

6. (1) Saving Rate

(%)

	1960	1980	1997	1998
China	23	35	40	43
Indonesia	8	38	31	24
Thailand	14	23	35	36
Philippines	16	24	16	15
Rep. of Korea	1	24	34	34
Malaysia	27	33	44	47
Hong Kong	6	34	31	30
Singapore	-3	38	51	51
Taiwan		33	25	26
(Average)	18	32	35	37
World Total	18	24	22	21

Japan	34	31	30	29
-------	----	----	----	----

(%)

	1960	1980	1997	1998
East Asia and Pacific	18.3	32.2	34.8	36.6
9 Asian Countries	18.5	32.4	35.0	37.0
Latin America	21.4	23.5	19.6	19.4
South Asia	12.4	15.5	19.8	17.0
Africa	16.7	24.8	36.5	14.6

(Sources) World Bank, "World Development Report";

Statistics of respective countries

(Note) 9 Asian Countries: Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Rep. of Korea, Hong Kong, China, and Taiwan

(2) Subscription Rates for Phone Lines and Cellular Phones

Subscription Rates for Phone Lines (end of 1997) (%)

Asia	
Thailand ¹⁾	7.9
Indonesia	2.5
Malaysia	19.8
Rep. of Korea	45.3
Hong Kong ²⁾	56.1
Taiwan ³⁾	51.7
China	5.9
Japan ²⁾	48.7
United States	65.7
Germany	55.2
United Kingdom ²⁾	53.5

(Sources) Siemens, "International Telecom Statistics" (1999);

United Nations, "Monthly Statistics" (March 1999)

(Note) Calculated by using estimated population in 1997

1) at end of 1997, 2) at end of 1998, 3) at June 1998

Subscription Rates for Cellular Phones (%)

Asia	
Malaysia	12.0
Singapore	41.4
Rep. of Korea	39.5
Hong Kong	51.3
China	2.0
Japan	42.6
United States	28.6
Germany	22.0
United Kingdom	30.0

(Sources) Global Mobile, CTIA DATA Survey, Asiacom

(Note) China: end of 1998;

Malaysia, Rep. of Korea, Hong Kong, and U.S.: June 1999;

U.K. and Germany: August 1999;

Singapore: September 1999;

Japan: end of 1999

(3) Total Factor Productivity

[Contribution as a percentage of growth of output, (%)]

		World Bank	Kawai	Young	Economic Planning Agency	Collins and Bosworth(**)	Sarel(**)
		1960-89	1970-90	1966-90	1970's-97	1960-94	1978-96
Thailand	Input	63	71	-	57	62	62
	Capital	-	37	-	38	54	41
	Labor	-	34	-	20	8	21
	Total Factor Productivity	37	27	-	43	36	39
Indonesia	Input	77	76	-	79	76	75
	Capital	-	42	-	49	62	62
	Labor	-	34	-	31	15	13
	Total Factor Productivity	23	24	-	21	24	25
Malaysia	Input	83	76	-	76	74	56
	Capital	-	46	-	43	61	47
	Labor	-	30	-	33	13	9
	Total Factor Productivity	17	24	-	24	24	44
Philippines	Input	-	119	-	119	131	-
	Capital	-	67	-	48	92	-
	Labor	-	53	-	70	38	-
	Total Factor Productivity	-	-19	-	-19	-31	-
Singapore	Input	85	86	104	72	70	56
	Capital	-	53	72	42	63	42
	Labor	-	32	32	31	7	14
	Total Factor Productivity	15	14	-4	28	28	44
Rep. of Korea	Input	63	79	85	69	72	-
	Capital	-	59	42	48	58	-
	Labor	-	20	42	21	14	-
	Total Factor Productivity	37	21	15	31	26	-

(Note)* Total Factor Productivity is calculated by deducting growth of capital and labor from growth of output.

** per capita

(Sources) World Bank "East Asian Miracle"

Institute of Developing Economies "Trade Liberalization and Economic Development"

Economic Planning Agency "Annual Report on the Asian Economies 1999"

A. Young "Lessons from the East Asian NICs: A Contrarian View"

S. Collins and B. Bosworth "Economic Growth in East Asia: Accumulation Versus Assimilation"

M. Sarel "Growth and Productivity in ASEAN Countries"

(4) Proportion of Labor-intensive Sector (Food products, Textiles, etc.)
Value-added in the Manufacturing Industry

(Unit : %)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
Thailand	66.4	63.0	62.2	54.8	56.8	49.0	42.8
Indonesia	--	80.3	62.2	52.7	48.6	53.1	46.7
Philippines	53.2	51.6	59.6	49.3	47.1	52.6	41.6
Malaysia	--	42.6	45.3	42.3	32.3	26.9	22.7
Singapore	34.8	23.4	15.5	13.3	12.2	8.8	5.8
Rep. of Korea	50.0	46.4	43.0	37.8	31.9	24.5	20.5
Hong Kong	--	47.8	55.2	47.6	47.9	45.1	37.5
Taiwan	--	--	36.7	31.7	32.1	25.1	19.0
China	--	--	--	29.9	27.2	30.4	26.9

(Note) Labor-intensive Sector : Food products, Beverages, Tobacco, Textiles, Wearing apparel except footwear, Leather products, Footwear except rubber or plastic, Wood products except furniture and Furniture except metal, etc. (International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 2 : Code 311-332)

(Source) "The Economic Analysis" No. 160 (January 2000), Economic Research Institute, Economic Planning Agency, Japan

(5) Proportion of Technology-intensive Sector (Machinery, etc.)

