

**Proportion of Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water  
and Access to Improved Sanitation, 1990-2001**

(%)

Country	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Access to Safe Drinking Water</i>					
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	100	-
Cambodia	-	60 <sup>1)</sup>	77	92	-
Indonesia	56 <sup>2)</sup>	59	67	68	66
Lao PDR	-	8	-	14	-
Malaysia	80	89	91	92	-
Myanmar	32	60	-	68	72
The Philippines	-	90 <sup>3)</sup>	75	-	-
Singapore	100	100	100	100	100
Thailand	80	93 <sup>1)</sup>	-	92	-
Viet Nam	98 <sup>2)</sup>	86 <sup>4)</sup>	78	79	-
<i>Access to Improved Sanitation</i>					
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	100	-
Cambodia	-	23 <sup>1)</sup>	22	21	-
Indonesia	26 <sup>2)</sup>	28	37	35	-
Lao PDR	-	29	-	38	-
Malaysia	93 <sup>5)</sup>	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	36	42	73	83	87
The Philippines	-	56	69 <sup>3)</sup>	-	-
Singapore	100	100	100	100	100
Thailand	86	97 <sup>1)</sup>	-	98	-
Viet Nam	-	98	84	88	-

Source: ASEAN in Figures 2003. Taken from various sources: Cambodia - Socio Economic Survey of Cambodia 1996 and 1999, and Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 200. Malaysia - Water Works Department and Rural Environment Sanitation Program (RESP), and Population and Housing Census 1991. Myanmar - Joint Monitoring Programme 1990-1994; WHO Sector Digest 1995; MICS 1997; Department of Health 1999, 2000. Philippines - National Demographic and Health Survey 1998. Singapore - Public Utilities Board records, and administrative records. Thailand - Population and Housing Census 1990 and 2000; Housing Survey 1996. Viet Nam - Living Standard survey 1992-1993 and 1997-1998 and MICS 2000; and Multi-purpose Household Survey 1994 and 1995; and Census 1999.

- Notes: 1) 1996 figure  
2) 1992 figure  
3) 1998 figure  
4) 1997 figure  
5) 1995 figure