PART I
Sustainable Development Goals Trends and Tables

Regaining Momentum Toward the Sustainable Development Goals

The Decade of Action (2020–2030) is a call to galvanize efforts toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its beginning, however, was marked by the emergence of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the imposition of restrictions that have devastated economies the world over.

Appropriately, the 2021 edition of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* showed the immediate effect of the pandemic on attaining a number of SDGs in the region. Economies with less advanced health systems faced obstacles in delivering appropriate care to poor and isolated communities in rural and remote areas. In places where food insecurity and undernourishment were already a concern, millions had to reduce food consumption due to financial difficulties. School-aged children in poorer households were disadvantaged as they were less likely to be enrolled at schools with distance-learning programs and/or were deprived of remote learning resources due to lack of internet connectivity (ADB 2021a).

Encouragingly, estimates for a number of socioeconomic indicators presented in *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022* suggest that the region has rebounded by varying degrees. There is, however, cause to remain on guard about the pace and sustainability of recovery. The potential for stagflation, ongoing conflict involving key global actors, looming threats to food security, and energy price shocks may yet inhibit the return to economic prosperity (UN 2022).

As we approach the halfway point of the 15-year period for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is critical to note that inequitable distribution of socioeconomic opportunities could undermine the intergenerational prospects of the poor and vulnerable segments of society (UN 2020; UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP 2022). This section therefore focuses on describing key trends involving SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) in the context of social mobility. Additionally, Part I discusses the importance of strengthening long-term resilience by examining trends for selected indicators of SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) and SDG 13 (climate action).

Opportunities for generational change. A mother plays with her children at Tanjung Aan Beach on Lombok island, Indonesia (photo by Achmad Ibrahim/ADB).

Social Mobility Before, During, and After the COVID-19 Pandemic

The concept of social mobility provides a framework to understand how socioeconomic disadvantage can entrench poverty and inequalities.

While available data and statistics point only to the immediate impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, there are hints that the pandemic may have longer-term consequences for the socioeconomic prospects of the poor and vulnerable (UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP 2022). Under the immediate impacts, poorer households in many parts of Asia and the Pacific were more likely to have reduced consumption due to financial hardship caused by the pandemic (ADB 2021a). Moreover, for the first time in roughly 2 decades, global poverty reduction was interrupted in 2020 (Gopalakrishnan et al. 2021). Likewise, the pandemic derailed several decades of Asia and the Pacific's vibrant economic development (ADB 2020a) and poverty reduction (ADB 2021a). Taking the latest economic growth forecasts into account, it appears that progress on reducing extreme (income) poverty in developing Asia has been set back at least 2 years. The situation may even be bleaker when other dimensions of poverty are taken into account, with estimates suggesting that the pandemic's influence on multidimensional poverty could be much more severe (UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP 2022).

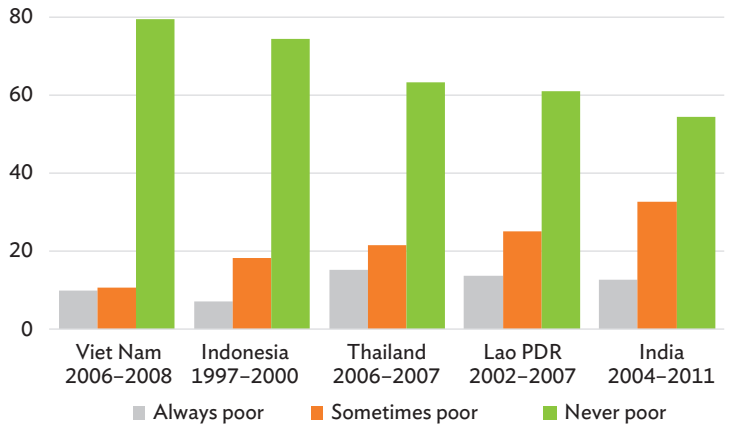
In general, monitoring changes in aggregate poverty numbers helps assess progress toward the goal of poverty eradication. However, such changes do not provide a complete appraisal of the full poverty spectrum. Whereas some people are either consistently advantaged or disadvantaged, others move in and out of poverty and up and down other rungs of the socioeconomic ladder over time (Figure 1.1).

It is important to examine the concept of social mobility (movements from one socioeconomic status to another) to gain a more nuanced view of the long-term inequalities between rich and poor.[1] It also provides insights for policymaking. For instance, temporary increases in the prevalence of poverty due to economic shocks may merit less policy or structural intervention in places that enjoy high social mobility (where the poor may have good chances of getting out of poverty eventually). On the other hand, increased poverty levels in places with low social mobility (where poverty may be generational and due to factors beyond a person's control) could be more problematic and require strong policy intervention.

Figure 1.1: Poverty Status in Selected Economies of Developing Asia

(% of population)

Some people move into and out of poverty over time.



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Notes: As periods covered and duration are different, the figure is not intended to compare across economies. For instance, a longer panel may capture more movements than a shorter one. Hence, the figure is simply meant to highlight that some people remain poor for extended periods while others move in and out of poverty. Furthermore, some studies also suggest that, due to potential measurement errors, estimates of prevalence of chronic poverty may be regarded as lower bound estimates (Garces-Urzainqui, Lanjouw and Rongen 2021; Martinez et al. 2013).
Estimates for India, the Lao PDR, and Viet Nam are based on national poverty lines. Estimates for Thailand are based on weighted average poverty lines per region and area while estimates for Indonesia are based on the Törnqvist poverty line and on the Indonesian Family Life Survey.

Source: Based on data presented in Table 6.1 of V. Iversen, A. Krishna, and K. Sen (eds.). 2021. *Social Mobility in Developing Countries: Concepts, Methods, and Determinants* (oup.com). United Nations University, World Institute for Development Economics.

Click here for figure data

[1] In addition to social mobility, a study conducted by Datt (unpublished) identifies inequality of opportunities and multidimensional poverty as emerging research frontiers which may also serve as alternative frameworks when examining socioeconomic inequalities in Asia and the Pacific.

Figure 1.2 illustrates the concept of social mobility, while Box 1.1 provides an overview of how it is measured empirically. There are two main factors which contribute to, and influence, a person's socioeconomic standing: initial socioeconomic status and policies of institutions. Parents pass on genetic and cultural endowments (Ermisch et al. 2012) and continuously make decisions on the quality and quantity of resources allocated to ensuring their children's futures (Haveman and Wolfe 1995). Institutions also play a critical role in transmitting advantage within and across generations. Society's wealth, history, cultural norms, and government policies are powerful forces affecting social mobility (Solon 2004; Corak 2013). For example, if governments provide progressive public investments, social mobility is more likely to be driven by differences in inherited nonfinancial characteristics rather than transference of financial advantage (Solon 2004). Additionally, a person's choices and efforts, given the opportunities available to them, are pivotal and integral to social mobility outcomes (Ermisch et al. 2012).

During crises such as a pandemic, however, all drivers of upward social mobility may be severely disrupted. While the better-off may be able to mitigate these disruptions, the less well-off are unable to do so, making it more difficult for poor and socioeconomically vulnerable people to exit the cycle of disadvantage.

Figure 1.2: What Factors Affect Social Mobility?

Both parental and institutional decisions can contribute to a person's social mobility.

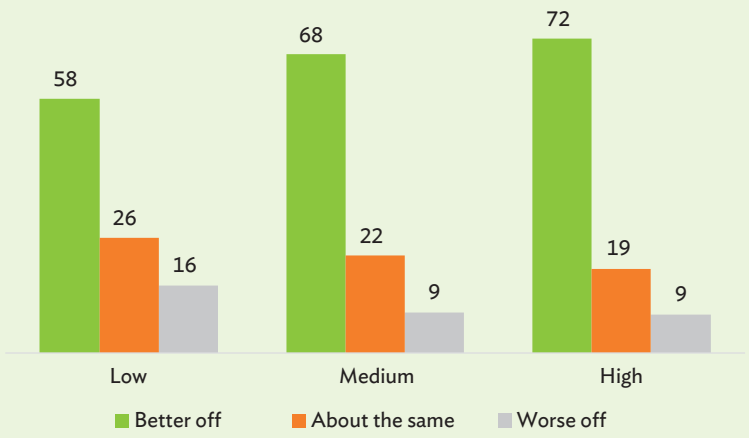
Source: Asian Development Bank visualization adopted from Figure 5 of the World Economic Forum's *The Global Social Mobility Report 2022*.

Box 1.1: How is Social Mobility Measured?

The concept of social mobility can be defined as the transitions between two socioeconomic status levels over time. Intragenerational mobility measures how a person's socioeconomic status changes over his or her lifetime, while intergenerational mobility compares an adult's status with that of his or her parents. Social mobility may also be characterized as either "relative" or "absolute" movements between socioeconomic status levels. Relative social mobility refers to a person's ranking with respect to a specific socioeconomic hierarchy (such as income deciles), so that a person ranking higher over time means that another person has ranked lower. Absolute social mobility ignores rankings and simply assesses whether a person has changed socioeconomic status over time, compared to a predefined level.

The figure below gauges intergenerational absolute social mobility in Asia and the Pacific. Here, adult respondents of a World Values Survey, conducted between 2017 and 2021, were asked to compare their standard of living with that of their parents at the same age. The results suggest that, while a majority felt their standard of living had improved relative to their parents, a considerable number felt that it had not changed or had even deteriorated. Lower-income individuals were less likely to feel that they experienced upward intergenerational social mobility (WVS n.d.).

Standard of Living Compared with That of Parents, by Household Income Grouping
(%)



Note: The figure represents 19 Asian Development Bank member economies with available data and includes: Australia; Bangladesh; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; the Kyrgyz Republic; Myanmar; Malaysia; New Zealand; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; Thailand; Tajikistan; Taipei,China; and Viet Nam.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from round seven (pooled datafile version) of the World Values Survey (accessed 15 February 2022).

The academic literature on social mobility probes beyond subjective assessments as in the example above. For instance, a well-used measure of relative income mobility is the intergenerational elasticity of income or earnings (IGE), which is estimated by regressing the (log of) parents' income on (log of) adult children's income when both groups are at similar ages (Iversen, Krishna, and Sen 2021). In general, higher elasticity, which indicates that parents' earning power is a strong driver of the child's earning power, suggests lower intergenerational social mobility. In addition to IGE, intergenerational regression (IGRC) or correlation coefficients (IGC) may also be used to measure educational or occupational mobility (Iversen, Krishna, and Sen 2021). Due to stringent data requirements, such as availability of longitudinal or reliable retrospective data, most income and occupational mobility studies have focused on highly industrialized economies.

To address knowledge gaps on social mobility in developing economies, a World Bank Group (WBG) study compiled the Global Database of Intergenerational Mobility. In particular, the WBG study ranked economies based on the relationship between parents' and children's highest educational attainment. The left panel in the figure below presents the proportion of respondents who obtained higher levels of education than their parents, contingent on the parents not having tertiary education—a measure of absolute mobility in education. Estimates of absolute education mobility generally show an increasing trend from 1940 to 1980 (with the exception of the 1970s cohort). Absolute education mobility was also higher in high-income economies than in developing economies. The right panel of the figure shows relative intergenerational mobility in education (WBG 2018). It depicts a decreasing trend in relative intergenerational persistence in education from 1950 to 1980 in developing economies, but an upward trend in high-income economies.

