled labor might not be satisfactory and thus better proxies, when available, should be used.⁹

Computation of summary measures

While it is instructive to construct country-level measures based on country-level data, in order to provide a broader and sometimes clearer and more accurate picture of the whole community, we have constructed measures at the ASEAN level. The choice of summary measures to construct, whether or not it is average, variance or a composite index, is dictated by data availability and the nature of relationship that the indicator is intended to portray. Furthermore, whether or not weighted or unweighted average and what weight to use is also determined by similar considerations.

⁸ The cost is that the priority sector(s) that did not get the particular commodity assigned to it might become under represented.

⁹ See, for example, Dumont (2006).

Data Processing

Average

For gross value-added per worker, the ASEAN level summary is given in terms of weighted average and standard deviation. The weight used is population in order to control for the different size of the economies. Effectively, the use of weighted averages of the country-level figures yields a more accurate approximation of the average level of gross value added per worker across ASEAN compared to the unweighted average.

Weighted averages are also used to summarize country level intra-industry trade index estimates. Here the weight is the total value of trade (export + import) of each country and it is selected to account for variation in the size of trade activities across the countries. Similarly, size or importance weighting is used to summarize the extent of tariff protection at the ASEAN level.

Standard deviation

We use standard deviation to capture the extent of dispersion and indicate whether or not there is a tendency for convergence. This is particularly relevant when the process of market integration in question implies convergence in certain measures. For example, at the overall level, a single market means that the economies, measured by, say, GDP per capita, would converge toward a single convergence point. Thus, a standard deviation of GDP per capita of all ASEAN member countries should decrease rather than increase as ASEAN countries progress towards an ASEAN Economic Community. Similarly, in terms of capital markets, the dispersion of real costs of capital as measured by real interest rates should decrease over time to be consistent with desirable progress.

Other data issues

Missing data

For trade data obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat's database, we use Viet Nam 2004 trade data because the 2003 data are not available.

For gross value-added, missing total gross value-added is filled in by the value of GDP and missing gross value-added for total services is filled in by the sum of gross value-added under the subcategories of services (Construction, Community, Social and Personal services, and Other services).

For employment, for Singapore, we use the share of employment in total services provided in the employment distribution table obtained from the Ministry of Manpower website¹⁰ in order to approximate total employment in the service sector. For Indonesia and Malaysia, total employment in the service sectors is approximated by summing up the submitted employment figures under the subcategories of services (Construction, Community, Social and Personal services, and Other services). For the Philippines, average wage per worker is used to estimate total wages paid by multiplying the number of workers by the average wage.

For trade in commercial services, the 2005 figures for Lao PDR and Myanmar are missing and have been filled in by the corresponding 2004 figures.

For patent applications and grants, the figures for Brunei Darussalam are obtained from data submitted by the focal person.

For GDP values in national currency for Philippines and Viet Nam, estimates from the IMF's International Financial Statistics (IFS) are used instead of the submitted country data.¹¹ The submitted Philippines' value appears to be too low while for the case of Viet Nam, the submitted figure uses a different base year than the one requested (see the discussion below).

Varying base years

Each country was asked to provide relevant figures such as gross value-added and wages in constant price with base year 2000. When the reported base year is very far from the requested base year, such as Viet Nam with 1994 as the base year, we use GDP deflator index obtained from the IFS database. Otherwise, no adjustment is carried out such as in the case of Lao PDR (2002 as the base year).

¹⁰ <http://www.mom.gov.sg/publish/momportal/en/communities/others/mrds/statistics/Employment.html>

¹¹ Downloadable from <http://www.imfstatistics.org/imf/>. For the case of Viet Nam, the submitted GDP values are identical with the IFS' figure.

Inception

The ASEAN Community Monitor is the second report in the series measuring the progress of the ASEAN member countries towards the main goals of the ASEAN Community. The first report, *ASEAN Baseline Report* (ABR), provided a 2003 baseline situation for the three pillars of the ASEAN Community. This report presents data for 2003 and 2005 (or the closest years available).

Work for this report was undertaken by a team of consultants from the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research at the University of Melbourne (Associate Professor Elizabeth Webster, Dr Jongsay Yong, Dr Alfons Palangkaraya, Professor Peter Lloyd); Dr Celia Reyes from the Philippines; and a team from the ASEAN Secretariat (Dr Agus Sutanto, Mr John de Guia, Ms Lia Emalia, Mr Fathur Mohamand, Mr Raditya Kusumaningprang).

While the format and content of the report was based on the ABR, revisions and modifications were made after consultations with stakeholders in each country and a regional meeting in Bangkok. Four representatives from each country were invited to the latter. A nominated focal person from the national statistical office in each country acted as a conduit for information between the research team and the local interest groups. Following the regional meeting in Bangkok, a series of national workshops were held in eight of the ten member countries to discuss the purpose of the report, data requirements and other issues. The first of these workshops was attended by either Dr Reyes, Dr Agus Sutanto, Mr John de Guia or Ms Lia Emalia. Subsequent revisions and updates were made at a regional meeting in Jakarta and the Eighth ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting in Phnom Penh. Work for this report began in June 2007 and was completed in March 2008.

Country focal points

The following people were instrumental in assisting the process within their respective countries.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Focal Person</i>
Brunei Darussalam	Ms Marilyn Linggi Teo Assistant Director, Social Statistics and Survey Division Dept of Statistics
Cambodia	Mr. Heang Kanol Deputy Director, Department of General Statistics National Institute of Statistics Ministry of Planning, National Institute of Statistics Mr. Seng Soeurn Deputy Director General National Institute of Statistics Ministry of Planning, National Institute of Statistics
Indonesia	Mr. Winandyn Imawan Director, Directorate for Social Resilience Statistics BPS - Statistics Indonesia
Lao PDR	Mr. Bounmy Vilaychith Acting Director, Service and IT Division National Statistical Centre Committee for Planning and Investment Mrs. Phonesaly Souksavath Deputy Director General of NSC National Statistical Centre Committee for Planning and Investment
Malaysia	Ms. Zubaidah Ismail Director, Corporate and User Services Department of Statistics Malaysia

Development of the system

Myanmar	Mr. San Myint Director, Statistics, Central Statistical Organization
The Philippines	Ms Fe Vida N. Dy-Liacco Statistical Coordination Officer VI Programs, Policy and Advocacy Division National Statistical Coordination Board
Singapore	Ms. Pek Hoon Sally Tay Deputy Director, Dept of Statistics/ Prices, Statistical coordination and Information Division Ministry of Trade and Industry
Thailand	Ms. Pakamas Rattanalangkarn Socio-Economic Statistician Statistical Forecasting Bureau National Statistical Office
Viet Nam	Do Trong Khanh Director, Methodology-Standards and ICT Department General Statistics Office

Stakeholder consultations

Personal visits were made to each member country by at least one of the consultants. The following organisations were consulted.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Organisations</i>
Brunei Darussalam	Ministry of Health, Water Services Department, Public Works Department, Department of Planning and Development, Ministry of Education, Department of Agriculture, Department of Immigration and National Registration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Department of Environment, Parks and Recreational, Department of Statistics, Department of Economic Planning and Development.
Cambodia	National Institute of Statistics
Indonesia	Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Ministry of Finance of Indonesia, Institute of Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia, Badan Pusat Statistik.
Lao PDR	National Statistical Centre
Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Education, Strategic Institute – Security, Departments of Defence, Customs, Science – Investment, Air Transport, Human Resources – Employment, Census (Department of Statistics), Environment, Agriculture, Fisheries, Finance, Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
Myanmar	Central Statistical Organisation.
The Philippines	National Statistical Coordination Board, Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics, National Statistics Office, Department of Education.
Singapore	Singapore Department of Statistics, Ministry of Community Development, Youth & Sports, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, Ministry of National Development/National Parks, Ministry of Health.
Thailand	National Statistical Office, Bank of Thailand, National Economic and Social Development Board.
Viet Nam	General Statistics Office, Central Institute for Economic Management, Ministry of Planning and Investment
ASEAN Secretariat	

Data coordination and collection

Following the First Regional Workshop, an agreed template for data collection for the AEC and ASCC was distributed to the focal person in each country. These templates included detailed definitions of what data to collect. Queries from these focal people were handled by email by the relevant team member. Complete templates were emailed to the study team.

National data validation workshops

The national workshops provided fora for the consultant, the national statistical office and other stakeholders to discuss the ACPMS framework and the indicators proposed to be used to monitor progress of the ASEAN Community. The discussion enabled the clarification of issues on the definition of and rationale for the indicators, the component variables, details of information needed, sources of data, and other related concerns. The workshops thus served to review the data submitted to the consultants in terms of availability, coverage, consistency and overall quality. In some countries, the discussion also dealt with differences in the data collection methods and how using data generated through these methods could affect the final analysis.

The workshops gave a better idea of the issues and limitations present so that problems could be anticipated, plans modified and the limited resources maximized. Such problems include coordination among the statistical offices, data source agencies and other stakeholders, and among the various units within the statistical offices itself.

Regional consultation workshops

(a) First Regional Meeting

The First Regional Meeting was held in Bangkok on 2–3 August 2007. It was attended by about 50 people. The aim of the First regional Meeting was to:

- Seek agreement from each country on a list of indicators for each pillar
- Explain the logistics and role for the national workshops. The aim of the national workshops is to verify the data collected by the study team and fill-in any missing data items.
- Notify people of the forthcoming Second Regional Meeting and Final AHSOM in December.

(b) Second Regional Meeting

The Second Regional meeting was held in Jakarta on 17 November 2007. It was attended by over 60 people.

The aim was to:

- Reiterate the ACPMS process, the role and importance of a monitoring report and to discuss what is being done elsewhere in the world.
- Present a draft ASEAN Brief.
- Report to the meeting on queries from the First Regional Meeting.
- Train participants in how to make an on-going contribution to the Monitoring report.
- Discuss how to deal with missing or inaccurate data.

About aseantracks

aseantracks is a database tool developed by the ASEAN Secretariat to organize and manage data and metadata and produce statistical reports to assist in monitoring progress of the ASEAN Community goals.

The system is based on the general framework of the envisioned ASEAN Community as spelled out in the Bali Concord II. It organizes and manages time series data on indicators that have been agreed to track progress in each of the three (3) ASEAN Community pillars—the ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community, and ASEAN Political-Security Community, as well as for the Narrowing the Development Gap dimension.

The first version was developed using the system of indicators adopted in the 2006 *ASEAN Baseline Report* (ABR) Preliminary Study with assistance from the ASEAN-UNDP Partnership Facility (AUPF).

The updated version incorporates the framework, indicators and outputs of the ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (APCMS). The system has been developed through the ASEAN-US Technical Assistance and Training Facility.

The system shall be an integral component of the ACPMS, the primary tool for updating the database and producing the statistical reports to help track progress of the ASEAN Community.

Database and metadatabase

aseantracks organizes the database and metadatabase by pillar and programme area, type of indicator (core or supporting), level of indicator in the logframe model (i.e., input, process, output, outcome or impact), time period and country/country group. The database structure is quite comprehensive in terms of attributes of statistical data included.

The database accepts data from direct encoding and from standard templates that consolidate data across countries and sources. The system helps document both indicators and data into a metadatabase that is as easily accessible as the database.

The system is developed using open source technology, which makes it less dependent on fast-changing proprietary software applications and operating systems and easier to maintain and enhance. It can be readily installed as a stand-alone, local area network or web-based application giving it flexibility and mobility.

Functions, features and outputs

aseantracks operates on a web platform with user-friendly features to access and present data. It uses the same general framework in the database structure, web layout and search facilities allowing easy, point-and-click navigation and seamless flow of data and metadata from the system to the user.

The system helps users generate data by random or list search, in generic or pre-defined table formats, and with option to see graphical representation of selected indicators. The quick navigation system provides for multiple search options;

- Random (indicator/data) search
- List search, by
 - indicator or pre-defined table
 - indicator type
 - indicator level
 - pillar
 - programme area/sector
 - country or country group, and
 - year.

It produces generic database and data format, pre-designed tables and basic charts (pre-determined for selected indicators/tables). It exports data in XLS, XML, HTML or PDF formats.

The system includes a Calculate Module, which can be

used to perform basic arithmetic operations and compute common descriptive statistics to create new and edit existing indicators or to facilitate analysis. This feature allows for computation of indicators based on user-defined formula or user-specified weights, where applicable.

aseantracks offers more than data and metadata as it also features information on the ACPMS, including its evolving framework of indicators and the periodic progress reports generated through or supported by the system, as well as updates on data updates and links to web resources on relevant developments on ASEAN Community programme areas and initiatives.

Updating and dissemination

aseantracks allows for easy updating of indicators, data and pre-defined tables and metadata, and hence facilitate the production of statistical reports for progress monitoring purposes.

While progress reports are not expected to be any more frequent than quarterly, data updating can and will be done by the ASEAN Secretariat as soon as data becomes available. Updates on the data and related developments in the ACPMS will become available online when aseantracks starts operating on the ASEANstats website, which is expected to be launched in June 2008.

Submitted country data

Note: A blank data field indicates not available

Brunei Darussalam

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, constant (B\$ million)	11041.5	11041.5	11362.1	11419.4	11463.7	12053.0
GDP per capita, constant (B\$ 000)		32078.8	32500.4	31747.0	30974.6	31470.0
Total gross value added, constant (B\$ million)						
All sector	10630.0	11041.5	11362.1	11419.4	11463.8	12053.1
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	112.2	118.0	131.3	147.1	149.0	134.3
Manufacturing	1591.6	1700.6	1751.3	1731.6	1697.7	1711.4
Services	8926.2					
Construction		395.3	406.9	424.0	457.8	440.8
Community, social, personal		2365.6	2389.9	2452.4	2552.0	2794.3
Other		6462.0	6682.7	6664.5	6607.3	6972.3
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Employment						
Total employment, midyear fulltime equivalent (000)						
All sector	146.3		151.8		162.0	
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	2.0		4.2		4.8	
Manufacturing	12.5		14.7		14.2	
Services	131.8		132.9		143.0	
Construction	12.3					
Community, social, personal	79.9					
Other	39.6					
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						

Statistical notes and tables

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Air travel						
Tourism (core)						
Logistics						
Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						
Wages and Salaries						
Average annual wages/salaries paid, <i>constant (B\$)</i>						
Professional		42528.0	39864.0	41952.0	44052.0	43092.0
Technicians and associate professional		26724.0	27324.0	28248.0	27708.0	27372.0
Clerks, service workers, and operators		12804.0	13044.0	12564.0	12744.0	12912.0
Elementary occupations		5736.0	5496.0	5592.0	5568.0	5484.0
Manufacturing						
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Education						
Science and technology graduates, (persons)			90		108	
Population						
Total population, (persons)		344200.0	349600.0	359700.0	370100.0	383000.0
Tax						
Statutory company tax rate, (%)		30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES						
A. Poverty						
Poverty rate, (%) <i>based on \$1 a day</i>						
Total population below PPP\$1 income/consumption a day						
Poverty rate, (%) <i>based on \$2 a day</i>						
Total population below PPP\$2 income/consumption a day						
Poverty rate, (%) based on national poverty line						
B. Income Distribution						
Gini coefficient, Figure is based from 1997/98			0.413		0.413	
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
C. Health						
Life expectancy at birth, <i>years</i>						
Total						
Male		74.3	74.4	74.6	74.2	73.6
Female		77.2	77.4	77.5	77.3	77.1
Infant mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>		8.3	9.5	8.8	7.4	6.8
Deaths of children aged less than 1		62.0	67.0	63.0	51.0	43.0
Number of live births		7464	7047	7163	6933	6296
Under-five mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>		10.3	11.8	9.9	9.5	9.2
Government expenditure						
Total		4,267.83	6,369.44	6,402.03	8,441.08	
On health, <i>Riels billion</i>		210.5	290.2	262.9	275.4	
Share of health, (%)		4.93	4.56	4.11	3.26	
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria		27.0	17.0	13.0	15.0	
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>		7.8	4.9	3.6	4.1	
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis		220	204	181	157	202
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>		63.9	58.4	50.3	42.4	52.7
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS		0	0	0	0	0
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Incidence of dengue fever, <i>number of cases</i>		Q26.0	160.0	36.0	68.0	68.0
Incidence of SARS, <i>number of cases</i>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incidence of Avian flu, <i>number of cases</i>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children		455	477	396	415	385
Total reference population		41100	46800	47600	48500	49000
Ratio, (%)		1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
D. Education						
Adult literacy rate, <i>population 15 and over (%)</i>						
Total		92.67		92.7		
15 years and over who are literate		214,934		237,000		
Reference population		231,932		256,000		
Male		95.2		95.2		
15 years and over who are literate		111,012		126,000		
Reference population		116,670		133,000		
Female		90.2				
15 years and over who are literate		90.16		90.2		
Reference population		103,922		111,000		
Net primary enrollment rate, <i>per 1000 ref. population (%)</i>		115,262		123,000		
Total		100.2	93.8	92.7	90.1	87.7
Enrollees		57979	58837	59396	59011	58777
Reference population		57884	62705	64092	65485	67025
Male		101.2	93.8	92.3	89.6	87.7
Enrollees		30106	30604	30872	30634	30645
Reference population		29760	32630	33465	34177	34960

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Female		99.1	93.9	93.1	90.6	87.7
Enrollees		27873	28233	28524	28377	28132
Reference population		28124	30075	30626	31308	32066
Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level		98	99.2			
Total						
Male		100	99.3			
Female		96	99.2			
Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, (%)						
Total		1.10	1.93	2.79	0.58	0.15
Enrolled children in first year of secondary level (New)		6868	7330	7556	7570	7372
Enrolled children in the last grade of primary level (Overall)		7937	8205	8411	8060	7925
Enrolled children in first year of secondary level (Repeat)		982	717	620	443	541
Male		1.48	2.02	3.11	0.10	-0.60
Enrolled children in first year of secondary level (New)		3535	3819	3961	3853	3809
Enrolled children in the last grade of primary level (Overall)		4266	4415	4527	4172	4156
Enrolled children in first year of secondary level (Repeat)		668	507	425	315	372
Female		0.65	1.82	2.42	1.11	0.98
Enrolled children in first year of secondary level (New)		3333	3511	3595	3717	3563
Enrolled children in the last grade of primary level (Overall)		3671	3790	3884	3888	3769
Enrolled children in first year of secondary level (Repeat)		314	210	195	128	169
Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels						
Total		73	74	77	77.7	
Male		72	72	76	76	
Female		75	75	78	79	

II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Unemployment

Unemployment rate, (%)

Total	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.0
Unemployed Persons	5,500	7,100	5,800	7,200	7,300
Labor Force	158,800	158,900	164,400	169,200	180,400
Male	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.9
Unemployed Persons	2,100	3,100	2,600	3,000	3,200
Labor Force	94,800	94,500	98,900	102,200	111,600
Female	5.3	6.2	4.9	6.3	6.0
Unemployed Persons	3,400	4,000	3,200	4,200	4,100
Labor Force	64,000	64,400	65,500	67,000	68,800

Employment to population ratio, (%)

Total	94.7	93.8	95.1	93.7	94.0
15 years old and over					
15-24 years old	37.32				
Employed	22,603				
Reference population	60,567				
Female					
15 years old and over		55.62		55.43	
Employed		60,400		62,800	
Reference population		108,600		113,300	
15-24 years old	34.80				
Employed	10,845				
Reference population	31,163				
Male					

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old	39.99					
Employed	11,758					
Reference population	29,404					
III. ENVIRONMENT						
3. Promoting environmental sustainability						
CO ₂ emission, thousands of metric tons			8,055	8,810		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, ODP tons		54.5	52.2	60.1	39.1	26.5
Duration of transboundary haze, number of days		0.0	8		8	377.0
Protected area over total land area, %		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Forest cover area over total land area, %		77.0	77.0	77.0	76.0	76.0
Population with access to safe drinking water, %		99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %	91.4	80.0	80.0			
4. Promoting an ASEAN identity						
TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels		12	12	12	12	12
Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum		240	241	243	243	242

