

Prosperity

To ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social, and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.



Snapshots

- In the majority of the economies of Asia and the Pacific, more than 80% of the population has access to electricity. However, at least 400 million people within the region did not have access to electricity in 2012.
- In some regional economies, there are still significant gender disparities in terms of employment prospects.
- In 11 out of 18 economies of Asia and the Pacific with available data for recent years, the average income of the bottom 40% grew faster than the average income of the general population.

As more people exit extreme poverty through the efforts galvanized by the international and national communities, there is a critical need to sustain the improvements on living standards of all. Hence, promoting shared prosperity is an important theme of the SDGs. In particular, SDGs 7, 8, 9, and 10 aim to provide everyone with prosperous and fulfilling lives. This section examines data for several indicators that focus on the equitable utilization of resources for the enhancement of people's living conditions.

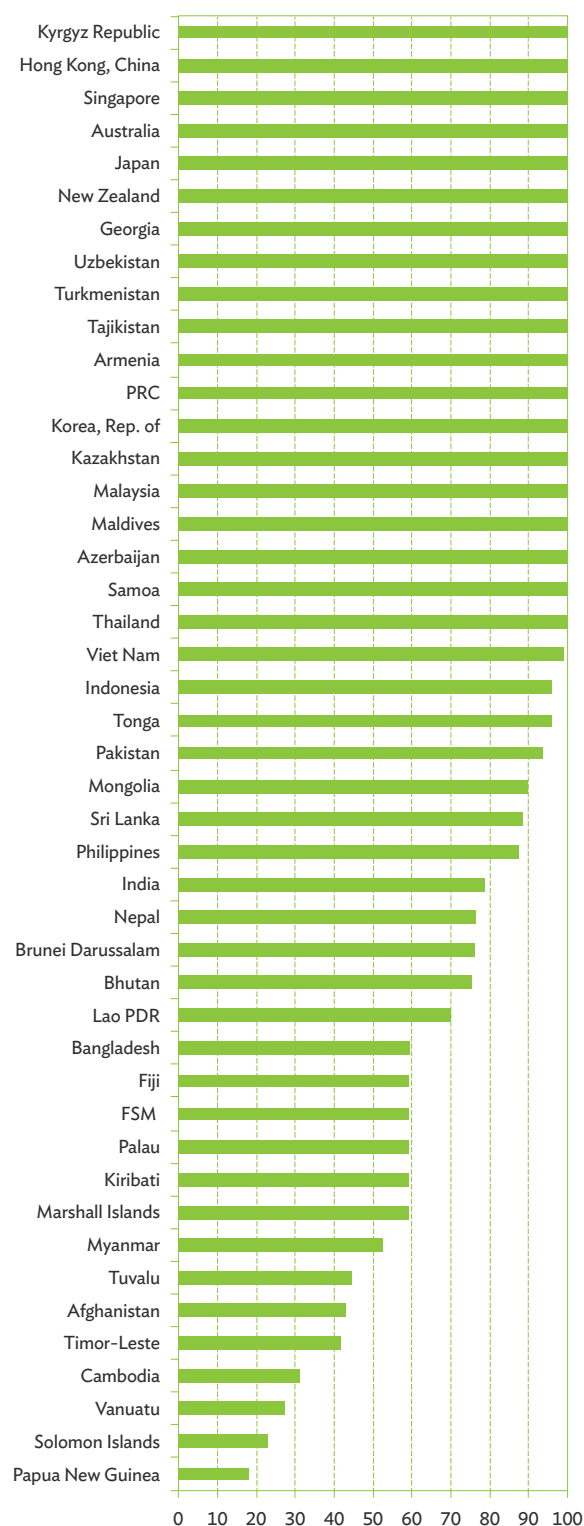
SDG 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All

Energy is a necessity for industrial development. It facilitates the accomplishment of household chores, delivers forms of entertainment and other household convenience, and, more generally, enhances the living conditions of the population.

Proportion of population with access to electricity. In 2012, about nine in 10 people had

access to electricity in Asia and the Pacific. In 22 economies of the region (Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; the People's Republic of China (PRC); Georgia; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; the Republic of Korea; the Kyrgyz Republic; Malaysia; the Maldives; New Zealand; Samoa; Singapore; Tajikistan; Thailand; Tonga; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; and Viet Nam), almost everyone (95%–100%) had access to electricity. On the other hand, about 87%–94% of the population in Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka had electricity access, while at least one in every five people did not have access to electricity in 19 economies (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, India, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu). In total, at least 400 million people within the region did not have access to electricity in 2012. Figure 4.1 presents the estimates for all reporting economies of Asia and the Pacific.

Figure 4.1: Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity, 2012 (%)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Table 4.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption. Some energy sources can be exhausted; others have negative repercussions on the environment. As scientists continue to search for various renewable energy sources, countries should increase outputs from commercially viable renewable sources. The target is to increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix significantly by 2030.

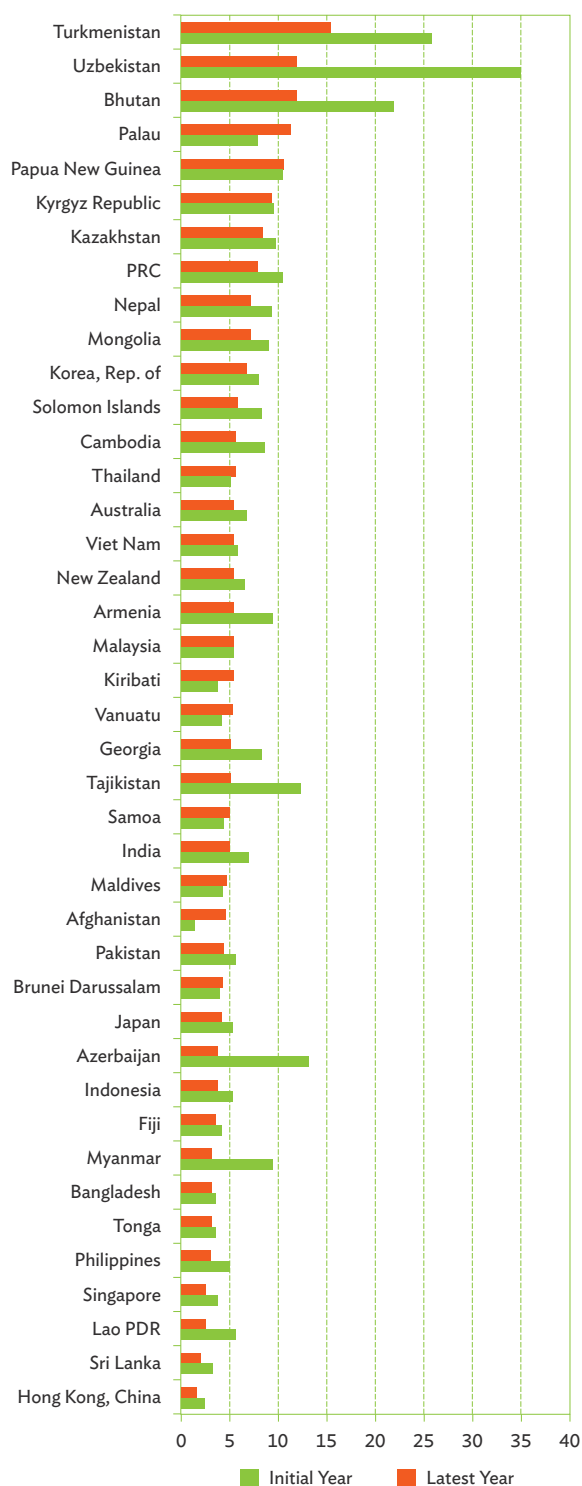
In Bhutan, the Lao PDR, and Nepal, over 80% of final energy consumption is already based on renewable sources. In other countries like Cambodia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, and Tajikistan, more than half of energy consumption is currently derived from renewable sources. However, in most countries, the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption has decreased since 2000.

Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. Figure 4.2 shows the estimates of energy intensity for each country. At present, energy intensity levels are highest in Bhutan (11.8 megajoules per US dollar [MJ/\$] constant 2011 purchasing power parity [PPP] GDP), Palau (11.3 MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP), Papua New Guinea (10.5 MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP), Turkmenistan (15.5 MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP), and Uzbekistan (11.9 MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP). In other developing economies, the energy intensity level ranges between 1.6 MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP and 9.3 MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP. On the other hand, the average intensity level in the three developed member countries is around 5 MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP.

Data Gap, Equity, and Other Issues

The current data on certain indicators are not regularly updated. For other indicators, especially on research and development, resources allocated for the identification and development of clean and renewable sources need to be developed. Indicators on the expansion of infrastructure and upgrading of technology for the delivery of modern and sustainable energy services can be based, for example, on grid capacity and grid length per land area.

Figure 4.2: Energy Intensity Level of Primary Energy
(MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP)



GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MJ = megajoule, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China. Notes: Initial year data is for 2000 except in Afghanistan, which is 2002. Latest year varies between 2012 and 2013 across economies. Source: Table 4.1.

[Click here for figure data](#)

SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

While economic growth is essential for a country's progress, its inclusivity is equally important since it will ensure that growth is fairly cascaded at the grassroots of society. Promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all is one of the main channels through which economic growth can be more inclusive for the lower echelons of society.