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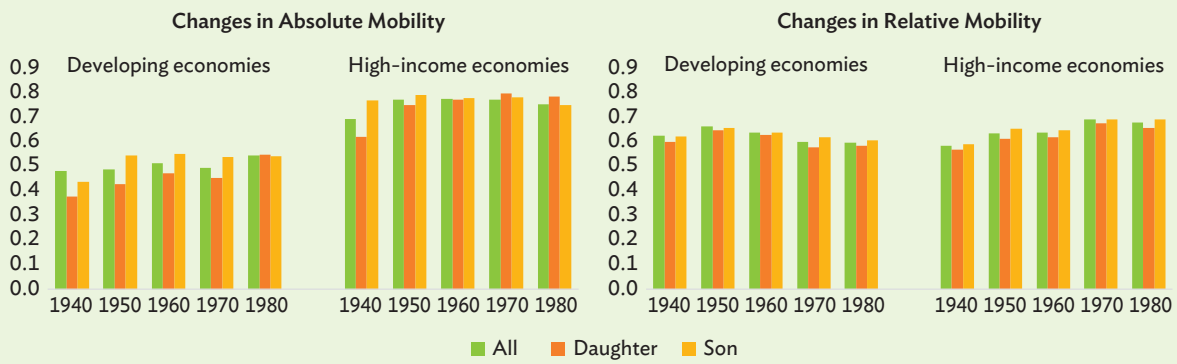
Box 1.1: How is Social Mobility Measured? *(continued)*

Changes in Absolute and Relative Mobility in Education, by Economy Status

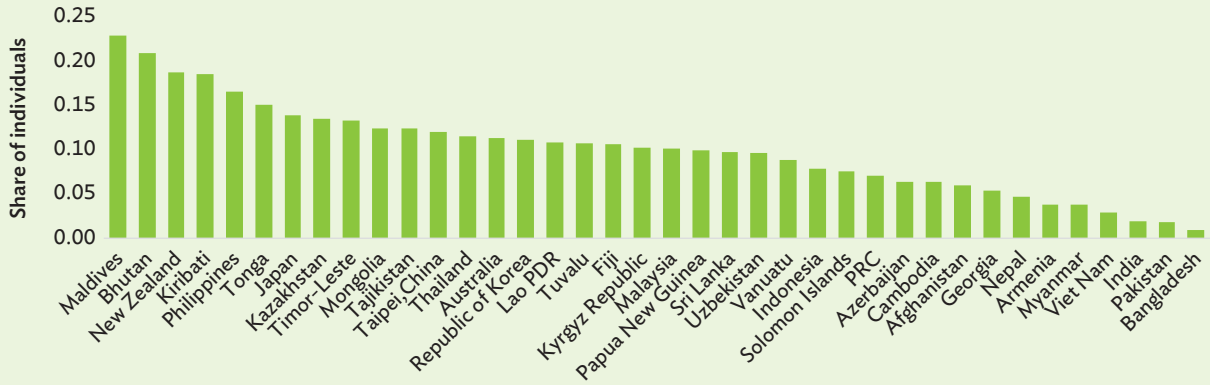


Notes: The figure represents 38 Asian Development Bank member economies with available data and includes: Afghanistan; Armenia; Australia; Azerbaijan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; Fiji; Georgia; Indonesia; India; Japan; Kazakhstan; Kiribati; the Kyrgyz Republic; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Maldives; Myanmar; Mongolia; Malaysia; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; the Philippines; Papua New Guinea; the Republic of Korea; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Tajikistan; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Tapei,China; Uzbekistan; Viet Nam; and Vanuatu. Values are calculated as the simple averages of economy-level estimates.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from World Bank's Global Database of Intergenerational Mobility (accessed 1 February 2022).

The figure below is based on individuals from the WBG study's 1980s cohort who were born to parents in the bottom half of the population in education, then assesses what proportion of those individuals have reached the top quartile in education. The results suggest that education mobility among people from lower socioeconomic classes was low in most economies. In fact, only few economies had at least 20% of the 1980s cohort coming from the bottom half in education to reach the top quartile.

Education Mobility of Those Born into the Bottom Half in Education, by Economy



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: The figure represents 38 Asian Development Bank member economies with available data. Educational attainment refers to the highest educational level completed among the following five categories based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED): less than primary (ISCED 0), primary (ISCED 1), lower secondary (ISCED 2), upper secondary or postsecondary nontertiary (ISCED 3–4), and tertiary (ISCED 5–8).

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from World Bank's Global Database of Intergenerational Mobility (accessed 1 February 2022).

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Box 1.1: How is Social Mobility Measured? *(continued)*

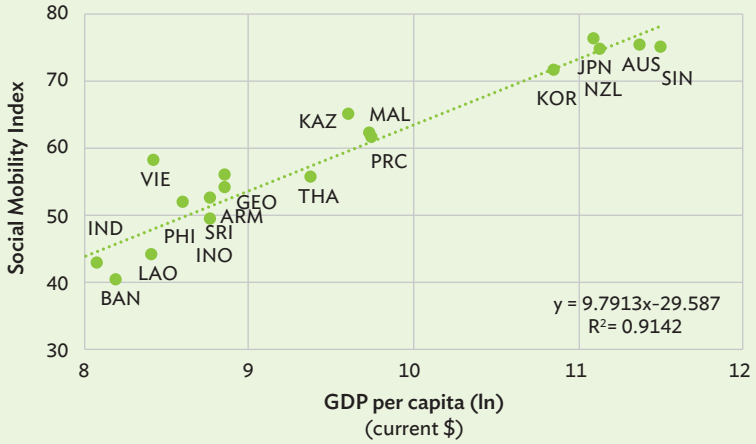
It is important to note that findings from social mobility studies may be sensitive to the type of metric used—income, occupational, or educational mobility—and how the concept is applied using available data (Fields 2008; Iversen, Krishna, and Sen 2021). For instance, some measures of occupational mobility commonly used in developed economies may not work well in settings where agriculture and the informal economy absorb most of the workforce (Iversen, Krishna, and Sen 2009). There is also evidence that, in some economies, considerable increases in educational mobility have not translated into equivalent occupational progress (Iversen, Krishna, and Sen 2009).

A World Economic Forum (WEF) study generalized the concept of social mobility having multiple important facets: (i) the ability for an individual to move between socioeconomic classes within their own lifetime; (ii) the ability for a family group to move up or down the socioeconomic ladder across one or more generations; (iii) the ability for an individual to earn, in real terms, as much as or more than their parents at the same age; (iv) the ability for an individual to attain higher education than their parents; and (v) relative income mobility, which describes how much of an individual's income is determined by their parents' income (WEF 2020).

To capture different dimensions of social mobility, the WEF 2020 study constructed an index based on 10 enablers or pillars: (i) health, (ii) education access, (iii) education quality and equity, (iv) lifelong learning, (v) social protection, (vi) technology access, (vii) work opportunities, (viii) fair wages, (ix) working conditions, and (x) inclusive institutions. Raw values of each indicator are rescaled into a progress score whose value ranges from 0 to 100, with 100 representing the ideal situation. At each aggregation level, indicators within each pillar are assigned equal weights. The overall index is calculated as the simple average of the scores across the 10 pillars (WEF 2020). The figure below shows that higher-income economies generally fare better with respect to this metric.

Note: Readers who are interested to go through a more detailed literature review of social mobility may refer to the work of Fields (2019).

Scores on the World Economic Forum Social Mobility Index, by Economy



ARM = Armenia, AUS = Australia, BAN = Bangladesh, GEO = Georgia, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, JPN = Japan, KAZ = Kazakhstan, KOR = Republic of Korea, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MAL = Malaysia, NZL = New Zealand, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, SIN = Singapore, SRI = Sri Lanka, THA = Thailand, VIE = Viet Nam.

Sources: World Economic Forum. 2020. *The Global Social Mobility Report 2020*; and Table 2.2.5 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

References:

G. Fields. 2008. Income Mobility. In L. Blume and S. Durlauf (eds), *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

G. Fields. 2019. Concepts of Social Mobility. https://ideas.repec.org/p/unu/wpaper/wp-2019-106.html.

V. Iversen, A. Krishna, and K. Sen. 2019. Beyond Poverty Escapes: Social Mobility in Developing Countries: A Review Article. *The World Bank Research Observer*. 34. pp. 239–272.

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World Values Survey (WVS). Round Seven, Pooled Datafile Version. Online Database. https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp.

Education drives upward social mobility. Elementary students from the Nazarbayev Intellectual School of Astana (photo by Ariel Javellana/ADB).

Policymakers Need to Promote Greater Social Mobility if No One is to be Left Behind

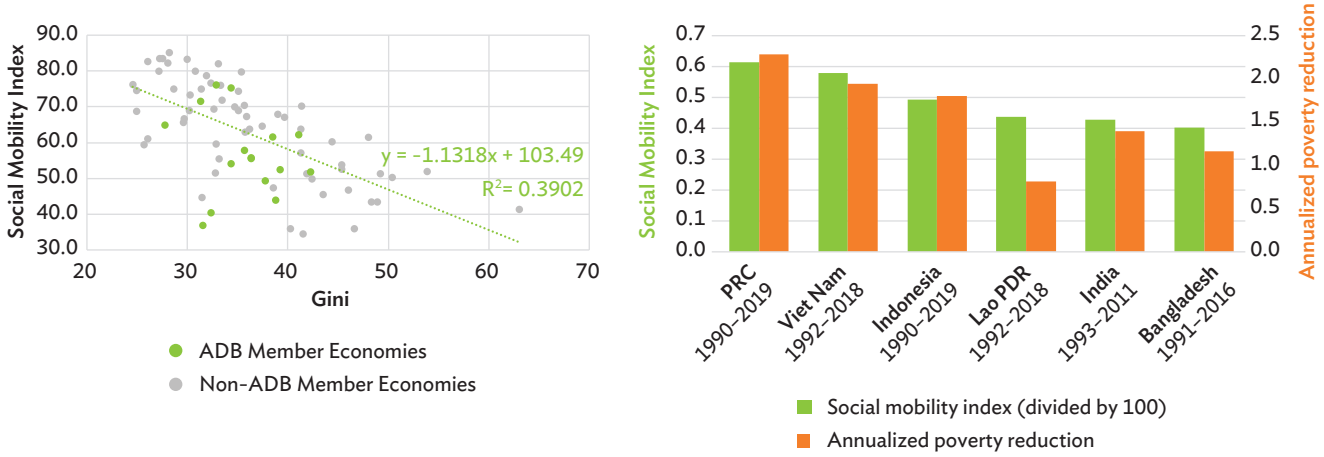
The left panel of Figure 1.3 illustrates the negative relationship (depicted by the downward slope) between income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient and social mobility based on the index created by the World Economic Forum as part of its 2020 study (WEF 2020). Broadly speaking, more economically unequal societies had lower scores for social mobility enablers during 2015–2019. This corroborates the theory that greater economic inequality can potentially undermine social mobility, contributing to the hardening of socioeconomic stratification within educational systems and labor markets (WBG 2018a). With more equitable distribution of economic opportunities, those born into lower social classes can more easily reach higher status as their prospects are not strongly anchored on their initial socioeconomic status.

Among developing Asian economies with available data (green dots in Figure 1.3), about 69% had less equitable distribution of economic prospects than what the level of income inequality prior to the COVID-19 pandemic implied. This suggests that, even before the pandemic, the magnitude of long-term disparities between the poor and nonpoor were greater than what the level of income inequality showed in many parts of the region.

The right panel of Figure 1.3 illustrates the correlation between scores for social mobility enablers and extreme poverty[2] reduction based on the pre-pandemic experiences of selected developing Asian economies. The figure shows that areas with higher scores for social mobility enablers also experienced generally faster reductions of extreme poverty.[3]

Figure 1.3: Correlation Between Economic Inequality, Enablers of Social Mobility, and Poverty Reduction

Economically unequal societies tend to have lower scores for social mobility enablers, while there seems to be a positive correlation between scores for social mobility enablers and the pace of poverty reduction.



ADB = Asian Development Bank, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: The data used by the World Economic Forum to calculate the Global Social Mobility Index 2020 are based on data from 2015 to 2019. Details are found in Appendix B of the World Economic Forum's *The Global Social Mobility Report 2020*. The annualized poverty reduction is calculated using $1.90 poverty estimates from 1990 to 2019. The years covered for annualized poverty reduction are as follows: Bangladesh (1991–2016), India (1993–2011), Indonesia (1990–2019), the Lao PDR (1992–2018), the PRC (1990–2019), and Viet Nam (1992–2018).

Sources: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the World Economic Forum's Global Social Mobility Index and the World Bank Group's World Development Indicators Database and Poverty and Inequality Platform.

Click here for figure data

2 From the third quarter of 2022, the World Bank Group, which serves as data custodian for international poverty estimates, is expected to shift from using 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) to 2017 PPP-based international poverty lines. As a result, the extreme poverty line will change from $1.90 (2011 PPP) to $2.15 (2017 PPP). Likewise, $3.20 (2011 PPP), which is the typical poverty line in lower middle-income economies, will be adjusted to $3.65 (2017 PPP) (Filmer, Haishan, and Sanchez-Paramo 2022; Joliffe et al. 2022).

3 Of course, there may be exemptions as some economies with high levels of social mobility have lower initial poverty levels and, therefore, poverty reduction may be slower. Furthermore, the positive association depicted in the second panel of Figure 1.3 does not point to a specific direction of causation.

Enduring the pandemic. Commuters using protective masks inside a Tokyo train in early 2020 (photo by Richard Atrero de Guzman/ADB).

Due to lack of available data, it is challenging to predict how the COVID-19 pandemic may have reshaped social mobility. However, simulations show that societies with lower levels of social mobility before the pandemic may experience longer-lasting setbacks.

Data from surveys conducted by the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) show that many Asians experienced varying degrees of social mobility in the first 12 months of the pandemic (Figure 1.4).[4] Some people who reported reducing consumption expenditure by a substantial amount in mid-2020 reported increased expenditure by early 2021, while others saw little improvement. About 40% of those who reported having financial difficulty in mid-2020 were encountering just minor financial difficulty or no financial difficulty by early 2021. Conversely, one-third of those who did not experience financial difficulty in mid-2020 had fallen into such difficulty by early 2021.