Cambodia

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>constant (2000) (Riels billion)</i>	16210.0	17589.0	19351.0	21956.0	24334.0	
GDP per capita, <i>constant (Riels 000)</i>	1237.0	1319.9	1428.1	1587.8	1718.1	
Total gross value added, constant (<i>Riels billion</i>)						
All sector	15351.3	16737.3	18314.1	20805.2	23103.8	
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	5108.0	5644.7	5595.9	6475.5	6830.3	
Manufacturing	2971.7	3337.4	3926.7	4308.4	5058.9	
Services						
Construction	913.0	1014.4	1148.0	1401.0	1681.0	
Community, social, personal	1503.5	1650.6	1864.8	2152.0	2451.6	
Other	4808.1	5034.7	5709.8	6381.3	6981.1	
Priority sector						
Agro-based		2642.8		3294.8		
Automotive		14.1		20.0		
Electronics		208.1		309.7		
Fisheries		1641.9		1705.3		
Rubber-based		1611.0		2271.0		
Textiles		123.1		141.3		
Wood-based		80.4		92.2		
Healthcare						
Goods		22.5		36.4		
Services		12.3		19.7		
e-ASEAN						
Goods		9.6		15.7		
Services		4.3		7.0		
Air travel		1.7		2.1		
Tourism		631.5		953.1		
Logistics		1187.9		1461.2		
Employment						
Total employment, <i>midyear fulltime equivalent (000)</i>						
All sector		6966.7		7754.3		
Agriculture, fishing, forestry		4471.0		4655.4		
Manufacturing		656.4		789.4		
Services						
Construction		152.9		233.9		
Community, social, personal		530.6		771.1		
Other		1138.3		1995.1		
Priority sector						
Agro-based		4091.3		4143.6		
Automotive		2.8		3.3		
Electronics		5.1		6.9		
Fisheries		56.4		58.4		
Rubber-based		0.2		0.2		
Textiles		99.6		119.9		
Wood-based		27.1		33.5		
Healthcare						
Goods		2.4		3.3		
Services		4.4		6.1		
e-ASEAN						
Goods		1.9		2.6		
Services		5.1		6.9		
Air travel		0.3		0.3		
Tourism (core)		26.7		42.7		
Logistics		50.1		55.3		
Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Wages and Salaries						
Total wages/salaries paid, <i>constant (Riels million)</i>						
Professional			324350.0		616265.0	
Technicians and associate professional			226860.0		431034.0	
Clerks, service workers, and operators			161850.0		307515.0	
Elementary occupations			227500.0		432250.0	
Manufacturing			161200.0		235600.0	
Priority sector						
Agro-based			96850.0		184000.0	
Automotive			226000.0		330550.0	
Electronics			161850.0		236500.0	
Fisheries			128700.0		188100.0	
Rubber-based			193700.0		283100.0	
Textiles			221000.0		323000.0	
Wood-based			388000.0		560000.0	
Healthcare						
Goods			323700.0		473100.0	
Services			258000.0		378100.0	
e-ASEAN						
Goods			518000.0		758000.0	
Services			648000.0		948000.0	
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Education						
Science and technology graduates, (000)		0.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	
Population						
Total population, (000)		13104.0	13326.0	13550.0	13828.0	14163.0
Tax						
Statutory company tax rate, (%)		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES						
A. Poverty						
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$1 a day		71.35		66.01		
Total population below PPP\$1 income/consumption a day, in million		9.468		9.109		
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$2 a day		91.81		89.82		
Total population below PPP\$2 income/consumption a day, in million		12.183		12.395		
Poverty rate, (%) based on national poverty line				34.70		
B. Income Distribution						
Gini coefficient, (%)				0.403		
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%				6.8		
C. Health						
Life expectancy at birth, years						
Total			56.2		58.0	
Male	55.1	55.8	66.9	57.2	67.1	58.6
Female	61.3	62.0	62.7	63.4	64.1	64.9
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births	87.0	83.0	80.0	76.0	73.0	70.0
Deaths of children aged less than 1						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of live births						
Under-five mortality rate, per 1000 live births				67.0	83.0	
Government expenditure						
Total	1707.2	1922.4	2207.3	2078.6	2132.6	2414.3
On health, <i>Riels billion</i>	129.7	164.4	173	192.1	224.5	261.0
Share of health, (%)	7.6	8.6	7.8	9.2	10.5	10.8
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria			126845		81966	
Prevalence rate, per 100000 population		860.0	960.0	800.0	600.0	720.0
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis						
Prevalence rate, per 100000 population		269.0			250.0	240.0
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS						
Prevalence rate, per 100000 population			1900		600	
Incidence of dengue fever						
Incidence of SARS, number of cases		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incidence of Avian flu, number of cases		0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.0
Underweight children under 5 years old			1.03		0.70	
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population						
Ratio, (%)					36.0	

D. Education

Adult literacy rate, *population 15 and over (%)*

Total		73.6	69.6		
Male		80.8	81.1	80.2	
Female		59.3	60.2	60.1	

Net primary enrollment rate, *per 1000 ref. population (%)*

Total	88.94	90.06	91.90	91.34	92.11
Male	90.99	91.46	93.09	92.99	93.15
Female	86.83	88.61	90.69	90.70	91.00

Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level

Total	53.5		56.8		
Male	52.4		55.5		
Female	54.7		58.3		

Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, (%)

Total	14.6	14.9	16.2	17.8	
Male	12.1	12.8	14.3	16.0	
Female	17.4	17.2	18.3	19.7	

Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels

Total	55	59	59	60	
Male	60	64	64	65	64
Female	49	53	54	55	56

II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Unemployment rate, (%)

Total	2.3				
Male	1.9				
Female	2.7				

Employment to population ratio, (%)

Total					
15 years old and over					
15-24 years old			74.7		

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Female						
15 years old and over				74.0		
15-24 years old				73.2		
Male						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old				75.9		

III. ENVIRONMENT

3. Promoting environmental sustainability

CO ₂ emission, <i>thousands of metric tons</i>			535	535		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, <i>ODP tons</i>	94.2	86.7	71.0	44.5	28.3	
Duration of transboundary haze, <i>number of days</i>						
Protected area over total land area, %	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.7	29.7	
Forest cover area over total land area, %	61.2					59.8
Population with access to safe drinking water, %	34.0		44.0			
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %			21.9	23.4		

4. Promoting an ASEAN identity

Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	6,062	6,277				
TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels						

Indonesia

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>constant price (Rp billion)</i>	1505216.5	1577171.3	1656825.7	1749546.9		
GDP per capita, <i>constant price (Rp million)</i>	7.1	8.3	9.5	11.2		
Total gross value added, <i>constant 2000 price (Rp billion)</i>						
All sector	1505216.5	1577171.3	1656825.7	1749546.9		
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	231613.5	240387.3	248222.8	254391.3		
Manufacturing	419387.8	441754.9	469952.4	491699.5		
Services						
Construction	84469.8	89621.8	96333.6	103403.8		
Community, social, personal	138982.4	145104.9	152137.3	159990.7		
Other	460831.0	492698.6	530079.2	577419.6		
Priority sector						
Agro-based	21737.6	22846.9	28659.0	31468.0		
Automotive	17059.6	22820.1	19767.4	18065.9		
Electronics	35202.7	34034.3	43991.4	40385.1		
Fisheries	2314.5	2686.1	3252.4	3805.8		
Rubber-based	54668.5	59225.1	57233.5	52059.7		
Textiles	57952.2	67456.3	71743.6	65609.1		
Wood-based	61048.5	61197.9	54860.9	45773.2		
Healthcare						
Goods	10815.3	10468.3	9249.2	11497.4		
Services	105.7	135.4	248.1	126.9		
e-ASEAN						
Goods	14108.2	15313.7	15074.4	16921.0		
Services						
Air travel	5521.4	7159.0	9178.4	10362.3		
Tourism	49241.0	51650.3	55406.1	55492.4		
Logistics	46865.1	50304.0	53317.3	56083.6		
Employment						
Total employment, <i>midyear fulltime equivalent (000)</i>						
All sector	91647.2	92810.8	93722.0	94947.1		
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	40633.6	43042.1	40608.0	41814.2		
Manufacturing	12110.0	11495.9	11070.5	11652.4		
Services						
Construction	4273.9	4054.7	4540.1	4417.1		
Community, social, personal	10360.2	9837.8	10513.1	10576.6		
Other	23637.6	23647.5	25955.6	25678.0		
Priority sector						
Agro-based	387.5	411.8	501.8	400.1		
Automotive	192.3	180.7	193.3	196.4		
Electronics	482.0	490.4	513.8	537.6		
Fisheries	91.3	86.0	95.1	97.2		
Rubber-based	2016.3	1909.7	1859.6	1814.2		
Textiles	1928.4	1877.6	1843.3	1924.8		
Wood-based	1356.0	1255.5	1218.9	1148.4		
Healthcare						
Goods	79.1	81.0	82.7	86.0		
Services	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.4		
e-ASEAN						
Goods	108.6	114.7	125.8	125.3		
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism (core)						
Logistics						
Professional	382.5	306.1	387.2	472.6	591.8	
Technicians and associate professional	2530.7	2300.2	2552.9	2762.5	2988.8	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Clerks, service workers, and operators		17386.1	11909.4	12699.4	12532.9	13482.0
Elementary occupations		12286.4	9085.2	9351.4	9629.9	8949.9
Wages and Salaries						
Average annual wages/salaries paid, <i>constant (Rp 000 per worker)</i>						
Professional		11918.0	14306.6	15060.8	14605.0	20367.4
Technicians and associate professional		10643.2	12370.6	12461.0	11728.4	14628.2
Clerks, service workers, and operators		5775.5	8563.3	8959.1	8297.2	10313.4
Elementary occupations		6192.7	7849.1	8513.1	7551.6	9552.1
Manufacturing		9662.4	13485.2	11531.5	11742.3	
Priority sector						
Agro-based		5525.5	6991.9	6886.3	9664.5	
Automotive		10534.6	11591.6	11366.3	10482.5	
Electronics		11848.1	12685.1	10607.0	13403.0	
Fisheries		5329.6	6217.1	6503.8	7768.6	
Rubber-based		7591.0	7507.8	9371.6	8673.1	
Textiles		6922.2	8306.5	8922.7	7618.7	
Wood-based		7140.5	8143.9	9277.2	9090.4	
Healthcare						
Goods		12890.6	15706.5	16869.0	16570.8	
Services		11749.9	15059.5	8295.3	11477.7	
e-ASEAN						
Goods		13321.5	15372.3	14102.0	16046.6	
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Education						
Science and technology graduates, (000)						
Population						
Total population, (000)		210736.3	213550.5	216381.6	219204.7	222051.3
Tax						
Statutory company tax rate, (%)						
I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES						
A. Poverty						
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$1 a day		7.78		5.45		
Total population below PPP\$1 income/ consumption a day, in millions		16.47804		11.8592		
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$2 a day		52.89		48.48		
Total population below PPP\$2 income/ consumption a day, in millions		112.02102		105.49248		
Population, in millions		211.8		217.6		
Poverty rate, (%) based on national poverty line			17.40	16.70	15.97	
B. Income Distribution						
Gini coefficient, (%)		0.329	0.320	0.320	0.343	0.357
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%		8.4			8.99	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
C. Health						
Life expectancy at birth, <i>years</i>						
Total		67.8	68.2	68.6	69.0	69.4
Male		65.9	66.9	66.7	67.1	67.5
Female		69.9	70.3	70.7	71.1	71.5
Infant mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>						
		37.2	34.7	33.9	30.8	
Deaths of children aged less than 1						
Number of live births						
Under-five mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>						
		46.0	46.0		45.7	
Government expenditure						
Total		322200	378800	435700		
On health, <i>Riels billion</i>		3680	4831			
Share of health, (%)		1.14	1.28		2.64	
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria			185428		183012	
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>			87		83	
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis			106873		259969	
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>			50		119	
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS (AIDS only)	671	1016	1371	2363		
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>				1000		
Incidence of dengue fever, <i>per 1000 population</i>						
			0.24		0.43	
Number of Cases			51516		95279	
Incidence of SARS, <i>number of cases</i>						
Incidence of Avian flu, <i>number of cases</i>						
					19	
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population						
Ratio, (%)			30.04		28.04	
D. Education						
Adult literacy rate, <i>population 15 and over (%)</i>						
Total		89.55	89.79	90.38	90.91	91.45
Male		93.48	93.48	94.04	94.34	94.56
Female		83.70	86.16	86.80	87.51	89.39
Net primary enrollment rate, <i>per 1000 ref. population (%)</i>						
Total		92.7	92.6	93.0	93.3	93.5
Male		92.7	92.5	93.1	93.3	93.8
Female		92.8	92.6	93.0	93.3	93.5
Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level						
Total		86.4	88.5	85.5		
Male		87.1		82.8		
Female		85.7		88.1		
Dropout rate from primary to secondary level, (%)						
Total		30.1	30.0	28.6	20.3	
Male						
Female						
Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels						
Total		65	66	69	68.20	
Male		66	67	70	70	
Female		64	65	67	67	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION						
Unemployment						
Unemployment rate, (%)						
Total		9.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
Male		7.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0
Female		12.0	13.0	13.0	15.0	13.0
Employment to population ratio, (%)						
Total						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old		38.8	37.1	38.1	35.1	36.7
Female						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old		30.6	30.0	29.3	26.9	28.5
Male						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old		47.1	46.6	47.0	43.5	44.6
III. ENVIRONMENT						
3. Promoting environmental sustainability						
CO ₂ emission, thousands of metric tons						
			408222	378250		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, ODP tons						
			4829.3		2385.3	
Duration of transboundary haze, number of days						
Protected area over total land area, %						
		20.0	21.0	24.0	26.0	
Forest cover area over total land area, %						
		55.0	55.0		55.0	
Population with access to safe drinking water, % households						
		76	77	79	80	80
Population with access to sanitation facilities, % households						
		75	76	78	80	80
4. Promoting an ASEAN identity						
Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum						
			1		1	
TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels						

Lao PDR

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>constant price (LAK billion)</i>		17238.8	18288.3	19550.0	20983.7	
GDP per capita, <i>constant price (LAK million)</i>		3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	
Total gross value added, <i>constant 2002 price (LAK billion)</i>						
All sector		16244.7	17248.2	18457.3	19830.8	
Agriculture, fishing, forestry		6858.5	6874.6	7190.0	7226.2	
Manufacturing		1817.0	1896.7	2090.8	2303.8	
Services						
Construction		640.9	613.6	652.6	691.5	
Community, social, personal		1111.4	1256.6	1384.2	1515.2	
Other		1709.7	1788.7	1873.3	1978.2	
Priority sector						
Agro-based		6119.6	6105.4	6389.8	6405.8	
Automotive		32.8	34.2	57.6	63.4	
Electronics		45.9	47.9	547.4	603.2	
Fisheries		759.4	790.5	821.2	843.5	
Rubber-based		561.6	586.2	681.5	750.9	
Textiles		507.0	529.2	642.8	708.3	
Wood-based		346.3	361.5	434.2	478.4	
Healthcare						
Goods		15.7	16.4	2.4	2.7	
Services		1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	
e-ASEAN						
Goods		11.4	11.9	9.8	10.8	
Services		1.2	1.3	2.9	3.1	
Air travel		530.0	554.2	608.5	650.4	
Tourism		336.6	348.8	311.7	329.9	
Logistics		143.2	149.8	129.2	138.1	

EmploymentTotal employment, *midyear fulltime equivalent (000)*

All sector
Agriculture, fishing, forestry
Manufacturing
Services
Construction
Community, social, personal
Other
Priority sector
Agro-based
Automotive
Electronics
Fisheries
Rubber-based
Textiles
Wood-based
Healthcare
Goods
Services
e-ASEAN
Goods
Services
Air travel
Tourism (core)
Logistics
Professional
Technicians and associate professional
Clerks, service workers, and operators
Elementary occupations

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Wages and Salaries						
Average annual wages/salaries paid, <i>constant (LAK 000 per worker)</i>						
Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						
Manufacturing						
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Education						
Science and technology graduates, (000)						
Population						
Total population, (000)		5284.9	5395.0	5507.3	5622.0	
Tax						
Statutory company tax rate, (%)						
		20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES						
A. Poverty						
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$1 a day						
		27.37		20.55		
Total population below PPP\$1 income/consumption a day						
		1.50535		1.1919		
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$2 a day						
		74.2		67.69		
Total population below PPP\$2 income/consumption a day						
		4.08155		3.92602		
Poverty rate, (%) based on national poverty line						
			32.70			
B. Income Distribution						
Gini coefficient						
			0.326			
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%						
		8.1				
C. Health						
Life expectancy at birth, years						
Total	53.9	54.3	54.7	55.1	61.0	
Male	52.7	53.1	53.4	53.8	59.0	
Female	55.2	55.6	55.9	56.3	63.0	
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births						
					70.0	
Deaths of children aged less than 1						
Number of live births						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Under-five mortality rate, per 1000 live births					97.6	
Government expenditure						
Total						
On health, <i>Riels billion</i>						
Share of health, (%)						
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria						
Prevalence rate, per 100000 population						
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis						
Prevalence rate, per 100000 population						4269.0
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS						
Prevalence rate, per 100000 population			0		80	
Incidence of dengue fever				1.15		
Incidence of SARS, number of cases					0.0	
Incidence of Avian flu, number of cases					2	
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population						
Ratio, (%)						
D. Education						
Adult literacy rate, <i>population 15 and over (%)</i>						
Total			68.7	68.7		
Male			77	77		
Female			60.9	60.9		
Net primary enrollment rate, <i>per 1000 ref. population (%)</i>						
Total			85		83.6	
Male			88.2		85.9	
Female			81.7		81.2	
Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level						
Total		64.1	62.6	63.0		
Male		63.6	62.1	63.6		
Female		64.7	63.1	62.3		
Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, (%)						
Total			15.99		17.13	
Male			12.4		17	
Female			20.3		17.3	
Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels						
Total		59	61	60.5	61.5	
Male		65	67	66	67	
Female		53	55	55	56	
II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION						
Unemployment						
Unemployment rate, (%)						
Total					1.3	
Male					1.3	
Female					1.2	
Employment to population ratio, (%)						
Total						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old					66.81	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Female						
15 years old and over					69.29	
15-24 years old					60.69	
Male						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old					60.94	
III. ENVIRONMENT						
3. Promoting environmental sustainability						
CO ₂ emission, <i>thousands of metric tons</i>			1,254	1,280		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, <i>ODP metric tons</i>						
Duration of transboundary haze, <i>number of days</i>			35.3		19.5	
Protected area over total land area, %						
Forest cover area over total land area, %						
Population with access to safe drinking water, %				51		
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %						
4. Promoting an ASEAN identity						
Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum						
TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels						