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

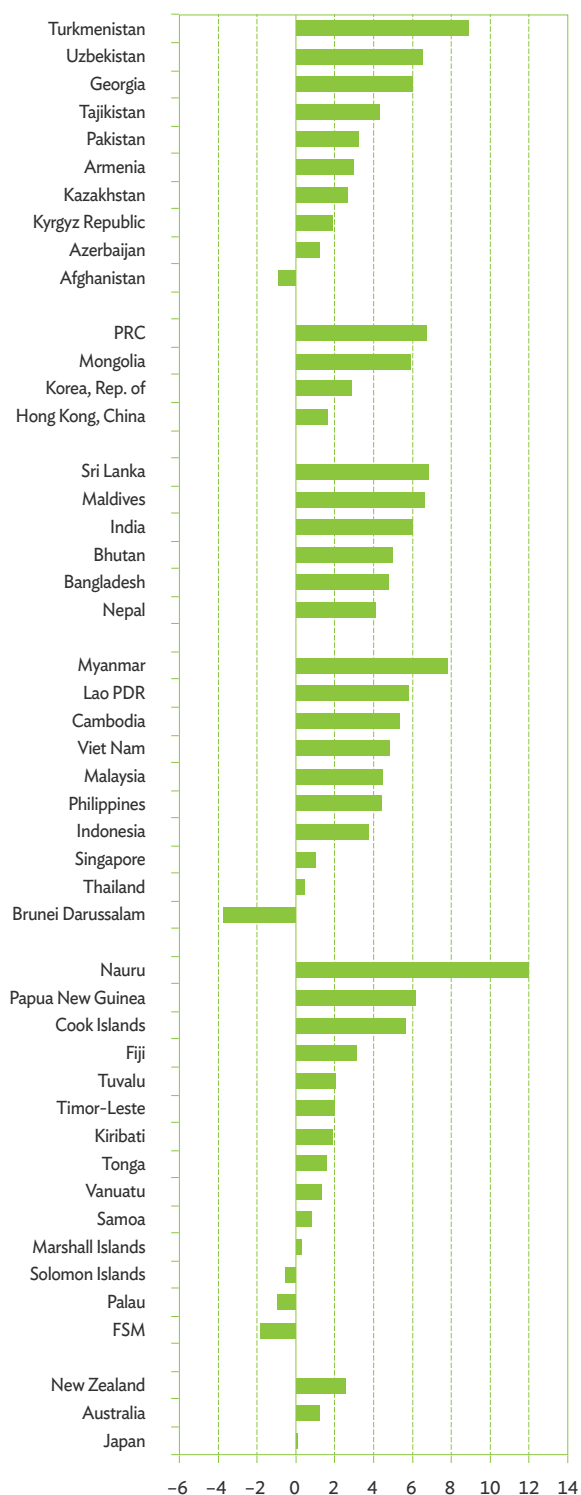
The target is to ensure that GDP per capita grows by at least 7% annually in the least developed countries, and at a level in accordance with national circumstances in other countries.¹

In developing economies of Asia and the Pacific, the average annual growth rate in 2014 is estimated at 3.9%. Higher average growth can be observed in South Asia at 5.6%, followed by 4.3% in East Asia and 3.7% in Central and West Asia. Southeast Asia and the Pacific had an average growth of 3.4% and 2.4%, respectively. In 2014, the annual growth rate of GDP per capita in the majority of developing economies in the region ranged between -3.7% and 12.0%. On the other hand, the average annual growth rate of GDP per capita of the region's three developed economies rose by roughly 1.3%. Figure 4.3 presents the results for all reporting economies.

Higher growth of real GDP per employed person can also be seen in Turkmenistan (7.9%), Myanmar (6.8%), the PRC (6.7%), Sri Lanka (6.3%), and Uzbekistan (6.1%). These growth rates are much higher compared with those of the developed member countries Australia (2.1%), Japan (0.3%), and New Zealand (1.2%) (Table 4.2).

¹ The estimates provided here are sourced from UN SDG Indicators Global Database. More updated estimates from economy sources are provided in Part II: Regional Trends and Tables.

Figure 4.3: Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita in constant 2005 \$, 2013–2014 (%)



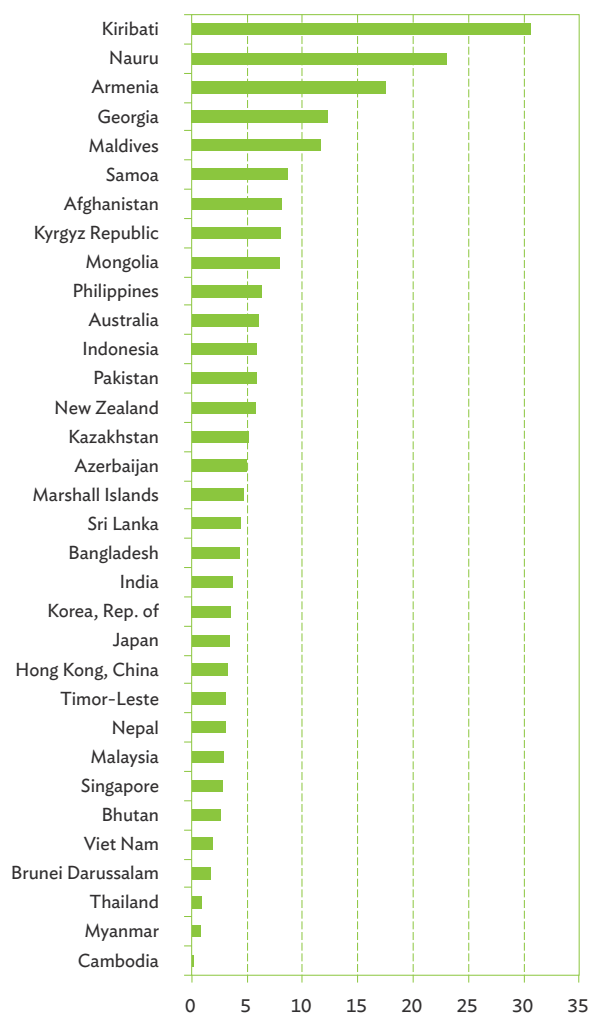
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.2

[Click here for figure data](#)

Unemployment rate. The target is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030.

Figure 4.4 shows the distribution of unemployment rates among the reporting member economies based on latest data. The highest unemployment rates are recorded in Kiribati (30.6%), Nauru (23.0%), Armenia (17.6%), Georgia (12.4%), and the Maldives (11.7%). On the other hand, the lowest unemployment rates are noted in Cambodia (0.1%), Myanmar (0.8%), Thailand (0.8%), Brunei Darussalam (1.7%), and Viet Nam (1.9%).

Figure 4.4: Unemployment Rate, 2014 or Nearest Year (%)

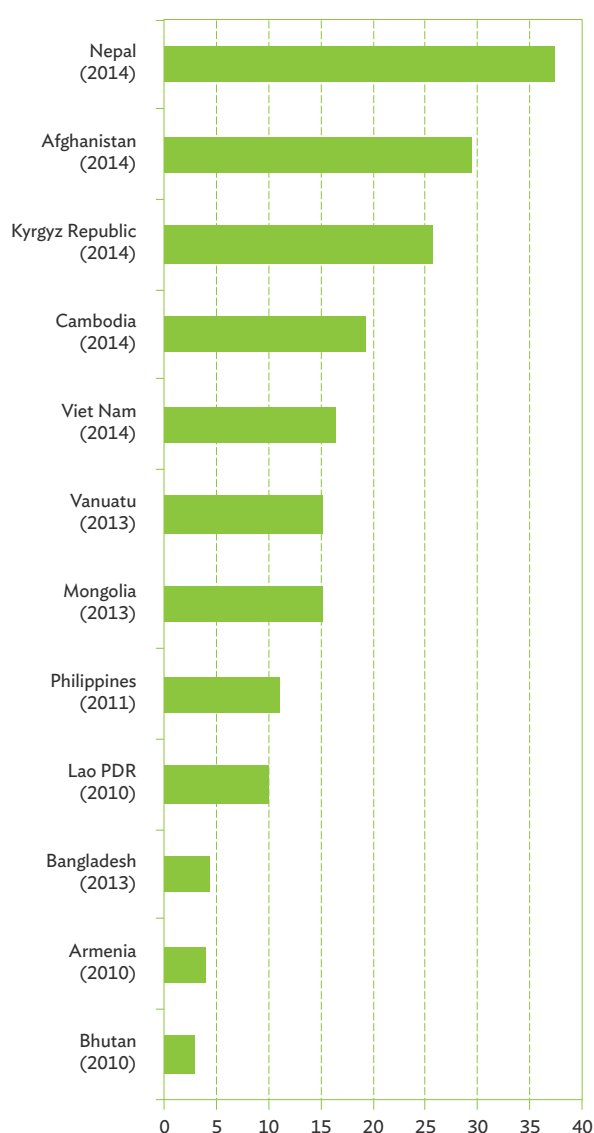


Note: Only economies with recent estimates (2010 and later) are included.
Source: Table 4.3.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor. The highest prevalence rates of child labor are observed in Nepal (37.4%), Afghanistan (29.4%), the Kyrgyz Republic (25.8%), and Cambodia (19.3%), while the lowest rates are noted in Bhutan (2.9%) and Armenia (3.9%) (Figure 4.5). Table 4.3 also presents estimates for earlier years.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of Children Aged 5–17 Years Engaged in Child Labor in Selected Economies, Latest Year (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Note: Only economies with recent estimates (2010 and later) are included.

Source: Table 4.3.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 population. The number of commercial banks per 100,000 adults in developed member economies ranges between 29.1 and 34.1 based on latest available data. In developing economies of the region, the estimates range between 1.8 and 71.5. Some economies like Mongolia (71.5) and Uzbekistan (37.9) have a higher number of commercial banks per 100,000 adults compared with other economies. The numbers in Central and West Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia are generally lower compared with other regions.