Value-added in the Manufacturing Industry

	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	Latest Data (Year)
Singapore	NA	1969 (-)	1970 (1)	1975 (5)	1984 (9)	62.3% (1997)
Japan	NA	NA (-)	NA (-)	1983 (-)	-	43.2% (1997)
Rep. of Korea	1965	1977 (12)	1986 (9)	1995 (9)	-	42.0% (1996)
Malaysia	1972	1980 (8)	1990 (10)	1994 (4)	-	40.4% (1996)
Taiwan	NA	NA (-)	1988 (-)	-	-	36.0% (1996)
Hong Kong	NA	NA (-)	1993 (-)	-	-	34.7% (1995)
Thailand (**)	NA	1987 (-)	1992 (5)	-	-	33.1% (1996)
China	NA	NA (-)	1985* (-)	-	-	28.3% (1996)
Indonesia	1974*	-	-	-	-	19.1% (1997)
Philippines	NA*	-	-	-	-	16.8% (1997)

(Note1) Upper part: Year when the share exceeded 10%, 20%...50%.

Lower part: Years until the share increased 10 points.

* Including cases that share exceeded each percentage again.

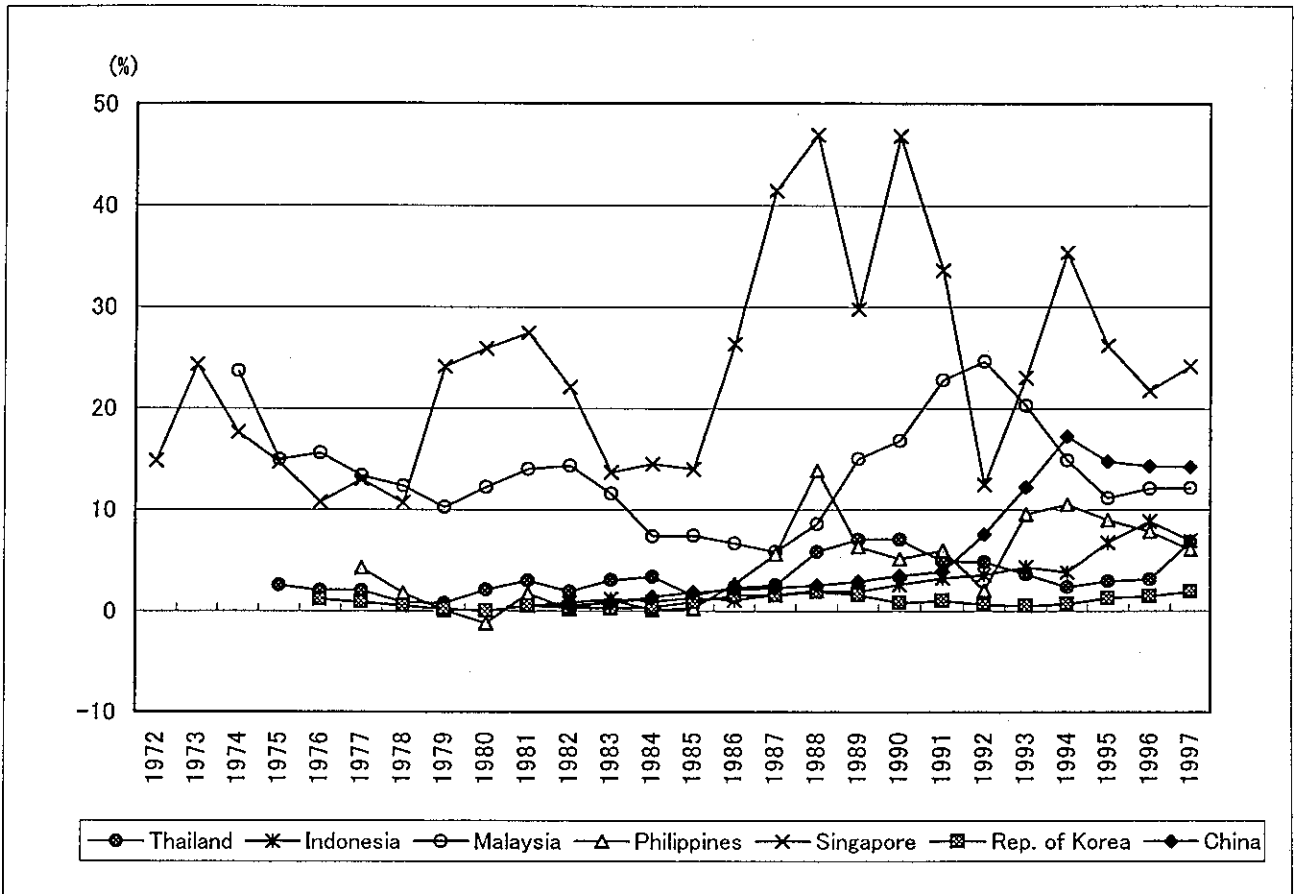
(Note2) Technology-intensive Sector: Machinery, Transport equipment, Professional and scientific equipment, Other manufactured products (International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 2: Code 382-390)

(Source) Economic Research Institute, Economic Planning Agency, "The Economic Analysis" No. 160, January 2000

(Original Source) International Statistics Database (United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 1999)

** Substitute data from National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand

(6) Proportion of Foreign Direct Investment in Gross Fixed Capital Formation



(Source) IMF, "International Financial Statistics"