Malaysia

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>constant price (RM million)</i>			399414.0		447818.0	
GDP per capita, <i>constant price (RM)</i>			15945.9		17139.4	
Total gross value added, <i>constant price (RM million)</i>						
All sector			33369.0		35822.0	
Agriculture, fishing, forestry			119687.0		138014.0	
Manufacturing						
Services			15031.0		14637.0	
Construction			8391.0		9403.0	
Community, social, personal						
Other						
Priority sector						
Agro-based			23944.9		26587.7	
Automotive			8535.2		8934.5	
Electronics			41853.0		48613.5	
Fisheries			6697.3		6764.9	
Rubber-based			9640.2		10066.3	
Textiles			7654.4		10129.7	
Wood-based			4953.0		5555.8	
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services			915.5		956.1	
e-ASEAN			3002.9		3512.0	
Goods						
Services						
Air travel			2408.0		2771.0	
Tourism			8617.0		9803.0	
Logistics			12192.0		13565.0	
Employment						
Total employment, <i>midyear fulltime equivalent (000)</i>						
All sector						
Agriculture, fishing, forestry			1408.2		1470.4	
Manufacturing			2131.0		1989.3	
Services						
Construction			942.5		904.4	
Community, social, personal			216.1		234.9	
Other			5171.9		5446.4	
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism (core)						
Logistics						
Professional					536.7	
Technicians and associate professional					1263.3	
Clerks, service workers, and operators					5629.7	
Elementary occupations					937.0	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Wages and Salaries						
Average annual wages/salaries paid, <i>constant (LAK 000 per worker)</i>						
Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						
Manufacturing						
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Education						
Science and technology graduates, (000)			25.8		27.4	
Population						
Total population, (000)	240129.9	24526.5	25048.3	25580.9	26127.7	26640.2
Tax						
Statutory company tax rate, (%)			28.0		28.0	
I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES						
A. Poverty						
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$1 a day		0.14		0.04		
Total population below PPP\$1 income/consumption a day, in million		0.0336		0.00996		
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$2 a day		8.91		6.24		
Total population below PPP\$2 income/consumption a day, in million		2.1384		1.55376		
Population, in million		24		24.9		
Poverty rate, (%) based on national poverty line		5.10				
B. Income Distribution						
Gini coefficient, (%)			0.485	0.462		
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%				6.1		
C. Health						
Life expectancy at birth, years						
Total	72.8	72.9	73.1	73.3p	73.8p	73.8p
Male	70.6	70.8	70.9	71.1p	71.5p	71.5p
Female	75.1	75.3	75.6	75.9p	76.2p	76.3p
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.1
Deaths of children aged less than 1	2953	3126	3148	3105	3110	2850
Number of live births	515985	484037	480083	477768	467674	464726

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Under-five mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	7.9
Government expenditure						
Total			50939		58329	
On health, <i>Riels billion</i>			6123		7946	
Share of health, (%)			12.0		13.6	
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria				6154.0	5569.0	
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>			24.6	24.1	21.3	
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis				15429.0	15991.0	
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>			60.3	60.3	61.2	
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS				7534	7341	
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>				29	28	
Incidence of dengue fever, <i>per 1000 population</i>				12755.0	15862.0	
Number of cases				0.50	0.61	
Incidence of SARS, <i>number of cases</i>			0		0	
Incidence of Avian flu, <i>number of cases</i>			0		0	
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population						
Ratio, (%)			11.0			
D. Education						
Adult literacy rate, population 15 and over (%)						
Total			91.26		91.58	
Literate adult population			15,263.0		16,081.6	
Reference population			16,724.0		17,561.0	
Male			94.65		94.67	
Literate adult population			8,009.6		8,413.6	
Reference population			8,462.6		8,887.6	
Female			87.80		88.41	
Literate adult population			7,253.4		7,668.2	
Reference population			8,261.4		8,673.5	
Net primary enrollment rate, <i>per 1000 ref. population (%)</i>						
Total				95.1		100
Male				94.5		
Female				95.8		
Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level						
Total		97.7				
Male		98.0				
Female		97.3				
Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, (%)						
Total			0.02		0.02	
Male			0.01		0.02	
Female			0.03		0.03	
Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels						
Total		70	71	73	74.3	
Male		69	68	70	72	
Female		72	73	76	77	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION						
Unemployment						
Unemployment rate, (%)						
Total			3.6		3.5	
Male			3.6		3.4	
Female			4.0		4.0	
Employment to population ratio, (%)						
Total						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old			41.7		37.9	
Female						
15 years old and over			46.0		43.9	
15-24 years old			35.0		31.4	
Male						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old			48.3		44.1	
III. ENVIRONMENT						
3. Promoting environmental sustainability						
CO ₂ emission, <i>thousands of metric tons</i>			156521	177584		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, <i>ODP tons</i>		1605.5	1174.4	1128.5	668.3	
Duration of transboundary haze, <i>number of days</i>						
Protected area over total land area, %			13.0	13.0		
Forest cover area over total land area, %			56.0	55.8		
Population with access to safe drinking water, %				99		
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %				94		
4. Promoting an ASEAN identity						
Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum						
TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels						

Myanmar

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>constant price (Kyat billion)</i>		3184.1	3624.9	4116.6	4675.2	
GDP per capita, <i>constant price (Kyat)</i>		61032.0	68107.0	75814.0	84396.0	
Gross value added, <i>(Kyat million)</i>						
Agriculture, fishing, forestry						
Manufacturing		1684056.4	1881224.1	2087812.0	2339957.3	
Services		406820.4	491287.5	596387.3	715327.9	
Construction		1093240.5	1252414.8	1432436.1	1619935.4	
Community, social, personal						
Other						
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Employment						
Total employment, <i>midyear fulltime equivalent (million)</i>						
All sector						
Agriculture, fishing, forestry		13.6	13.9	14.1	14.5	
Manufacturing		2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	
Services		5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	
Construction						
Community, social, personal						
Other						
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism (core)						
Logistics						
Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Wages and Salaries						
Average annual wages/salaries paid, <i>constant (LAK 000 per worker)</i>						
Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						
Manufacturing						
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Education						
Science and technology graduates, <i>per 1000 population</i>						
			14.8	17.9	19.6	
Population						
Total population, (000)		52170.0	53220.0	54300.0	55400.0	
Tax						
Statutory company tax rate, (%)		30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES						
A. Poverty						
Poverty rate, (%) <i>based on \$1 a day</i>						
Total population below PPP\$1 income/consumption a day						
Poverty rate, (%) <i>based on \$2 a day</i>						
Total population below PPP\$2 income/consumption a day						
Poverty rate, (%) <i>based on national poverty line</i>	26.60					
B. Income Distribution						
Gini coefficient	0.3					
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%						—
C. Health						
Life expectancy at birth, <i>years</i>						
Total	57.0	57.2	60.2	60.5	60.8	
Male	54.4	54.5	57.5	57.8	57.6	
Female	59.8	60.1	63.1	63.5	64.2	
Infant mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>		48.4	45.3	45.2	45.1	
Deaths of children aged less than 1						
Number of live births						
Under-five mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>		72.6	72.2	70.1	70.0	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Government expenditure						
Total						
On health, <i>Riels billion</i>						
Share of health, (%)			0.4	0.3	0.3	
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria						
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>			13.5	11.1	9.3	9.6
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis						
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>			55.0	63.0	72.0	
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS						
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>			1400	1300	1300	
Incidence of dengue fever, <i>per 1000 population</i>			46.2	47.4	104.9	
Number of cases						
Incidence of SARS, <i>number of cases</i>						
Incidence of Avian flu, <i>number of cases</i>						
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population						
Ratio, (%)			31.8			
D. Education						
Adult literacy rate, population 15 and over (%)						
Total		91.8	92.2	93.3	94.1	94.4
Male		92.2	92.6	93.7	94.5	92.2
Female		91.8	91.8	92.9	93.7	91.4
Net primary enrollment rate, <i>per 1000 ref. population (%)</i>						
Total			79.6		81.3	
Male		78.0	79.4	81.1	81.4	82.7
Female		82.7	79.8	80.5	81.2	81.6
Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level						
Total		65.4	69	69.9		
Male		65.2	69.4	67.8		
Female		65.6	68.6	72.1		
Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, (%)						
Total						
Male		30.1	29.1	23.7	27.6	24
Female		33.5	27.7	30.3	27.1	19.4
Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels						
Total	47	48	48	49	49.5	
Male	47	47	48	48	48	
Female	48	48	49	50	51	
II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION						
Unemployment						
Unemployment rate, (%)						
Total			4.0		4.0	
Male		3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	
Female		4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	
Employment to population ratio, (%)						
Total						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old						
Female						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Male						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old						
III. ENVIRONMENT						
3. Promoting environmental sustainability						
CO ₂ emission, <i>thousands of metric tons</i>			9,459	9,760		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, <i>ODP metric tons</i>		43.5	51.6	29.6	14.8	
Duration of transboundary haze, <i>number of days</i>						
Protected area over total land area, %		2.0	2.4	3.7	3.9	3.9
Forest cover area over total land area, %		51.1	50.4	49.7	49.0	
Population with access to safe drinking water, %			78.8	78	n.a	
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %			90.3	82.4	83.0	
4. Promoting an ASEAN identity						
Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum						
TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels		86.5	86.9	86.9	89.3	89.5

Philippines

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>constant price 1985 (Peso billion)</i>	1085.1	1070.0	1154.3	1210.5	1276.4	
GDP per capita, <i>constant price (Peso)</i>	12763.0	13077.0	13814.0	14198.0	14676.0	
Gross value added per worker, <i>constant price 1985 (Peso)</i>						
All sector	34398.7	35419.4	36513.3	37461.6	38724.4	
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	18654.9	19186.5	19894.3	19864.1	20302.8	
Manufacturing	88028.2	89512.1	91023.8	95331.2	100339.1	
Services	30632.8	31862.8	32969.3	34371.1	35693.5	
Construction	29760.7	27993.5	28657.6	26845.4	29328.4	
Community, social, personal	20952.6	21377.6	21485.4	22033.4	22315.7	
Other						
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Employment						
Total employment, <i>midyear fulltime equivalent (000)</i>						
All sector	30251.0	31553.0	31741.0	32875.0	33188.0	
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	11311.0	11741.0	11785.0	12171.0	12166.0	
Manufacturing	2855.0	3046.0	3020.0	3043.0	3012.0	
Services	15984.0	16666.0	16840.0	17544.0	17875.0	
Construction	1589.0	1688.0	1643.0	1616.0	1627.0	
Community, social, personal	4888.0	5014.0	5044.0	5190.0	5330.0	
Other	9507.0	9964.0	10153.0	10738.0	10918.0	
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism (core)						
Logistics						
Professional	1391.0	1350.0	1378.0	1391.0	1437.0	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Technicians and associate professional		802.0	884.0	874.0	871.0	914.0
Clerks, service workers, and operators	15356.0	15546.0	15675.0	16095.0	16230.0	
Elementary occupations		9213.0	10004.0	10128.0	10612.0	10589.0

Wages and Salaries

Average annual wages/salaries paid, *constant (pesos per worker)*

Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						
Manufacturing		229.0	237.4	239.4	246.6	265.8
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						

Education

Science and technology graduates, (000)		88.7	93.8	93.7	118.1	
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Population

Total population, (000)		80217.0	81878.0	83559.0	85261.0	86973.0
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Tax

Statutory company tax rate, (%)		35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
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I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

A. Poverty

Poverty rate, (%) based on \$1 a day		13.49		13.49		
Total population below PPP\$1 income/consumption a day	10738340		11137596			
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$2 a day		43.87		43.87		
Total population below PPP\$2 income/consumption a day	35156669		35975373			
Poverty rate, (%) based on national poverty line			30.00			32.9

B. Income Distribution

Gini coefficient, (%)			46.1			45.6
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%			5.4			

C. Health

Life expectancy at birth, years						
Total				67.1		67.1
Male		64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	66.1
Female		70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	71.6

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Infant mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>			29			24.0
Deaths of children aged less than 1		23778.0	22844.0			
Number of live births		1666773.0	1669442.0			
Under-five mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>	40.0	20.8	19.9			32.0
Government expenditure						
Total						
On health, <i>Pesos billion</i>		36300.8	47494.2	50104.3		
Share of health, (%)		6.2	7.3	7.1		
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria		39994	28549	19894	36090	22284
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>		50.3	36.5	24.9	43.3	27.6
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis		114221	92079	125254	133958	131741
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>		143.7	117.6	152.1	159.0	153.5
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS		10000		10000	11168	
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>			0.01		0.01	
Incidence of dengue fever, <i>number of cases</i>		13187.0	18039.0	15838.0	20107.0	15279.0
Incidence of SARS, <i>number of cases</i>		0	0	0	0	0
Incidence of Avian flu, <i>number of cases</i>		0	0	0	0	0
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population		80.2	81.9	83.6	85.3	87.0
Ratio, (%)			26.9			24.6

D. Education

Adult literacy rate, *population 15 and over (%)*

Total	93.20
Male	93.00
Female	93.87

Net primary enrollment rate, *per 1000 ref. population (%)*

Total	90.29	88.74	87.11	84.44
Male	89.51	87.84	86.17	83.56
Female	91.10	89.68	88.08	85.35

Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level

Total	
Male	
Female	

Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, (%)

Total	2.38	4.15	6.95	-2.55
Male	1.99	3.81	7.50	-3.42
Female	2.77	4.47	6.42	-1.71

Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels

Total	
Male	
Female	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
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II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Unemployment

Unemployment rate, (%)

Total	10.2	10.1	10.9	7.4	7.3
Male	10.1	10.1	10.4	7.4	7.6
Female	10.2	10.3	11.7	7.3	6.8

Employment to population ratio, (%)

Total					
15 years old and over					
15-24 years old	38.57	40.55	38.92	39.60	38.34
Female					
15 years old and over					
15-24 years old	28.96	29.90	28.16	29.84	29.22
Male					
15 years old and over					
15-24 years old	47.09	50.69	49.27	48.98	47.14

III. ENVIRONMENT

3. Promoting environmental sustainability

CO ₂ emission, <i>thousands of metric tons</i>	3,877,024	76,611	80,512		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, <i>ODP tons</i>	1644	1422	1516	1050	681
Duration of transboundary haze, <i>number of days</i>					
Protected area over total land area, %	10.4	12.2	12.1		12.7
Forest cover area over total land area, %		23.9			
Population with access to safe drinking water, %	80.0		80.1		
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %	86.1		86.0		

4. Promoting an ASEAN identity

Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum

TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels

Singapore

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>constant price 2000 (S\$ million)</i>	162457.4	168149.5	183271.0	196645.6	212711.5	
GDP per capita, <i>constant price 2000 (S\$ million)</i>	38902.6	40864.6	43984.7	46098.2	48328.1	
Total gross value added, <i>constant price 2000 (S\$ million)</i>						
All sector						
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	141.9	144.6	162.9	161.0	185.9	
Manufacturing	39424.0	40582.7	46204.5	50592.0	56623.4	
Services						
Construction	7731.8	7041.1	6654.3	6703.1	6942.5	
Community, social, personal	17744.4	18001.9	18719.4	19544.6	20458.5	
Other	88676.5	93070.9	101204.4	108624.0	117185.3	
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics	102.1	96.1	100.7	106.5	109.9	
Fisheries						
Rubber-based	18.0	17.8	18.5	17.9	17.5	
Textiles	16.4	15.9	15.9	14.7	14.4	
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.5	15.7	
Services	59.7	61.3	63.0	64.9	66.7	
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services	48.6	47.8	49.7	51.0	55.7	
Air travel	29.3	29.5	28.8	27.9	28.1	
Tourism	136.2	133.4	143.1	147.1	157.3	
Logistics	98.5	98.7	98.3	102.6	105.6	
Employment						
Total employment, full time June 30th (000)						
All sector	2156.8	2118.1	2159.8	2256.1	2401.4	
Agriculture, fishing, forestry						
Manufacturing	429.8	415.6	432.1	461.4	495.3	
Services						
Construction	269.0	239.3	229.0	231.1	244.2	
Community, social, personal	457.7	464.6	473.3	490.0	511.3	
Other						
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics	102.1	96.1	100.7	106.5	109.9	
Fisheries						
Rubber-based	18.0	17.8	18.5	17.9	17.5	
Textiles	16.4	15.9	15.9	14.7	14.4	
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.5	15.7	
Services	59.7	61.3	63.0	64.9	66.7	
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services	48.6	47.8	49.7	51.0	55.7	
Air travel	29.3	29.5	28.8	27.9	28.1	
Tourism (core)	136.2	133.4	143.1	147.1	157.3	
Logistics	98.5	98.7	98.3	102.6	105.6	
Professional	189.4	205.0	204.6	199.4	249.9	
Technicians and associate professional	272.4	272.6	292.7	302.2	301.5	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Clerks, service workers, and operators		655.3	633.4	643.4	719.0	682.4
Elementary occupations		95.6	99.7	101.5	84.3	120.0

Wages and Salaries

Average monthly wages/salaries paid, *current price (\$\$ per worker)*

Professional	4411.0	4501.0	4547.0	4394.0	4596.0
Technicians and associate professional	3065.0	3165.0	3043.0	3258.0	3310.0
Clerks, service workers, and operators	1893.0	1886.0	1943.0	1990.0	2068.0
Elementary occupations	1248.0	1259.0	1226.0	1128.0	1166.0
Manufacturing	3024.0	3076.0	3138.0	3224.0	
Priority sector					
Agro-based			2088.0	2104.0	
Automotive	3407.0	3391.0	3556.0	3556.0	
Electronics	3208.0	3286.0	3335.0	3492.0	
Fisheries			931.0	1023.0	
Rubber-based	2354.0	2390.0	2433.0	2516.0	
Textiles	1669.0	1687.0	1674.0	1815.0	
Wood-based	2027.0	1996.0	2015.0	2045.0	
Healthcare					
Goods	3024.0	3096.0	3192.0	3394.0	
Services	3933.0	3687.0	3713.0	3701.0	
e-ASEAN					
Goods	3074.0	3182.0	2990.0	3001.0	
Services	5439.0	5459.0	5489.0	5670.0	
Air travel					
Tourism					
Logistics					

Education

Science and technology graduates, (000)	8.2	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.3
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Population

Total population, (000)	4176.0	4114.8	4166.7	4265.8	4401.4
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Tax

Statutory company tax rate, (%)	24.5	22.0	22.0	20.0	20.0
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I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

A. Poverty

Poverty rate, (%) *based on \$1 a day*

Total population below PPP\$1
income/consumption a day

Poverty rate, (%) *based on \$2 a day*

Total population below PPP\$2
income/consumption a day

Poverty rate, (%) *based on
national poverty line*

B. Income Distribution

Gini coefficient	0.455	0.458	0.463	0.468	0.472
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%					

C. Health

Life expectancy at birth, *years*

Total		79.1		80.1	
Male	76.6	76.6	77.1	77.6	78.0
Female	80.6	81.6	82.0	82.5	82.8

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Infant mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>		2.9	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.6
Deaths of children aged less than 1		112.0	89.0	71.0	75.0	95.0
Number of live births		38555	35474	35135	35528	36272
Under-five mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>		3.7	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.1
Government expenditure (<i>Based on FY, rather than CY</i>)						
Total		27151.8	28499.0	28956.5	28633.5	30547.5
On health, <i>S\$million</i>		1532.5	2007.0	1717.5	1765.2	1931.6
Share of health, (%)		5.6	7.0	5.9	6.2	6.3
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria		175.0	118.0	152.0	166.0	181.0
Incidence, <i>per 100000 population</i>		4.2	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.9
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis		1425	1403	1360	1316	1256
Incidence, <i>per 100000 population</i>		41.2	41.7	39.8	37.9	35.6
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS		234	242	311	317	357
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population (Age 15 & above)</i>		42.3	46.5	53.3	59.8	68.3
Incidence of dengue fever, <i>number of cases</i>		3945.0	4788.0	9459.0	14209.0	3127.0
Incidence of SARS, <i>number of cases</i>		94.5	116.4	227.0	331.1	68.1
Incidence of Avian flu, <i>number of cases</i>		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population						
Ratio, (%)						

D. Education

Adult literacy rate, *population 15 and over (%)*

Total	93.7	94.3	94.7	95.1	95.4
Male	96.9	97.2	97.3	97.4	97.6
Female	90.6	91.4	92.1	92.7	93.3

Net primary enrollment rate, *per 1000 ref. population (%)*

Total	94.6	94.9	94.9	97.3	96.6
Male	94.8	95.0	95.1	97.5	96.9
Female	94.4	94.5	94.6	97.0	96.4

Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level

Total	99.8	99.9
Male	99.8	99.9
Female	99.8	99.9

Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, (%)

Total	0.70	0.57	0.53	0.43	0.41
Male	0.76	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.41
Female	0.64	0.44	0.46	0.35	0.40

Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels

Total	88.5	93.7
Male	89.8	94.3
Female	87.1	93.1

II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Unemployment* (Residents)

Unemployment rate, (%) (*Non-seasonally adjusted, as at June*)