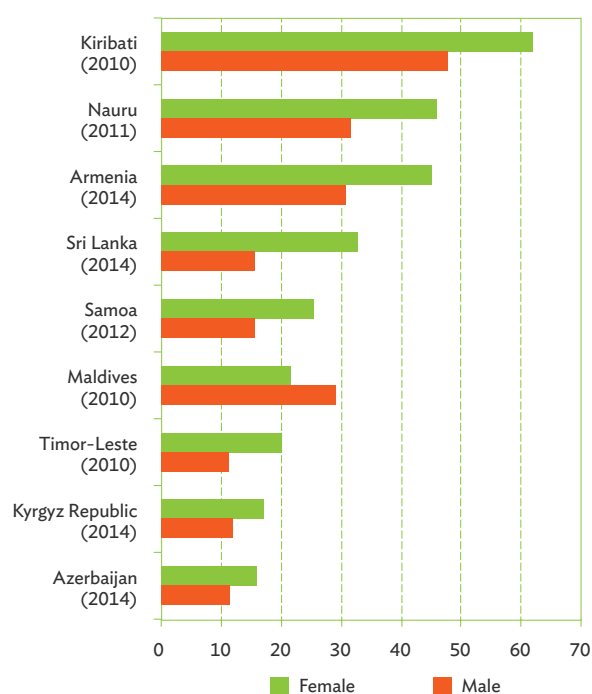
Meanwhile, the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults in developed member economies ranges between 70.9 and 160.0 based on latest data available. In developing economies of the region, the estimates range between 1.0 and 280.8. Some economies like the Republic of Korea (280.0) and Thailand (111.3) have a higher number of ATMs per 100,000 adults compared with other economies.

Proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institutions. Since 2011, the proportion of adults with an account in a bank or other financial institutions has grown by more than 8 percentage points in the majority of the member economies in Asia and the Pacific. Close to more than 90% of adults in East Asia have an account at a bank or other financial institutions, more than 50% in Southeast Asia and South Asia. The estimate is slightly lower for Central and West Asia where only 26% of adults have a bank account or one in other financial institutions.

Equity and Other Issues

Many member economies in the region confront the challenge of ensuring that there are enough good-quality and productive jobs for everyone. However, empirical data suggest that in many countries, women are still exposed to higher risks of unemployment. For instance, in Sri Lanka, the unemployment rate among women is higher by 17.0 percentage points than among men. In Nauru, the difference is 14.2 percentage points, and in Kiribati, 14.6 percentage points. On the other hand, the Maldives and Tajikistan exhibit higher unemployment rates among men. Furthermore, several countries need to work harder in reducing youth unemployment rates. For instance, Armenia, and Kiribati have significantly higher rates of unemployment in the 15–24 age group than in the group 25 years old and over.

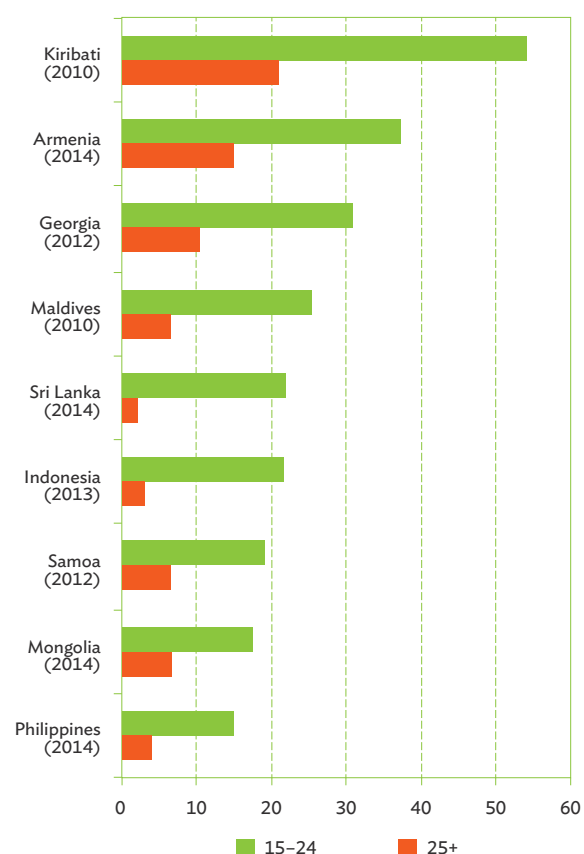
Figure 4.6: Unemployment Rate in Selected Economies, by Sex (%)



Source: United Nations Statistics Division. Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed September 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

Figure 4.7: Unemployment Rate in Selected Economies, by Age Group (%)



Source: United Nations Statistics Division. Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed September 2016).

[Click here for figure data](#)

Data Gaps

Designing effective policies that promote inclusive growth requires finer granularity of data on GDP, employment rates, and other socioeconomic indicators. While most of the economic growth and employment indicators relevant to SDG 8 are widely available in many countries, they are usually presented at highly aggregated levels. In Part II, we provide examples on how nonconventional types of data, particularly satellite images, can be used to monitor progress with respect to SDG 8.

SDG 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

Sustaining socioeconomic development and empowering societies hinge on channeling more investments to smart infrastructure. Smart infrastructure should be designed not only to make the delivery of basic services more efficient, but also to spur income-generating activities that result in an environment-friendly industrialization. To accomplish this, everyone should capitalize on the lessons from both developed and developing countries that have allocated a significant amount of resources on smart infrastructure-related research and development.

Air transport, passengers carried and freight volume. In 2014, a total of 1.1 billion air passengers traveled to and from Asia and the Pacific. Within the developing region, 543 million or 48.1% traveled to and from East Asia, 279.4 million or 24.7% in Southeast Asia, 91.5 million or 8.1% in South Asia, 18.9 million or 1.7% in Central and West Asia, and 4.3 million or less than 1% in the Pacific.

Freight volume by air transport in the region reached 18.1 billion metric tons (mt) in 2014, a 42.6% increase from 12.7 billion mt in 2000. East Asia accounts for 57.3% or 10.34 billion mt in 2014, the largest share in the region, followed by Southeast Asia with 19.8% and South Asia with 5.0% of the total freight volume transported by air. From 2000 to 2014, a significant increase in freight volume by air by more than 100% was observed in South Asia (154.7%) while it was almost doubled in Central and West Asia (95.6%) and East Asia (95.2%).

Manufacturing value added per capita. In the majority of regional member economies in 2015, the value added per capita in the manufacturing sector ranged between \$8.71 and \$9,292.02 at constant 2010 US dollars. Between 2000 and 2015, a significant increase in the value added per capita in the manufacturing sector can be seen in Myanmar (943%), the PRC (313%),

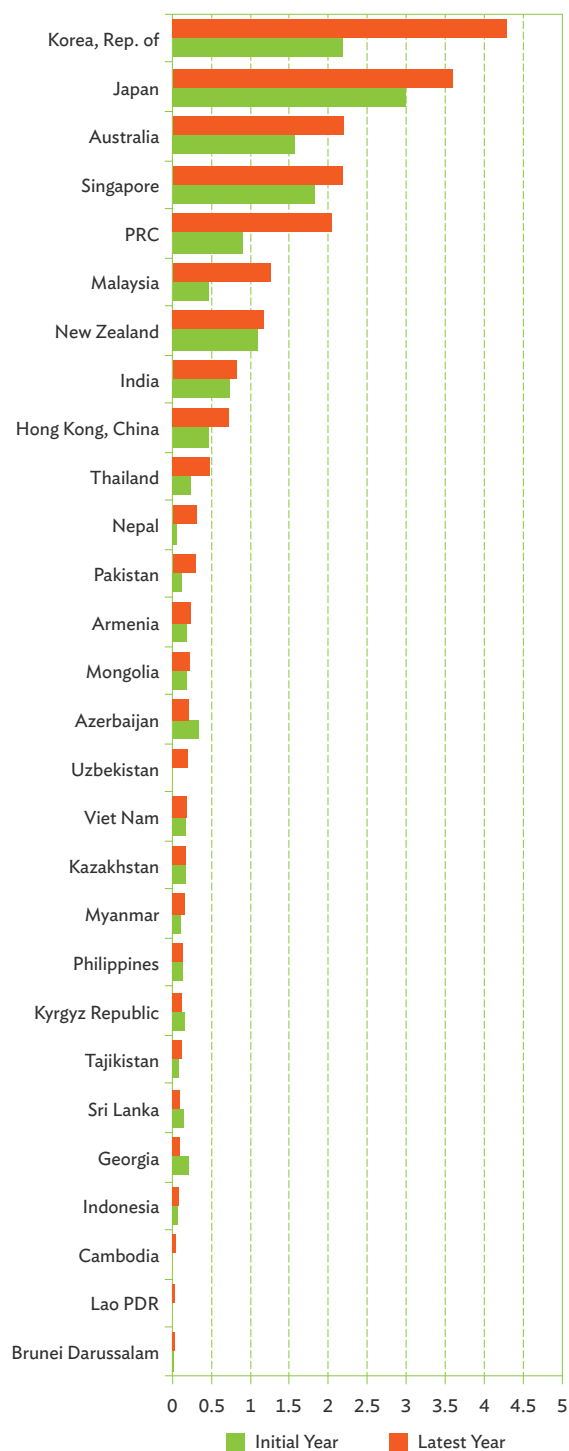
Viet Nam (252%), Cambodia (250%), Turkmenistan (226%), Georgia (212%), the Lao PDR (199%), Nauru (199%), Bangladesh (172%), and Bhutan (132%).

Manufacturing value added share in GDP. In proportion to GDP, the share of the manufacturing sector has increased in 16 of 48 member economies in the region between 2000 and 2015. A significant increase is observed in the following economies: 13.6 percentage points in Myanmar, 8.6 percentage points in Nauru, and 6.9 percentage points in Viet Nam. Currently, the relative share of the manufacturing sector to the total economic output is highest in the PRC (32.8%); the Republic of Korea (29.0%); Thailand (28.3%); Indonesia (24.6%); Malaysia (23.9%); Nauru (23.7%); Taipei, China (23.0%); the Philippines (22.5%); Myanmar (22.1%); and Viet Nam (20.3%).