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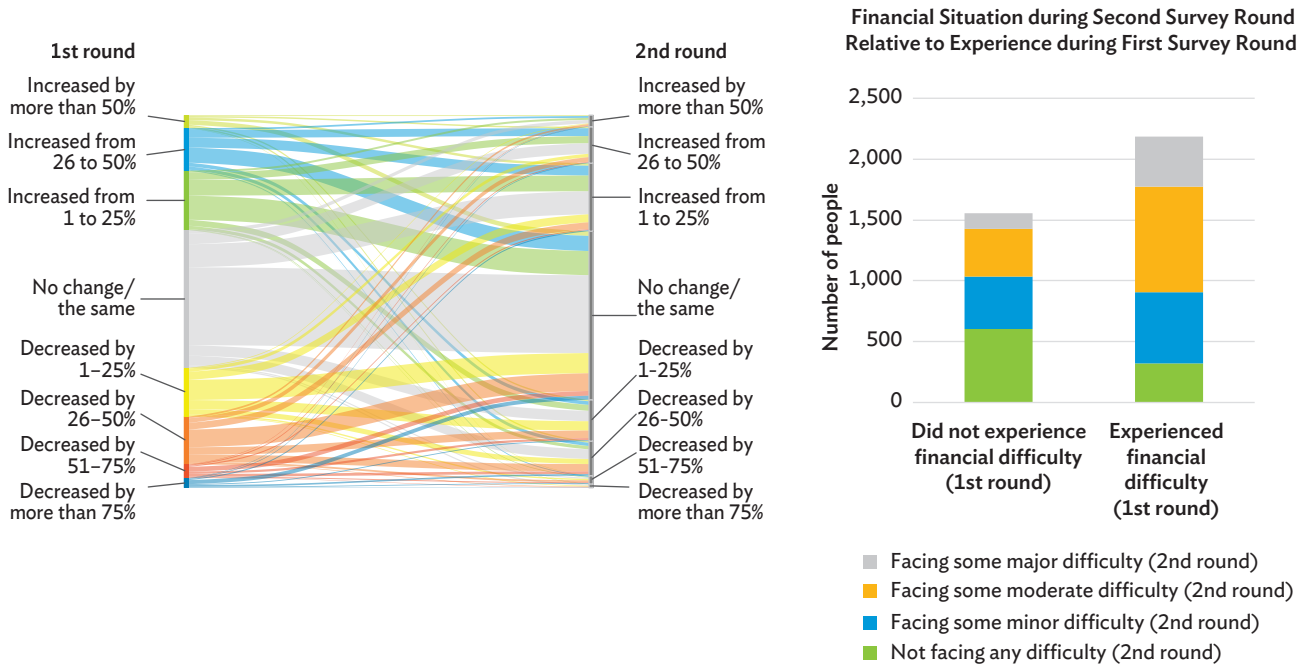
4 The surveys conducted by ADBI were carried out using computer-assisted telephone interviews, covering eight ADB member economies: Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The first round was conducted from May to July 2020 where a sample size of approximately 1,000 households were surveyed to provide nationally representative samples in each economy (Morgan and Trinh 2021). The second round was conducted from the end of January through February 2021 in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam with approximately the same sample size, but only half of the respondents were covered in both periods (Morgan, Trinh, and Kim 2022).

As vaccination programs rolled out and more economies opened up in 2021, there were expectations of greater upward social mobility. However, due to lack of available relevant data, it cannot be confirmed that such expectations have been fulfilled.

Figure 1.4: Income Mobility in Select Asian Economies During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Asians experienced varying degrees of downward and upward social mobility during pandemic.



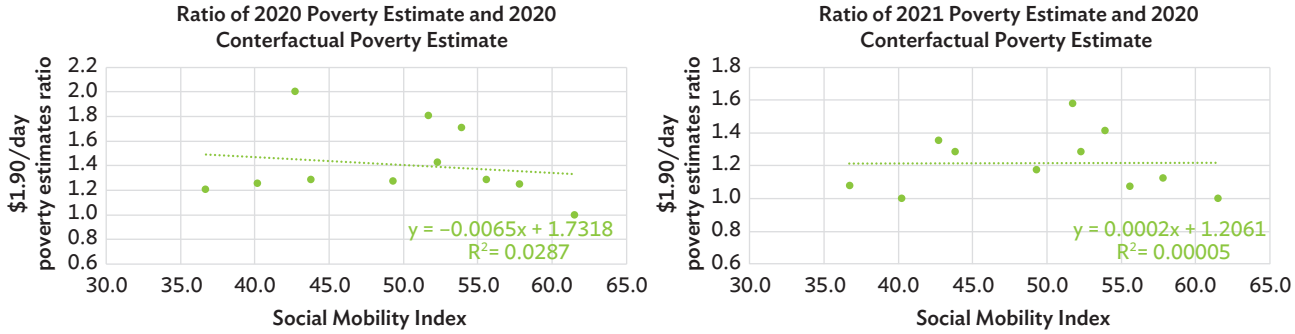
COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.
Note: The first survey round was conducted from May to July 2020 while the second round was conducted from January to February 2021.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using panel data from the Asian Development Bank Institute's Survey on the Impacts of COVID-19 and Related Policies on Households in 7 Developing Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economies.

Click here for figure data

Instead, the relationship between pre-pandemic social mobility levels and changes in aggregate measures of poverty in 2020 and 2021 can be examined. Presumably, economies that enjoyed better social mobility before the pandemic were more likely to fare better in terms of managing poverty levels during the pandemic. Figure 1.5 provides insights into this hypothesis. The values on the vertical axis correspond to the impact of the pandemic on poverty rates (Box 1.2 provides technical details on how these numbers were calculated). Values exceeding 1 imply that poverty rates were higher than what they would have been had the pandemic not occurred. The figure shows that all economies in 2020 (left panel) had values of 1 or higher, while more than half of the economies in 2021 (right panel) had dropped to or below 1. This implies that economies were generally better able to manage poverty reduction during the second year of the pandemic.

Figure 1.5: Correlation Between Social Mobility Enablers and the COVID-19 Pandemic's Impact on Poverty

Simulated estimates of the pandemic's impact on poverty may not have adequately captured its impacts on income distribution.



$ = United States dollars, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.

Note: The y-axis is calculated by dividing the simulated $1.90 poverty rates under a "with COVID-19" scenario for 2020 and 2021 by counterfactual "no COVID-19"-based poverty estimates for 2020.

Sources: Asian Development Bank estimates using the World Economic Forum's Global Social Mobility Index and growth forecasts from the Asian Development Bank's *Asian Development Outlook 2022*.

Click here for figure data

Interestingly, there is no strong evidence of better performance in controlling poverty in economies with higher scores for enablers of social mobility (as depicted by the low R^2 value in Figure 1.5). However, there are important caveats worth noting. Simulated poverty rates were calculated under the assumption that the pandemic had no impact on inequality. Under such an assumption, Figure 1.5 suggests that there is no statistically significant relationship between the value of the index on social mobility enablers and the increase (or decrease) in poverty due to the pandemic.

Table 1.1: Relative Changes in Household Consumption Per Capita, by Income Decile

In some more populous Asian economies, low-income households experienced more severe impacts on consumption than did higher income deciles.

Economy	Overall	Bottom 10%	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	Top 10%
Armenia	-0.9	-0.3	1.7	5.7	4.2	-1.5	1.4	14.4	-2.5	7.9	-14.9
Georgia	-12.0	-8.5	-5.3	-12.1	-7.6	-14.9	-7.3	-6.6	-9.6	-15.2	-12.5
Indonesia	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.2	6.3
Kyrgyz Republic	-9.0	-11.2	-11.2	-9.6	-9.0	-7.4	-6.4	-5.2	-4.6	-4.2	-15.3
Philippines	-13.6	-21.1	-13.3	-12.1	-11.3	-10.9	-12.4	-12.5	-13.2	-14.3	-14.8
Thailand	1.1	-1.9	-0.7	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	0.5

Notes: The reference periods are: 2019–2020 (Armenia, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Thailand) and 2018–2021 (Indonesia and the Philippines). Cells are highlighted green when the corresponding change is higher than the change in the specific economy's overall mean household consumption per capita and yellow if the change is lower. For Indonesia and the Kyrgyz Republic, the numbers are expressed as growth rates in real terms based on the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform. For Armenia, Georgia, the Philippines and Thailand, the numbers were originally expressed as nominal growth rates based on data provided by statistical partners, and converted to real terms using relevant data from the consumer price index.

Sources: Asian Development Bank estimates using survey reports, data from the World Bank Group's Poverty and Inequality Platform (accessed 06 June 2022), and data provided by statistical partners. The poverty estimate in 2021 for the Philippines is based on first semester data from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

Table 1.1 hints at the potential shortcomings of the assumption that the pandemic had no impact on inequality. It shows relative changes in household consumption per capita from before the COVID-19 crisis compared to a period since the pandemic began. The second column shows the change in overall

mean household consumption per capita, while the succeeding columns show the relative changes by income decile. In some economies, such as Armenia and Georgia, it appears that higher-income households experienced higher proportional reductions in their consumption. On the other hand, in economies such as the Philippines and Thailand, lower-income households experienced greater reductions in consumption relative to higher income deciles.

Box 1.2: Nowcasting and Forecasting of Poverty

Poverty statistics are commonly compiled using household income and expenditure surveys or living standards surveys. In developing Asia, these surveys are typically conducted every 3 to 5 years (Fiedler et al. 2012). Although several such surveys have been conducted since the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic struck in 2020, available data are not sufficient to provide a detailed regional assessment of the pandemic's impact on poverty.

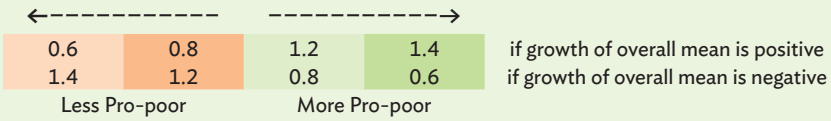
In lieu of survey-based estimates, Asian Development Bank (ADB) statisticians have compiled poverty nowcasts and forecasts. The methodology entails compiling the latest mean household expenditures and/or income levels reported in the World Bank's PovcalNet database and Poverty and Inequality Platform. ADB's statisticians then extrapolated these to 2020, using the growth in mean household expenditures per capita imputed from the estimated relationship between household consumption expenditure per capita and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita.

For 2020 (without COVID-19 scenario), the statisticians used forecasts of GDP (and GDP per capita) reported in ADB's *Asian Development Outlook Supplement 2019* (ADB 2019). Released in December 2019, these forecasts do not take into account any pandemic-related effects and can be treated as the basis of estimating GDP per capita and, in turn, mean household expenditure per capita in a 2020 without COVID-19.

For 2020 and 2021 (with COVID-19 scenario), the statisticians used published GDP (and GDP per capita) growth rates. For 2022 and 2023, they used the latest growth forecasts from *Asian Development Outlook 2022 Supplement* (ADB 2022). For 2024 to 2030, they used the United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service's growth forecasts (USDA ERS 2022).

In most of these simulations, a key simplifying assumption made in the analysis was that all households within an economy experience the same percentage decline in their per capita consumption expenditure and/or income as predicted based on GDP per capita growth numbers. Nonetheless, the ADB statisticians also considered varying pro-poor growth scenarios by fixing the growth of overall mean based on predictions from GDP forecasts, but forced the bottom 10% to grow 0.6, 0.8, 1.2, and 1.4 times the growth in the overall mean. If growth of the overall mean is negative, which was the case for a number of economies in 2020, the statisticians used the adjustment factors as shown in the figure below. Focus is given to the bottom 10% to cover the poorest segments.

Adjustment Factors for Growth of Bottom 10%



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J. Fiedler, K. Lividini, O. Bermudez, and M. Smitz. 2012. Household Consumption and Expenditures Surveys (HCES): A Primer for Food and Nutrition Analysts in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. *Food and Nutrition Bulletin*. The United Nations University. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/15648265120333S205.
United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service (USDA ERS). 2022. International Macroeconomic Data Set. https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/international-macroeconomic-data-set.aspx

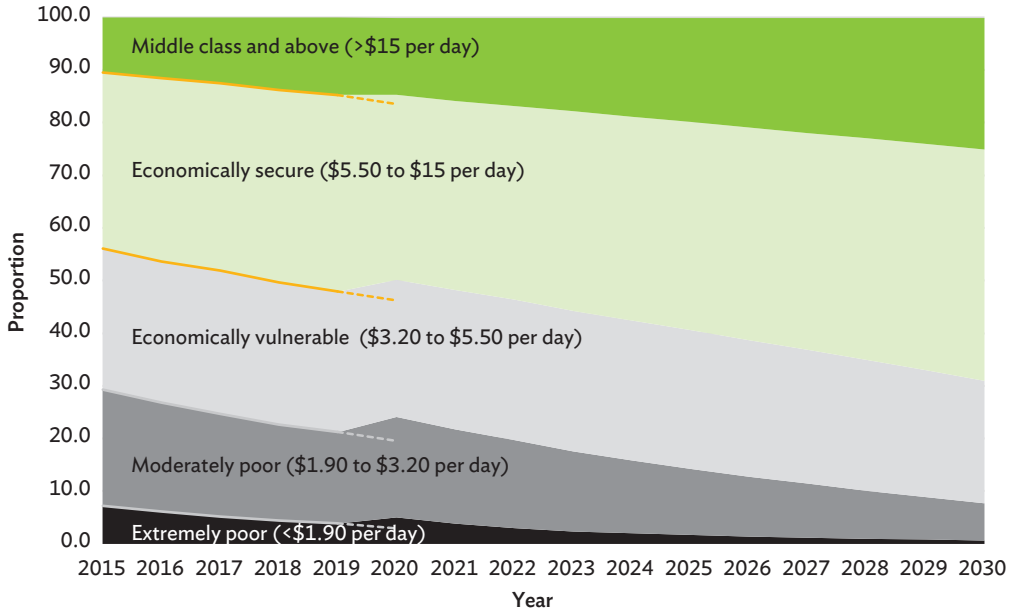
Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, rates of extreme and moderate poverty in developing Asia might be reduced to less than 1% and 7%, respectively, by 2030. However, such outcomes are not guaranteed because of risks to economic growth paths and social mobility prospects.

