

TABLE 1: R&D INDICATORS

	R&D/GDP (%)	Patents (‘000)	Hi-Tech Exports (%)	Tech Index
<u>ASIAN NIEs</u>				
Hong Kong	0.3	2.4	21	0.6
Korea	2.8	130.0	27	0.8
Singapore	1.1	37.7	59	2.0
Taiwan	1.9	na	na	0.9
<u>ASEAN 4</u>				
Indonesia	0.1	4.5	10	-0.7
Malaysia	0.2	6.4	54	1.1
Philippines	0.2	3.6	71	0.5
Thailand	0.1	5.4	31	-0.1
<u>OTHER WESTERN PACIFIC</u>				
Japan	2.8	418.0	26	1.6
Australia	1.8	48.2	11	0.9
China	0.7	61.4	15	-0.4

Notes: For this and the following tables, data refer to latest year available, as cited in the relevant publication. In most cases it is late 1990s. In some cases, more recent country data are readily available, but to preserve the comparisons, the original data are used.

‘Patents’ refer to number of patents filed in 1997, foreign and domestic.

‘Hi-Tech Exports’ refers to percentage of manufactured exports which are ‘high technology’ in 1998.

‘Tech Index’ refers to the Technology Index developed in The Global Competitiveness Report 2000; it ranges from 2.02 (USA) to -1.84 (Bolivia).

Sources (for this and following tables): World Economic Forum, The Global Competitiveness Report 2000, Geneva, 2000; World Bank, World Development Report 2000/2001, Washington DC, 2000.

TABLE 2: INDICATORS OF OPENNESS

	X/GDP (%)	Ave. Tariff (%)	Import Fees	FDI/GDP (%)
<u>ASIAN NIEs</u>				
Hong Kong	132	0	1.1	60.8
Korea	42	7.9	1.9	5.1
Singapore	>200	0.3	1.0	90.0
Taiwan	na	3.2	1.5	7.5
<u>ASEAN 4</u>				
Indonesia	54	9.5	2.2	46.8
Malaysia	124	8.1	1.5	50.4
Philippines	56	10.2	2.3	12.8
Thailand	57	5.9	1.8	15.2
<u>OTHER WESTERN PACIFIC</u>				
Japan	11	2.0	1.4	7.4
Australia	21	3.0	1.3	26.4
China	22	18.7	2.4	28.3

Notes:

'Import Fees' attempt to measure all import barriers, and range from a score of 1 (Luxembourg/Singapore) to 3.4 (India); as reported in The Global Competitiveness Report 2000.

'FDI/GDP' measures stock of inward foreign direct investment (as reported in UNCTAD, World Investment Report) as a percentage of GDP.

TABLE 3: HUMAN CAPITAL INDICATORS

	Yrs School	Enrolment		R&D Emp	Ranking
		2 nd	3 rd		
<u>ASIAN NIEs</u>					
Hong Kong	9.5	81	22	na	21
Korea	10.5	102	60	2,193	14
Singapore	8.1	90	39	2,318	1
Taiwan	8.5	94	67	na	3
<u>ASEAN 4</u>					
Indonesia	4.7	56	11	182	39
Malaysia	7.9	59	12	93	22
Philippines	7.6	77	29	157	49
Thailand	6.1	56	22	103	38
<u>OTHER WESTERN PACIFIC</u>					
Japan	9.7	100	41	4,909	5
Australia	10.6	153	80	3,357	29
China	5.7	70	6	454	25

Notes:

'Yrs School' refer to average years of schooling by population aged 25 years and above, as reported in Barro and Lee (2000).

'Enrolment', enrolment ratios at 2nd (secondary) and 3rd (tertiary) levels, refer to numbers enrolled as a percentage of the relevant age group. Numbers can be misleading when there are large numbers of foreign students (eg, as in Australia).

'R&D Emp' refers to scientists and engineers in R&D per million population.

'Ranking' refers to assessments of math and basic science education, from 1 (Singapore) to 50 (South Africa), as reported in The Global Competitiveness Report 2000.

TABLE 4: INSTITUTIONAL & INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS

	Prop Rights	Infrastructure	Stock Mkt	IT Hosts
<u>ASIAN NIEs</u>				
Hong Kong	6.4	6.4	377	162.8
Korea	4.9	4.3	78	60.0
Singapore	6.3	6.7	208	452.3
Taiwan	5.6	4.4	na	na
<u>ASEAN 4</u>				
Indonesia	3.7	3.3	54	1.0
Malaysia	5.2	5.3	188	25.4
Philippines	4.2	2.3	62	1.6
Thailand	4.7	3.8	48	6.5
<u>OTHER WESTERN PACIFIC</u>				
Japan	5.8	5.6	111	208.1
Australia	6.4	5.9	112	567.3
China	3.9	2.9	34	0.6

Notes:

'Prop Rights' refers to legal protection of property rights, scored from 6.8 (Luxembourg) to 2.6 (Russian Federation), as reported in The Global Competitiveness Report 2000.

'Infrastructure' refers to overall quality of infrastructure, scored from 6.7 (Singapore) to 1.4 (Bolivia), as reported in The Global Competitiveness Report 2000.

'Stock Mkt' refers to stock market capitalization at the end of 1999 as a percentage of 1999 GNP.

'IT Hosts' refers to internet hosts per 10,000 population, as at January 2000.