Table 1.9.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 9—Road and Air Transport, Passenger and Freight Volume

	Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborde infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable								
	and equitable access for all								
ADB Regional Member	9.1.2: Passenger Volume, by Road Transport (passenger-km million)	9.1.2: Freight Volume, by Road Transport (t-km million)	9.1.2: Passenger Volume, by Air Transport (passenger-km million)	9.1.2: Freight Volume, by Air Transport (t-km '000)					
	2016	2016	2016	2016					
L. CARRALLE F	2016	2016	2016	2010					
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	5,245.2	7,188.1	1,955.6	29,010.9					
Armenia	3,175.3	565.6							
Azerbaijan	47,259.2	16,486.0	3,511.8	732,789.8					
Georgia	6,945.0	674.0	404.8	180.5					
Kazakhstan	85,816.0	16,282.8	9,791.5	38,894.5					
Kyrgyz Republic	1,609.9	1,370.0	1,024.1	88.3					
Pakistan	64,018.8	177,297.6	23,358.7	175,474.4					
Tajikistan	2,277.9	875.9	2,568.8	1,543.8					
Turkmenistan	20,055.8	4,630.1	1,893.2	5,953.5					
Uzbekistan	13,919.9	12,659.6	6,401.4	112,281.7					
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	4,864,144.7	6,903,998.0	836,515.6	21,304,585.1					
Hong Kong, China	375,166.0	44,950.6	140,718.0	11,409,118.8					
Korea, Republic of	394,760.5	108,428.3	131,890.0	11,484,878.5					
Mongolia	5,294.9	12,462.1	1,073.6	8,070.2					
	J,∠⊅ + .7	12,402.1	1,073.0	0,070.2					
Taipei,China				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
South Asia									
Bangladesh	58,354.7	18,113.9	7,773.2	53,979.2					
Bhutan	1,999.3	1,027.0	466.9	659.1					
India	16,950,000.0	2.210.850.0	163,966.8	1,893,881.5					
Maldives	1,254.7	752.4							
Nepal	6,663.0	16,444.5	779.0	4,895.1					
Sri Lanka		12,443.8	14,546.4	403,075.6					
SII Lalika	43,843.8	12,445.0	14,540.4	403,075.6					
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	12,133.0	6,224.5	3,659.6	124,259.0					
Cambodia	6,460.1	2,902.7	1,192.9	1,441.7					
Indonesia	385,084.0	302,927.0	98,561.5	931,283.5					
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3,757.8	583.4	875.9	1,496.0					
Malaysia	368,275.9	28,607.8	96,740.9	1,149,877.0					
Myanmar	17,683.2	4.2	1,206.9	5,065.3					
Philippines	134,430.9	66,284.6	61,176.2	645,996.6					
Singapore	237,188.8		126,618.0	6,423,166.2					
Thailand	246,185.4	194,447.1	96,241.3	2,160,069.7					
Viet Nam	62,611.9	40,916.0	47,565.4	458,977.2					
The Pacific									
Cook Islands			30.8	153.2					
	1,243.3	1,733.7	4,857.8	86,955.0					
Fiji			4,05/.8	00,955.0					
Kiribati	41.0	23.4							
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia, Federated States of	63.8	54.5							
Nauru			185.0	9,718.5					
Palau	299.4	79.0							
Papua New Guinea	3,737.4	3,779.3	1,286.3	34,487.9					
Samoa	161.7	138.8	25.1	17.6					
Solomon Islands	266.0	182.0	320.5	3,595.6					
		102.0	320.3	3,393.0					
Timor-Leste	219.4			· : : -					
Tonga	146.6	91.3							
Tuvalu	6.2	3.1							
Vanuatu	214.9	123.0	330.3	1,211.2					
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	302,436.8	216,425.3	149,409.9	1,902,075.5					
Japan	1,046,661.9	259,116.1	179,932.0	9,360,892.0					
New Zealand	46,995.8	23,313.0	33,276.9	1,232,650.7					

 $[\]dots$ = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, km = kilometer, t = metric ton.