Figure 1.6 and Table 1.2 provide insights into developing Asia's social mobility prospects by anticipating how the region's income distribution may look in 2030.

Figure 1.6 uses an assumption of neutral income distribution and it can be seen that, while the COVID-19 pandemic caused an uptick in the prevalence of extreme and moderate poverty in 2020, the prevalence of extreme poverty in developing Asia is anticipated to fall to less than 1% of the population by 2030. Meanwhile, about 7% of the region's residents are forecast to be moderately poor and about 25% may be regarded as economically vulnerable at the same milestone. On the other hand, forecasts suggest that about 43% may be economically secure and 25% classified as middle class by 2030.[5]

Figure 1.6: Forecasting of Income Groupings in Developing Asia by 2030

At least 20% of developing Asia's population were either extremely or moderately poor in 2021, but the proportion of people who are at least economically secure may reach nearly 70% by 2030.



$ = United States dollars.

Notes: Each income grouping is calculated as the percentage of people in developing Asia. These are based on 29 developing Asian Development Bank member economies with available data required for calculations. Income thresholds are expressed in 2011 purchasing power parities. Estimates may be sensitive to assumptions employed for populous economies, which account for a significant portion of poverty in the region but have quite dated official poverty numbers (e.g., see Roy and van der Weide 2022). The dotted lines represent counterfactual estimates under the scenario that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic did not happen.

Sources: Asian Development Bank estimates using data presented in Table 1.1.1 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022* and simulated data derived from the World Bank's PovcalNet database and Poverty and Inequality Platform (accessed 30 May 2022).

[5] A number of studies use $15 (in 2011 purchasing power parities) per day as the threshold for middle class. On the other hand, those living on $3.10 to $5.50 per day are considered economically vulnerable, while those with $5.50 to $15 per day are considered economically secure (WB 2018b, WB 2019).

Table 1.2 presents poverty estimates derived when departing from the assumption of neutral income distribution. It shows the impacts on socioeconomic status of less pro-poor growth (growth of bottom 10% is 0.6 times or 0.8 times growth of overall mean) versus more pro-poor-growth (growth of bottom 10% is 1.2 times or 1.4 times growth of overall mean). The results suggest that almost 1.5% of the population of developing Asia could avoid extreme poverty by 2030 under the highest pro-poor growth scenario (compared to the lowest pro-poor growth scenario).

Table 1.2: Impact of Varying Pro-Poor Growth Scenarios on Socioeconomic Status in 2030

(% of population)

Poverty reduction may be more pronounced by 2030 if growth is more pro-poor.

Socioeconomic Status in 2030	Less Pro-Poor Growth		More Pro-Poor Growth	
	Growth of bottom 10% is 0.6 times growth of overall mean	Growth of bottom 10% is 0.8 times growth of overall mean	Growth of bottom 10% is 1.2 times growth of overall mean	Growth of bottom 10% is 1.4 times growth of overall mean
Extremely poor	1.77	1.10	0.43	0.27
Moderately poor	6.48	7.06	6.00	4.73
Economically vulnerable	24.32	23.65	24.38	25.64
Economically secure	42.45	43.31	44.44	44.69
Middle class and above	24.99	24.89	24.75	24.68

Notes: Each figure is calculated as the percentage of people in developing Asia. These are based on 29 developing Asian Development Bank member economies with available data required for calculations. Income thresholds are expressed in 2011 purchasing power parities. Estimates may be sensitive to assumptions employed for populous economies, which account for a significant portion of poverty in the region but have quite dated official poverty numbers (e.g., see Roy and van der Weide 2022).

Sources: Asian Development Bank estimates using data presented in Table 1.1.1 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022* and simulated data derived from the World Bank's PovcalNet database and Poverty and Inequality Platform (accessed 30 May 2022).

It is important to note that, even if the nonneutral distribution assumption is made, there are a number of uncertainties surrounding these projections. First, economic growth may be affected by looming threats of stagflation, food insecurity, energy price shocks, debt burden, geopolitical tensions, and other risk factors. Second, assuming that societies with higher levels of social mobility prior to the COVID-19 pandemic can more easily revert to their former poverty reduction paths, the pandemic may have longer-term consequences that are yet unknown. For instance, the full implications of learning losses caused by school closures on future lifetime earnings and social mobility prospects may not be known for some decades.

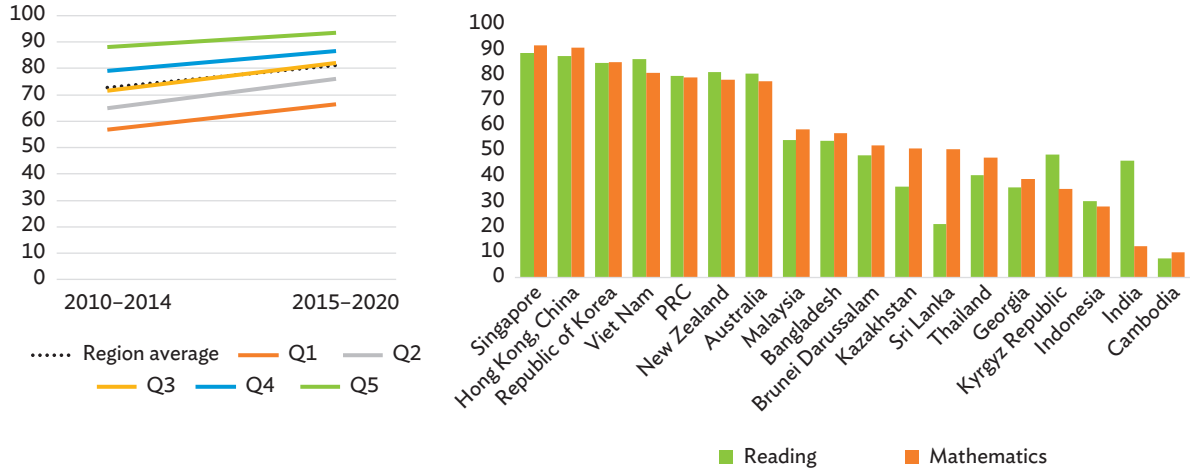
Although education completion rates are improving across developing Asia, pandemic impacts on future lifetime earnings may be significant for today's students.

Data presented in Table 1.4.2 and in the left panel of Figure 1.7 suggest that most economies in Asia and the Pacific with available data showed progress in completion rates in lower secondary education from 2010 to 2020, however, gaps across wealth quintiles persist. Furthermore, even before the pandemic, there were serious concerns about whether children were actually learning (UNICEF 2022). Data presented in the right panel of Figure 1.7 suggest that the proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary school achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics was below 70% in 11 economies.

Figure 1.7: Completion Rates in Lower Secondary Education (by Wealth Quintile for 2020 or Latest Year) and Proportion of Students at the End of Lower Secondary School Achieving the Minimum Proficiency Level

(%)

Completion rates have improved but learning is still low in many economies.



PRC = People's Republic of China, Q = quintile.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data presented in Tables 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

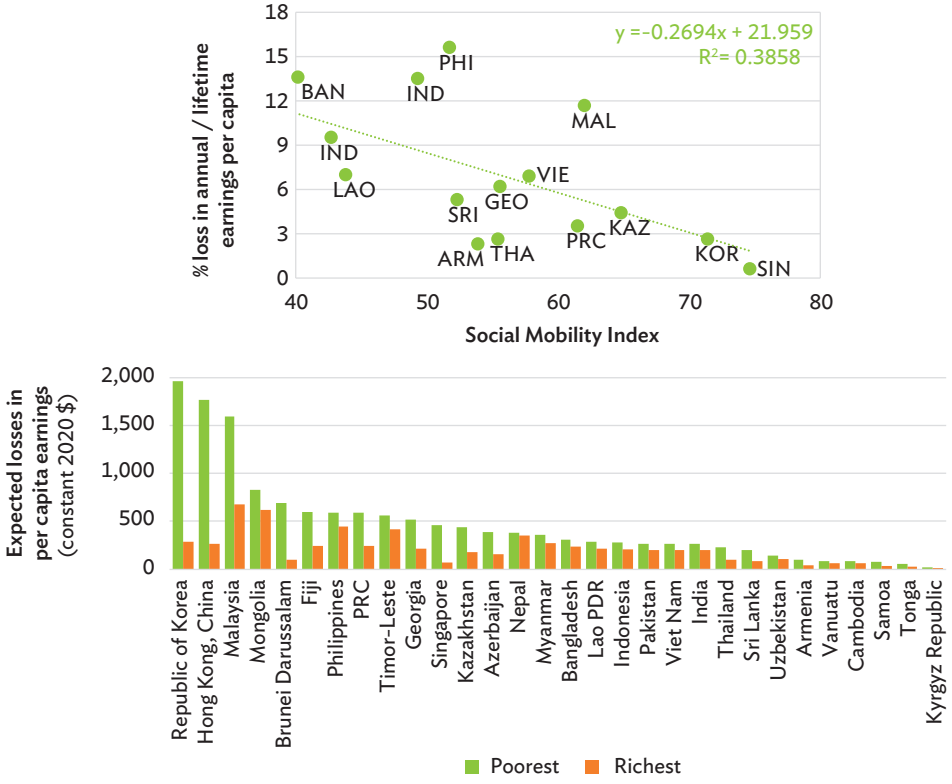
Click here for figure data

The pandemic has further exacerbated the learning crisis for today's student cohort. Globally, estimates suggest that 70% of 10-year-olds are unable to read and understand a simple text, and this contributes to a loss in potential lifetime earnings by today's generation of students equivalent to 17% of current gross domestic product (GDP) levels (WBG et al. 2022). Similarly, in a study conducted by ADB (2022), estimates suggest that the lifetime earning losses of developing Asia's students may range from 3.9% to as much as 8.8% of pre-pandemic earnings. The upper panel of Figure 1.8 also shows that areas with lower scores for social mobility enablers are more likely to experience higher relative lifetime earning losses. Within each economy, inequality may also further expand due to differences in access to remote learning tools. Under a medium-efficacy scenario of remote learning, estimates show that students from the poorest wealth quintile are expected to have losses in future earnings that are 47% higher than those of the richest students in their economy, while girls may lose about 28% more in future

earnings (ADB 2022). The disparities between rich and poor may be larger under a high-efficacy scenario of learning as shown in the lower panel of Figure 1.8.

Figure 1.8: Projected Lifetime Earning Losses due to Learning Losses in Developing Asia

The social mobility prospects of Asian students, as measured by expected lifetime earnings, are significantly lower than pre-pandemic levels due to learning losses.



$ = United States dollar, ARM = Armenia, BAN = Bangladesh, GEO = Georgia, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, KAZ = Kazakhstan, KOR = Republic of Korea, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MAL = Malaysia, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, SIN = Singapore, SRI = Sri Lanka, THA = Thailand, VIE = Viet Nam.

Notes: Losses in earnings are calculated under the high-efficacy scenario of remote learning. Information on estimates under alternative scenarios are presented in a report by the Asian Development Bank (2022). The analysis considers three scenarios—high, medium, and low—for the efficacy of remote education relative to classroom instruction. Each scenario estimates the effectiveness of remote education in each economy by applying an adjustment factor to online-learning effectiveness in high-income economies. Online learning in high-income economies is assumed to be 88% as effective as in-person classes in the high-efficacy scenario, 66% in the medium-efficacy scenario, and 37% in the low-efficacy scenario. The adjustment factor includes measures of internet access, television access, effectiveness of television relative to online education, and the relative shares of television and online forms of remote instruction (ADB 2022).

Sources: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the bank's *Asian Development Outlook 2022* and the World Economic Forum's Global Social Mobility Index.

Click here for figure data

To recover learning losses caused by COVID-19 school closures, an initial step may be to assess how much knowledge has been lost or forgone. This information would be useful in determining the level at which to restart instruction and how monitoring systems can be calibrated to ensure progress of learning is properly tracked. Additionally, it is important for learning recovery to focus on enhancing foundational skills, finding ways to extend instruction time, and encouraging the re-enrollment of dropouts (Molato-Gayares et al. 2022). These initiatives are particularly relevant for poor people in developing economies, which are more likely to reduce investment in education during income shocks (Morgan and Trinh 2021; Nestour, Carvalho, and Minardi 2020), in turn jeopardizing social mobility prospects.