Between 2000 and 2015, six economies from Central and West Asia recorded the biggest declines in the share of manufacturing sector to GDP—Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan—with a decrease ranging from 4.2 to 9.9 percentage points. Meanwhile, seven of 14 Pacific economies had the lowest shares of manufacturing value added to GDP—the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu—ranging from 0.2% to 4.0%.

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP. Developed and other middle- to high-income economies of Asia and the Pacific top the list of regional economies with the highest research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (Figure 4.8). The list includes the Republic of Korea (4.3%), Japan (3.6%), Australia (2.2%), Singapore (2.2%), the PRC (2.0%), Malaysia (1.3%), and New Zealand (1.2%). In other economies, research and development expenditure is less than 1% of their respective GDP. Since 2000, there have been modest increases in Hong Kong, China; India; Nepal; Pakistan; and Thailand.

Figure 4.8: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.7.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Data Gaps, Equity, and Other Issues

While there are signs that investments in smart infrastructure are generally improving in many countries, the availability of key infrastructure in some remote areas still compares unfavorably with that in capital cities and urban centers. In addition to initiating more infrastructure investments, governments can respond to this issue by providing an economic environment that will attract nongovernment players to be more active in ensuring that the economic benefits of infrastructure are accessible to everyone.

SDG 10: Reduce Inequality within and among Countries

Reducing high levels of social and economic inequalities could be beneficial for various reasons. For instance, with lower inequality and more equitable access to economic opportunities, it will be easier for people from lower echelons of society to fully realize their economic potential. With lower inequality, there is also presumably less risk of social conflict arising from some segments of the population being left out from enjoying the benefits of economic development. SDG 10 aims to arrest the potential threat to long-term social and economic development accompanying high inequality.

Annualized growth rates in average household income or expenditure per capita and average household income or expenditure per capita among the bottom 40% of the population. Figure 4.9 shows the estimates of growth rates of average household income or expenditure per capita for the entire population and for the bottom 40%. Between 2000 and 2015, the annualized growth rates in household income or expenditure per capita for the entire population were highest in Kazakhstan (8.9%), Cambodia (8.5%), Nepal (7.5%), the PRC (7.2%), Bhutan (6.5%), Viet Nam (6.2%), Thailand (4.8%),

Australia (4.4%), Pakistan (3.8%), Indonesia (3.8%), and India (3.2%). On the other hand, the annualized growth rates in household income or expenditure per capita among the bottom 40% of population were highest in the PRC (7.9%), Viet Nam (7.8%), Kazakhstan (7.6%), Bhutan (6.5%), Australia (4.7%), Nepal (4.1%), Cambodia (4.1%), Thailand (4.0%),

India (3.7%), and Indonesia (3.4%). Interestingly, the empirical data suggest that some economies that have experienced faster growth among the bottom 40% than the mean are those that have a slower reduction in poverty (Box Figure 4.1.1).

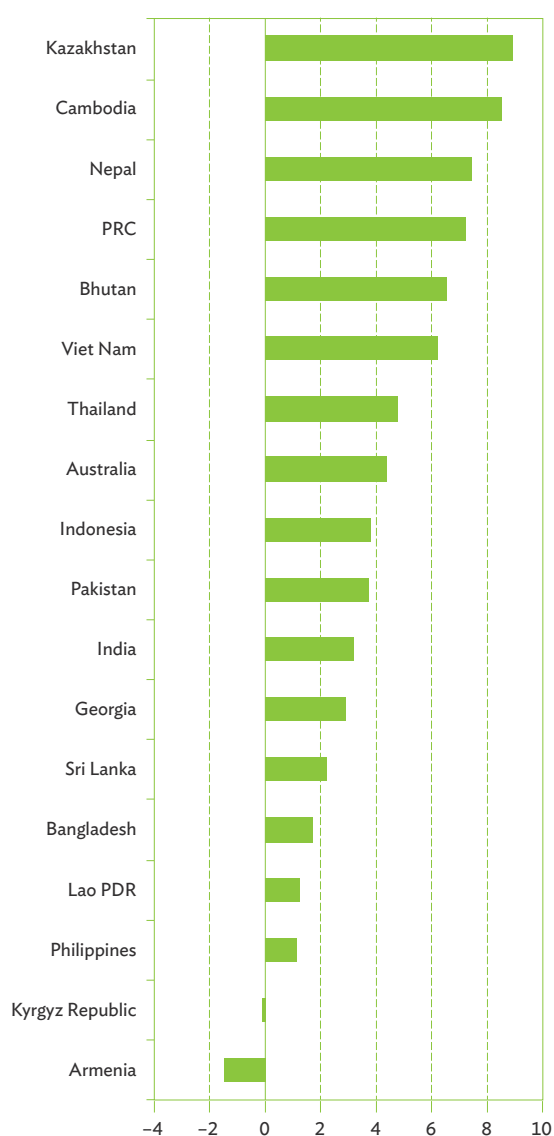
Equity and Other Issues

Not everyone benefits from economic growth equally. A high level of inequality indicates that the different segments of the population benefit from economic growth at different rates. There will be income convergence if the initially poor experience faster income growth than the rich. However, policy makers should be careful in implementing programs and interventions that are solely designed to minimize inequalities but disregard their impact on other SDGs such as poverty reduction. Box 4.1 discusses this issue by examining the performance of different countries with respect to SDGs 1 and 10.

Data Gaps

Although high and increasing inequality could threaten the sustainability of economic development, social and economic experts have long underscored the pitfalls of taking a normative negative perception about inequality. For instance, these experts argue that inequality arising from people having different skill sets and exerting different amounts of effort could be considered a positive type of inequality based on the principle of meritocracy. On the other hand, “bad” inequality refers to socioeconomic disparities that are driven by gender, race, parental background, and other uncontrollable circumstances that people are born into. Despite this distinction between “good” and “bad” inequality, conventional measures of inequality are essentially measures of total inequality, which is the sum of the good and bad components. A more thorough assessment of inequality can be done if inequality decomposition is also undertaken.

Figure 4.9: Growth Rates of Household Income or Expenditure per Capita among the Bottom 40% of the Population (%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 4.9.

[Click here for figure data](#)

Box 4.1: Complexities in the Inequality and Poverty Reduction Relationship

Asia and the Pacific has an impressive development scorecard: a massive reduction in poverty, an expansion in access to clean drinking water, and close to universal primary education. Where the region has not improved is reducing inequality.

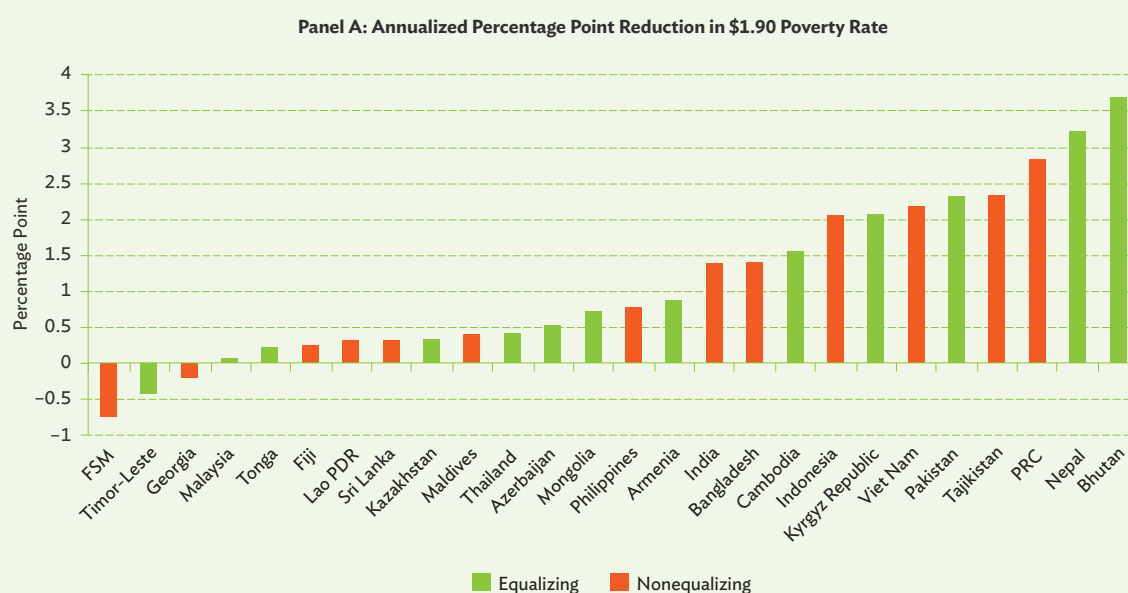
The gap between the haves and have-nots within countries continues to widen, leading the United Nations to last year adopt Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10, which focuses on reducing inequalities within and among countries.

To monitor progress toward this goal, the SDGs track on the difference between the income growth of the bottom 40% of their population and the national average. This is founded on the assumption that fostering faster income growth for the bottom 40% relative to the national average will allow them to catch up with the rest and, thus, bring about a more equitable distribution of economic opportunities.

We analyzed data from the World Bank's PovcalNet database for 26 of ADB's developing member countries with sufficient data between 1990 and the present and found that there may be an elements of a trade-off between fighting poverty and reducing inequality.

Box Figure 4.1.1 describes the rate at which \$1.90 (2011 PPP) and \$3.10 (2011 PPP) a day poverty incidence have changed for 26 DMCs with available data. It also distinguishes between countries on the basis of whether the bottom 40% experienced higher income growth than average incomes or not. The former countries are labeled as having “equalizing” distribution, while the latter are labeled as having “nonequalizing” distribution. The data show that some of the fastest reduction in poverty were registered by countries with growing inequality as defined by the SDG 10 target. This pattern is consistent even if we use the \$3.10 poverty line or other measures of inequality such as the Palma ratio.