Total	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.1	3.6
Male	4.8	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.4
Female	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.5	3.7

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Employment to population ratio, (%)						
Total						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old		33.8	34.1	34.0	30.8	35.5
Female						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old		30.5	31.5	31.4	29.7	34.2
Male						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old		36.9	36.5	36.4	31.7	36.6
III. ENVIRONMENT						
3. Promoting environmental sustainability						
CO ₂ emission, thousands of metric tons			38,495	39,620		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, ODP tons		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Duration of transboundary haze, number of days		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Protected area over total land area, %		4.4	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.8
Forest cover area over total land area, %			4.5		4.5	
Population with access to safe drinking water, %		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4. Promoting an ASEAN identity						
TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels		71.0	72.0	71.0	73.0	77.0
Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum						

Thailand

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>constant price (US\$ million)</i>	75273.0	83509.0	91531.0	95637.0	106638.0	
GDP per capita, <i>constant price (US\$)</i>	1192.0	1312.0	1426.0	1477.0	1635.0	
Total gross value added, <i>constant price (Baht billion)</i>						
All sector	3237.0	3468.2	3685.9	3851.3	4044.6	
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	322.2	363.0	354.2	342.9	359.3	
Manufacturing	1190.8	1318.3	1426.1	1500.1	1591.5	
Services						
Construction	80.6	82.8	88.8	94.2	98.8	
Community, social, personal	299.1	309.0	324.9	350.0	363.3	
Other	1344.4	1395.0	1491.9	1564.1	1631.6	
Priority sector						
Agro-based	479.2	545.8	533.0	524.4		
Automotive	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9		
Electronics	77.4	88.2	102.8	114.5		
Fisheries	49.8	55.4	57.4	54.9		
Rubber-based	45.0	50.1	53.6	54.6		
Textiles	147.2	148.3	157.7	160.5		
Wood-based	39.8	40.3	41.3	42.8		
Healthcare						
Goods	19.6	21.0	23.5	25.1		
Services	44.4	42.7	43.6	49.0		
e-ASEAN						
Goods	166.1	190.5	214.6	242.0		
Services						
Air travel	86.9	80.7	93.4	89.8		
Tourism	168.8	169.8	191.1	199.5		
Logistics	131.2	136.1	139.7	148.1		
Employment						
Total employment, <i>full time July 31st (000)</i>						
All sector						
Agriculture, fishing, forestry	14041.8	13880.1	13633.9	13904.9	14170.5	
Manufacturing	5052.4	5298.7	5476.1	5611.5	5504.1	
Services						
Construction	1786.6	1880.7	2080.4	2126.9	2150.7	
Community, social, personal	3276.7	3397.6	3570.5	3771.2	3822.9	
Other	8903.4	9383.9	9967.9	10037.0	10037.2	
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism (core)						
Logistics						
Professional	1176.3	1211.4	1323.0	1409.5	1439.8	
Technicians and associate professional	1227.4	1297.4	1391.7	1492.5	1551.5	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Clerks, service workers, and operators		24273.7	24543.3	25047.9	25231.7	25811.1
Elementary occupations		3953.2	4318.8	4468.7	4470.2	4348.9

Wages and Salaries

Average monthly wages/salaries paid, *constant (Baht per worker)*

Professional
Technicians and associate professional
Clerks, service workers, and operators
Elementary occupations
Manufacturing
Priority sector
Agro-based
Automotive
Electronics
Fisheries
Rubber-based
Textiles
Wood-based
Healthcare
Goods
Services
e-ASEAN
Goods
Services
Air travel
Tourism
Logistics

Education

Science and technology graduates, (000)	822.7	781.3	826.6
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Population

Total population, (000)	64257.1	64838.6	65305.7
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Tax

Statutory company tax rate, (%)

I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

A. Poverty

Poverty rate, (%) based on \$1 a day	0.89	0.12
Total population below PPP\$1 income/consumption a day (millions)	0.55714	0.07644
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$2 a day	25.81	20.79
Total population below PPP\$2 income/consumption a day	16.15706	13.24323
Population (PovcalNet), millions	62.6	63.7
Poverty rate, (%) based on national poverty line	9.80	12.0

B. Income Distribution

Gini coefficient	0.4179	0.4255	0.4183
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%	6.3		

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
C. Health						
Life expectancy at birth, <i>years</i>						
Total			70.0		69.6	
Male		69.9	67.9	67.9	67.9	68.2
Female		74.9	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.1
Infant mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>		6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.4
Deaths of children aged less than 1						
Number of live births						
Under-five mortality rate, <i>per 1000 live births</i>		11.7	12.0	11.3	10.8	10.4
Government expenditure						
Total						
On health, <i>Riels billion</i>						
Share of health, (%)		10.0	9.3	11.9	11.2	10.9
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria						
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100,000 population</i>		38.5	31.6	37.8	45.2	46.3
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis						
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100,000 population</i>		50.0	55.0	59.6	51.9	
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS						
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100,000 population</i>		33.7	31.3	30.1	23.9	
Incidence of dengue fever, <i>per 1000 population</i>		1.83	1.00	0.61	0.71	0.44
Number of Cases		114800	63657	39135	45893	29024
Population		62800000	63655000	64197000	64763000	65233000
Incidence of SARS, <i>number of cases</i>		not found	1.0	not found	not found	not found
Incidence of Avian flu, <i>number of cases</i>		not found	not found	17.0	5.0	not found
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population						
Ratio, (%)		8.6	8.7	2.5	2.8	2.9
D. Education						
Adult literacy rate, population 15 and over (%)						
Total			92.6		93.5	
Male			94.9	94.9		
Female			90.5	90.5		
Net primary enrollment rate, (%)						
Total		108.03	106.49	106.55	104.17	
Enrollees		6287049	6185145	6098487	5843512	
Reference population		5819772	5808016	5723597	5609712	
Male						95.0
Female						91.2
Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level						
Total						
Male						
Female						
Dropout rate from primary to secondary level, (%)						
Total						
Male						
Female						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels						
Total		73	73	74	71.2	
Enrollees, estimated		14460159	14323223	14284760		
Reference population (5–24 years old), estimated		19808437	19620854	19435047		
Male		74	72	73	71	
Enrollees, estimated		7181891	6911756	6931506		
Reference population (5–24 years old), estimated		9705258	9599661	9495213	9391902	
Female		72	72	74	72	
Enrollees, estimated		7274205	7215176	7355421		
Reference population (5–24 years old), estimated		10103063	10021078	9939758	9859098	

II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Unemployment

Unemployment rate, (%)

Total	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5
Unemployed Persons	822.84	754.2	739.16	662.98	551.73
Labor Force	34261.62	34901.72	35717.78	36131.98	36429.01
Male	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6
Unemployed Persons, male	473.25	429.55	407.6	383.83	312.44
Labor Force, male	19040.31	19330.1	19833.73	19799.33	19800.44
Female	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4
Unemployed Persons, female	349.59	324.64	331.56	279.15	239.3
Labor Force, female	15221.31	15571.63	15884.05	16332.66	16628.56

Employment to population ratio, (%)

Total					
15 years old and over					
15–24 years old	47.03	47.18	47.98	47.18	45.75
Employed	5333	5309.3	5412.2	5159.6	4830.2
Reference population	11338.9	11253.9	11279	10936.1	10558.1
Female					
15 years old and over	60.75	61.67	61.82	62.71	62.61
Employed	14616.2	15037.2	15390.2	15922.5	16269.1
Reference population	24058.1	24384.6	24893.3	25392.5	25986.3
15–24 years old	41.6	41.3	41.6	40.8	38.3
Employed	2325.7	2291.1	2312.1	2194.3	1985.6
Reference population	5586.5	5547.1	5561.8	5383.2	5184.1
Male					
15 years old and over					
15–24 years old	52.3	52.9	54.2	53.4	52.9
Employed	3007.3	3018.2	3100.2	2965.3	2844.6
Reference population	5752.5	5706.8	5717.2	5552.9	5374

III. ENVIRONMENT

3. Promoting environmental sustainability

CO ₂ , thousands of metric tons		246,114	268,082		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, ODP metric tons	2177.3	1857	1358.32	1259.9	453.7
Duration of transboundary haze, number of days				36	165
Protected area over total land area, %	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
Forest cover area over total land area, %			33.0		
Forest area including reforested area			167591		
Total land area			513116		
Population with access to safe drinking water, %	96.0		98.0		90.0
Population with access to safe drinking water	61900966		63828411		59033352
Reference population	64257149		64838628		65305736

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %		97.0		98.0		90.0
Population with access to sanitation facilities		62026144		63635576		58675935
Reference population		64257149		64838628		65305736

4. Promoting an ASEAN identity

TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels

Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum

38292	38099	38470	38331
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Viet Nam

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Production						
Gross Domestic Product, <i>current price (Dong billion)</i>		535762.0	613443.0	715307.0	839211.0	937390.0
GDP per capita, <i>current price (Dong million)</i>		6.7	7.6	8.7	10.1	
Total gross value added, <i>constant price 1994 (Dong billion)</i>						
All sector		313247.0	336242.0	362435.0	393031.0	425135.0
Agriculture, fishing, forestry		68352.0	70827.0	73917.0	76888.0	79505.0
Manufacturing		91367.0	100918.0	111568.0	123439.0	136006.0
Services		153528.0	164497.0	176950.0	192704.0	209624.0
Construction		25754.0	28481.0	31053.0	34428.0	38232.0
Community, social, personal		32708.0	34923.0	37297.0	40155.0	43296.0
Other		95066.0	101093.0	108600.0	118121.0	128096.0
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Employment						
Total employment, <i>full time July 1st (000)</i>						
All sector		39507.7	40573.8	41586.3	42526.9	43347.2
Agriculture, fishing, forestry		24455.8	24443.4	24430.7	24142.4	24122.8
Manufacturing		4558.4	4982.4	5293.6	5741.1	6198.7
Services		1526.3	1688.1	1922.9	1998.8	1994.0
Construction		8967.2	9459.9	9939.1	10644.6	11031.7
Community, social, personal					3321.4	3602.2
Other					7323.2	7429.5
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism (core)						
Logistics						
Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Wages and Salaries						
Average annual wages/salaries paid, <i>constant (Dong million per worker)</i>						
Professional						
Technicians and associate professional						
Clerks, service workers, and operators						
Elementary occupations						
Manufacturing			13.3	14.2	15.9	
Priority sector						
Agro-based						
Automotive						
Electronics						
Fisheries						
Rubber-based						
Textiles						
Wood-based						
Healthcare						
Goods						
Services						
e-ASEAN						
Goods						
Services						
Air travel						
Tourism						
Logistics						
Education						
Science and technology graduates, <i>as proportion of total population (%)</i>				35.0		
Population						
Total population, (000)						
Tax						
Statutory company tax rate, (%)					28.0	
I. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES						
A. Poverty						
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$1 a day		1.78		0.59		
Total population below PPP\$1 income/ consumption a day, in million		1.43112		0.48498		
Poverty rate, (%) based on \$2 a day		33.18		21.89		
Total population below PPP\$2 income/ consumption a day, in million		26.67672		17.99358		
Poverty rate, (%) based on national poverty line		28.90		19.50		16.0
B. Income Distribution						
Gini coefficient		0.420		0.420		
Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%		7.5		9.0		
C. Health						
Life expectancy at birth, years						
Total	68.6	69.0	70.5	70.8	73.7	
Male	66.3	66.7	68.6	68.8	71.9	
Female	71.0	71.4	72.6	72.9	75.7	
Infant mortality rate, per 1000 live births		26.0				
Deaths of children aged less than 1						
Number of live births						
Under-five mortality rate, per 1000 live births						

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Government expenditure						
Total		148208	181183	214176		
On health, <i>Riels billion</i>		4656	5372	6009		
Share of health, (%)		3.14	2.96	2.81		
Prevalence of malaria						
Number of reported cases of malaria		154.5	133.8	116.2	88.8	74.3
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>		193.8	165.4	141.7	106.9	88.3
Prevalence of tuberculosis						
Number of reported cases of tuberculosis						
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>		0	0	0	0	0
Prevalence of HIV/AIDS						
Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS		58.5	75.2	89.3	103.9	115.8
Prevalence rate, <i>per 100000 population</i>		73.4	93.0	108.9	125.0	137.6
Incidence of dengue fever		0.2834673	0.4338582	0.8935537	0.6003369	0.7836432
Number of reported case in dengue		22600	35100	73300	49900	66000
Total population		79727000	80902000	82031700	83063000	84155800
Number of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Cases			63.0			
Number of Avian Flu Cases					66.0	
Underweight children under 5 years old						
Number of underweight children						
Total reference population						
Ratio, (%)		30.1	28.4	26.6		
D. Education						
Adult literacy rate, <i>population 15 and over (%)</i>						
Total		92.10		93.00		
Male		95.10		95.60		
Female		89.30		90.20		
Net primary enrollment rate, <i>per 1000 ref. population (%)</i>						
Total		93.1		87.8		
Enrollees						
Reference population						
Male		97.6				
Female		92.0				
Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level						
Total			86.8			
Male			87.2			
Female			86.5			
Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, (%)						
Total						
Male						
Female						
Combined Enrolment Ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Levels						
Total		64	64	63	63.9	
Enrollees, <i>estimated</i>		22142709	22151669	21814373		
Reference population (5-24 years old), <i>estimated</i>		34597983	34611983	34625989		
Male		67	67	65	66	
Enrollees, <i>estimated</i>		11584306	11590455	11250440		
Reference population (5-24 years old), <i>estimated</i>		17290009	17299187	17308369	17317556	
Female		61	61	61	62	
Enrollees, <i>estimated</i>		10557863	10560805	10563748		
Reference population (5-24 years old), <i>estimated</i>		17307972	17312795	17317619	17322444	

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
II. LABOR MARKET IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION						
Unemployment						
Unemployment rate, (%)						
Total		6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.8
Unemployed Persons						
Labor Force						
Male						
Unemployed Persons						
Labor Force						
Female						
Unemployed Persons						
Labor Force						
Employment to population ratio, (%)						71.1
Total						
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old						
Employed						
Reference population						
Female						64.4
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old						
Employed						
Reference population						
Male						78.2
15 years old and over						
15-24 years old						
Employed						
Reference population						
III. ENVIRONMENT						
3. Promoting environmental sustainability						
CO ₂ emission, <i>thousands of metric tons</i>						
			77,161	98,663		
Ozone-depleting CFC consumption, <i>ODP tons</i>						
			243.7	234.8		
Duration of transboundary haze, <i>number of days</i>						
Protected area over total land area, %						
Forest cover area over total land area, %						
			36.1	37.0		
Population with access to safe drinking water, %						
Population with access to sanitation facilities, %						
4. Promoting an ASEAN identity						
TV shows from other AMCs available on local channels						
Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum						

Approximation of the Priority Integration Sectors based on 3-digit ISIC Rev 3.0 industry classifications and 6 digit HS codes

Note: The approximation for goods sector is based on concordance tables of HS1996—ISIC 2.0—ISIC 3.0 and HS2002—CPC1.1—ISIC 3.0

Priority sectors	ISIC Rev 3.0	Description
Fisheries	0150	Catching of sea mammals
	0500	Ocean and coastal fishing
	1512	Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods (except soups)
	1549	Manufacture of fish and seafood soups and specialties
Agro-based	0111	Growing of cereals and other crops n.e.c
	0112	Growing of vegetables, horticultural specialties, nursery products
	0113	Growing of fruit, nuts, beverage and spice crops
	0121	Farming of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules and hinnies; dairy farming
	0122	Raising domesticated or wild animals n.e.c. (e.g. swine, poultry, rabbits)
	0130	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)
	0140	Landscape gardening
	0140	Cotton ginning
	0200	Tree nurseries, except forest trees
	1511	Processing of inedible oils and fats
	1512	Production of fish meal
	1513	Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables (except soups)
	1513	Potato flour and meal
	1514	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
	1531	Grain milling: flour, meal, cereal grains; rice milling; vegetable milling; manufacture of breakfast foods
	1532	Manufacture of meal, cake of vegetables, nuts
	1532	Manufacture of tapioca; wet corn milling
	1542	Sugar factories and refineries
Healthcare		
Goods	2423	Manufacture of drugs and medicines
	2424	Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations
	3311	Manufacture of prosthetic appliances, artificial teeth made to order
Services	8511	Hospital activities
	8512	Medical and dental practice activities
	8519	Other human health activities
	8532	Health-related social welfare services, e.g. drug treatment and family planning services

Priority sectors	ISIC Rev 3.0	Description
Automotive	2511	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres
	2911	Manufacture of pistons and piston rings
	2912	Manufacture of pumps, compressors for motor vehicles
	2912	Manufacture of pumps, air and gas compressors and valves
	2913	Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
	2915	Manufacture of lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, elevators, industrial trucks, tractors, stackers; specialized parts for lifting and handling equipment
	2922	Manufacture of scrap shredders, fan forges and hydraulic brake equipment
	2924	Manufacture of material handling equipment
	3410	Manufacture of motor vehicles
	3420	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
	3430	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
	3591	Manufacture of motorcycles
Electronics	2230	Reproduction of records, audio and computer tapes from master copies; reproduction of floppy, hard compact disks
	2893	Manufacture of attachments and accessories for machine tools (whether or not power-operated)
	2914	Manufacture of laboratory heating apparatus
	2925	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
	2926	Manufacture of sewing machines; washing, laundry, dry-cleaning, pressing machines
	2929	Manufacture of centrifugal clothes driers
	2929	Manufacture of special purpose machinery n.e.c.
	2930	Manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares
	2930	Manufacture of domestic cooking ranges, refrigerators, laundry machines
	3000	Manufacture of photo-copying machines
	3110	Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers
	3110	Manufacture of radio transformers
	3120	Manufacture of switch gear and switchboard apparatus; electricity distribution equipment
	3120	Manufacture of semi-conductor circuits
	3120	Manufacture of switches, fuses, sockets, plugs, conductors, lightning arresters
	3130	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
	3140	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
	3150	Manufacture of electric lamps, fixtures
	3190	Manufacture of electric ignition or starting equipment for internal combustion engines; electromagnetic clutches and brakes; electric timing, control
	3190	Manufacture of visual and sound signalling and traffic control apparatus
	3190	Manufacture of motor vehicle lighting equipment; carbon and graphite electrodes; other electrical equipment n.e.c.