Source: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 13 July 2018).

Table 1.9.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 9—Growth in Manufacturing

			and sustainable indu							
	employment and GDP, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries									
ADB Regional Member			ufacturing Value Add			9.2.2: Manufacturing Employment as				
	As a P	roportion of GDP		Per Capita			a Proportion of Total Employment			
		(%)		onstant 2010 \$)		000				
	2000	2017	2000	2000 2017			2017			
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	17.2	11.6	46.3	70.3	4.6	(2008)		(2012)		
Armenia	10.0	10.0	146.9	431.8	6.9	(2007)	8.3	(2016)		
Azerbaijan	9.6	5.5	158.1	309.8	4.9	(2003)	5.1	(2016)		
Georgia	10.2	10.0	137.5	419.7	5.9					
Kazakhstan	13.0	10.1	575.1	1,079.0	7.7	(2001)	6.4	(2015)		
Kyrgyz Republic	23.2	12.8	151.0	137.6	6.7	(2002)	7.6	(2016)		
Pakistan	10.1	12.9	83.9	153.7	11.5		15.3	(2016)		
Tajikistan	27.1	8.4	113.4	78.1	4.7	(2004)	5.5	(2009)		
Turkmenistan	33.0	38.0	786.1	2,781.4						
Uzbekistan	25.4	16.5	204.2	341.9						
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	28.2	31.6	489.3	2,265.6						
Hong Kong, China	3.7	1.2	862.6	468.5	10.4		3.0	(2015)		
Korea, Republic of	22.8	28.8	3,412.0	7,573.1	20.3		16.8	_ (
Mongolia	5.9	5.3	93.9	206.4		(2003)	7.5	(2016)		
Taipei,China	24.6		2016) 3,613.0	4,586.0 (2016		(-0.002		(=====		
					2					
South Asia										
Bangladesh	13.5	20.1	67.4	218.5	7.3		14.4			
Bhutan	7.6	8.5	90.8	240.1	2.0	(2005)		(2015)		
India	15.1	16.4	113.7	320.1	10.7	(2003)		(2012)		
Maldives	5.2	3.3	219.9	239.7	12.8		11.2	(2014)		
Nepal	8.1	5.6	37.5	41.6	0.2	(2008)		(2014)		
Sri Lanka	20.1	15.8	366.2	630.1	16.5	(2002)	18.2	(2014)		
JII Lalika	20.1	13.0	300.2	030.1	10.5	(2002)	10.2	(2014)		
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	17.4	14.5	6,237.5	4,439.7	8.5	(2001)	3.8	(2014)		
Cambodia	11.5	17.9	49.3	203.8	7.0	(2001)	17.4	(2012)		
Indonesia	23.7	21.7	508.3	896.6	13.0		14.1	(2012)		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.1	10.7	51.4	176.0	13.0		5.1	(2010)		
Malaysia Malaysia	25.8	22.9	1,807.8	2,629.2	22.8		16.9	(2016)		
Myanmar	8.5	22.8	24.5	287.3	22.0		10.9	(2015)		
Philippines	23.7	22.6	380.2	652.9	10.0		8.6	(2013)		
Singapore	20.4	16.7	7,010.3	8,779.8	20.7			(201E)		
Thailand	28.5					(2002)	11.1	(2015)		
		28.3	985.2 95.9	1,722.4	14.7	(2002)	16.7	(2016)		
Viet Nam	12.8	16.6	95.9	302.5	9.2		17.4			
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	3.5	2.3	441.5	413.1			3.9	(2011)		
	13.3	11.3	439.8	487.8	13.7	(2005)		(2011)		
Fiji						(2005)				
Kiribati	5.1	4.5	91.8	75.5	1.6			(2010)		
Marshall Islands	1.8	1.4	47.6	48.8			0.7	(2010)		
Micronesia, Federated States of										
Nauru			200.4	100 7						
Palau	2.8	1.2	290.4	122.7	0.7			(2010)		
Papua New Guinea	2.5	2.4	43.9	54.7	1.1	(2007)	1.8			
Samoa	16.9	9.0	481.8	363.6	14.6	(2001)	6.8	(2014)		
Solomon Islands	4.9	7.1	52.4	105.0	:: -		<u>-</u> -			
Timor-Leste	2.0	0.2	16.4	5.8			5.5	(2013)		
Tonga	7.1	6.1	234.6	239.5	24.7	(2003)				
Tuvalu	0.8	1.0	24.2	36.6						
Vanuatu	4.3	3.3	117.2	95.6			1.9	(2009)		
, , , , , , ,										
Developed ADB Member Economies			4	2.022.4						
Australia	9.4	6.2	4,677.3	3,929.4	12.1		7.2			
Japan	17.1	19.1	7,188.8	9,197.2	20.5		16.1			
New Zealand	14.1	9.8	4,081.7	3,736.9	15.8		9.8			