Box Figure 4.1.1: Comparison of Change in Poverty Rates between Countries with Equalizing and Nonequalizing Distribution, 1990–Present



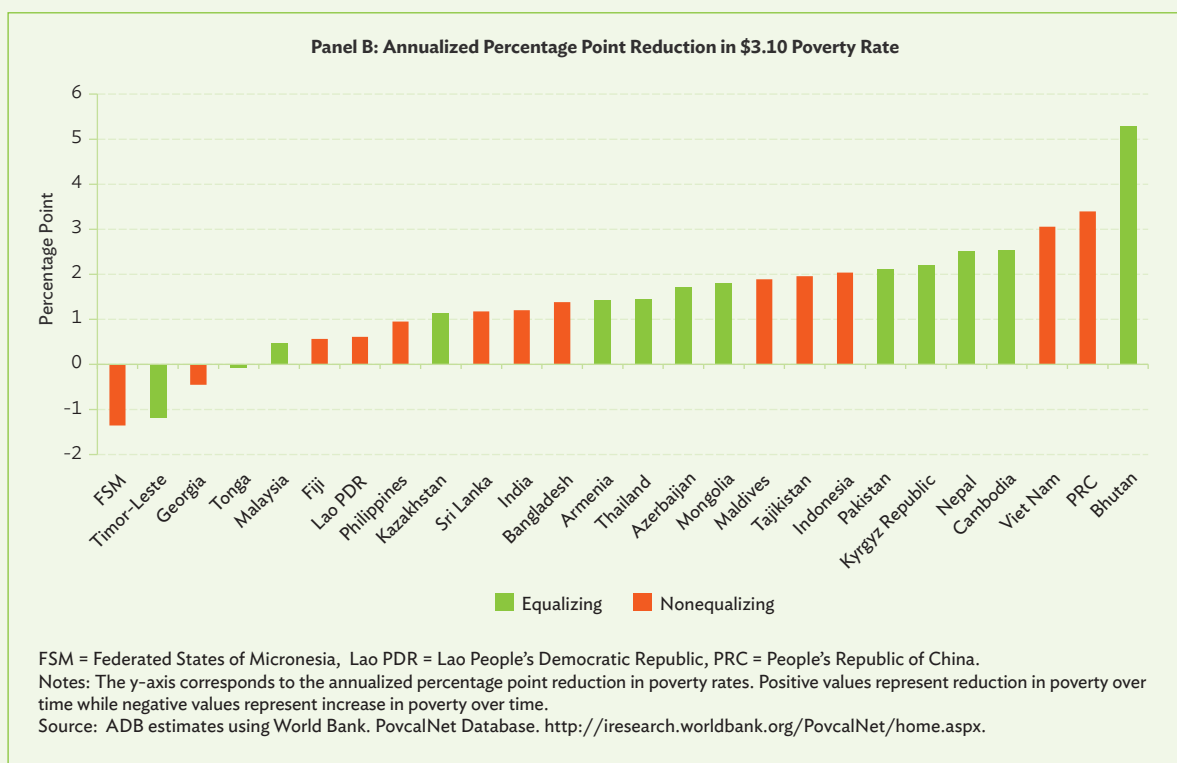
FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: The y-axis corresponds to the annualized percentage point reduction in poverty rates. Positive values represent reduction in poverty over time while negative values represent increase in poverty over time.

Source: ADB estimates using World Bank, PovcalNet Database. <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx>. (accessed October 2016).

continued.

Box 4.1: (continued)



In fact, countries with the highest average income growth (but higher levels of inequality) saw some of the largest reductions in poverty. Millions of people have been lifted out of poverty in countries like Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China (PRC), Indonesia, and Viet Nam because these developing member countries have posted remarkable average income growth rates. For instance, per capita income in the PRC has grown at an annual rate of 7% since the 1990s, while the annual growth rates for Viet Nam and Indonesia for the same period have been 6% and 3%, respectively.

Thus, assessments based solely on the distribution of income growth, without any regard for its impact on other SDGs such as putting an end to poverty (SDG 1) can be problematic. In some cases, it is conceivable that a naïve reliance on this SDG 10 target would even render countries with declining average income and declining income of the bottom 40% as “performers” simply because the average income growth declined faster compared to the income of the bottom 40%.

As we have seen in the cases of the PRC, India, Indonesia, and Viet Nam, countries can succeed in reducing poverty significantly for as long as their average income growth is also fast—even if the income of the upper 60% grew faster than that of the bottom 40%. On the other hand, in countries such as the Philippines where growth in the income of the upper 60% was not significantly faster relative to that of the bottom 40%, the average income—and the national poverty rates—hardly budged.

There is no question that inequality is an important development issue that needs to be addressed and must therefore be included in the SDGs. However, it is important to examine the interlinkages possible trade-offs between changes in poverty and inequality, without losing sight of other important dimensions of development such as increasing the poor's access to high-quality jobs, services, and infrastructure.

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Table 4.1: **Selected Indicators for SDG 7 - Energy Efficiency and Modern, Renewable Energy Sources**

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Regional Member	7.1.1 Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity (%)		7.2.1 Renewable Energy Share in the Total Final Energy Consumption (%)		7.3.1 Energy Intensity Measured in Terms of Primary Energy and GDP (MJ/\$ 2011 PPP GDP)	
	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2013
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	37.5	43.0	59.5	10.8 (2011)	1.4 (2002)	4.6 (2012)
Armenia	98.0	100.0	7.2	6.6	9.4	5.4
Azerbaijan	96.0	100.0	2.1	2.9	13.2	3.7
Georgia	99.9	100.0	47.3	28.7	8.3	5.2
Kazakhstan	97.0	100.0	2.5	1.4	9.7	8.4
Kyrgyz Republic	100.0	100.0	35.2	22.5	9.6	9.3
Pakistan	79.5	93.6	50.4	45.5	5.5	4.4
Tajikistan	99.0	100.0	62.4	58.0	12.3	5.2
Turkmenistan	99.6	100.0	-	-	25.9	15.5
Uzbekistan	99.7	100.0	1.2	2.4	35.0	11.9
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	98.0	100.0	29.2	18.4	10.5	7.9
Hong Kong, China	100.0	100.0	0.6	1.1	2.5	1.6
Korea, Rep. of	98.0	100.0	0.7	1.6	8.1	6.7
Mongolia	82.7	89.8	5.7	3.2	9.0	7.1
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	32.0	59.6	59.4	38.3	3.5	3.2
Bhutan	68.5	75.6	95.5	90.0 (2011)	21.9	11.8 (2012)
India	62.3	78.7	52.4	39.0	7.0	5.0
Maldives	96.4	100.0	9.3	3.2 (2011)	4.3	4.7 (2012)
Nepal	72.8	76.3	88.3	84.7	9.3	7.1
Sri Lanka	80.7	88.7	64.2	60.9	3.3	2.0
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	69.4	76.2	-	0.0	4.0	4.4
Cambodia	16.6	31.1	81.1	72.6	8.5	5.6
Indonesia	87.6	96.0	45.2	37.1	5.3	3.7
Lao PDR	46.3	70.0	91.2	86.5 (2011)	5.7	2.6 (2012)
Malaysia	96.4	100.0	8.2	6.8	5.5	5.4
Myanmar	47.0	52.4	80.2	78.7	9.4	3.2 (2012)
Philippines	71.3	87.5	34.9	29.4	5.1	3.0
Singapore	100.0	100.0	0.3	0.5	3.8	2.6
Thailand	82.5	100.0	22.0	23.0	5.2	5.6
Viet Nam	89.1	99.0	58.0	35.6	5.8	5.5
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	52.5	59.3	13.4	12.2 (2011)	4.2	3.7 (2012)
Kiribati	52.5	59.3	11.1	2.9 (2011)	3.8	5.4 (2012)
Marshall Islands	52.5	59.3	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	52.5	59.3	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	52.5	59.3	3.3 (2001)	2.7 (2011)	7.8	11.3 (2012)
Papua New Guinea	11.0	18.1	66.4	53.4 (2011)	10.4	10.5 (2012)
Samoa	89.4	100.0	49.5	23.2 (2011)	4.4	5.0 (2012)
Solomon Islands	15.7	22.8	86.9	67.2 (2011)	8.3	5.9 (2012)
Timor-Leste	34.5	41.6	52.8 (2002)	38.3 (2010)	...	...
Tonga	85.8	95.9	2.5	1.1 (2011)	3.6	3.1 (2012)
Tuvalu	37.5	44.6	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	19.1	27.1	68.8	34.2 (2011)	4.2	5.3 (2012)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	100.0	100.0	8.4	8.4	6.7	5.5
Japan	100.0	100.0	3.9	4.5	5.3	4.2
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	28.9	30.8	6.6	5.5

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MJ = megajoule, PPP = purchasing power parity, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

Sources: For Indicators 7.1.1 and 7.2.1: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016). For Indicator 7.3.1: For economies whose latest year estimates are for 2013, ADB estimates using the International Energy Agency's energy balances data and the World Bank's GDP data; for the rest: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016).