Priority sectors	ISIC Rev 3.0	Description
	3190	Manufacture of dishwashing machines, except household type
	3210	Manufacture of capacitors except fixed and variable electronic capacitors
	3210	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components including fixed and variable electronic capacitors
	3220	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
	3230	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
	3311	Manufacture of X-ray apparatus; electrotherapeutic apparatus
	3311	Manufacture of beauty parlour and barber sterilizers
	3311	Manufacture of surgical, medical, dental equipment, instruments and supplies; orthopaedic and prosthetic appliances
	3311	Manufacture of ophthalmic instruments
	3312	Manufacture of radar equipment, radio remote control apparatus
	3312	Manufacture of machinists' measuring tools
	3312	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring and controlling equipment, except industrial process control equipment
	3312	Manufacture of scientific measuring instruments
	3313	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
	3320	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
	3330	Manufacture of watches and clocks
	3694	Manufacture of games and toys
e-ASEAN		
<i>Goods (ICT)</i>	2230	Reproduction of records, audio and computer tapes from master copies; reproduction of floppy, hard compact disks
	3000	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
	3110	Manufacture of radio transformers
	3120	Manufacture of semi-conductor circuits
	3130	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
	3220	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
	3230	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
	3312	Manufacture of radar equipment, radio remote control apparatus
<i>Services</i>	6420	Telecommunications
	7250	Repair of office, computing and accounting machinery
	7210	Hardware consultancy
	7220	Software consultancy and supply
	7230	Data processing
	7240	Data base activities
	7290	Other computer related activities
	7422	Technical testing and analysis

Priority sectors	ISIC Rev 3.0	Description
<i>Rubber-based</i>	1721	Manufacture of textile window blinds and shades
	1810	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
	1912	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness
	1920	Manufacture of footwear primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber
	1920	Manufacture of plastics footwear
	1920	Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastics footwear
	2029	Manufacture of furnishings of wood, e.g. coat racks, window blinds (not standing furniture)
	2429	Manufacture of rubber cement
	2511	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres
	2519	Manufacture of tube repair materials
	2519	Manufacture of finished or semi-finished products, n.e.c. of natural or synthetic rubber (e.g. industrial, pharmaceutical, apparel articles)
	2520	Manufacture of plastics articles n.e.c. (dinnerware, tiles, builders' parts, etc.)
	2899	Manufacture of shoe clasps and buckles
	2929	Manufacture of rubber printing type
	3140	Manufacture of battery separators, containers, parts, boxes, etc., of rubber
	3430	Manufacture of plastic grills and fenders for automobiles
	3511	Manufacture of inflatable rafts (rubber)
	3512	Manufacture of inflatable boats (rubber)
	3610	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except of plastics or metal
	3692	Manufacture of whistles, call horns, signalling instruments
	3693	Manufacture of sports goods
	3694	Manufacture of rubber toys
	3699	Manufacture of plastic vacuum bottles and vacuum bottle stoppers
	3699	Manufacture of theatrical scenery and properties
	3720	Recycling of rubber
<i>Textiles</i>	1711	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres; weaving of textiles
	1712	Finishing of textiles with or without waterproofing
	1712	Waterproofing of textiles/fabric, excluding rubberizing
	1721	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
	1721	Manufacture of knit cloth shoe linings
	1722	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
	1723	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting
	1729	Manufacture of narrow fabrics, braids, lace
	1729	Manufacture of fabric for industrial use, wicks; textiles n.e.c. (e.g. felt, coated or laminated fabrics, painters' cloths)
	1730	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics and articles
	1810	Manufacture of parts of wearing apparel
	1810	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
	1820	Manufacture of fur apparel, accessories, trimmings

Data Item		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Priority sectors	ISIC Rev 3.0	Description					
	2029	Manufacture of woven cane or straw floor mats					
	2430	Manufacture of synthetic filament yarns (spinning and weaving of purchased man-made fibres)					
	2430	Manufacture of man-made filament tow or staple fibres, except glass					
	2520	Manufacture of made-up plastics textile goods, except wearing apparel (e.g. bags, household furnishings)					
	3720	Recycling of textile fibres					
<i>Wood-based</i>	0200	Forestry, logging and related service activities					
	1721	Manufacture of textile window blinds and shades					
	1920	Manufacture of footwear wholly of wood					
	2010	Sawmilling and planing of wood, including by-products; manufacture of unassembled wood flooring, wooden railway sleepers; preservation of wood					
	2010	Manufacture of wood flour, sawdust					
	2021	Manufacture of veneers, sheets, plywood, laminated wood, particle board					
	2021	Manufacture of fibreboard, other building board					
	2022	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery					
	2023	Manufacture of coopers' products of wood					
	2023	Manufacture of boxes, crates, drums, barrels, other wood containers					
	2029	Manufacture of plaiting materials; baskets and other articles of cane, plaiting materials					
	2029	Cork processing; manufacture of cork products, small wares of wood, such as tools, household utensils, ornaments, cases, wood articles, n.e.c.					
	2029	Manufacture of furnishings of wood, e.g. coat racks, window blinds (not standing furniture)					
	2101	Manufacture of pulp, paper, paperboard					
	2102	Manufacture of corrugated paper or paperboard					
	3610	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except of plastics or metal					
	3699	Manufacture of burial caskets					
<i>Air travel</i>	6210	Scheduled air transport					
	6220	Non-scheduled air transport					
	6303	Other supporting activities for air transport					
	6420	Radio beacon and radar station operation					
	7113	Renting of air transport equipment (without operator)					
<i>Tourism</i>	5510	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places					
	5520	Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places					
	6021	Operation of aerial tramways and cablecars					
	6303	Operation of pleasure-boat docking facilities					
	7111	Renting of motorcycles					
	7130	Renting of recreational goods n.e.c. (e.g. bicycles, saddle-horses, pleasure craft, sports equipment)					
	9214	Entertainment, live or with pre-recorded segments, set up for single or multiple performances, not at a fixed location					
	9219	Operation of ballrooms, discotheques, amusement parks and similar attractions					
	9231	Library and archives activities					

Data Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Priority sectors	ISIC Rev 3.0	Description				
	9232	Museums activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings				
	9233	Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities				
	9241	Sporting activities				
	9249	Other amusement and recreational service activities n.e.c.				
<i>Logistics</i>	6010	Transport via railways				
	6021	Urban and suburban railway transport				
	6023	Freight transport by road				
	6030	Transport via pipelines				
	6110	Sea and coastal water transport				
	6120	Inland water transport				
	6301	Cargo handling for land transport				
	6301	Cargo handling for water transport				
	6301	Cargo handling for air transport				
	6302	Storage of natural gas				
	6303	Terminals and other railway transport supporting service activities, except switching				
	6303	Terminals for freight transport by road				
	6303	Other supporting transport activities for land transport n.e.c.				
	6303	Other supporting activities for inland water transport				
	6303	Other supporting activities for water transport				
	6303	Other supporting transport activities, except steamship agencies				
	6303	Storage and warehousing				
	6304	Activities of travel agencies and tour operators				
	6309	Activities of steamship agencies				
	6309	Activities of other transport agencies				
	6412	Courier activities other than national post activities, by road				
	6412	Courier activities, with public transport				
	6412	Courier activities other than national post activities, by air				
	7111	Renting (without operator) of land transport equipment				
	7112	Renting of water transport equipment (without operator)				

ASEAN Economic Community

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an encompassing indicator of market integration. As the markets becoming more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added	Total gross value added within one year in constant price.	by sector	Brunei\$ million	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	SNA	Department of Planning and Development	Expressed in US\$ in the report using an exchange rate of US\$ 1 = B\$ 1.75 in 2003 and US\$ 1 = B\$ 1.66 in 2005
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector	thousand	2001	2001 Population census	Department of Planning and Development	
					Average number of population within the year or Number of population at a single period in the year		PPP \$US person	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			

Metadata

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies becoming more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005	Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry		2003, 2005	Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortionary</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicators indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of within ASEAN trade (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ Brunei\$ million	2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Economic Planning and Development	Expressed in US\$ in the report using an exchange rate of US\$ 1 = B\$ 1.75 in 2003 and US\$ 1 = B\$ 1.66 in 2005

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of within ASEAN trade and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export Value of import			US\$ billion US\$ billion	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006 International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organization (WTO) WTO	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicators indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real Interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates		Lending, Depositing, Treasury Bill	NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest.	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits		percentage	2003, 2005		Revenue Division, Ministry of Finance	A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages Total employment	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year, or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	Brunei\$ thousand	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2001	2001 Population census	Labour Department Department of Economic Planning and Development	Expressed in US\$ in the report using an exchange rate of US\$ 1 = B\$ 1.75 in 2003 and US\$ 1 = B\$ 1.66 in 2005
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	MRAs signed			Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates			per 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		University of Brunei Darussalam	
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	Total number and share of patent and trademark application filed at the USPTO and ASEAN member country patent offices by inventors from AMCs.	patents/trademarks registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		US\$ and PPP\$	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Economic Planning and Development	
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight				percentage	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and share of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage	2003, 2005	Trade Database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				GDP			US\$	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Economic Planning and Development	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent				Data not available
			Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption				Number				
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent				Data not available
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption				Number				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient			%	2003 2005	Brunei Darussalam MDG's (1997/98 HES)		
	Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%										
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Dept of Economic Planning and Development	
				Life expectancy at birth of males			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Life expectancy at birth of females			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Ratio of death aged less than 1 to total live birth	Infant mortality rate/ death aged less than 1/ total live birth			per 1000 live birth	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health, Dept of Immigration and National Registration	
				Under 5 mortality rate/ Death aged less than 5/ total live birth			per 1000 live birth	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health, Dept of Immigration and National Registration	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Population with positive HIV/AIDS			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Economic Planning and Development	
				Population			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Incidence of dengue cases	Number of reported dengue cases	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever	number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Number of reported SARS cases	Number of reported SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS	number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health	
				Incidence of Avian flu cases	Number of reported Avian flu cases among humans	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu	number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health	
				No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Total reference population			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Economic Planning and Development	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Education											
31	Literacy	Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate			%	2001, 2004	Data for 2001, 2001, Population Census: Data for 2004, HDR 2006	Data for 2001, Department of Economic Planning and Development; Data for 2004, UNDP	
				Total population 15 years and over who are literate				2001, 2004			
				Total reference population				2001, 2004			
				Adult literacy rate, male				2001, 2004			
				Total male population 15 years and over who are literate				2001, 2004			
				Total reference population				2001, 2004			
				Adult literacy rate, female				2001, 2004			
				Total female population 15 years and over who are literate				2001, 2004			
				Total reference population				2001, 2004			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
				Enrolment in primary school of reference population				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
				Reference population				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
		Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
				Male enrolment in primary school				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
				Reference population				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
		Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
				Female enrolment in primary school				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
								2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Reference population			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Gross Primary Enrolment are used
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	
				number of enrollees at the beginning grade							
				number of enrollees at the final grade							
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Female	cohort survival rate, female			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	
				number female enrollees at the beginning grade							
				number female enrollees at the final grade							
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male	cohort survival rate, male			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	
				number male enrollees at the beginning grade							
				number male enrollees at the final grade							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	$\frac{[\text{Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)} - \text{Number of children first year of secondary (New)} - \text{Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)}]}{\text{Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)}} \times 100$	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school		% person person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Secondary 1 new enrolment in year+1 are used Primary 6 enrolment are used Primary 6 repeat in year+1 are used
	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level (continuation)		$\frac{[\text{Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)} - \text{Number of male first year of secondary (New)} - \text{Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)}]}{\text{Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)}} \times 100$	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, male		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Government and Private schools	Secondary 1 new enrolment in year+1 are used Primary 6 enrolment are used

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			Primary 6 repeat in year+1 are used
			[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, female		person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Government and Private schools	Secondary 1 new enrolment in year+1 are used
				Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data		Primary 6 enrolment are used
				Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			Primary 6 repeat in year+1 are used

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio Total number of enrollees Reference population Combined Enrolment Ratio, female Total number of female enrollees Reference population, female Combined Enrolment Ratio, male Total number of male enrollees Reference population, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	
							%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	
							%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force	Unemployment rate Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Population Census 2001	Department of Economic Planning and Development	
							person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Labour force			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Number of males 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, male	Unemployment rate, male	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Population Census 2001	Department of Economic Planning and Development ^t	
				Number of males 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Labour force, male			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Number of females 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, female	Unemployment rate, female	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Population Census 2001	Department of Economic Planning and Development ^t	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Unemployment rate (continuation)			Number of females 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, female			person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	Number of women 15 years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over	Employment to population rate of women Number of women 15 years and over who are employed Total population of women 15 years and over	Aged 15 to 64 years		% person person	2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005	Population Census 2001	Department of Economic Planning and Development	
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds Number of 15-24 years who are employed Total population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Population Census 2001	Department of Economic Planning and Development	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Youth employment-to-population ratio (continuation)		Number of males 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 -24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male Number of males 15-24 years who are employed Total male population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Population Census 2001	Department of Economic Planning and Development	
			Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 -24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female Number of females 15-24 years who are employed Total female population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Population Census 2001	Department of Economic Planning and Development	
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO2 pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO2 emission			tons	2203, 2005	MDG Indicators	UN Statistics Division	
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Country Programme for the Phase Out of Ozone Depleting substances	Department of Environment and Recreational Parks	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Air Quality monitoring (PSI)	Department of Environment and Recreational Parks	
42	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and reforestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area Forest area (includes reforested area) Total land area			% 000 ha 000 ha	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment Update 2005, Brunei Darussalam, Country Report [2005]	Food and Agriculture Organisation	
43	Percentage of protected area over total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Brunei Museums Dept	
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply Total population			% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Public Works Dept Department of Economic Planning and Development	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2002, 2003 2002, 2003 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Drainage and Sewerage Department Drainage and Sewerage Department Department of Economic Planning and Development	
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Schools	
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative data (Based from estimated figure)	Department of Information	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an over-encompassing indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added	Gross value added (GVA) for all sectors + mining. At constant 2000 prices.	by sector	Billion Riels	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Accounts of Cambodia 1993-2006 Bulletin No.11 Revision	National Statistical Institute (NIS)	exchange rate
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product	Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector	1000 person	2003, 2005	Population Census based adjusted total employement.		
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005	Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortionary</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ Brunei\$ million	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Accounts of Cambodia 1993-2006 Bulletin No. 11 Revision	NIS	exchange rate??

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export			US\$ billion	2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO)	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006	International Trade Statistics 2006	WTO	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real Interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates		Lending, Depositing, Treasury Bill	NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits		percentage	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Tax	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages Total employment	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	Million Riels 1000 person	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	National Accounts of Cambodia 1993-2006 Population Census based adjusted total employment.	NIS NIS	exchange rate??
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	MRAs signed			Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates			per 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005		Department of Higher Education, MOEYS	
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	Total number and share of patent and trademark application filled at the USPTO and ASEAN member country patent offices by inventors from the AMC.	patents/trademarks registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		billion Riels	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Accounts of Cambodia 1993-2006 Bulletin No.11 Revision	NIS	
Integration into the global economy											
21	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight				percentage	2003, 2005			
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and shared of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade GDP	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage billion Riels	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Trade Database National Accounts of Cambodia 1993-2006 Bulletin No.11 Revision	ASEAN Secretariat NIS	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/CCChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007 Retrieved April 11, 2008	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
			Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption				Number	2004			Estimated based on the rate and population

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient			%	2004	CSES 2004		
	Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%						%	2004	HDR 2006 and 2007/08	UNDP	
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth Life expectancy at birth of males Life expectancy at birth of females			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	First Revision Population Projections for Cambodia 1998-2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Ratio of death aged less than 1 to total live birth	Infant mortality rate/ death aged less than 1/ total live birth Under 5 mortality rate/ Death aged less than 5/ total live birth			per 1000 live birth	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	First Revision Population Projections for Cambodia 1998-2002, NIS/UNFP A CDHS 2000 and 2005, CSES2004		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	Govt exp on health/Total govt current expenditure	Government health expenditure to total government expenditure Government expenditure on health Total government expenditure			% Billion Riels	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health Ministry of Economy and Finance	
29	Prevalence of disease	Measures the prevention and control of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, SARS, Avian flu	Number of reported cases of malaria/Pop ⁿ Number of reported cases of TB/Popn Population with positive HIV/AIDS/Popn	Prevalence rate of malaria Number of reported cases of malaria Prevalence rate of TB Number of reported cases of TB Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS			per 100,000 person number of cases per 100,000 person number of cases Per 100,000	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2003, 2005 2002, 2005, 2006 2003, 2005		Ministry of Health Ministry of Health	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of reported dengue cases	Population with positive HIV/AIDS Population	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever		person person	2003, 2005	Ministry of Health		
			Number of reported SARS cases	Number of reported SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS		number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Number of reported Avian flu cases among humans	Incidence of Avian flu cases	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu		number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Cambodia Communicable Disease Bulletin, Ministry of Health		
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age Total reference population			%	2004, 2005	CSES 2004 CDHS 2005.		
Education											
31	Literacy	Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate Total population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2004, 2005	HDR 2005 and 2006	UNDP	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Literacy (continuation)		Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2006; Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004		
				Total male population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population							
				Adult literacy rate, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2006; Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004		
				Total female population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population							
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Planning Department, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport	
				Enrolment in primary school of reference population Reference population			person person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Primary school enrolment		Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Planning Department, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport	
				Male enrolment in primary school			person				
				Reference population			person				
				Net primary enrolment rate, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Planning Department, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport	
				Female enrolment in primary school			person				
				Reference population			person				
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators unless otherwise specified	UN Statistics	
				number of enrollees at the beginning grade							
				number of enrollees at the final grade							
				cohort survival rate, female			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators unless otherwise specified	UN Statistics	
				number female enrollees at the beginning grade							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male	number female enrollees at the final grade cohort survival rate, male number male enrollees at the beginning grade number male enrollees at the final grade			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators unless otherwise specified	UN Statistics	
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	[Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) – Number of children first year of secondary (New) – Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school		% person person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data	Planning Department, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			[Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of male first year of secondary (New) - Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, male		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data		
			[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, female		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Data		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio			%	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	HDRs	UNDP	2004 – Data refer to a year other than that specified, Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. Computed based on the available rates and reference population
	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (continuation)			Total number of enrollees				2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)	UN Population Division	Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, female			%	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	2004 - Data refer to a year other than that specified , Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. Computed based on the available rates and reference population
				Total number of female enrollees				2001, 2002, 2003, 2004		UN Population Division	Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old
				Reference population, female				2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (continuation)			Combined Enrolment Ratio, male			%	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	2004 - Data refer to a year other than that specified, preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. Computed based on the available rates and reference population
				Total number of male enrollees				2001, 2002, 2003, 2004		UN Population Division	Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old
				Reference population, male				2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)		
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force	Unemployment rate	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2004	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force							
			Number of males 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, male	Unemployment rate, male	Aged 15 to 64 years			2004	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004		
			Number of females 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, female	Number of males 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, male Unemployment rate, female Number of females 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, female	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2004			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	Number of women 15 years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over	Employment to population rate of women Number of women 15 years and over who are employed Total population of women 15 years and over	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2004	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004		
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15 - 24 years Number of males 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds Number of 15-24 years who are employed Total population 15-24 years Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male Number of males 15-24 years who are employed Total male population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		%	2004	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2004		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15-24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female Number of females 15-24 years who are employed Total female population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		%	2004			
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO ₂ pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO ₂ emission			tons	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN Statistics Division	
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Environment	
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days				
42	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and re-forestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area Forest area (includes reforested area) Total land area			% 000 ha 000 ha	2002, 2006 2002, 2006 2002, 2006		Ministry of Environment Ministry of Agriculture Forestry	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
43	Percentage of protected area total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply Total population			% person person	2002, 2004	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004	Ministry of Environment	
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programs to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			%	2004, 2005	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2000 and 2005. Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004.	Ministry of Environment	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum				2003, 2005,		Planning Department Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show				

Indonesia

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an over-encompassing indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added Total employment	Total gross value added within one year in constant price. Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	Billion Rupiah 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia	Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS)	exchange rate
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Population estimates		PPP \$US 1000 person	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Indonesia Population Projection 2000-2005		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005	Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry		2003, 2005	Trade database		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortionary</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ billion Rupiah	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005		BPS	exchange rate??
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export Value of import			US\$ billion US\$ billion	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006 International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO) WTO	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real Interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates		Lending, Depositing, Treasury Bill	NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits						

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages Total employment	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	Rupiah per person 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Labor Force Survey (processed) Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia	BPS	exchange rate??
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	MRAs signed			Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates							
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	Total number and share of patent and trademark application filled at the USPTO and ASEAN member country patent offices by inventors from the AMCs.	patents/trademarks registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		million Rupiah	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	exchange rate??
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight								
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and shared of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage	2003, 2005	Trade Database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				GDP			billion Rupiah	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet at http://research.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/CCChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007 Retrieved April 11, 2008	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
			Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
				Population				2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Used in computing the poor population for \$1 and \$2 a day