^{... =} data not available, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

Sources: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 13 July 2018); and United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Statistics Data Portal. https://stat.unido.org/SDG;jsessionid=A9681C75FAF7A7DC80C0DB7B2D5F1A31/ (accessed 21 June 2018).

a United Nations Statistics Division data used for indicator 9.2.1 were calculated from GDP, manufacturing value added, and population data.

Table 1.9.3: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 9—Carbon Dioxide Emissions

	nrocess	es, with all countries taking acti	on in accordance with their	respective capabilities					
	processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities								
ADB Regional Member	9.4.1: Carbon Dioxide Emissions ^a Per Unit of GDP (PPP) Per Unit of Manufacturing Value Add								
			Per Unit of Manufacturing Value Added (kg of CO ₂ equivalent per constant 2010 \$)						
	2000	t per constant 2010 \$) 2015	(kg of CO ₂ equiva	2015					
eveloping ADB Member Economies		2015	2000	2015					
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan									
Armenia	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.3					
Azerbaijan	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.6					
Georgia	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9					
Kazakhstan	0.7	0.5	2.1	2.2					
Kyrgyz Republic	0.4	0.5	1,1	1.9					
Pakistan	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.4					
Tajikistan	0.3	0.2	.	_					
Turkmenistan	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.2					
Uzbekistan	1.9	0.6	3.0	1.2					
East Asia	<u>-</u>								
China, People's Republic of	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.0					
Hong Kong, China	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.8					
Korea, Republic of	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2					
Mongolia	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.3					
Taipei,China			0.5	0.4 (2014)					
South Asia									
Bangladesh	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6					
Bhutan									
India	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.4					
Maldives									
Nepal	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.9					
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2					
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2					
Cambodia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1					
Indonesia	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4					
Lao People's Democratic Republic									
Malaysia	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4					
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.3					
		0.2		0.2					
Philippines	0.2		0.4						
Singapore	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2					
Thailand	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5					
Viet Nam	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.1					
Th. D. 77									
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	:::	- : -							
Fiji	:::								
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia, Federated States of									
Nauru									
Palau			·						
Papua New Guinea	:::								
			· · · · ·						
Samoa									
Solomon Islands	:::								
Timor-Leste									
Tonga									
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu									
	:::								
eveloped ADB Member Economies									
Australia	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3					
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2					
Jupan	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3					

^{... =} data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, \$ = United States dollar, ADB = Asian Development Bank, CO₂ = carbon dioxide, GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 13 July 2018); and United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Statistics Data Portal. https://stat.unido.org/SDG;jsessionid=A9681C75FAF7A7DC80C0DB7B2D5F1A31/ (accessed 21 June 2018).

a Refers to carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion.