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Table 4.2: **Selected Indicators for SDG 8 - Economic Growth per Capita**
Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

Regional Member	8.1.1 Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita at Constant 2005 \$ (%)		8.2.1 Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person (%)	
	2000	2014	2000	2015
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	-8.7	-0.9	...	...
Armenia	6.5	3.0	7.6	-0.4
Azerbaijan	10.1	1.2	6.7	1.4
Georgia	3.1	6.0	-3.9	4.3
Kazakhstan	10.6	2.7	8.2	1.0
Kyrgyz Republic	4.1	1.9	5.2	2.1
Pakistan	1.9	3.2	4.5	1.2
Tajikistan	6.8	4.3	7.7	2.6
Turkmenistan	4.3	8.9	7.9	7.9
Uzbekistan	2.6	6.5	2.7	6.1
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	7.8	6.8	7.9	6.7
Hong Kong, China	6.2	1.6	4.9	1.6
Korea, Rep. of	8.2	2.8	4.4	1.5
Mongolia	0.2	5.9	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	3.9	4.8	1.9	3.7
Bhutan	5.7	5.0	...	...
India	2.2	6.0	3.0	4.2
Maldives	2.5	6.6	...	...
Nepal	4.2	4.1	...	...
Sri Lanka	5.3	6.9	2.2	6.3
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	0.8	-3.7	...	...
Cambodia	6.4	5.3	5.6	5.5
Indonesia	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.3
Lao PDR	4.1	5.8	...	...
Malaysia	6.4	4.5	3.4	2.3
Myanmar	12.4	7.8	10.6	6.8
Philippines	2.2	4.4	6.7	4.0
Singapore	6.2	1.0	5.1	1.2
Thailand	3.3	0.5	2.4	2.8
Viet Nam	5.6	4.8	2.2	4.8
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	13.8	5.6	...	...
Fiji	-2.3	3.1	...	...
Kiribati	10.1	1.9	...	...
Marshall Islands	5.0	0.3	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	5.0	-1.9	...	...
Nauru	-6.8	12.0	...	...
Palau	-1.3	-1.0	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-4.9	6.2	...	...
Samoa	6.6	0.8	...	...
Solomon Islands	-16.5	-0.5	...	...
Timor-Leste	12.8	2.0	...	...
Tonga	2.6	1.6	...	...
Tuvalu	12.8	2.1	...	...
Vanuatu	3.1	1.3	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1
Japan	2.1	0.1	3.0	0.3
New Zealand	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.2

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

Source: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016).

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Table 4.3: **Selected Indicators for SDG 8 - Unemployment, Youth Participation in Education and Work, and Child Labor**

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Regional Member	8.5.2 Unemployment Rate, by Sex (%)					
	2000			2014		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	8.2 (2011)	16.5 (2011)	6.4 (2011)
Armenia	16.4 (2008)	18.6 (2008)	14.4 (2008)	17.6	19.5	15.8
Azerbaijan	11.8	12.7	10.9	4.9	5.8	4.0
Georgia	10.8	10.5	11.1	12.4	10.5	14.0
Kazakhstan	10.4 (2001)	12.0 (2001)	8.9 (2001)	5.2 (2013)	5.9 (2013)	4.6 (2013)
Kyrgyz Republic	12.6 (2002)	14.3 (2002)	11.2 (2002)	8.1	9.5	7.0
Pakistan	7.2	15.8	5.5	5.9 (2015)	9.0 (2015)	5.0 (2015)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	11.5 (2009)	10.5 (2009)	12.3 (2009)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4.9	4.0	5.6	3.3 (2015)	3.1 (2015)	3.4 (2015)
Korea, Rep. of	4.4	3.6	5.0	3.6 (2015)	3.6 (2015)	3.7 (2015)
Mongolia	6.2 (2002)	6.2 (2002)	6.2 (2002)	7.9	7.3	8.5
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.3 (2013)	7.2 (2013)	3.0 (2013)
Bhutan	1.9 (2001)	3.2 (2001)	1.3 (2001)	2.6	3.5	1.9
India	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.6 (2012)	4.2 (2012)	3.4 (2012)
Maldives	14.4 (2006)	23.8 (2006)	7.9 (2006)	11.7 (2010)	13.8 (2010)	10.4 (2010)
Nepal	2.1 (2008)	2.0 (2008)	2.3 (2008)	3.0	3.4	2.6
Sri Lanka	7.7	11.4	5.9	4.4	7.3	2.9
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	1.7 (2011)	2.4 (2011)	1.3 (2011)
Cambodia	2.5	2.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	6.1	6.7	5.7	5.9	6.3	5.8
Lao PDR	1.4 (2005)	1.4 (2005)	1.3 (2005)	...	...	...
Malaysia	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	0.8 (2015)	0.9 (2015)	0.7 (2015)
Philippines	11.2	11.5	11.0	6.3 (2015)	5.8 (2015)	6.6 (2015)
Singapore	3.7	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.0	2.6
Thailand	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
Viet Nam	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	4.7 (2004)	6.0 (2004)	4.1 (2004)	8.6 (2007)	12.9 (2007)	6.4 (2007)
Kiribati	14.7 (2005)	18.2 (2005)	12.3 (2005)	30.6 (2010)	34.1 (2010)	27.6 (2010)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	4.7 (2011)	4.5 (2011)	4.9 (2011)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	22.8 (2002)	29.7 (2002)	17.0 (2002)	23.0 (2011)	25.5 (2011)	21.4 (2011)
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	2.9	1.3	4.3	...	...	...
Samoa	5.0 (2001)	6.2 (2001)	4.4 (2001)	8.7 (2012)	10.3 (2012)	7.8 (2012)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	9.9 (2001)	13.7 (2001)	8.0 (2001)	3.1 (2010)	4.8 (2010)	2.8 (2010)
Tonga	5.2 (2003)	7.4 (2003)	3.6 (2003)	...	...	...
Tuvalu	6.5 (2002)	8.6 (2002)	4.9 (2002)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	5.5 (2009)	6.2 (2009)	4.9 (2009)
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.1 (2015)	6.1 (2015)	6.1 (2015)
Japan	4.7	4.5	4.9	3.4 (2015)	3.1 (2015)	3.6 (2015)
New Zealand	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.8 (2015)	6.3 (2015)	5.3 (2015)

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Table 4.3: **Selected Indicators for SDG 8 - Unemployment, Youth Participation in Education and Work, and Child Labor** (continued)

Regional Member	8.6.1 Proportion of Youth (Aged 15–24 Years) Not in Education, Employment, or Training (%)		8.7.1 Proportion of Children Aged 5–17 Years Engaged in Child Labor (%)	
	2000	2014	2000	2014
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	29.4
Armenia	42.1 (2011)	40.9 (2013)	...	3.9 (2010)
Azerbaijan	19.5 (2005)	...	6.5 (2007)	...
Georgia	...	...	18.4 (2005)	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	2.2 (2006)	...
Kyrgyz Republic	10.6 (2007)	21.2 (2013)	...	25.8
Pakistan	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	38.2 (2007)	...	10.0 (2005)	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	7.4 (2009)	6.6 (2013)	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	18.5 (2008)	18.8 (2011)	...	...
Mongolia	18.5 (2006)	1.5 (2013)	...	15.2 (2013)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	31.5 (2002)	40.3 (2013)	...	4.3 (2013)
Bhutan	...	...	...	2.9 (2010)
India	26.1 (2004)	27.2 (2010)	11.8 (2006)	...
Maldives	...	56.4 (2010)	...	...
Nepal	...	9.2 (2013)	...	37.4
Sri Lanka	22.9 (2010)	0.5 (2012)	...	2.5 (2009)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	21.1 (1998)	7.8 (2012)	...	19.3
Indonesia	29.6 (2008)	24.1 (2013)	...	6.9 (2009)
Lao PDR	...	...	...	10.1 (2010)
Malaysia	0.9 (2012)	1.1 (2013)	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	24.7 (2009)	24.8 (2012)	...	11.1 (2011)
Singapore	16.9 (2009)	18.9 (2010)	...	...
Thailand	13.7 (2009)	13.8	8.3 (2006)	...
Viet Nam	11.3 (2012)	9.3 (2013)	...	16.4
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	38.2 (2012)	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	4.2 (2002)	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	15.2 (2013)
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	10.1 (2002)	9.8 (2012)	...	...
Japan	4.4 (2009)	3.9 (2013)	...	...
New Zealand	11.6 (2004)	11.9 (2013)	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

Sources: International Labour Organization. Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) 2015. 9th Edition, Table 10c. http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/WCMS_424979/lang--en/index.htm (accessed 17 September 2016); United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016).