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Income distribution											
25	Population living under the national poverty line	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient				2003 2004 2005	BPS and ASEAN Statistical Yearbook		
	Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%						%	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	Analisis dan Perhitungan Kemiskinan 2006	BPS	
								2002 2005	HDR 2006 and 2007/08	UNDP	
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Indonesia Population Projection 2000-2025	BPS	
			Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth of males			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Life expectancy at birth of females			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Ratio of death aged less than 1 to total live birth	Infant mortality rate/ death aged less than 1/ total live birth			per 1000 live birth	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Laporan Perkembangan dan Pencapaian MDG	BPS	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Under 5 mortality rate/ Death aged less than 5/ total live birth			per 1000 live birth	2002 2003 2005	Laporan Perkembangan Pencapaian MDG	BPS	
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	Govt exp on health/Total govt current expenditure	Government health expenditure to total government expenditure Government expenditure on health Total government expenditure			%	2002, 2003 2002, 2003, 2005 2002 2003 2004	 Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 2007	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Finance	
29	Prevalence of disease	Measures the prevention and control of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, SARS, Avian flu	Number of reported cases of malaria/Population Number of reported cases of TB/Population Population with positive HIV/AIDS/Popn	Prevalence rate of malaria Number of reported cases of malaria Prevalence rate of TB Number of reported cases of TB Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS Population with positive HIV/AIDS			per 100,000 person number of cases per 100,000 person number of cases % person	2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2004 2001 2002 2003 2004	Indonesia Progress Report on MDG Health Profile of Indonesia Health Profile of Indonesia Health Profile of Indonesia	BPS Ministry of Health Ministry of Health Ministry of Health	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/ output	Source institution	Notes
				Population	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever		person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Indonesian Population Projection 2000-2025	BPS	
				Incidence of dengue cases			Per 1000 population number of cases	2003, 2005		Ministry of Health	
				Number of reported SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS		number of cases				
				Incidence of Avian flu cases	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu		number of cases	2005		Ministry of Health	
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age Total reference population			%	2003, 2005	Laporan Hasil Survey Konsumsi Garam Yodium Rumah Tangga	BPS	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes	
Education												
31	Literacy	Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS		
				Total population 15 years and over who are literate								
				Total reference population								
					Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	BPS	
	Total male population 15 years and over who are literate											
					Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Total reference population			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	BPS	
	Adult literacy rate, female											
	Literacy (continuation)		Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Total female population 15 years and over who are literate			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	BPS			
Total reference population												

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Enrolment in primary school of reference population			person				
				Reference population			person				
				Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Male enrolment in primary school			person				
				Reference population			person				
				Net primary enrolment rate, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Female enrolment in primary school			person				
				Reference population			person				
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary number of enrollees at the beginning grade number of enrollees at the final grade			%	2002, 2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Female	cohort survival rate, female number female enrollees at the beginning grade number female enrollees at the final grade			%	2002, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male	cohort survival rate, male number male enrollees at the beginning grade number male enrollees at the final grade			%	2002, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	[Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of children first year of secondary (New) - Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)	Dropout rate from primary to secondary school		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Rangkuman Statistik Persekolahan 2005/2006	Ministry of Education	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person				
	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level (continuation)		$\frac{[\text{Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)} - \text{Number of male first year of secondary (New)} - \text{Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)}]}{[\text{Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)}]}$	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level, male Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Dropout rate from primary to secondary school, male		% person person person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level, female Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Dropout rate from primary to secondary school, female			% person person person				
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio Total number of enrollees			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs 2005 and 2007/2008	UNDP	2002- Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Reference population							
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs 2005 and 2007/2008	UNDP	2002- Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.
				Total number of female enrollees							
				Reference population, female							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs 2005 and 2007/2008	UNDP	2002- Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.
				Total number of male enrollees							
				Reference population, male							
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/lab our force	Unemployment rate Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Unemployment rate (continuation)			Labour force Unemployment rate, male Number of males 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Number of males 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, male	Labour force, male							
			Number of females 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, female	Unemployment rate, female	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Number of females 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week							
				Labour force, female							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	$\frac{\text{Number of women 15 years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over}}{\text{Total population of women 15 years and over}}$	Employment to population rate of women	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Number of women 15 years and over who are employed				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Total population of women 15 years and over				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	$\frac{\text{Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15-24 years}}{\text{Total population 15-24 years}}$	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Number of 15-24 years who are employed				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Total population 15-24 years				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			$\frac{\text{Number of males 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15-24 years}}{\text{Total male population 15-24 years}}$	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male	Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of males 15-24 years who are employed			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Total male population 15-24 years			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
	Youth employment-to-population ratio (continuation)		Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15-24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Number of females 15-24 years who are employed			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
				Total female population 15-24 years			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS	
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO2 pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO2 emission			Metric tons	2003 2005		UN MDG Indicators (CDIAC)	
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2003 2005		UN MDG Indicators (CDIAC)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days				
42	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and re-forestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area Forest area (includes reforested area) Total land area			% 000 ha 000 ha	2002, 2003, 2005	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2006	ASEAN Secretariat	
43	Percentage of protected area total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2006	ASEAN Secretariat	
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply Total population			% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS BPS	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		BPS BPS	
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum				2003, 2005		BPS	
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an over-encompassing indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added Total employment	Total gross value added within one year in constant price. Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	million LAK	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Account Statistics	NSC	LAK = Lao Kip, the national currency; exchange rate??
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Population estimates		PPP \$US person	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	Trade database Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortionary</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ million LAK	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	 National Account Statistics	 NSC	 exchange rate??
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export Value of import			US\$ billion US\$ billion	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006 International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO) WTO	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real Interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates		Lending, Depositing, Treasury Bill	NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits		percentage	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Tax Department, MOF	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages Total employment	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector					
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	MRAs signed			Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates							
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	total number and share of patent and trademark application filled at the USPTO by inventors from the ASEAN member countries; and, Total number and share of patent and trademark applications filed at the ASEAN member country patent offices	patents/trademark registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		million LAK	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Statistics Account	NSC	exchange rate??
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight								
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and shared of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage	2003, 2005	Trade Database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				GDP			million LAK	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Statistics Account	NSC	exchange rate??

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/CChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007 Retrieved April 11, 2008	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
			Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Population				2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Used in computing the poor population for \$1 and \$2 a day
	Population living under the national poverty line						Percent	2002	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2005 (2002) and NSO (2004)	ASEAN Secretariat and NSO	
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient			%	2003	LECS 3 (2002/2003)	NSC	
	Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%						%	2002	HDR 2006 and 200/08	UNDP	
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth			years	2003, 2005	Population and Housing Census 2005 (2005 data), HDR (2003 data)	NSC, UNDP	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Life expectancy at birth of females			years	2003, 2005			
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Ratio of death aged less than 1 to total live birth	Infant mortality rate/ death aged less than 1/ total live birth Under 5 mortality rate/ Death aged less than 5/ total live birth			per 1000 live birth	2000, 2005	Population and Housing Census 2005	NSC	d Lao PDR data for 2006 are 39.9% for male % 39.5% for female;
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	Govt exp on health/Total govt current expenditure	Government health expenditure to total government expenditure Government expenditure on health Total government expenditure						NSC	
29	Prevalence of disease	Measures the prevention and control of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, SARS, Avian flu	Number of reported cases of malaria/Popn Number of reported cases of TB/Popn Population with positive HIV/AIDS/Popn	Prevalence rate of malaria Number of reported cases of malaria Prevalence rate of TB Number of reported cases of TB Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS Population with positive HIV/AIDS Population			per 100,000 person number of cases per 100,000 person number of cases %	2006 2004		NTBC ASTDC	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes	
	Prevalence of disease (continuation)		Number of reported dengue cases	Incidence of dengue cases	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever		number of cases	2004		NLEC		
			Number of reported SARS cases	Number of reported SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS		number of cases	2005		NLEC		
			Number of reported Avian flu cases among humans	Incidence of Avian flu cases	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu		number of cases	2005		NLEC		
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age Total reference population			%					
Education												
31	Literacy	Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate Total population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2003, 2004	HDRs	UNDP		
Literacy			Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, male Total male population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2003, 2004	HDRs	UNDP		
			Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, female Total female population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2003, 2004	HDRs	UNDP		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
32	Primary school enrolment		Enrolment in primary school of reference population/ reference population	Total reference population Net primary enrolment rate, male Enrolment in primary school of reference population Reference population			%	2003, 2005	MGD Indicators	2003, 2005	MGD Indicators
		Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/ reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male Male enrolment in primary school Reference population			%	2003, 2005	MGD Indicators	UN Statistics Division	
			Enrolment in primary school of reference population/ reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, female Female enrolment in primary school Reference population			%	2003, 2005	MGD Indicators	UN Statistics Division	
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary number of enrollees at the beginning grade			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN Statistics Division	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Cohort Survival Rate (continuation)		Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Female	number of enrollees at the final grade cohort survival rate, female number female enrollees at the beginning grade number female enrollees at the final grade			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN Statistics Division	
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male	cohort survival rate, male number male enrollees at the beginning grade number male enrollees at the final grade			%	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN Statistics Division	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	[Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of children first year of secondary (New) - Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school		%	2003, 2005,		Ministry of Education	
			[Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of male first year of secondary (New) - Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level (continuation)		[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, female		% person person person	2003, 2005,		Ministry of Education	
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio Total number of enrollees Reference population Combined Enrolment Ratio, female			%	2003, 2005	HDRs HDRs	UNDP UNDP	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (continuation)			Total number of female enrollees Reference population, female Combined Enrolment Ratio, male Total number of male enrollees Reference population, male			%	2003, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force	Unemployment rate Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2005	Population and Housing Census 2005	NSC	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Unemployment rate (continuation)		Number of males 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, male	Unemployment rate, male	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2005	Population and Housing Census 2005	NSC	
				Number of males 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week							
				Labour force, male							
				Unemployment rate, female							
			Number of females 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, female	Number of females 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2005	Population and Housing Census 2005	NSC	
				Labour force, female							
				Employment to							
				Number of women 15 years and over who are employed							
37	Female employment-to-population ratio		Number of women 15 years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over	Total population pf women 15 years and over	Aged 15 to 64 years						

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds Number of 15-24 years who are employed Total population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market		%	2005	Population and Housing Census 2005	NSC	
			Number of 15-24 males who are employed/total male population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male Number of males 15-24 years who are employed Total male population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		%	2005	Population and Housing Census 2005	NSC	
			Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total female population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female Number of females 15-24 years who are employed Total female population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		%	2005	Population and Housing Census 2005	NSC	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO ₂ pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO ₂ emission			Thousands of metric tons	2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2003, 2005	MDG Indicators	UN	
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days				
42	Percentage of Protected area total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
43	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and re-forestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area Forest area (includes reforested area) Total land area			% 000 ha 000 ha				
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply Total population			% person person	2004	HDR 2006	UNDP	
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2004	HDR 2006	UNDP	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum							
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an overarching indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added Total employment	Total gross value added within one year in constant price. Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	RM million 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2003, 2005	Annual National Account		exchange rate??
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Average number of population within the year or Number of population at a single period in the year		PPP \$US 1000 person	2003, 2005 2003, 2005			
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	Trade database Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortional</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ RM million	2003, 2005 2003, 2005			exchange rate??

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export			US\$ billion	2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO)	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available)
				Value of import			US\$ billion	2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006	WTO	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/ output	Source institution	Notes
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates		Lending, Depositing, Treasury Bill	NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits		percentage	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages Total employment	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector		2006			
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	MRAs signed			Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates			person	2003, 2005		Ministry of Higher Education	
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	Total number and share of patent and trademark application filled at the USPTO and at ASEAN member country patent offices by inventors from the ASEAN member countries;	patents/trademarks registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		RM million	2003, 2005			
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight				percentage	2003, 2005			
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and shared of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade GDP	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage RM million	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	Trade Database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet at http://research.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/CChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007 Retrieved April 11, 2008	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$1		Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
				Population				2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Used in computing the poor population for \$1 and \$2 a day

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient			%	2002 2004	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2005	Department of Statistics	
	Share in consumption of Poorest 20%							2004	ADB Key Indicators	ADB	
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth Life expectancy at birth of males Life expectancy at birth of females			years years years	2003, 2004 2003, 2004 2003, 2004		Department of Statistics	
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Ratio of death aged less than 1 to total live birth	Infant mortality rate/ death aged less than 1/ total live birth Under 5 mortality rate/ Death aged less than 5/ total live birth			per 1000 live birth per 1000 live birth	2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Statistics Department of Statistics	
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	Govt exp on health/Total govt current expenditure	Government health expenditure to total government expenditure			%	2003, 2005		Department of Statistics	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age Total reference population			%	2003	ADB Key Indicators	ADB	
Education											
31	Literacy	Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate Total population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2003, 2004, 2005		Department of Statistics	
	Literacy (continuation)		Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, male Total male population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population Adult literacy rate, female Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population			%	2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Total female population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population				2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Statistics Department of Statistics	
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male Enrolment in primary school of reference population Reference population Net primary enrolment rate, male Male enrolment in primary school Reference population Net primary enrolment rate, female Female enrolment in primary school Reference population			% person person % person person % person person	2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics	
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary			%	2002	MDG Indicators	UN	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				number of enrollees at the beginning grade number of enrollees at the final grade							
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Female	cohort survival rate, female			%	2002	MDG Indicators	UN	
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male	number female enrollees at the beginning grade number female enrollees at the final grade cohort survival rate, male			%	2002	MDG Indicators	UN	
				number male enrollees at the beginning grade number male enrollees at the final grade							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	[Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of children first year of secondary (New) - Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school		% person person person	2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level (continuation)		[Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of male first year of secondary (New) - Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, male		% person person person	2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Statistics	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			% person person person	2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	
				Total number of enrollees							
				Reference population							
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	
				Total number of female enrollees							
				Reference population, female							
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	
				Total number of male enrollees							
				Reference population, male							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force	Unemployment rate Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force	Aged 15 to 64 years		% person person % person person %	2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Statistics Department of Statistics Department of Statistics	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/ output	Source institution	Notes				
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	Number of women 15years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over	Employment to population rate of women	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2003, 2005		Department of Statistics					
				Number of women 15 years and over who are employed			person	2003, 2005							
				Total population of women 15 years and over			person	2003, 2005							
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market		%	2003, 2005		Department of Statistics					
				Number of 15-24 years who are employed			person	2003, 2005							
				Total population 15-24 years			person	2003, 2005							
				Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male	Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market			%		2003, 2005		Department of Statistics			
				Number of males 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 -24 years				person		2003, 2005					
				Total male population 15-24 years				person		2003, 2005					
				Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market					%		2003, 2005		Department of Statistics	
				Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total female population 15 -24 years						person		2003, 2005			
				Total female population 15-24 years						person		2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions	Measures the control of CO2 pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO2 emission			Metric tons	2003 2005		UN MDG Indicators	
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2003 2005		UN MDG Indicators	
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days				
42	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and reforestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area			%	2003, 2005,		Department of Forestry Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak	
				Forest area (includes reforested area)			000 ha	2003, 2005			
				Total land area			000 ha	2003, 2005			
43	Percentage of protected area over total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%	2003, 2004		Department of Statistics	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply Total population			% person person	2004		UNDP HDR 2006	
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2004		UNDP HDR 2006	
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum							
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Radio Television Malaysia	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an overarching indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added Total employment	Total gross value added within one year in constant price. Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	Kyat	2002, 2003, 2004		Planning Department	exchange rate??
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Average number of population within the year or Number of population at a single period in the year		PPP \$US million person	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005		Population Department	
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	Trade database Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortional</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ Kyat million	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005		Planning Department	exchange rate
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade within ASEAN and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export Value of import			US\$ billion US\$ billion	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006 International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO) WTO	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real Interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates			NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits		percentage	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Internal Revenue Department	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price	by sector					
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	Total employment MRAs signed	Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector	Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates			per 1000 person	2003, 2004, 2005		Ministry of Science and Technology	
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	total number and share of patent and trademark application filled at the USPTO by inventors from the ASEAN member countries; and, Total number and share of patent and trademark applications filed at the ASEAN member country patent offices	patents/trademarks registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		Kyat	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005		Planning Department	
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight				percentage	2003, 2005			
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and shared of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade GDP	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage Kyat	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Trade Database 	ASEAN Secretariat Planning Department	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below 1 PPP\$ a day income or consumption/total population								Data not available
23	Population living below \$2										Data not available
24	Population living under the national poverty line						%	2001 2005	Household Income and Expenditure Survey		
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient				2001	Household Income and Expenditure Survey		
	Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%						%				
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Human Development Reports	UNDP	Data submission by country were only for urban areas
				Life expectancy at birth of males			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
				Life expectancy at birth of females			years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Ratio of death aged less than 1 to total live birth Ratio of death aged less than 5 to total live birth	Infant mortality rate= death aged less than 1/ total live birth*1000 Under 5 mortality rate=Death aged less than 5/ total live birth*1000			per 1000 live birth per 1000 live birth	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Vital Registration System Vital Registration System	CSO CSO	
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	Govt exp on health/Total govt current expenditure	Government health expenditure to total government expenditure Government expenditure on health Total government expenditure			%	2003 2004 2005		Planning Department	
29	Prevalence of disease	Measures the prevention and control of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, SARS, Avian flu	Number of reported cases of malaria/Popn Number of reported cases of TB/Popn	Prevalence rate of malaria Number of reported cases of malaria Prevalence rate of TB Number of reported cases of TB			per 100,000 person number of cases per 100,000 person number of cases	2003 2004 2005 2006 2003, 2004, 2005,	WHO annual report 2007, NTP annual report 2006, DOH	National Malaria Control Program, Department of Health WHO, NTP, DOH	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Population with positive HIV/AIDS/Popn	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS			Per 100000 population	2003, 2004, 2005,	National AIDS Programme	DOH	Based on the percent age provided by country
				Population with positive HIV/AIDS Population			person				
				Incidence of dengue cases	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever		person				
				Number of reported SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS		Per 1000 population number of cases	2003, 2004, 2005,	Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	DOH	Under 14 years old only
				Incidence of Avian flu cases	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu		number of cases				
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age Total reference population			%	2003	Department of Health	Department of Health	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Education											
31	Literacy			Adult literacy rate Total population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Education Planning and Training	
		Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, male Total male population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Education Planning and Training	
			Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, female Total female population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Education Planning and Training	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate			%	2003 2005		Department of Education Planning and Training	Simple average of male and female data
				Enrolment in primary school of reference population			person				
				Reference population			person				
				Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004 2005, 2006			
				Male enrolment in primary school			person				
				Reference population			person				
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004 2005, 2006		Department of Education Planning and Training	
				Female enrolment in primary school			person				
				Reference population			person				
				cohort survival rate in elementary			%	2002, 2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Female Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male	number of enrollees at the beginning grade number of enrollees at the final grade cohort survival rate, female number female enrollees at the beginning grade number female enrollees at the final grade cohort survival rate, male number male enrollees at the beginning grade number male enrollees at the final grade			%	2002, 2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	
							%	2002, 2003, 2004	MDG Indicators	UN	
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	[Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of children first year of secondary (New) - Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Education Planning and Training	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)			person				
				Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person				
			[Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of male first year of secondary (New) - Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004 2005, 2006		Department of Education Planning and Training	
			Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)	Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, male		person				
			Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level	Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)			person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level (continuation)		[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, female		% person person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Education Planning and Training	
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio Total number of enrollees Reference population Combined Enrolment Ratio, female Total number of female enrollees Reference population, female			% %	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs HDRs	UNDP UNDP	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/lab our force	Unemployment rate Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force	Aged 15 to 64 years		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Labour Force Survey	Department of Labour	
			Number of males 15 and over who are unemployed/lab our force, male	Unemployment rate, male Number of males 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, male	Aged 15 to 64 years		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Labour Force Survey	Department of Labour	
			Number of females 15 and over who are unemployed/lab our force, female	Unemployment rate, female	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Labour Force Survey	Department of Labour	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of females 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, female			person person				
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	Number of women 15 years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over	Employment to population rate of women Number of women 15 years and over who are employed Total population of women 15 years and over	Aged 15 to 64 years		% person person				
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds Number of 15-24 years who are employed Total population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market		% person person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of males 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15-24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male Number of males 15-24 years who are employed Total male population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		% person person				
			Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15-24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female Number of females 15-24 years who are employed Total female population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		% person person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO2 pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO2 emission			tons	2006	ALGAS Report (ASEAN Least Green House Abatement Strategy Report), Myanmar EPA Report (Environmental Performance Assessment)		
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005		National Commission for Environmental Affairs	
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days				
42	Protected area total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006.		Central Statistical Organization	
43	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and re-forestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area Forest area (includes reforested area)			% 000 ha	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005		Department of Forestry	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Total land area			000 ha				
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply Total population			% person person	2003 2004 2005		Department of Health (2003) and UN MDG Indicators (2004)	
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2003, 2004, 2005	National Sanitation Week 2003, 2004, 2005	DOH	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum							
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		MRTV- Myanmar Radio and Television	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an over-encompassing indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added Total employment	Total gross value added within one year in constant price. Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	Pesos 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Accounts of the Philippines Labour Force Survey	NSCB NSO	unit, exchange rate???
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Average number of population within the year or Number of population at a single period in the year		PPP \$US	2003, 2005			
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	Trade database Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortionary</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ million Pesos	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		NCSB	exchange rate??
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export Value of import			US\$ billion US\$ billion	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006 International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO) WTO	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real Interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates			NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits		percentage	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Bureau of Internal Revenue	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector	Pesos	2006		Bureau of Labour and Employment Statistics	exchange rate??
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	Total employment MRAs signed		by sector	1000 person Arrangement	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2005, 2006, 2007	Website	NSO ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates			per 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005		Commissioner on Higher Education	
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	total number and share of patent and trademark application filled at the USPTO by inventors from the ASEAN member countries; and Total number and share of patent and trademark applications filed at the ASEAN member country patent offices	patents/trademark registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		Pesos	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		NCSB	
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight				percentage	2003, 2005			
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and shared of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage	2003, 2005	Trade Database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				GDP			million Pesos	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		NCSB	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet at http://research.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/CChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007 Retrieved April 11, 2008	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$1		Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
				Population				2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Used in computing the poor population for \$1 and \$2 a day