Table 1.9.4: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 9—Research and Development

Target 9.5: 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 9.5.1: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDPa 9.5.2: Researchers (Full-Time Equivalent)b **ADB Regional Member** (%) (per million inhabitants) 2000 2016 2000 2016 **Developing ADB Member Economies** Central and West Asia Afghanistan Armenia 0.19 0.23 Azerbaijan 0.34 0.21 0.22 0.30 1,718 Georgia 553 (2007)Kazakhstan 0.18 0.14 926 Kyrgyz Republic 0.16 0.12 Pakistan 0.13 0.25 (2015)345 (2005)536 Tajikistan 0.09 (2001)0.11 Turkmenistan Uzbekistan 0.36 0.22 1,030 666 (2002)East Asia 0.89 China, People's Republic of 2.11 719 2,763 Hong Kong, China 0.46 0.79 1,471 3,977 2.18 4.24 2,914 8,809 Korea, Republic of Mongolia 0.19 0.18 Taipei, China South Asia Bangladesh Bhutan 0.77 0.62 (2015)302 (2015)India Maldives (2010) 0.30 (2002)Nepal 0.05 (2008) 265 Sri Lanka 0.14 0.10 (2014)283 (2004)248 (2014)Southeast Asia Brunei Darussalam 0.02 (2002)404 (2002)Cambodia 0.05 (2002)0.12 (2015)(2002)122 (2015)Indonesia 0.06 0.08 (2013)266 Lao People's Democratic Republic 0.04 (2002)49 (2002)1.30 (2015)(2015)Malaysia 0.47 434 2,681 0.11 94 (2001)Myanmar 0.14 (2013)270 Philippines 0.14 (2002)113 (2003)(2013)(2014) (2014)Singapore 1.82 2.18 4,948 7,808 (2015) (2001)Thailand 0.24 0.62 (2015)504 1,305 (2002)Viet Nam 0.19 (2002)0.44 (2015)139 (2015)The Pacific Cook Islands Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States of Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Timor-Leste Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu **Developed ADB Member Economies** 1.57 Australia 1.93 (2015)5,015 2.91 3.15 7,032 6,829 Japan (2015)3,829 New Zealand 1.10 (2001)1.28 (2001)5,721 (2015)

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute of Statistics, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Union), and Network on Science and Technology Indicators – Ibero-American and Inter-American. African STI Indicators Initiative of AU/NEPAD. http://www.uis.unesco.org/ (accessed 27 July 2018).

^{... =} data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP is the amount of research and development expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.

b The researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants is a direct measure of the number of research and development workers per 1 million people.

Table 1.9.5: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 9—Official International Support and Industry Value Added

Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, through enhanced financial, technological, and research and innovation in developing countries, technical support to African countries, least including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, developed countries, landlocked developing inter alia, industrial diversification, and value addition to countries, and small-island developing States commodities 9.a.1: Total Official International Support 9.b.1: Proportion of Medium and High-Tech Industry to Infrastructurea Value Added in Total Value Added **ADB Regional Member** (constant 2016 \$ million) 2000 2016 2000 2015 **Developing ADB Member Economies** Central and West Asia 437.3 287.0 9.5 3.7 Afghanistan 13.6 9.5 132.0 Armenia Azerbaijan 23.7 713.2 16.5 13.7 697.1 139.5 15.7 Georgia 21.4 5.2 5.9 1,382.7 242.6 Kazakhstan 16.6 Kyrgyz Republic 90.8 100.0 4.1 25.2 Pakistan 471.0 1,229.0 24.6 Tajikistan 16.3 175.2 2.5 Turkmenistan 1.8 28.3 Uzbekistan 46.4 392.1 East Asia China, People's Republic of 2,145.9 (2002) 2,430.6 42.9 41.4 39.5 Hong Kong, China 36.1 Korea, Republic of 58.9 63.7 114.0 245.5 Mongolia Taipei, China 56.2 70.8 South Asia 612.7 1,330.3 21 1 9.5 Bangladesh 30.3 Bhutan 30.7 2,957.4 5,682.9 41.3 37.9 India Maldives 11.3 10.3 2.6 2.6 173.8 12.1 8.6 Nepal Sri Lanka 73.2 534.9 9.4 6.7 Southeast Asia 3 3 3.3 Brunei Darussalam 44.6 226.4 0.3 35.7 0.3 Cambodia 105.6 56.7 35.1 1.463.1 Indonesia 96.2 Lao People's Democratic Republic (2005)51.2 587.2 4.9 42.6 Malaysia 0.0 259.2 12.4 6.6 Myanmar Philippines 795.6 913.7 38.1 45.9 Singapore 78.5 80.4 714.6 417.3 37.9 Thailand 40.7 Viet Nam 1,125.1 2,567.4 23.5 40.4 The Pacific 0.9 0.5 Cook Islands 8.5 7.1 0.2 Kiribati 1.4 28.9 Marshall Islands 73.9 3.1 Micronesia, Federated States of 17.0 (2002)0.0 Nauru 1.8 9.1 Palau 0.2 206.7 221.1 12.6 Papua New Guinea 12.6 Samoa 3.3 30.6 Solomon Islands 8.9 36.9 ... Timor-Leste 2.4 70.7 Tonga 4.7 30.9 1.6 1.6 Tuvalu 0.0 (2002)8.0 Vanuatu 9.5 41.0 **Developed ADB Member Economies** Australia 27.2 28.2 52.0 Japan New Zealand 17.2

Sources: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 13 July 2018); The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CRS1# (accessed 18 July 2018); and United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Statistics Data Portal. https://stat.unido.org/SDG;jsessionid=A9681C75FAF7A7DC80C0DB7B2D5F1A31 (accessed 2 July 2018).

^{... =} data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Gross disbursements of total official development assistance and other official flows from all donors in support of infrastructure.

Table 1.9.6: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 9—Coverage by Mobile Networks