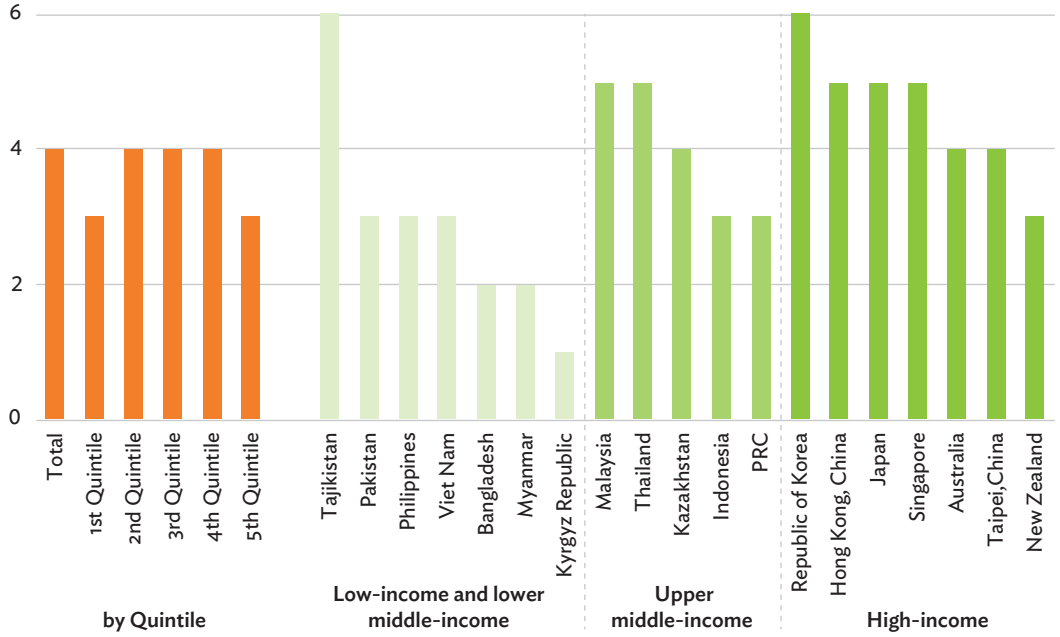
Pandemic restrictions may have affected people's motivation levels and behaviors toward study and work, which can in turn limit social mobility.

Prolonged school closures and financial issues during the pandemic had impacts on student motivation. In an ADB survey conducted in Bangladesh, which asked parents about their child's desire or motivation to study, 20% were found to have either low or very low motivation levels as of August 2021 (compared to 5% in December 2019). In addition, about 13% of those enrolled before school closures began in March 2020 planned to drop out, and about two-thirds of those students had no plans of returning to a school (Li and Sharma 2022).

In terms of attitudes to work, many Asians had mixed opinions on the pathways to success even before COVID-19 struck. Respondents to a World Values Survey were asked whether hard work or luck is more important to success on a scale of 1 (all hard work) to 10 (all luck). The results, as shown in Figure 1.9, suggest that a majority of Asians from middle-income quintiles tended to have relatively neutral feelings (median score of 4), while those from the lowest and highest income classes had a slightly stronger belief that hard work is more important.

Figure 1.9: Perception of Whether Hard Work or Luck is More Important

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, a significant number of Asians did not strongly believe that hard work is more important in society's reward systems.



COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: Lower median values indicate greater perceived importance of hard work while higher values indicate greater perceived importance of luck. These are based on World Values Survey data for the following economies: Australia; Bangladesh; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; the Kyrgyz Republic; Myanmar; Malaysia; New Zealand; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; Thailand; Tajikistan; Taipei,China; and Viet Nam. Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's 2019 classification as reported in the World Values Survey data. Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's 2019 classification as reported in the World Values Survey data.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from round seven (pooled datafile version) of the World Values Survey (accessed 15 February 2022).

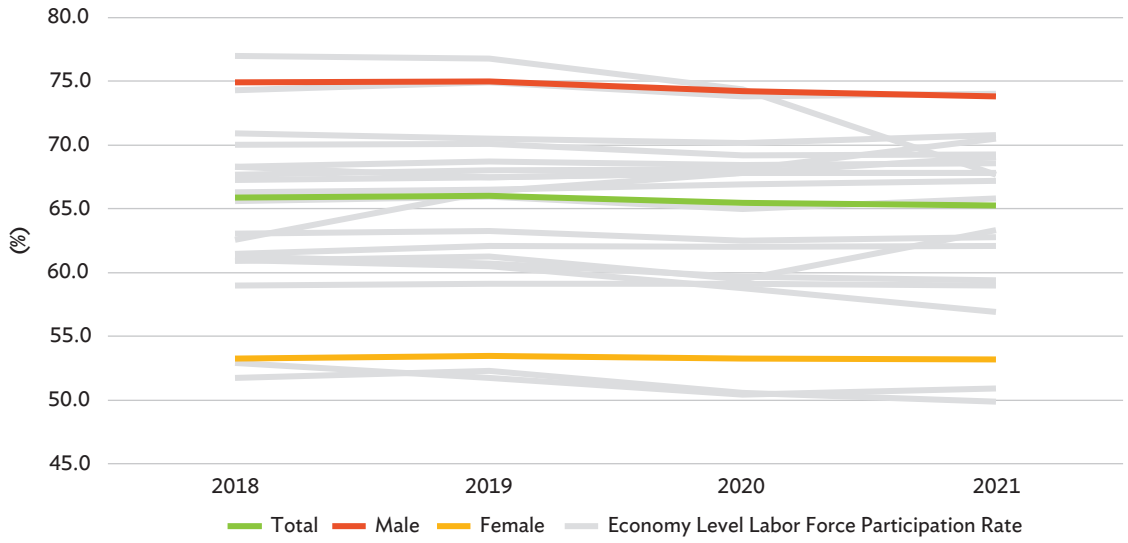
Click here for figure data

There are some greater variations between lower middle-income, upper middle-income, and high-income economies.

The pandemic may have further eroded confidence in the expectation that hard work leads to success. Estimates suggest that Asia and the Pacific lost about 3.6% of its work hours in 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 (the pre-pandemic benchmark). This equates to 76.7 million full-time jobs as people became underemployed or unemployed in 2020 and 2021, based on data from the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s COVID-19 Monitor database (ILO 2022). Figure 1.10 suggests that many people in Asia and the Pacific may have given up on finding work, with labor force participation rates not bouncing back to pre-pandemic levels. There are studies showing that long periods out of employment may lead to discouraged jobseekers, outdated skillsets, and adverse effects on mental health (Krueger, Cramer and Cho 2014). Studies also suggest that the region's youth may bear higher longer-term economic and social costs, with nearly half of all young workers employed in sectors that were hit hardest by the pandemic (ILO and ADB 2020).

Figure 1.10: Labor Force Participation Rates in Asia and the Pacific

In Asia and the Pacific, workforce participation has not bounced back to pre-pandemic levels.



Note: Light shaded lines represent economy-level data while colored lines represent regional-level data.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from economies' official sources.

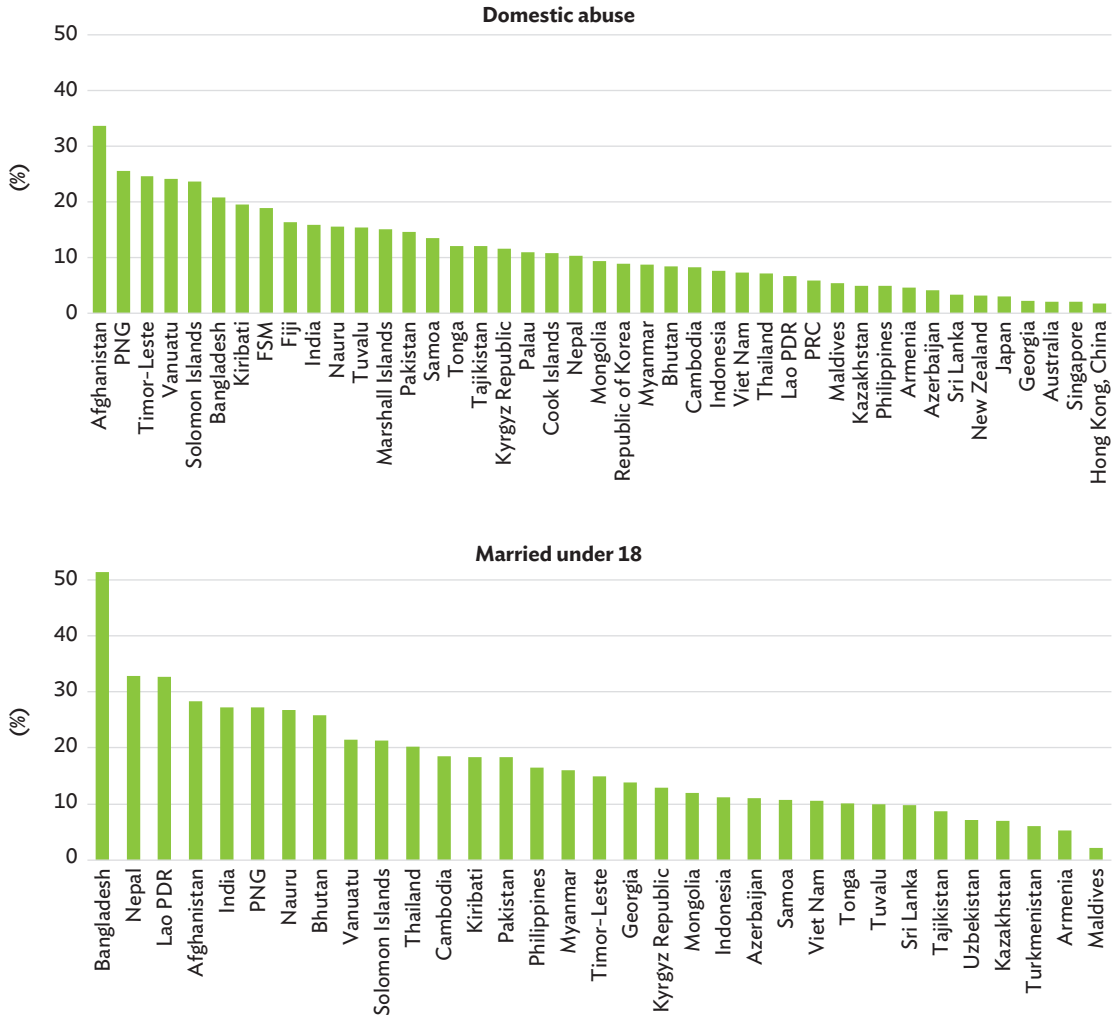
Click here for figure data

There are other social inequalities against vulnerable groups, including women, which may lead to lower social mobility prospects if left unaddressed.

Even before the pandemic, the incidence of domestic violence was pronounced in a number of Asia and the Pacific economies (as shown in the first panel of Figure 1.11), with estimates suggesting that about 10.6% of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and over had experienced such incidents.

Figure 1.11: Incidence of Domestic Abuse and Child Marriage in Select Economies

The risk of gender-based violence and/or premature marriage remains alarmingly high in many economies of Asia and the Pacific.



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

Note: The figure for child marriage includes economies with latest data available from 2006 to 2019.

Source: United Nations SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 20 July 2022).

Click here for figure data

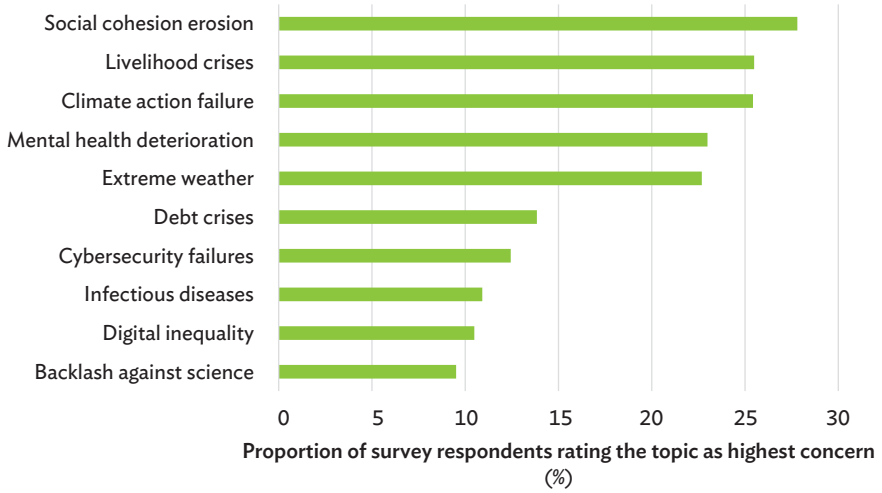
Additionally, pre-pandemic trends on child marriage, also considered to be another form of gender-based violence, showed that such marriage was commonly practiced in several parts of the region (UN 2013), as shown in the second panel of Figure 1.11. Worryingly, financial distress and mobility restrictions caused by the pandemic may exacerbate these forms of social inequalities. As people were confined to their homes at height of pandemic lockdowns, the incidence of domestic violence against women and children may have increased, based on a study conducted by United Nations Women (UN Women 2020). Victims of domestic violence also had reduced options for support and counseling due to lockdowns and social distancing measures (UN Women 2020).