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Population living under the national poverty line						Percent	2003 2006	Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO	NSCB	
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient				2003 2006	Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO	NSO	
	Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%							2003	HDR 2006 and 2007/08	UNDP	
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth			years	2003 2004 2005 2006	NSO Quickstat as of December 2007 except for 2003 which came from ASEAN Stat. Yearbook 2005	NSO and ASEAN Secretariat	The NSCB uses data from the approved 2000-based population projections in computing HDI.
							years	2003 2004 2005 2006			
							years	2003 2004 2005 2006			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	(Death of those aged less than 1/ total live birth)*1000	Infant mortality rate Death aged less than 1 Total live births			per 1000 live births	2003 2006 2002 2003	National Demographic and Health Survey and Family Planning Survey Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS); cited from Philippine Health Statistics, 2002 and 2003	NSO DOH	Yield different rate
	Under-5 mortality rate		(Death of those aged less than 5/ total live birth)*1000	Under-5 mortality rate Death aged less than 5 Total live births			per 1000 live births	2003 2006 2002 2003	NSO DOH	NSO DOH	Yield different rate
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	(Government exp on health/Total govt current expenditure)*100	Government health expenditure share Government expenditure on health Total government expenditure			% Million Pesos Million Pesos	2002, 2003, 2004 2002, 2003, 2004 2002 2003 2004	Philippine National Health Account Philippine National Health Account Budget of Expenditures and Sources of Financing	NCSB NCSB Department of Budget and Management	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
29	Prevalence of disease	Measures the prevention and control of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, SARS, Avian flu	Number of reported cases of malaria/Popn	Prevalence rate of malaria			per 100,000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS); cited from Philippine Health Statistics, 2002 and 2003	Department of Health	
				Number of reported cases of malaria			number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Philippine Health Statistics, 2002 and 2003		
				Prevalence rate of TB			per 100,000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS); cited from Philippine Health Statistics, 2002 and 2003	Department of Health	
	Prevalence of disease (continuation)		Number of reported cases of TB/Popn	Number of reported cases of TB			number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Epidemic Sentinel Surveillance System (NESS)	DOH	
				Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS			%	2002, 2004, 2005	National Epidemic Sentinel Surveillance System (NESS)	DOH	
				Population with positive HIV/AIDS			person	2002, 2004, 2005	National Epidemic Sentinel Surveillance System (NESS)	DOH	
				Population			person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of reported dengue cases	Incidence of dengue cases Number of Cases	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever		Per 1000 population	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS); cited from Philippine Health Statistics, 2002 and 2003	Department of Health	
			Number of reported SARS cases	Number of reported SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS		number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	DOH	DOH	
			Number of reported Avian flu cases among humans	Incidence of Avian flu cases	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu		number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	DOH	DOH	
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age			%	2003, 2006	National Nutrition Survey	FNRI	
				No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age Total reference population							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Education											
31	Literacy		Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate Total population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2003 2004			
		Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, male Total male population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2003 2004	Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), NSO for 2003 data, HDR for 2004, UNDP	NSO and UNDP	
			Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, female Total female population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population			%	2003 2004			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male Enrolment in primary school of reference population Reference population Net primary enrolment rate, male Male enrolment in primary school Reference population			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Basic Education Information System (BEIS)	Department of Education	
			Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, female Female enrolment in primary school Reference population			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	DepEd Factsheet from website	DepEd	2005 data refers to SY 2005-2006 estimates (applies to all years)

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				number of enrollees at the beginning grade number of enrollees at the final grade cohort survival rate, female number female enrollees at the beginning grade number female enrollees at the final grade cohort survival rate, male number male enrollees at the beginning grade number male enrollees at the final grade			% %				
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Female Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male								

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	$\left[\frac{\text{Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)} - \text{Number of children first year of secondary (New)}}{\text{Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)}} \right] \times 100$	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
				Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school		person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Basic Education Information System (BEIS)	Department of Education	
				Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person				
			[Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of male first year of secondary (New) - Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
				Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, male		person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
				Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person				
			[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
				Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
				Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, female		person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
				Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio Combined Enrolment Ratio, female			% %	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs HDRs	UNDP UNDP	2002 data is preliminary UNESCO estimate 2002 data is preliminary UNESCO estimate
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/labor force	Unemployment rate	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	NSO	2002-2004 definition: Unemployed - consists of persons in the labor force who have no job or business during the reference period and are reportedly looking for work. Their desire to work is sincere and are therefore serious about working.

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Unemployment rate (continuation)			Number of males 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, male	Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week	Aged 15 to 64 years		person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	NSO	
				Labour force			person				
				Unemployment rate, male			%				
				Number of males 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week			person				
				Labour force, male			person				
				Unemployment rate, female			%				
				Number of females 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week			person				
				Labour force, female			person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	Number of women 15 years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over	Employment to population rate of women Number of women 15 years and over who are employed Total population pf women 15 years and over	Aged 15 to 64 years		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	NSO	
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15 - 24 years Number of males 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds Number of 15-24 years who are employed Total population 15-24 years Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male Number of males 15-24 years who are employed Total male population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		% person person % person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey Labour Force Survey	NSO NSO	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	NSO	
				Number of females 15-24 years who are employed			person				
				Total female population 15-24 years			person				
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO ₂ pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO ₂ emission			tons	2006	ALGAS Report (ASEAN Least Green House Abatement Strategy Report), Myanmar EPA Report (Environmental Performance Assessment)		
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		EMB	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days				
42	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and re-forestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area Forest area (includes reforested area) Total land area			% 000 ha 000 ha	2003		FMB	
43	Protected area total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006.		PAWB	
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply			% person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	FHSIS	DOH	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Total population			person				
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	FHSIS	DOH	
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum							
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an over-encompassing indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value added divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added Total employment	Total gross value added within one year in constant price. Number of workers as at June of each year.	by sector by sector	S\$ million 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	National Accounts Administrative records. The self-employed component is estimated from the Labour Force Survey.	Department of Statistics (DOS) Ministry of Manpower (MOM)	
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Average number of population within the year or Number of population at a single period in the year		PPP \$US	2003, 2005			
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	Trade database Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortional</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHITN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade within ASEAN (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ S\$ million	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			exchange rate
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade within ASEAN and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export Value of import			US\$ billion US\$ billion	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006 International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO) WTO	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real Interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates		Lending, Depositing, Treasury Bill	NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits		percentage	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Income Tax Act		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages Total resident employment	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price Number of workers as at June of each year.	by sector by sector	Singapore \$ 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Report on Wages in Singapore Labour Force Survey	Ministry of Manpower (MOM) Ministry of Manpower (MOM)	exchange rate
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	MRAs signed			Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates			per 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		National University Of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore Management University, National Institute of Education, Population data from DOS.	Number of graduates (first degree & higher) in natural, physical and mathematical sciences, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, health sciences, IT & engineering sciences. Mid year population estimates - includes Singapore residents and non-residents

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	total number and share of patent and trademark application filed at the USPTO by inventors from the ASEAN member countries; and , Total number and share of patent and trademark applications filed at the ASEAN member country patent offices	patents/trademarks registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005			
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		Singapore \$	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight				percentage	2003, 2005			
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and share of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage	2003, 2005	Trade Database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				GDP			Singapore \$ million	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population								Data not available
	Population Living below \$1		Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption								Data not available
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population								
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption								
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient	Measures the degree of inequality in monthly income from work per household member among employed households.		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	2005 data based on General Household Survey, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2006 data based on June Labour Force Survey.	Singapore Department of Statistics	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%							1998		Singapore Department of Statistics	
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth of males Life expectancy at birth of females	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents) Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents) Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		years	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Statistics (DOS)	Data for 2006 is preliminary
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Ratio of death aged less than 1 to total live birth	Infant mortality rate/ death aged less than 1/ total live birth Under 5 mortality rate/ Death aged less than 5/ total live birth	Per 1000 resident live births. Resident population comprises Singapore citizens and permanent residents		per 1000 live birth	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Records	Immigration & Checkpoint Authority (ICA); Department of Statistics (DOS) Immigration & Checkpoint Authority (ICA); Department of Statistics (DOS)	Refers to resident infant deaths Refers to resident deaths aged below 5 years.

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	Govt exp on health/Total govt current expenditure	Government health expenditure to total government expenditure			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health (MOH)	
				Government expenditure on health			(\$m), Financial Year, Instead of Calendar Year	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health (MOH)	
				Total government expenditure				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health (MOH)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
29	Prevalence of disease	Measures the prevention and control of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, SARS, Avian flu	Number of reported cases of malaria/Popn Number of reported cases of TB/Popn	Prevalence rate of malaria Number of reported cases of malaria Prevalence rate of TB	Refers to incidence rather than prevalence rate Refers to incidence rather than prevalence rate		per 100,000 person number of cases per 100,000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health (MOH) Ministry of Health (MOH) Ministry of Health (MOH)	The incidence was 41.7 per 100,000 pop'n in 2003 and 37.9 per 100,000 pop'n in 2005.
	Prevalence of disease (continuation)		Population with positive HIV/AIDS/Popn	Number of reported cases of TB Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS Population with positive HIV/AIDS Population			number of cases % person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health (MOH) Ministry of Health (MOH) Ministry of Health (MOH) Ministry of Health (MOH) Department of Statistics (DOS)	The prevalence per 100,000 population refers to Singapore residents aged 15 years and older, prevalence was 0.05% in 2003 and 0.06% in 2005.

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of reported dengue cases	Incidence of dengue cases	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever		number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health (MOH)	
			Number of reported SARS cases	Number of reported SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS		number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health (MOH)	
			Number of reported Avian flu cases among humans	Incidence of Avian flu cases	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu		number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health (MOH)	
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of weight for age/Total reference population			%				
Education											
31	Literacy	Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate Total population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Statistics (DOS)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, male Total male population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Statistics (DOS)	
			Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate, female Total female population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Department of Statistics (DOS)	
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate Enrolment in primary school of reference population Reference population	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes	
	Primary school enrolment (continuation)		Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)		
				Male enrolment in primary school			person					
				Reference population			person					
				Net primary enrolment rate, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)		
				Female enrolment in primary school			person					
				Reference population			person					
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)		
				number of enrollees at the beginning grade								
				number of enrollees at the final grade								
				cohort survival rate, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)		
				number female enrollees at the beginning grade								
				number female enrollees at the final grade								

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male	cohort survival rate, male	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)	
	Cohort Survival Rate (continuation)			number male enrollees at the beginning grade number male enrollees at the final grade	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)						

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	[Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) – Number of children first year of secondary (New) – Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school Based on actual tracking of a cohort		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)	
				Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)	person					
				Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)		person					
				Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)		person					
			[Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) – Number of male first year of secondary (New) – Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, male Based on actual tracking of a cohort		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)	
				Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)			person				
				Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		person				
				Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) – Number of female first year of secondary (New) – Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, female. Based on actual tracking of a cohort Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		% person person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)	
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio Total number of enrollees	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents) Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)	From 2005 includes Private Institution

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (continuation)			Reference population	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)						
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, female	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)	From 2005 includes Private Institution
				Total number of female enrollees	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)						
				Reference population, female	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)						

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (continuation)			Combined Enrolment Ratio, male	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Education (MOE)	From 2005 includes Private Institution
				Total number of male enrollees	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)						
				Reference population, male	Refers to resident population (Singapore citizens and permanent residents)						
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of resident population 15 and over who are unemployed/resident labour force	Resident Unemployment rate	Resident Unemployment rate (Annual Average)		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	Labour Market Report	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of resident population 15 years and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week 							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Unemployment rate (continuation)			Resident Unemployment rate, male	Number of resident male aged 15 years and over who did not work but were available for work and were actively looking for a job during the reference period. They include persons who were not working but were taking steps to start their own business or taking up a new job after the reference period.		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	Labour Market Report	
			Number of resident male 15 and over who are unemployed/resident labour force, male	Number of resident male 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Resident labour force, male							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of female residents 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force, female residents	Resident Unemployment rate, female	Number of resident female aged 15 years and over who did not work but were available for work and were actively looking for a job during the reference period. They include persons who were not working but were taking steps to start their own business or taking up a new job after the reference period.		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	Labour Market Report	
				Number of resident female 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week							
				Resident labour force, female							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	Number of resident population 15-24 years who are employed /total resident population 15 - 24 years	Employment to resident population rate of women Number of resident women 15 years and over who are employed Total resident women 15 years and over	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey; General Household Survey 2005	Report on Labour Force in Singapore; General Household Survey 2005	
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of resident population 15-24 years who are employed /total resident population 15 - 24 years Number of resident population 15-24 years who are employed Total resident population 15-24 years Employment to resident population rate of 15-24 year olds Number of resident male 15-24 years who are employed /total employed /total resident male 15 -24 years	Employment to resident population rate of 15-24 year olds Number of resident population 15-24 years who are employed Total resident population 15-24 years Employment to resident population rate of 15-24 year olds, male	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey; General Household Survey 2005 Labour Force Survey; General Household Survey 2005	Report on Labour Force in Singapore; General Household Survey 2005 Report on Labour Force in Singapore; General Household Survey 2005	Data referred to as at June each year. Data referred to as at June each year.

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of resident male 15-24 years who are employed Total resident male 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey; General Household Survey 2005	Report on Labour Force in Singapore; General Household Survey 2005	Data referred to as at June each year.
			Number of resident female 15-24 years who are employed/total resident female 15-24 years	Employment to resident population rate of 15-24 year olds, female			person				
				Number of resident female 15-24 years who are employed Total resident female 15-24 years			person				
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO2 pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO2 emission			tons	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		National Environment Agency (NEA)	
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		National Environment Agency (NEA)	
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures the control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze	Expressed in number of days PSI is in the 'unhealthy' range due to transboundary haze		number of days	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		National Environment Agency (NEA)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
42	Percentage of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and re-forestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area Forest area (includes reforested area) Total land area			% 000 ha 000 ha	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Administrative Files plus Site Surveys.	National Parks Board (NParks)	
43	Percentage protected area over total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%	2003, 2005	Administrative Files plus Site Surveys.	National Parks Board (NParks)	
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply Total population			% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Public Utilities Board (PUB)	
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Public Utilities Board (PUB)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum							
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			

Thailand

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an over-encompassing indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added Total employment	Total gross value added within one year in constant price. Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	million Bath 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			exchange rate
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Average number of population within the year or Number of population at a single period in the year		PPP \$US person	2003, 2005 2004, 2005, 2006			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005	Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry		2003, 2005	Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortionary</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade (and trade openness to their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ Brunei\$ million	2003, 2005 2003, 2005		Department of Economic Planning and Development	The exchange rate used in the report is US\$1 = B\$1.75 in 2003 and US\$1 = B\$1.66 in 2005
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export Value of import			US\$ billion US\$ billion	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006 International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO) WTO	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real Interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates			NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits						

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price	by sector		2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	Total employment MRAs signed	Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector	1000 person Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates			person	2004, 2005, 2006			
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	total number and share of patent and trademark application filled at the USPTO and the ASEAN member country patent offices by inventors from the ASEAN member countries;	patents/trademarks registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		US\$	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight				percentage	2003, 2005			
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and shared of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade GDP	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage million US\$	2003, 2005 2004, 2005, 2006	Trade Database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet at http://research.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/ChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007 Retrieved April 11, 2008	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$1		Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
				Population				2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Used in computing the poor population for \$1 and \$2 a day

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Population living under the national poverty line						Percent	2002 2004	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2005 (2002) and NSO (2004)	ASEAN Secretariat and NSO	
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient				2002, 2004, 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
	Share of Expenditure of Poorest 20%						%	2002	HDR 2007/08	UNDP	
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth			years	2003 2005	Human Development Report	UNDP	No country submission for total data
				Life expectancy at birth of males			years	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
				Life expectancy at birth of females			years	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
27	Infant mortality rate	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	$(\text{Death aged less than 1} / \text{total live births}) * 1000$	Infant mortality rate Death aged less than 1 Total live births			per 1000 live births	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
	Under 5 mortality rate		$(\text{Death aged less than 5} / \text{total live births}) * 1000$	Under 5 mortality rate Death aged less than 5 Total live births			per 1000 live births	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	$(\text{Government exp on health} / \text{Total govt current expenditure}) * 100$	Health expenditure as share of government spending Government expenditure on health Total government current expenditure			Percent In million baht In million baht	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
29	Prevalence of diseases	Measures the prevention and control of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, SARS, Avian flu									
	Prevalence rate of Malaria	Measures the prevention and control of malaria	$(\text{Number of cases of malaria/total population}) \times 100,000$	Prevalence rate of malaria Number of reported cases of malaria Population			Per 100,000 population Number of cases	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
	Prevalence rate of TB	Measures the prevention and control of Tuberculosis	$(\text{Number of TB cases/population}) \times 100,000$	Prevalence rate of TB Number of reported cases of TB Population			Per 100,000 population Number of cases	2002 2003 2004 2005	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS	Measures the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS	$(\text{Number of HIV/AIDS cases/population}) \times 100,000$	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS Number of reported cases of HIV/AIDS Population			Per 100,000 population Number of cases	2002 2003 2004 2005	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Incidence of dengue cases	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever	$(\text{Number of dengue cases/population}) \times 1000$	Incidence of dengue cases			Per 1000 population	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
				Number of cases			Number of cases	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
				Population				2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2005 and 2006	ASEAC Secretariat	
	Number of SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS		Number of SARS cases				2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
	Number of Avian Flu cases	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu		Number of Avian Flu cases				2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	$(\text{No of children} < 5 \text{ years with weight less than } 2 \text{ and } 3 \text{ standard deviation of standard weight for age/Total reference population}) \times 100$	Percentage of underweight children			Percent	2002 2003 2004 2005 2006	National Statistics Office	National Statistics Office	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Education											
31	Literacy	Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population*100 Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population*100 Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population*100	Adult literacy rate Total population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population Adult literacy rate, male Total male population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population Adult literacy rate, female			%	2003 2005 2003 2004 2003 2004	Human Development Report 2006 & 2007/2008, Bureau of Policy and Strategy (2005 only) Human Development Report 2006 & 2007/2008 Human Development Report 2006 & 2007/2008	UNDP and Bureau of Policy and Strategy UNDP UNDP	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes	
				Total female population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population								
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population *100	Net primary enrolment rate			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	National Statistics Office	NSO		
				Enrolment in primary school of reference population			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005				
			Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Reference population			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	UN MDG Indicators	UNDP		
	Primary school enrolment (continuation)			Net primary enrolment rate, male			%	2006				
				Male enrolment in primary school			person					
				Reference population			person					
				Net primary enrolment rate, female			%	2006	UN MDG Indicators	UNDP		
				Female enrolment in primary school			person					
				Reference population			person					

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes	
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary			%					
				number of enrollees at the beginning grade								
				number of enrollees at the final grade								
				cohort survival rate, female								
			Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Female	number female enrollees at the beginning grade			%					
				number female enrollees at the final grade								
				Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level, Male	cohort survival rate, male							%

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				number male enrollees at the beginning grade number male enrollees at the final grade							
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	$\frac{\text{[Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of children first year of secondary (New) - Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by)}}{\text{Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level}}$	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school		% person person person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level (continuation)		[Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of male first year of secondary (New) - Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, male		% person person				
			[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, female		% person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)			person				
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	2002- Data refer to a year other than that specified 2003 - UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003-. Estimates are based on outdated census or household survey information and should be interpreted with caution.