		uni	versal and	affordable	e access t	o the Intern	et in least develo	ped count	ries by 202	20	
ADB Regional Member	9.c.1a: Proportion of Population Covered by 2G Mobile Networks ^a			9.c.1b: Proportion of Population Covered by 3G Mobile Networks ^b			9.c.1c: Proportion of Population Covered by LTE Mobile Networks				
	2000 2016			2008 2016							
Developing ADP Member Franchise	2	000	20	10	20	08	2016	20	112	20)16
Developing ADB Member Economies											
Central and West Asia	72.0	(2007)					40.0		(2014)		
Afghanistan	72.0	(2007)	89.4		01.1	(2000)	40.0		(2014)		
Armenia	38.0	(2001)	100.0			(2009)	100.0	17.5		52.5	
Azerbaijan	93.5		100.0		32.2	(2009)	95.5	6.7		41.0	
Georgia	79.0		99.9				99.9	8.9	(2013)	92.0	
Kazakhstan	94.0		96.6				86.8	2.7		69.0	
Kyrgyz Republic	5.2	(2004)	99.0				60.0	0.5	(2014)	40.0	
Pakistan	27.1	(2001)	87.0				67.0	_		27.0	
Tajikistan	_	(2001)					90.0	8.4		73.6	
Turkmenistan	12.4	(2001)					75.8	6.0	(2013)	46.1	
Uzbekistan	75.0		98.4				45.3	1.0		16.9	
East Asia											
China, People's Republic of	50.0	(2001)	99.5				98.0	10 0	(2013)	97.0	
	100.0	(2001)	100.0		99.0	(2000)	99.0	91.7	(2013)	99.0	
Hong Kong, China						(2009)			(2014)		
Korea, Republic of	99.0		99.9		99.0		99.0	99.0	(2014)	99.0	
Mongolia	58.0		99.0		39.9		95.0			6.9	
Taipei,China											
South Asia											
Bangladesh	40.0	(2001)	99.5				91.4	59.0	(2014)	65.0	
Bhutan	5.4		98.0		15.0	(2010)	85.0	5.0	(2013)	53.0	
India	21.1		93.5	(2013)		(2020)	79.7	2.0	(2014)	73.5	
Maldives	40.0	(2001)	100.0	(2013)	41.8	(2009)	100.0	11.4		80.0	
Nepal	10.0	(2006)	82.0	(2015)		(2009)	90.0		(2014)	20.7	
Sri Lanka	57.9	(2001)	99.0	(2013)	20.7	(2007)	85.0	5.0	(2017)	36.0	
Carabana Ania											
Southeast Asia			98.7				92.5	5.0	(2012)	89.6	
Brunei Darussalam					42.0	(2000)					
Cambodia	80.0		99.0		43.0	(2009)	80.0	9.0	(2014)	50.0	
Indonesia	89.0	(0.0.0=)	87.9				74.9	5.0		22.6	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	55.0	(2005)	98.0				69.0	2.0	(2014)	7.0	
Malaysia	95.0	(2001)	96.0		74.0	(2009)	95.0	15.0	(2013)	88.0	
Myanmar	10.0	(2006)	94.8				94.8	. .	(2014)	9.2	
Philippines	70.0		99.0	(2014)	69.0	(2009)	93.0	6.0		80.0	
Singapore	100.0		100.0		99.4		100.0	99.0	(2014)	100.0	
Thailand	25.9	(2005)	98.0				98.0	_	(2014)	98.0	
Viet Nam	70.0	(2006)	94.0	(2015)			77.3	-	(2014)	5.0	
The Pacific Cook Islands							40.1				
	40.0		00.0	(2015)				150	(2014)	00.0	
Fiji	40.0		88.0	(2015)			96.0	15.0		90.0	
Kiribati			70.0	(2015)			60.0	10.0	(2013)	40.0	(0.01
Marshall Islands								40.0	(2014)	65.0	(2015
Micronesia, Federated States of	-		80.0				15.0			<u> =</u> .	
Nauru			98.0	(2015)	98.0	(2010)	98.0	. .	(2014)	98.0	
Palau	30.0	(2005)	98.0	(2015)			88.0				
Papua New Guinea			89.0	(2015)			60.9	7.0	(2014)	35.0	(2015
Samoa			96.8				84.5			37.0	
Solomon Islands	35.0		93.0				72.0			13.3	
Timor-Leste		(2003)	96.5				96.5			_	
Tonga	70.0			(2015)			95.0	_	(2014)	41.1	
Tuvalu	15.0										
Vanuatu		(2002)	95.0				80.0			25.0	
		(=002)			 -						
Developed ADB Member Economies											
Australia	95.6		99.3		98.8		99.3	52.2		98.0	
Japan_	99.0		99.9				99.9	84.0		99.0	
New Zealand	97.0		98.0		97.0		98.0	50.0	(2014)	90.0	

^{... =} data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank, LTE = Long-Term Evolution.

Sources: International Telecommunication Union. Official communication, 18 June 2018; and United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 13 July 2018).

a The original indicator refers to "Percentage of the population covered by a 2G mobile-cellular network." This refers to the percentage of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.

b The original indicator refers to "Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network." This refers to the percentage of inhabitants within range of at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants covered by at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100. It excludes people covered only by General Packet Radio Service, Enhanced Data for Global Evolution, or Code Division Multiple Access Single Carrier Radio Transmission Technology.

c The original indicator refers to "Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE mobile network." This refers to the percentage of inhabitants within range of LTE/LTE-Advanced; mobile Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX)/WirelessMAN, or other more advanced mobile-cellular networks, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants covered by the previously mentioned mobile-cellular technologies by the total population and multiplying by 100. It excludes people covered only by High Speed Packet Access, Universal Mobile Telecommunications Systems, Evolution-Data Optimized, and previous 3G technologies; and also excludes fixed WiMAX coverage.