Uncertain economic recovery beyond the pandemic may have adverse consequences on social mobility and cohesion.

A World Bank Group (2022) report on the global economic outlook hints at a protracted period of slow economic growth and elevated inflation in the medium term. This may have a profound impact on social mobility prospects, particularly for low- and middle-income economies. The 2022 Global Risk Report, published by the World Economic Forum, identified erosion of social cohesion as one of the risks that has worsened the most since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (rated highest by 27.8% of respondents as shown in Figure 1.12). Additionally, 25.5% of respondents identified livelihood crises as worsening the most (WEF 2022).

Figure 1.12: Top 10 Risks that Have Worsened since the COVID-19 Pandemic Began

Adverse impacts on social cohesion, livelihoods, and mental health are among the greatest concerns in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis.



COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.
Source: Asian Development Bank visualization using data from Figure 1 of the World Economic Forum's *The Global Risks Report 2022*.

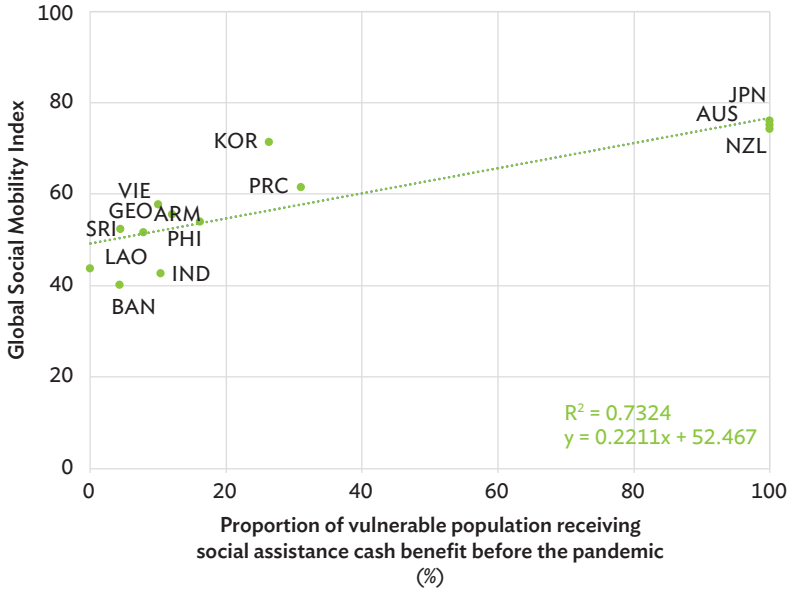
Click here for figure data

Providing adequate social protection minimizes downward social mobility and promotes greater upward social mobility through skills development, especially for the poor and vulnerable.

Having a wide social safety net, where people's livelihoods and well-being are protected against socioeconomic shocks, may prevent many from falling deeper into poverty. Those who have access to adequate social protection may be able to invest more resources in skills training and personal development, thereby boosting their social mobility prospects. In fact, the World Bank Group estimates suggest that, before the COVID-19 pandemic, more than one-third of the world's very poor managed to escape extreme poverty because of social safety nets (WBG 2018c). Figure 1.13 indicates that adequate social protection systems may have contributed to improved social mobility (as depicted by the upward slope in Figure 1.13).

Figure 1.13: Correlation between Social Protection Coverage and Enablers of Social Mobility

Greater social protection coverage is associated with better socioeconomic mobility prospects.



ARM = Armenia, AUS = Australia, BAN = Bangladesh, GEO = Georgia, IND = India, JPN = Japan, KOR = Republic of Korea, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NZL = New Zealand, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, SRI = Sri Lanka, VIE = Viet Nam.

Sources: Table 1.1.2 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*; and the World Economic Forum's *The Global Social Mobility Report 2020*.

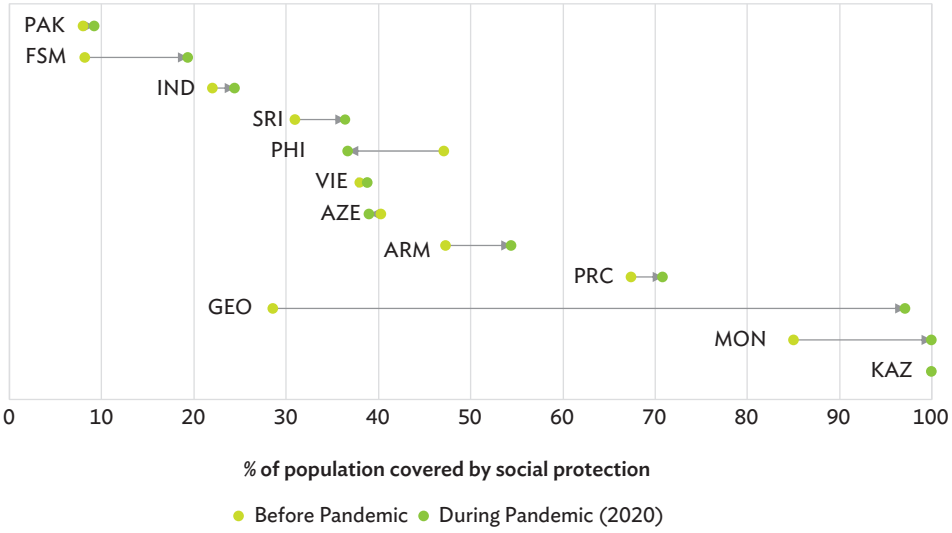
Click here for figure data

The latest available data from before the pandemic show that about 72% of ADB's member economies in Asia and the Pacific had less than half of their population covered by at least one social protection benefit. Nevertheless, as the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded, governments ramped up social protection coverage to help poor and vulnerable groups cope with disruptions that threatened their livelihoods and well-being. These measures came in the form of new or modified cash transfers, new unemployment programs, unemployment insurance, food subsidies, and sickness benefits. The ILO's Social Protection Monitor has recorded more than 400 social protection measures taken by 36 economies in Asia and the Pacific (ILO 2022).

Altogether, these initiatives have contributed to a substantial increase in social protection coverage for a number of the region's developing economies (Figure 1.14).

Figure 1.14: Social Protection Coverage in Selected Economies of Asia and the Pacific

Most economies increased social protection coverage during pandemic.



ARM = Armenia, AZE = Azerbaijan, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, GEO = Georgia, IND = India, KAZ = Kazakhstan, MON = Mongolia, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, SRI = Sri Lanka, VIE = Viet Nam.
Note: The data correspond to Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 1.3.1.a – Proportion of Population Covered by at Least One Social Protection Benefit.
Source: Table 1.1.2 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

Click here for figure data

Increased social protection coverage must extend beyond being a temporary pandemic response and target those who need it most.

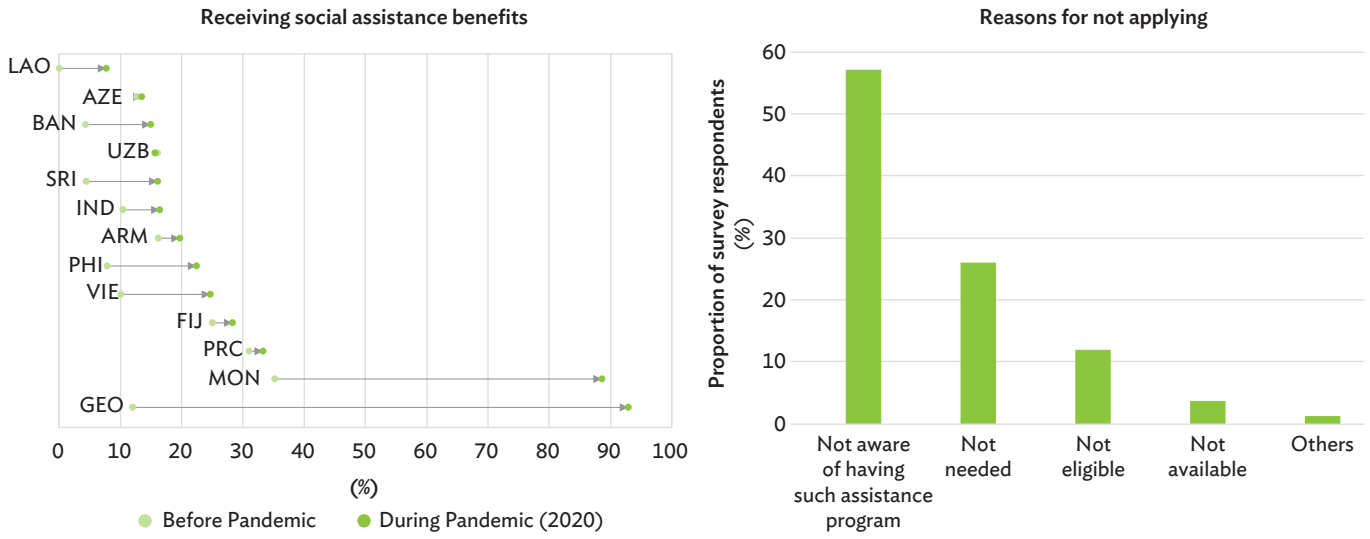
It is important to sustain targeted social protection coverage as Asia and the Pacific moves towards post-pandemic recovery. There are a number of risks that threaten the region's social mobility prospects and those most vulnerable to such risks require ongoing access to appropriate assistance.

A working paper commissioned by ADB in 2021 characterized the nature of required social protection packages in three stages: (i) emergency (2020), (ii) recovery and/or transition (2021–2023), and (iii) progress toward relevant SDG targets (2024–2030) (Auwera, Meerendonk, and Kumar 2021). In the context of developing economies, which typically encounter constraints in mobilizing financial resources, it is important to gauge the cost associated with the social protection packages needed for each stage. Using the Social Protection Reform Simulation (SPRS20) model, it is estimated that the emergency phase amounted to 3% of GDP in 2020, while the recovery and/or transition stage is estimated to have required approximately 3.4% of GDP in 2021 and will gradually decrease to 3.2% in 2023. The costs estimated during these two phases are assumed to be in addition to existing social protection expenditures. Social protection for the third stage is estimated at 4.1% of GDP in 2024, increasing to 5.9% in 2030. The costs represent the sum of all social protection programs in an economy for the remaining period toward the SDG targets.

In 2020, while the proportion of vulnerable people receiving social assistance cash benefits increased relative to pre-pandemic levels, total social protection coverage among vulnerable populations remained low. Results from surveys conducted by ADBI suggest that almost 60% of respondents who did not receive assistance during the first year of pandemic were not aware of the various assistance programs (Figure 1.15).

Figure 1.15: Proportion of the Vulnerable Population Receiving Social Assistance Benefits and Reasons for Not Applying for Government Assistance, 2020

Increasing awareness of social protection programs, particularly among those who need them most, may help drive greater poverty reduction.



ARM = Armenia, AZE = Azerbaijan, BAN = Bangladesh, FIJ = Fiji, IND = India, GEO = Georgia, LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MON = Mongolia, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, SRI = Sri Lanka, UZB = Uzbekistan, VIE = Viet Nam.
Sources: Table 1.1.2 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*; and Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the second round of the Asian Development Bank Institute's Survey on the Impacts of COVID-19 and Related Policies on Households in Select Developing Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economies.

Click here for figure data

Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of social protection systems requires continuous capacity building through various stages of such systems. This includes targeting, identification, registration, payment, and other delivery mechanisms as well as grievance redressal and system monitoring and evaluation. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted critical gaps in social protection systems, including a lack of up-to-date and relevant socioeconomic data for effective targeting and identification. Such gaps can cripple a system's ability to reach the most vulnerable people, who are often the intended recipients of social protection benefits. The pandemic has highlighted the need for innovative and cost-effective approaches to strengthen social protection systems, including in data collection and data management, to improve their overall efficiency and effectiveness and their ability to safeguard society's most vulnerable. Notably, advancements in information and communication

technologies (ICT) have been a critical driving factor in reshaping the social protection landscape. For example, reports commissioned by ADB and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) provide insights for thinking about how digital tools, big data, and even artificial intelligence can enhance the functioning of social protection programs (ADB 2022b; Handayani et al. 2017; Ohlenburg 2022). In terms of targeting, there are studies showing how the combination of geospatial data (e.g., satellite images) with survey data on household income and expenditure could offer a cost-effective approach to collecting granular poverty data (ADB 2020b). There are also an increasing number of social protection initiatives that use biometric-technology data, e.g., fingerprint and/or iris recognition (Carmona 2018). For enhanced service delivery, some examples include the use of digital or other alternative payment solutions (e.g., use of electronic or mobile phone payments and cash-cards) that make it easier for beneficiaries to receive payments, instead of traveling to government offices and navigating paper-based administrative processes. Nonetheless, it is important to note that, while innovations in digital technology and big data offer opportunities to enhance management of social protection programs, mechanisms to protect privacy, narrow the digital divide, and address deficiencies in literacy on using such tools also remain important considerations (Carmona 2018; ADB 2020b).