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Total number of enrollees				2002, 2003, 2004	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)	UN Population Division	Computed based on the available rates and reference population
				Reference population				2002, 2003, 2004			Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old
	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (continuation)			Combined Enrolment Ratio, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	2002- Data refer to a year other than that specified 2003 -UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a. Estimates are based on outdated census or household survey information and should be interpreted with caution.

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Total number of female enrollees				2002, 2003, 2004			Computed based on the available rates and reference population
				Reference population, female				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)	UN Population Division	Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	2002- Data refer to a year other than that specified 2003 - UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a. Estimates are based on outdated census or household survey information and should be interpreted with caution.
				Total number of male enrollees				2002, 2003, 2004			Computed based on the available rates and reference population
				Reference population, male				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)	UN Population Division	Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/labor force	Unemployment rate Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force	Aged 15 and over		% person person %	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	NSO	
			Number of males 15 and over who are unemployed/labor force, male	Number of males 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, male	Aged 15 and over		person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Number of females 15 and over who are unemployed/labor force, female	Unemployment rate, female	Aged 15 and over		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of females 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, female			person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	Number of women 15 years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over	Employment to population rate of women Number of women 15 years and over who are employed Total population of women 15 years and over	Aged 15 and over		% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	NSO	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation / Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Labour Force Survey	NSO	
				Number of 15-24 years who are employed			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Total population 15-24 years			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male	Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Number of males 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 - 24 years	Number of males 15-24 years who are employed			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Total male population 15-24 years			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
				Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 - 24 years							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of females 15-24 years who are employed Total female population 15-24 years			person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO ₂ pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO ₂ emission			Thousands metric tons	2003 2004	MDG Indicators	United Nations	
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	NSO	NSO	
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days	2005 2006	NSO	NSO	
42	Percentage of protected area over total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	NSO	NSO	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
43	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and re-forestation. Forested area includes reforested area	$\frac{\text{Forest area}}{\text{total land area}}$	Ratio of forest cover to total land area			%	2004	NSO	NSO	
				Forest area (includes reforested area)			000 ha	2004	NSO	NSO	
				Total land area			000 ha	2004	NSO	NSO	
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	$\frac{\text{Population with access to safe water supply}}{\text{Total population}}$	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water			%	2002, 2004, 2006	NSO	NSO	
				Population with access to safe water supply			person	2002, 2004, 2006	NSO	NSO	
				Total population			person	2002, 2004, 2006	NSO	NSO	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2002, 2004, 2006 2002, 2004, 2006 2002, 2004, 2006	NSO NSO NSO	NSO	
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Single market and production base											
1	Average labor productivity	This is an over-encompassing indicator of market integration. As the markets become more integrated with free flow of goods, services, labour, and capital, the average levels of productivity would converge	Total value divided by total employment in each sector in each year	Gross value-added Total employment	Total gross value added within one year in constant price. Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	billion Dongs 1000 person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam		exchange rate??
2	Convergence in GDP per capita			Gross Domestic Product Total population	Average number of population within the year or Number of population at a single period in the year		PPP \$US 1000 person	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam		
3	Intra-industry trade index	This is an outcome indicator of market integration. As the economies become more integrated, they would trade more in the same industries and thus the value of intra-industry trade index would rise	Grubel-Lloyd index of intra-industry trade based on the four digit HS code calculated from the six digit HS code from products included in the priority sectors.	Intra-ASEAN imports Intra-ASEAN exports	Value of imports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries Value of exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries	by industry by industry	Not Applicable (NA)	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	Trade database Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free flow of goods											
4	Average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports	This import weighted average tariff rates indicate the extent of border restriction to the flow of trade in goods. The closer the process indicator value is to zero the freer is the flow of good	Total amount of duties collected on imports from ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or , Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of ASEAN imports in each tariff	Tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports		Total and in each priority sector (wood-based, rubber-based, fishery, electronics, automotive, and government procurement)	NA	2003, 2005	Tariff and Trade database	ASEAN Secretariat	
5	Tariff spikes	Tariff spikes indicate the potentially highly distorting barriers to trade flow. The higher the number of tariff spikes of a country, the more distorting is the tariff structure	Number of tariff lines with ad-valorem tariff equivalent three times higher than the national average (ad valorem equivalent)	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
6	Non ad-valorem tariff lines	Tariff other than ad valorem, i.e. specific tariffs, are regarded as less transparent and more <i>distortionary</i> . Hence, this process indicator indicates other dimension of tariff structures as barriers to trade in goods.	Number of tariff lines other than ad valorem (i.e. tariff lines with specific tariff rates) divided by total number of tariff lines.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			percentage	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ n/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
7	Non-tariff measures	This process indicates the extent of non-tariff measures as barriers to trade in goods. The corresponding current value of imports, if available, indicate the potential importance of the NTB restrictions.	Number of tariff lines (8-digit AHTN) subject to NTBs divided by total number of tariff lines. Use the corresponding value of current imports to get the value estimates.	Tariff lines for intra-ASEAN imports			NA	2003, 2005	Tariff database	ASEAN Secretariat	
8	Share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade within ASEAN (and openness to trade) as their markets becoming more integrated	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries divided by total value of GDP of all ASEAN countries	Total value of exports of all ASEAN countries GDP of all ASEAN countries		Total and per sector	US\$ billion Dongs	2003, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam		exchange rate??
Free flow of services											
9	Trade in commercial services into/out of ASEAN	This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade within ASEAN and with other countries in services as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with each other.		Value of export Value of import			US\$ billion US\$ billion	2003, 2005 2003, 2005	International Trade Statistics 2006 International Trade Statistics 2006	World Trade Organisation (WTO) WTO	(a better indicator could be constructed by restricting to focus to within-ASEAN trade in commercial services but the data are not yet readily available).

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
10	Schedule of commitment under AFAS	This process indicates the extent of market access and national treatments as trade restrictions among ASEAN countries	Frequency indicators based on schedules of commitment under AFAS as submitted by each member country.	Commitments under AFAS submitted by member states			percentage	2004, 2006		ASEAN Secretariat	
Free flow of investment											
11	FDI flows to ASEAN from ASEAN	This indicates how integrated are the economies in ASEAN in terms of investment and capital flows	Value of inflows or outflows or both FDI from and to ASEAN	Foreign direct investment (FDI)			US\$ million	2003, 2005	Statistics of Foreign Direct Investment	ASEAN Secretariat	
Free Flow of capital											
12	Real interest rates	As the capital market is becoming more integrated, the real interest rate should converge	Real interest rates computed using CPI based inflation rates	Real interest rates		Lending, Depositing, Treasury Bill	NA	2003, 2005	Financial Statistics	IMF	
13	Statutory company tax rate	This process indicator measures the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively	Published statutory company tax rate	Statutory company tax rate	Published tax rate for corporate profits		percentage	2005		Corporate Tax Rate	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Free Flow of skilled labour											
14	Average wage of skilled labor	As the markets are becoming more integrated, the wage rates of skilled labour would converge	Average salary (total salary or wages paid in each occupation divided by total employment in each occupation).	Salary/wages Total employment	Total wages/salaries paid for employees within the year (in kind and cash) in constant price Average number of workers employed within one month period in the year; or, Number of workers at 31st July of the year.	by sector by sector	1000 person	2003, 2004, 2005 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	Survey on Enterprises Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam		exchange rate??
15	Number of MRAs completed	This process indicator measures how easy it is for skilled labours to move within the region	Arrangements signed posted on ASEAN Secretariat's website	MRAs signed			Arrangement	2005, 2006, 2007	Website	ASEAN Secretariat	
Competitive economic region											
16	Proportion of science and technology graduates	This indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy	Number of university graduates majoring in science or technology	University graduates			per 1000 person	2004		Statistics on education and training in school year 2004-2005.	
17	Number of patent applications and grants	As above, this also indicates the innovative capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global region	total number and share of patent and trademark application filed at the USPTO by inventors from the ASEAN member countries; and , Total number and share of patent and trademark applications filed at the ASEAN member country patent offices	patents/trademark registered			applications/grants	2003, 2005		World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Equitable economic development											
18	GDP per capita	A comparison of GDP per capita across countries and overtime indicates the extent of convergence of the economies over time.	Value of GDP per capita	GDP per capita	GDP/Population		billion Dongs	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam		
Integration into the global economy											
19	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	This measures how open is the ASEAN region to the flow of trade in goods coming from the rest of the world. It indicates how integrated the region is into the global economy.	Total amount of duties collected on imports from non-ASEAN member states divided by total value of these imports, or, Weighted average of published tariff rates with the total value of non-ASEAN imports in each tariff item as the weight				percentage	2003, 2005			
20	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	This outcome indicator measures the importance of the rest of the world to ASEAN	Value and shared of actual FDI outflows and inflows from all countries other than ASEAN member states				US\$ million	2003, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
21	Trades with the rest of the world	This is an outcome indicator of trade openness of ASEAN with respect to the rest of the world. It also reflects the extent of integration into the global economy.	Share of export and imports to all countries other than ASEAN member states	Extra-ASEAN trade	export+import of ASEAN member states		percentage	2003, 2005	Trade Database	ASEAN Secretariat	
				GDP			thousand Dongs	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam		

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
Poverty											
22	Population living below \$1	Poverty reduction efforts by the country as influenced by national/regional initiatives. Also an MDG indicator	Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet at http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/CCChoiceControl.jsp?WDI_Year=2007 Retrieved April 11, 2008	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$1		Total population below PPP\$1 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
23	Population living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption/total population				Percent	2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Based on PPP rates for consumption in 1993
	Population Living below \$2		Total population below PPP\$2 a day income or consumption				Number	2002, 2004			Estimated based on the rate and population
				Population				2002, 2004	PovcalNet	World Bank (Development Data Group)	Used in computing the poor population for \$1 and \$2 a day

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
24	Population living under the national poverty line						Percent	2002, 2004, 2005	ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2005,	ASEAN Secretariat; 2005 data, GSO and WB	
Income distribution											
25	Gini Coefficient	Degree of income/consumption inequality of the population	Twice an area between Lorenz curve and perfect distribution	Gini coefficient			%	2002, 2004		VHLSS	
	Share of Income or Expenditure of Poorest 20%						%	2002, 2004	HDR 2006 and 2007/08	UNDP	Share in expenditure
Health											
26	Life expectancy	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth			years	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	
				Life expectancy at birth of males			years	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	
				Life expectancy at birth of females			years	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
27	Infant mortality	Accessibility and quality of health services; reflects maternal health	Ratio of death aged less than 1 to total live birth	Infant mortality rate/ death aged less than 1/ total live birth Under 5 mortality rate/ Death aged less than 5/ total live birth			per 1000 live birth per 1000 live birth	2003, 2005 2003, 2005		General Statistics Office General Statistics Office	
28	Health expenditure as share of government spending	Importance government provides for health services delivery	Govt exp on health/Total govt current expenditure	Government health expenditure to total government expenditure Government expenditure on health Total government expenditure			% Bill. Dongs Bill. Dongs	2002, 2003, 2004 2002, 2003, 2004 2002, 2003, 2004	Statistical Year Book 2006 NGTK2006 NGTK2006	NGTK2006 NGTK2006 NGTK2006	
29	Prevalence of disease	Measures the prevention and control of malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, dengue fever, SARS, Avian flu	Number of reported cases of malaria/Popn Number of reported cases of TB/Population	Prevalence rate of malaria Number of reported cases of malaria Prevalence rate of TB Number of reported cases of TB			per 100,000 person number of cases per 100,000 person number of cases	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Prevalence of disease (continuation)			Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Population with positive HIV/AIDS/Popn	Population with positive HIV/AIDS			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health	
				Population			person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		NGTK2006	
			Number of reported dengue cases	Incidence of dengue cases	Measures the prevention and control of Dengue fever		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		Ministry of Health	
				Number of reported SARS cases			number	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Total population					2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			
			Number of reported SARS cases	Number of reported SARS cases	Measures the prevention and control of SARS		number of cases	2003		Ministry of Health	
			Number of reported Avian flu cases among humans	Number of Avian flu cases	Measures the prevention and control of Avian flu		number of cases	2005		Ministry of Health	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
30	Underweight children	Food security measures	No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of weight for age/Total reference population	Ratio of children underweight for age No of children < 5 years with weight less than 2 and 3 standard deviation of standard weight for age Total reference population			%	2002, 2003, 2004		Ministry of Health	
Education											
31	Literacy	Measures the efforts of countries in providing basic education	Total population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population Total male population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population Total female population 15 years and over who are literate/Total reference population	Adult literacy rate Total population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population Adult literacy rate, male Total male population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population Adult literacy rate, female			%	2002, 2004 2002, 2004 2002, 2004		SO, CSES 2004, UNDP HDR 2005 GSO GSO	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Total female population 15 years and over who are literate Total reference population							
32	Primary school enrolment	Measures the population access to basic education	Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male Enrolment in primary school of reference population Reference population			% person person	2002, 2005	UN Statistics Division, MDG Indicators	UN	
	Primary school enrolment (continuation)		Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population Enrolment in primary school of reference population/reference population	Net primary enrolment rate, male Male enrolment in primary school Reference population Net primary enrolment rate, female			% person person %	2002 2002	UN Statistics Division, MDG Indicators UN Statistics Division, MDG Indicators	UN UN	

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Female enrolment in primary school Reference population			person person				
33	Cohort Survival Rate in elementary education Cohort Survival Rate (continuation)	Access to basic education	Cohort Survival Rate in the Elementary Level	cohort survival rate in elementary			%	2003	UN Statistics, MDG Indicators unless otherwise specified	UN Statistics	
				number of enrollees at the beginning grade							
				number of enrollees at the final grade							
				cohort survival rate, female			%	2003	UN Statistics, MDG Indicators unless otherwise specified	UN Statistics	
				number female enrollees at the beginning grade							
				number female enrollees at the final grade							
				cohort survival rate, male			%	2003	UN Statistics, MDG Indicators unless otherwise specified	UN Statistics	
				number male enrollees at the beginning grade							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity /output	Source institution	Notes
				number male enrollees at the final grade							
34	Dropout rate from primary to secondary level	Measures the level of opportunities of reference population to pursue further education	[Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of children first year of secondary (New) - Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level Number of children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school		% person person person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			[Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of male first year of secondary (New) - Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of male enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, male Number of male children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, male		% person person person				
				Number of male children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)							

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			[Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) - Number of female first year of secondary (New) - Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level (repeat)] to (divide by) Number of female enrolled in last grade of primary level	Drop out rate from primary to secondary level, female Number of female children enrolled in first year of secondary level (New) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Overall) Number of female children enrolled in last grade of primary level (Repeat)	Drop out rate from primary to secondary school, female		% person person person				
35	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels			Combined Enrolment Ratio Total number of enrollees			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	2003 - UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a. Estimates are based on outdated census or household survey information and should be interpreted with caution. 2004 - Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. Computed based on the available rates and reference population

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (continuation)			Reference population				2002, 2003, 2004	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)	UN Population Division	Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, female			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision
				Total number of female enrollees				2002, 2003, 2004			Computed based on the available rates and reference population

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Combined enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary levels (continuation)			Reference population, female				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)	UN Population Division	Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old
				Combined Enrolment Ratio, male			%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	HDRs	UNDP	Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision
				Total number of male enrollees				2002, 2003, 2004			Computed based on the available rates and reference population
				Reference population, male				2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	World Population Prospects, 2006 Revision (interpolated based on 2000 and 2005 data)	UN Population Division	Temporarily set at population of those 5-24 years old
Labor market											
36	Unemployment rate	Measures the overall impact of integration in terms of absorbing workers in the labour market	Number of persons 15 and over who are unemployed/labour force	Unemployment rate	Aged 15 to 64 years		%	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006		NGTK2006	
				Number of persons 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week			person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
	Unemployment rate (continuation)		Number of males 15 and over who are unemployed/la bour force, male	Labour force Unemployment rate, male Number of males 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, male	Aged 15 to 64 years		person %				
				Unemployment rate, female			person				
			Number of females 15 and over who are unemployed/la bour force, female	Number of females 15 and over who did not have work for at least one hour in the past week Labour force, female	Aged 15 to 64 years		person				
				Employment to population rate of women	Aged 15 to 64 years		%				
37	Female employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce	Number of women 15 years and over who are employed/total population 15 years and over								

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Number of women 15 years and over who are employed Total population of women 15 years and over			person person				
38	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market	Number of 15-24 years who are employed/total population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds Number of 15-24 years who are employed Total population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of youth in labour market		% person person				
	Youth employment-to-population ratio (continuation)		Number of males 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, male Number of males 15-24 years who are employed Total male population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of male youth in labour market		% person person				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
			Number of females 15-24 years who are employed/total male population 15 - 24 years	Employment to population rate of 15-24 year olds, female Number of females 15-24 years who are employed Total female population 15-24 years	Measures the degree of participation of female youth in labour market		% person person				
Environment											
39	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Measures the control of CO2 pollution	Carbon dioxide emission	CO2 emission			tons	2003, 2005	MDG Indicators	UN Statistics Division	
40	Ozone depleting CFC consumption	Measures the control of ozone depleting CFC consumption	Ozone depleting -CFC consumption	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption			ODP metric tons	2003, 2005	MDG Indicators	UN Statistics Division	
41	Duration of transboundary haze number of days	Measures the control of haze pollution. Expressed in number of days	Total number of days affected by transboundary haze pollution	Duration of transboundary haze			number of days				
42	Ratio of forest cover to total land area	Prevention of forests and re-forestation. Forested area includes reforested area	Forest area/total land area	Ratio of forest cover to total land area			%				

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
				Forest area (includes reforested area) Total land area			000 ha 000 ha				
43	Protected area total area	Measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity	Area under heritage park/total forest area	Protected area to total area			%				
44	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Measures the efforts of the country to ensure that population has supply of safe drinking water	Population with access to safe water supply / Total population	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water Population with access to safe water supply Total population			% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006	UN MDG Indicators	UN	
45	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities	Indicates the results of government policies and programmes to ensure sanitation facilities	Population with access to sanitation facilities / Total population	Proportion of population with access to sanitation facilities Population with access to sanitation facilities Total population			% person person	2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006			

No.	Indicator Name	Rationale	Formula	Component variables	Actual definition of variables	Disaggregation/ Classification	Unit/Scale	Years available	Source activity/output	Source institution	Notes
ASEAN identity											
46	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum	Measures efforts of government in promoting ASEAN culture and identity	ASEAN Civilization and culture in school curriculum 0= none, 1= yes	Schools with ASEAN history and culture in curriculum							
47	ASEAN TV shows available to other member countries	Measures the receptiveness of population to ASEAN art and culture	Number of TV shows/movies from other AMC shown on local TV of capital cities, by AMC	TV shows from other AMCs available on AMC local channels			number of TV show				

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