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Table 4.4: **Selected Indicators for SDG 8 - Access to Banking, Insurance, and Financial Services**
Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Regional Member	8.10.1 Number of Commercial Bank Branches and ATMs per 100,000 adults				8.10.2 Proportion of Adults (15 Years and Older) with an Account at a Bank or Other Financial Institution or with a Mobile-Money-Service Provider (%)		8.a.1 Aid for Trade Commitments and Disbursements (constant \$ million) ^a	
	Commercial Bank Branches		ATMs		2011	2014	2006	2014
	2004	2015	2004	2015				
Developing Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	0.4	2.4	0.0	1.0	14.4	12.2	4,357	9,989
Armenia	10.8	21.7 (2014)	3.0	56.7 (2014)	18.6	21.8	382	446
Azerbaijan	6.5	10.7 (2014)	17.0 (2006)	35.1 (2014)	18.5	30.7	160	187
Georgia	9.3	...	1.9	56.8	39.8	47.5	513	514
Kazakhstan	3.7	3.0	10.0	71.6	47.5	59.0	80	72
Kyrgyz Republic	5.1	7.9 (2014)	0.6	24.8 (2014)	6.0	20.9	146	439
Pakistan	7.7	9.7 (2014)	0.8	7.5 (2014)	13.1	10.4	688	4,735
Tajikistan	5.0	6.5 (2013)	0.6 (2005)	10.4 (2013)	3.6	16.0	126	303
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	0.7	2.2	2	13
Uzbekistan	38.8	37.9	1.0	10.7	24.9	45.2	92	1,085
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	...	8.0 (2014)	9.6 (2006)	54.4 (2014)	75.6	83.6	1,516	829
Hong Kong, China	23.5	22.7 (2014)	...	49.7 (2011)	92.9	97.1	1,323	586
Korea, Rep. of	16.8	17.1	208.3	280.8	94.8	95.7	...	...
Mongolia	40.0	71.5 (2014)	...	58.6 (2014)	81.2	93.7	193	243
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	6.9	8.2 (2014)	0.1	9.3 (2014)	39.8	34.5	4,586	12,618
Bhutan	14.4	15.5 (2014)	0.5	22.2 (2014)	...	38.9	903	2,790
India	9.0	12.8 (2014)	2.3 (2005)	17.8 (2014)	40.5	58.6	48	151
Maldives	10.3	12.1 (2014)	7.4	26.9 (2014)	...	...	2,684	7,317
Nepal	2.6	8.4 (2014)	...	8.8 (2014)	32.6	41.1	3	72
Sri Lanka	8.7	18.6 (2014)	9.2 (2007)	17.0 (2014)	76.5	85.4	350	975
							598	1,314
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	21.2	20.7	35.3	78.6	...	...	5,239	9,696
Cambodia	2.3 (2006)	5.7 (2014)	0.0 (2005)	10.9 (2014)	5.6	15.3	...	...
Indonesia	5.2	11.0 (2014)	8.6	49.5 (2014)	26.0	45.3	318	985
Lao PDR	...	2.9 (2014)	...	19.9 (2014)	31.2	...	1,647	1,185
Malaysia	14.1	10.9	27.2	52.1	77.1	84.1	247	470
Myanmar	1.8	3.3 (2014)	...	1.6 (2014)	...	27.0	62	14
Philippines	8.2	8.7 (2014)	10.3	23.4 (2014)	37.1	37.1	34	1,113
Singapore	11.7	9.4 (2014)	47.9	59.5 (2014)	99.3	96.5	412	444
Thailand	7.8	12.6 (2014)	19.9	111.3 (2014)	78.5	82.3	...	...
Viet Nam	...	3.9 (2014)	1.4	23.8 (2014)	29.5	39.5	320	419
							2,199	5,067
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	1,257
Fiji	9.3	12.2 (2014)	19.0	44.5 (2014)	...	...	1	34
Kiribati	...	5.7 (2013)	...	14.3 (2013)	...	...	22	28
Marshall Islands	12.0	17.7 (2014)	3.0 (2007)	5.9 (2014)	...	...	11	65
Micronesia, Fed. States of	12.3	14.7 (2014)	3.1	14.7 (2014)	...	...	2	11
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	80
Palau	...	...	31.2 (2007)	47.6	...	...	23	4
Papua New Guinea	1.9	1.8 (2014)	3.8 (2006)	8.2 (2014)	...	...	9	5
Samoa	17.6	21.7	12.1	41.7	...	...	238	492
Solomon Islands	7.5	4.1	1.5	11.9	...	...	12	110
Timor-Leste	1.2	5.0 (2014)	...	5.3 (2014)	...	...	75	155
Tonga	24.1	21.2 (2013)	22.5	27.2 (2013)	...	...	46	111
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	50
Vanuatu	19.6	22.6 (2014)	4.9	34.8 (2014)	...	...	8	53
							78	57
Developed Member Economies								
Australia	30.7	29.1 (2014)	133.8	160.0 (2014)	99.7	99.2	...	...
Japan	34.6	34.1	124.3	127.6	96.4	97.5	...	...
New Zealand	35.0	29.6	59.1	70.9	99.4	99.9	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ATMs = automated teller machines, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

a Sum of total official flows commitments for Aid for Trade (by recipient) and total official flows disbursed for Aid for Trade (by recipient).

Sources: For Indicator 8.10.1: International Monetary Fund. IMF Financial Access Survey Database. <http://data.imf.org/?sk=E5DCAB7E-A5CA-4892-A6EA-598B5463A34C> (accessed 31 August 2016). For Indicators 8.10.2 and 8.a.1: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016).

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Table 4.5: **Selected Indicators for SDG 9 - Air Transport Passenger and Freight Volumes**
Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Regional Member	9.1.2 Freight Volume, by Air Transport (thousand metric tons)		9.1.2 Passenger Volume, by Air Transport (number of passengers)	
	2000	2014	2000	2014
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	10,514.0	134,368.0	149,705.0	2,144,208.9
Armenia	3,830.0	3,227.8 (2010)	298,232.0	704,753.0 (2010)
Azerbaijan	40,600.0	10,318.4	545,800.0	1,770,192.0
Georgia	1,100.0	208.6	117,521.0	196,589.0
Kazakhstan	5,011.0	16,184.5	461,283.0	4,918,574.1
Kyrgyz Republic	2,229.0	111.7	240,954.0	712,285.9
Pakistan	100,609.0	165,305.0	5,293,541.0	5,559,595.5
Tajikistan	1,274.0	153.0	168,006.0	312,685.8
Turkmenistan	4,960.0	995.9	1,283,780.0	57,281.4
Uzbekistan	19,570.0	40,235.7	1,744,510.0	2,545,935.0
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	1,884,521.0	5,907,105.9	61,891,807.0	390,878,784.0
Hong Kong, China	1,330,362.0	2,167,753.1	14,377,973.0	37,455,220.0
Korea, Rep. of	2,106,801.0	2,311,971.4	34,331,368.0	59,067,351.2
Mongolia	3,029.0	6,699.9	253,917.0	683,225.2
Taipei, China	1,338.2	2,221.7	48,407,000.0	55,357,000.0
South Asia				
Bangladesh	40,178.0	98,425.9	1,331,369.0	3,116,217.4
Bhutan	2,069.0 (2005)	768.7	34,425.0	302,158.1
India	244,208.0	686,779.4	17,303,059.0	82,751,554.9
Maldives	6,839.0	224.0 (2005)	315,108.0	81,945.0 (2005)
Nepal	9,136.0	10,954.8	643,332.0	517,541.9
Sri Lanka	55,365.0	114,208.1	1,755,567.0	4,756,137.6
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	29,177.0 (2000)	21,225.7	863,547.0	1,087,699.8
Cambodia	5,408.0 (2005)	2,836.6	168,810.0 (2005)	1,089,788.3
Indonesia	181,432.0	747,177.4	9,916,365.0	94,504,086.1
Lao PDR	1,369.0	1,331.3	210,847.0	1,310,119.9
Malaysia	447,003.0	630,537.7	16,560,793.0	47,555,552.8
Myanmar	1,625.0	4,146.7	437,600.0	1,272,290.3
Philippines	143,122.0	165,326.5	5,756,288.0	30,932,992.8
Singapore	2,014,269.0	1,137,149.0	16,704,341.0	32,883,396.8
Thailand	512,489.0	649,035.0	17,392,091.0	44,039,176.2
Viet Nam	45,992.0	225,333.4	2,877,894.0	24,703,605.2
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	2,455.4 (2010)	3,548.0	77,557.6 (2010)	87,303.0
Fiji	18,678.0	28,658.0	586,043.0	1,248,767.9
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	206.0	297.0 (2005)	16,109.0	25,789.0 (2005)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	799.0	4,757.0	160,587.0	34,576.8
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	14,027.0	16,932.8	1,099,772.0	2,074,021.3
Samoa	1,198.0	53.8	164,142.0	76,946.4
Solomon Islands	582.0	1,044.9	75,262.0	330,451.6
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.0	0.0 (2004)	51,615.0	75,416.0 (2004)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	977.0	1,356.9	101,503.0	320,226.6
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	433,393.0	316,076.1	32,577,569.0	67,686,801.2
Japan	2,855,581.0	2,325,844.0	109,123,312.0	110,544,000.0
New Zealand	130,155.0	168,163.6	10,781,314.0	15,050,502.2

... = data not available at cutoff date, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

Sources: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. 2015. *Statistical Yearbook 2014*. Nantou City.

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Table 4.6: **Selected Indicators for SDG 9 - Growth in Manufacturing^a**

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

Regional Member	9.2.1.a Manufacturing Value Added Share in GDP (%)		9.2.1.b Manufacturing Value Added per Capita (at constant 2010 \$)		9.2.2 Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment (%)	
	2000	2015	2000	2015	2000	2013
Developing Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	17.2	11.2	45.1	75.2	20.9	18.0
Armenia	15.3	11.1	210.3	421.3	8.8	8.3
Azerbaijan	9.6	5.3	158.2	330.9	4.6	5.0
Georgia	9.5	11.7	127.2	396.8	5.9	4.4
Kazakhstan	13.0	10.3	594.1	1,150.4	7.6	6.4
Kyrgyz Republic	23.2	14.6	149.9	151.9	9.1	7.0
Pakistan	10.1	12.6	80.8	145.9	12.5	13.0
Tajikistan	27.2	17.3	114.0	147.3	6.3	3.8
Turkmenistan	12.8	14.1	300.2	980.0	17.3	21.8
Uzbekistan	25.3	18.4	204.3	355.2	16.9	16.9
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	28.6	32.8	490.6	2,025.3	12.2	11.9
Hong Kong, China	3.8	1.4	841.0	503.7	10.4	3.6
Korea, Rep. of	22.7	29.0	3,511.6	7,400.2	20.3	16.7
Mongolia	5.5	5.0	76.3	175.3	5.6	6.0
Taipei, China	24.6	23.0	3,613.2	4,725.2	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	13.7	18.7	67.0	181.9	7.0	12.2
Bhutan	7.6	7.9	92.3	213.8	3.2	6.0
India	13.3	12.7	103.8	227.2	10.5	12.1
Maldives	5.3	3.0	225.8	275.4	21.8	9.7
Nepal	8.1	5.5	38.4	38.8	6.0	6.4
Sri Lanka	20.1	18.0	318.0	583.2	16.2	17.5
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	14.1	12.5	4,574.0	3,832.1	5.3	5.2
Cambodia	11.5	16.9	49.0	171.6	7.0	10.7
Indonesia	26.7	24.6	543.7	898.1	13.0	13.3
Lao PDR	8.1	10.9	50.9	152.2	1.6	1.8
Malaysia	27.0	23.9	1,817.9	2,490.9	22.5	16.8
Myanmar	8.5	22.1	23.3	243.1	8.6	10.6
Philippines	23.7	22.5	381.9	587.8	10.0	8.3
Singapore	20.4	18.9	6,949.3	9,292.0	21.0	13.2
Thailand	28.6	28.3	994.8	1,628.0	13.6	13.9
Viet Nam	13.4	20.3	95.2	335.2	9.2	14.0
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	3.5	3.1	444.6	406.4	...	...
Fiji	12.8	12.1	439.1	500.0	8.3	8.5
Kiribati	5.0	5.1	90.5	83.1	...	...
Marshall Islands	1.9	1.7	48.2	60.7	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.8	0.4 (2014)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	15.1	23.7	859.2	2,569.8	...	...
Palau	3.2	1.4	325.1	160.3	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5.8	5.7	70.2	111.3	1.1	1.1
Samoa	13.5	7.0	345.4	232.0	...	...
Solomon Islands	4.9	7.2	52.5	104.7	8.7	6.6
Timor-Leste	2.0	0.2	16.8	8.7	3.1	6.7
Tonga	7.1	6.3	234.8	234.6	...	...
Tuvalu	0.8	1.0	25.4	37.9	...	...
Vanuatu	4.1	4.0	117.3	113.5	...	...
Developed Member Economies						
Australia	9.4	6.1	4,642.7	3,797.6	11.8	7.7
Japan	17.5	18.8	7,082.9	8,382.3	14.3	16.0
New Zealand	14.0	10.5	4,109.8	3,803.2	14.1	9.9