Fostering Resilient and Innovative Infrastructure and Services

This section considers drivers of social mobility by examining trends with respect to selected indicators under SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure).

Across Asia and the Pacific, disparities in access to infrastructure and services still exist.

The region's development path since the turn of the millennium chronicles improved transportation networks, enhanced electricity generation capacity, and greater access to telecommunications and water infrastructure (ADB 2020a). Collectively, such improvements contributed to faster economic growth and poverty reduction prior to the COVID-19 crisis and may help expedite post-pandemic recovery.

Despite this progress, disparities in access to key infrastructure and basic services still exist between Asia and the Pacific and the rest of the world. The latest estimates suggest that nearly 73.8% of the region's economies with available data had estimated road traffic death rates below the global average of 16.7 per 100,000 population (Table 1.3.3). On the other hand, some 16% of ADB's regional

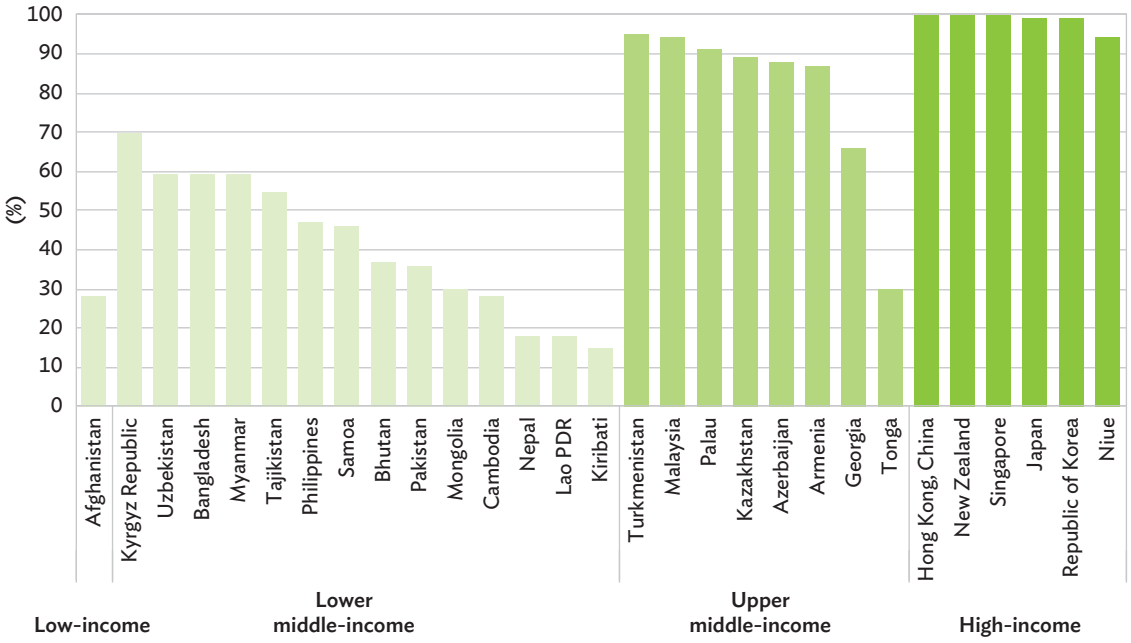
Delivering sustainable infrastructure. Investment in Nuku'alofa, Tonga will improve access to safe water supply, solid waste, and sanitation (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).

members had electricity penetration rates falling below the global average of 90.5%, based on the latest available data in 2020 (Table 1.7.1). Likewise, in two-fifths of ADB's regional members with available data, more than half of the population were not using safely managed drinking water services, while the same proportion of economies had 50% or less of their populations using safely managed sanitation services (ADB 2021a) as shown in Figure 1.16.

Estimates made before the COVID-19 pandemic suggest that developing Asia needed approximately $1.7 trillion to be invested annually in infrastructure until 2030, to maintain the region's growth momentum, tackle poverty, and respond to climate change (ADB 2017). Such a figure is approximately 13.3% higher than a baseline estimate of $1.5 trillion per year, which does not include climate change mitigation and adaptation costs (ADB 2017).

Figure 1.16: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services, by Economy Income Grouping

In 11 ADB regional member economies (mostly low and middle-income),
more than half the population were not using safely managed drinking water services.



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Notes: Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's classification as of July 2022. For Niue, the "high-income" classification is based on 2019 gross national income per capita (Atlas method) of $16,247. Graphics are based on available data for the most recent year ranging from 2017 to 2020.
Source: Table 1.6.1 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

Click here for figure data

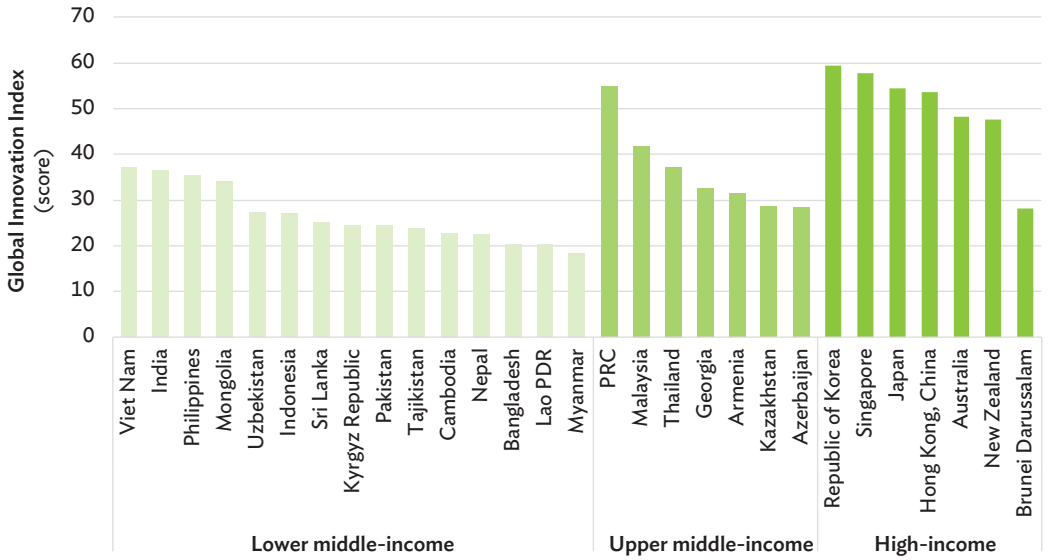
Sustainable innovation is important in driving economic growth and enhancing the region's social mobility prospects.

The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the relevance of SDG 9, which aims to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation. As millions of people were pushed into poverty due to disruptions caused by the pandemic, they require new economic opportunities and productive jobs, which sustainable development and innovation can help create.

Figure 1.17 illustrates a metric compiled by the World Intellectual Property Organization, which integrates around 80 indicators on political environment, education, infrastructure, and knowledge creation to provide a composite measure of innovation (WIPO 2021). It is apparent that higher-income economies generally scored higher for innovation in 2021. Among the lower middle-income economies, Viet Nam, India, and the Philippines scored highest.

Figure 1.17: Scores on the Global Innovation Index for Selected Economies, by Economy Income Grouping

High-income economies give high priority to innovation, while a number of fast-growing economies also score relatively highly.



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's classification as of July 2022.
Source: Global Innovation Index. 2021 Report. https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii-2021-report.

Click here for figure data

A number of economies in Asia and the Pacific lag behind in investments for the research and development that is critical to sustainable innovation.

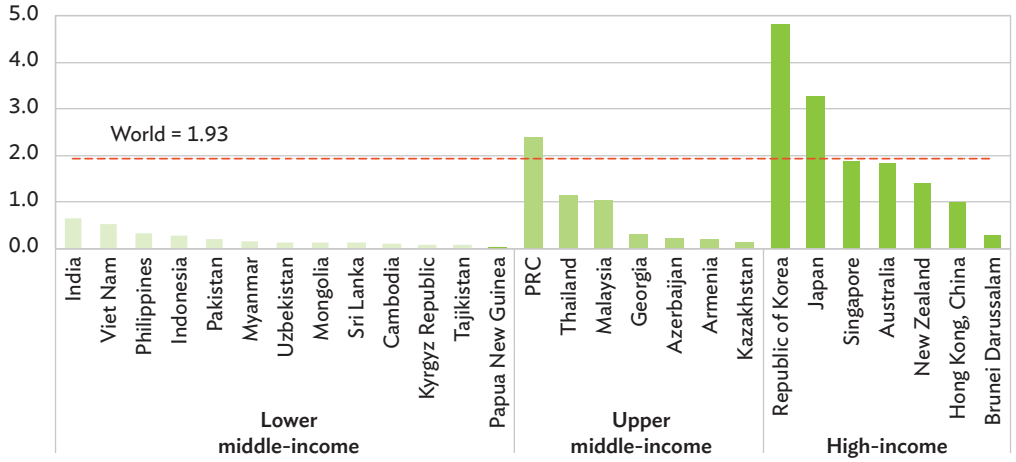
Research and development (R&D) is an intrinsic component of innovation. In many ways, the COVID-19 pandemic has magnified the importance of R&D investments as it helped illuminate new frontiers in vaccine development, quarantine protocols, integration of digital technology for business continuity, and other aspects of pandemic management (UIS 2020).

In Asia and the Pacific, investment in R&D reached $870.5 billion (purchasing power parity) in 2018, up by 75.9% from 2010 (UIS Database). The average number of researchers per million inhabitants also increased, from 1,480 in 2010 to 2,013 in 2020. There are, however, notable disparities between economies in the region, as Figure 1.18 suggests. While allocations for R&D as a portion of GDP exceeds the world average in high-income economies such as Japan and the Republic of Korea (as well as the upper middle-income economy of the People's Republic of China), all lower middle-income economies and a majority of upper middle-income economies with available data had R&D allocations less than half the global average.

An eye on the future. Researchers are pioneering new technologies for Asia and the Pacific (photo by Lu Guang/ADB).

Figure 1.18: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of Gross Domestic Product, by Economy Income Grouping

Several high-income economies invested more than the global average in R&D, but spending remains low in most developing economies.

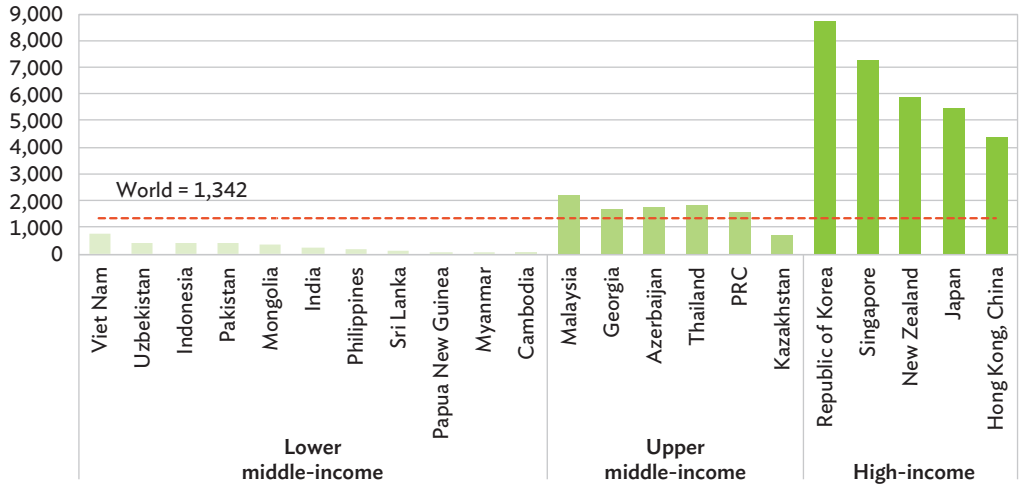


PRC = People's Republic of China, R&D = research and development.
Notes: The figure includes economies with the latest data available from 2015 to 2020. Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's classification as of July 2022.
Source: Table 1.9.4 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

Click here for figure data

All high-income economies and all but one upper middle-income economy (Kazakhstan) exceeded the global average of 1,342 researchers per million inhabitants in 2020 or the most recent year with available data (Figure 1.19). The Republic of Korea recorded the highest figure of 8,714 researchers per million inhabitants, followed by Singapore (7,287), New Zealand (5,854), and Japan (5,455). However, the number of researchers per million inhabitants recorded in lower middle-income economies reached as low as 30 and only as high as 757.

Figure 1.19: Number of Researchers per Million Inhabitants, by Economy Income Grouping
(full-time equivalent)
High-income economies vastly exceeded the global average for proportion of researchers by population, but several lower-income economies were substantially below this average.