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

a United Nations Statistics Division data used for indicators 9.2.1.a and 9.2.1.b were computed from the GDP, manufacturing value added, and population data published by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in the International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics. (<http://www.unido.org/publications/flagship-publications/international-yearbook-of-industrial-statistics.html>).

Sources: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 21 July 2016); World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators> (accessed 26 April 2016).

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

Table 4.7: **Selected Indicators for SDG 9 - Research and Development**

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Regional Member	9.5.1 Research and Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP (%)		9.5.2 Researchers (Full-Time Equivalent) (per million inhabitants)	
	2000	2014	Initial Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.18	0.24 ^a	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.34	0.21	...	...
Georgia	0.22	0.10 ^b	562 (2013)	585 ^b (2014)
Kazakhstan	0.18	0.17 (2013)	405 (2007)	734 (2013)
Kyrgyz Republic	0.16	0.13	...	...
Pakistan	0.13	0.29 ^c (2013)	83 (2005)	167 ^c (2013)
Tajikistan	0.09 (2001)	0.12 (2013)	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	0.20	...	534 ^d (2011)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	0.90	2.05	547 (2000)	1,113 (2014)
Hong Kong, China	0.46	0.73 (2013)	1,139 (2000)	3,136 (2013)
Korea, Rep. of	2.18	4.29	2,345 (2000)	6,899 (2014)
Mongolia	0.19	0.23 ^a	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
India	0.74	0.82 (2011)	110 (2000)	157 (2010)
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.05 (2008)	0.30 (2010)	61 (2002)	...
Sri Lanka	0.14	0.10 (2013)	135 (2000)	111 (2013)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	0.02 (2002)	0.04 (2004)	288 (2002)	286 (2004)
Cambodia	0.05 (2002)	...	18 (2002)	...
Indonesia	0.07 ^e	0.08 (2013)	213 (2000)	90 (2009)
Lao PDR	0.04 (2002)	...	16 (2002)	...
Malaysia	0.47	1.26	274 (2000)	2,052 (2014)
Myanmar	0.11	0.16 (2002)	12 (2001)	17 (2002)
Philippines	0.14 (2002)	0.14 (2013)	71 (2003)	221 (2013)
Singapore	1.82	2.19	4,245 (2000)	6,665 (2013)
Thailand	0.24	0.48	279 (2001)	974 (2014)
Viet Nam	0.18 (2002)	0.19 (2011)	114 (2002)	...
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Economies				
Australia	1.58	2.20 ^f (2013)	3,454 (2000)	4,531 (2010)
Japan	3.00	3.58	5,151 (2000)	5,386 (2014)
New Zealand	1.10 (2001)	1.17 (2013)	2,644 (2001)	4,009 (2013)

... = data not available at cutoff date, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

a Partial data only.

b Higher education only.

c Excluding business enterprise and private nonprofit.

d Overestimated or based on overestimated data.

e Partial data taken from a regional publication.

f National estimation or based on national estimation.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics. Data Centre. <http://www.uis.unesco.org/DataCentre/Pages/default.aspx> (accessed August 2016).

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Table 4.8: **Selected Indicators for SDG 9 - Official International Support and Value Added of Medium and High-Tech Industry**

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

Regional Member	9.a.1 Total Official Flows for Infrastructure (constant 2014 \$ million)		9.b.1 Proportion of Medium and High-Tech Industry Value Added in Total Value Added ^c (%)	
	2000 ^a	2014 ^b	2000	2013
Developing Member Economies	11,916.9	21,144.3		
Central and West Asia	1,243.6	5,724.8		
Afghanistan	0.4	556.1	...	...
Armenia	136.6	207.1	0.1	0.0
Azerbaijan	23.3	504.4	0.2	0.1
Georgia	144.0	367.4	0.2	0.2
Kazakhstan	244.2	1,274.9	0.1	0.2
Kyrgyz Republic	98.4	144.5	0.1	0.0
Pakistan	526.5	2,180.9	0.3	0.3
Tajikistan	17.7	155.9	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	1.8	23.8	...	...
Uzbekistan	50.8	309.8	...	...
East Asia	2,592.5	2,340.5		
China, People's Rep. of	2,467.6	2,131.2	0.4	0.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	0.4	0.3
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	0.6	0.6
Mongolia	124.9	209.3	0.0	0.1
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia	4,273.6	6,272.9		
Bangladesh	701.9	1,041.1	0.2	0.1
Bhutan	34.0	71.3	...	...
India	3,313.7	4,352.7	0.4	0.4
Maldives	13.0	4.2	...	...
Nepal	124.9	220.7	0.1	0.1
Sri Lanka	86.1	582.9	0.1	0.1
Southeast Asia	3,517.3	6,318.8		
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	48.0	212.6	...	...
Indonesia	120.1	1,305.6	0.4	0.4
Lao PDR	79.9	71.4	...	...
Malaysia	575.8	10.7	0.5	0.4
Myanmar	0.0	104.9	...	...
Philippines	813.0	526.6	0.4	0.4
Singapore	...	...	0.8	0.8
Thailand	705.6	400.4	0.4	0.4
Viet Nam	1,175.0	3,686.6	0.2	0.3
The Pacific	290.1	487.4		
Cook Islands	1.1	13.5	...	...
Fiji	0.2	10.0	0.1	0.1
Kiribati	1.7	38.6	...	...
Marshall Islands	3.1	38.4	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4.8	6.2	...	...
Nauru	0.0 (2002)	1.5	...	...
Palau	0.2	3.6	...	...
Papua New Guinea	245.6	196.8	0.1	0.1
Samoa	3.2	26.7	...	...
Solomon Islands	10.4	30.2	...	...
Timor-Leste	2.9	52.9	...	...
Tonga	5.6	29.3	0.2	0.2
Tuvalu	0.1 (2002)	16.6	...	...
Vanuatu	11.2	23.0	...	...
Developed Member Economies	...	...
Australia	...	...	0.3	0.3
Japan	...	...	0.5	0.6
New Zealand	...	...	0.1	0.2

... = data not available at cutoff date, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

a Commitments.

b Gross disbursements.

c Estimates are modeled by the United Nations Statistics Division.

Source: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed July 2016).

Table 4.9: **Selected Indicators for SDG 10 - Household Income and Consumption Growth**
By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Regional Member	10.1.1.a Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income per Capita among the Bottom 40% of the Population ^a (%)	10.1.1.b Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income per Capita ^a (%)
Developing Member Economies		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	...	...
Armenia	-1.5 (2008–2013)	-1.1 (2008–2013)
Azerbaijan	...	...
Georgia	2.9 (2008–2013)	2.6 (2008–2013)
Kazakhstan	8.9 (2009–2013)	7.6 (2009–2013)
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.1 (2008–2012)	-2.4 (2008–2012)
Pakistan	3.8 (2004–2010)	2.7 (2004–2010)
Tajikistan	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	7.2 (2005–2010)	7.9 (2005–2010)
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...
Mongolia	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...
South Asia		
Bangladesh	1.7 (2005–2010)	1.4 (2005–2010)
Bhutan	6.5 (2007–2012)	6.5 (2007–2012)
India	3.2 (2004–2011)	3.7 (2004–2011)
Maldives	...	...
Nepal	7.5 (2003–2010)	4.1 (2003–2010)
Sri Lanka	2.2 (2006–2012)	1.7 (2006–2012)
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam	...	...
Cambodia	8.5 (2007–2012)	4.1 (2007–2012)
Indonesia	3.8 (2011–2014)	3.4 (2011–2014)
Lao PDR	1.2 (2007–2012)	2.0 (2007–2012)
Malaysia	...	...
Myanmar	...	...
Philippines	1.1 (2006–2012)	0.4 (2006–2012)
Singapore	...	...
Thailand	4.8 (2008–2012)	3.9 (2008–2012)
Viet Nam	6.2 (2004–2010)	7.8 (2004–2010)
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...
Nauru	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...
Samoa	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...
Tonga	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...
Developed Member Economies		
Australia	4.4 (2003–2010)	4.7 (2003–2010)
Japan	...	...
New Zealand	...	...

... = data not available at cutoff date, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

a Based on real mean per capita consumption or income measured at purchasing power parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (<http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet>). Data for Bangladesh, Cambodia, and the Lao PDR are expressed in 2005 PPP terms, while the data for the rest of the reporting member economies are expressed in 2011 PPP terms. Data reported are based on consumption, except for Australia, which collects income data.

Source: World Bank. Global Database of Shared Prosperity. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-database-of-shared-prosperity> (accessed 26 August 2016).