PRC = People's Republic of China.
Notes: The figure includes economies with the latest data available from 2015 to 2020. Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's classification as of July 2022.
Source: Table 1.9.4 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

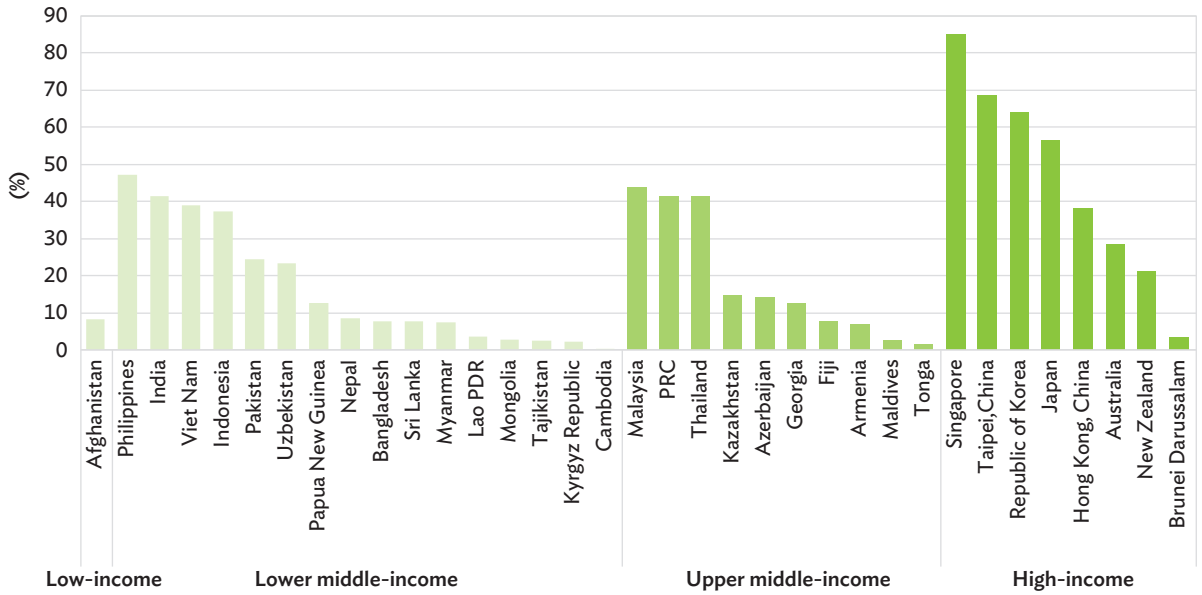
Click here for figure data

Across Asia and the Pacific, there are ongoing disparities in the SDG 9 scorecard for sustainable industrialization as high-income economies continue to invest more in their manufacturing sectors.

Figure 1.20 illustrates the performance of economies in Asia and the Pacific with respect to expanding medium- and high-tech industries prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. On the one hand, the region included two economies with the world's most modern manufacturing sectors: Singapore (85.1%) and Taipei,China (68.4%). However, the region also included several economies in which the share of medium- and high-tech industries in manufacturing gross value-added was consistently below 5% from 2010. Most of these were lower and upper middle-income economies such as Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Tajikistan, and Tonga.

Figure 1.20: Medium- and High-Tech Industry Output in Total Value-Added, by Economy Income Grouping

15 regional economies (mostly lower and upper middle-income) had medium- and high-tech industries that failed to contribute more than 10% of value-added in the manufacturing sector.



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Notes: Income groupings follow World Bank's classifications as of July 2022. Graphics are based on available data for the most recent year (2019).
Source: Table 1.9.5 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

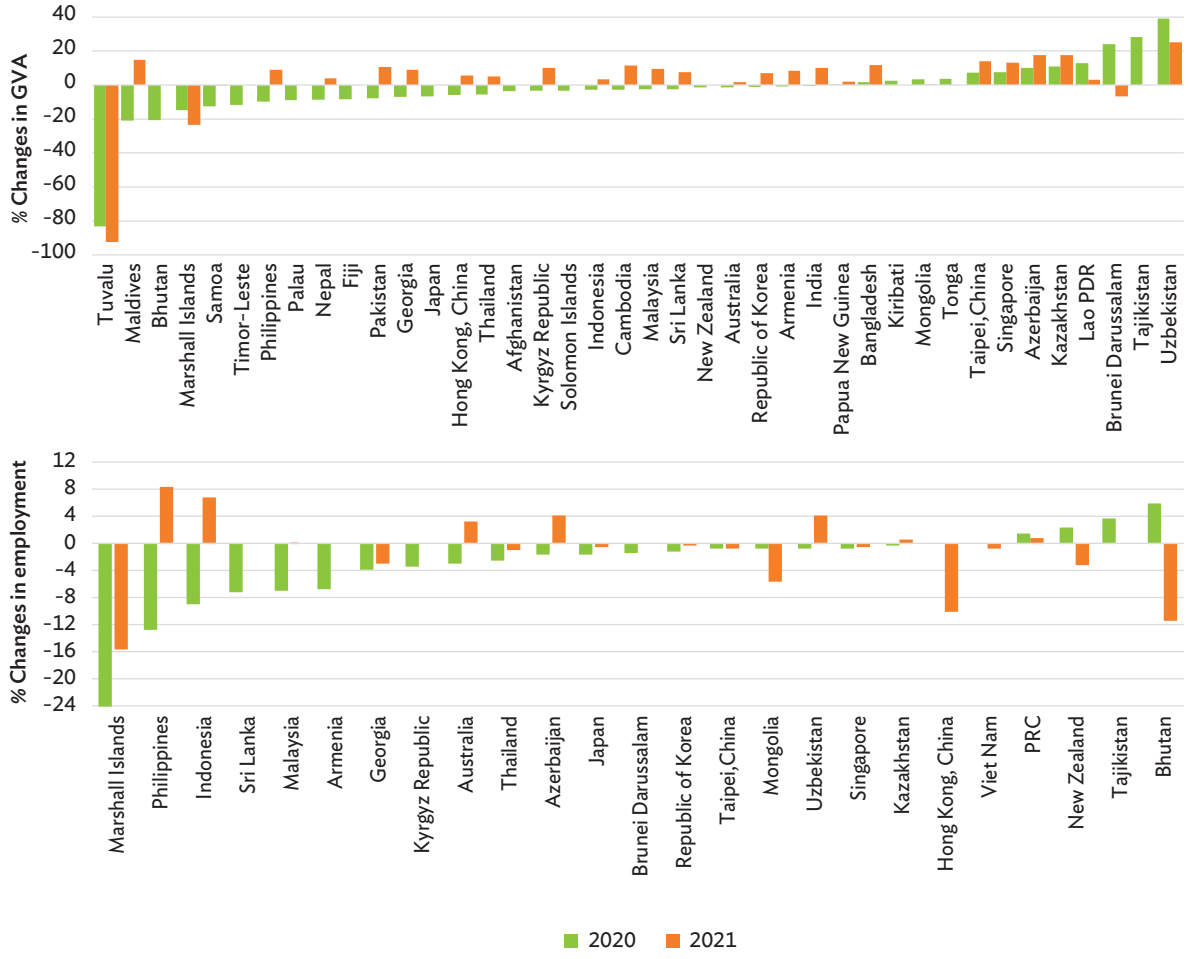
Click here for figure data

From 2010 to 2019, only 17 of the 35 economies with available data managed to increase their share of the medium- and high-tech industries in manufacturing sector gross value-added. Azerbaijan, Mongolia, and Viet Nam were among those that experienced the fastest growth from 2010 to 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly disrupted global production, demand, and supply chains, which underpin manufacturing processes. The Asia and Pacific region has been no exception as it took a deep dive from 2019 to 2020, both in terms of the manufacturing sector's economic output (upper panel) and employment (lower panel) as shown in Figure 1.21. There was some degree of recovery in economic output from 2020 to 2021, with the manufacturing sector of Uzbekistan increasing by at least 20%. Manufacturing employment plummeted in most economies from 2019 to 2020 and only Azerbaijan, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Uzbekistan showed signs of recovery from 2020 to 2021, each registering growth in manufacturing employment of at least 4%.

Figure 1.21: Changes in Economic Output and Number Employed in the Manufacturing Sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant economic impact on the manufacturing sector of Asia and the Pacific.



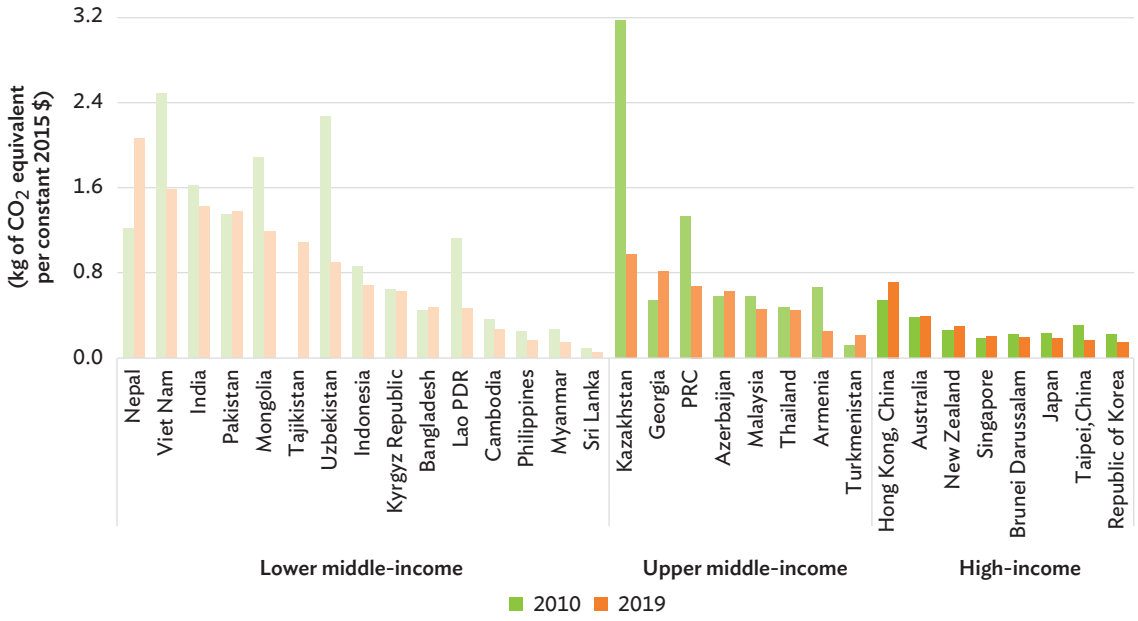
COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, GVA = gross value-added.
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Additional information about underlying data are provided in individual economy tables.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data in individual economy tables available at https://kidb.adb.org/.

Click here for figure data

As manufacturing begins to recover in more economies, it is important to retrofit the sector through greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. However, trends prior to the COVID-19 pandemic suggest there may be mixed commitment to this objective. Examining data on carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions per unit of manufacturing value-added (MVA) since 2010, Figure 1.22 shows that, although emissions decreased at least marginally in most of the ADB member economies with available data, there are multiple economies in which emissions barely changed or even increased.

Figure 1.22: Carbon Dioxide Emissions Per Unit of Manufacturing Value-Added, by Economy Income Grouping

Most ADB member economies showed declines in their CO_2 emissions from 2010 to 2019, but several reported levels that had either barely changed or increased alarmingly.



ADB = Asian Development Bank, CO_2 = carbon dioxide, kg = kilogram, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: For this indicator, the SDG Global Database sources its data from the International Energy Agency and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. An alternative source of data on CO_2 emissions is the Global Carbon Atlas. Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's classification as of July 2022.

Source: Table 1.9.3 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

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Opportunities for More Sustainable Recovery through Greener Development

This section considers drivers of social mobility by examining trends with respect to selected indicators under SDG 13, which aims to galvanize efforts towards climate action.

SDG 13 enumerates five targets: (i) strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters, (ii) integrate climate change measures into policies and planning, (iii) build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change, (iv) implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and (v) promote mechanisms to raise capacity for planning and management.

However, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's latest SDG Progress Report reveals that, for Asia and the Pacific, data are inadequate for the majority of SDG 13's targets, making it difficult to assess the region's performance. Where information is available, data suggest that the region should either accelerate progress to achieve targets by 2030 (SDG 13.1) or reverse (deteriorating) trends (SDG 13.2) (UNESCAP 2022).

Impacts of climate change. Locals prepare to tackle overflowing water caused by Typhoon Ulysses in the Philippines (photo by Veejay Villafranca/ADB).

Globally, climate change threatens to push more than 130 million people into poverty over the next decade.

Every year, climatic changes contribute to over 150,000 deaths around the world and this number is expected to double by 2030 (Kasotia n.d.). By destroying wealth and employment, climate change may also hold back social mobility prospects for the vast population of Asia and the Pacific and, if left unchecked, has the potential to push 132 million people around the world into poverty over the next 10 years (WBG 2022). Furthermore, economists forecast that climate change could lead to a 10% loss of the global economy's total value by 2050 if the upward trend in temperature stays on course and Paris Agreement and net-zero emission targets are not met (Marchant 2021).

Addressing climate change and promoting environmental sustainability are important development priorities, especially for a region such Asia and the Pacific, which relies heavily on natural resources and has large segments of its population living in coastal areas.

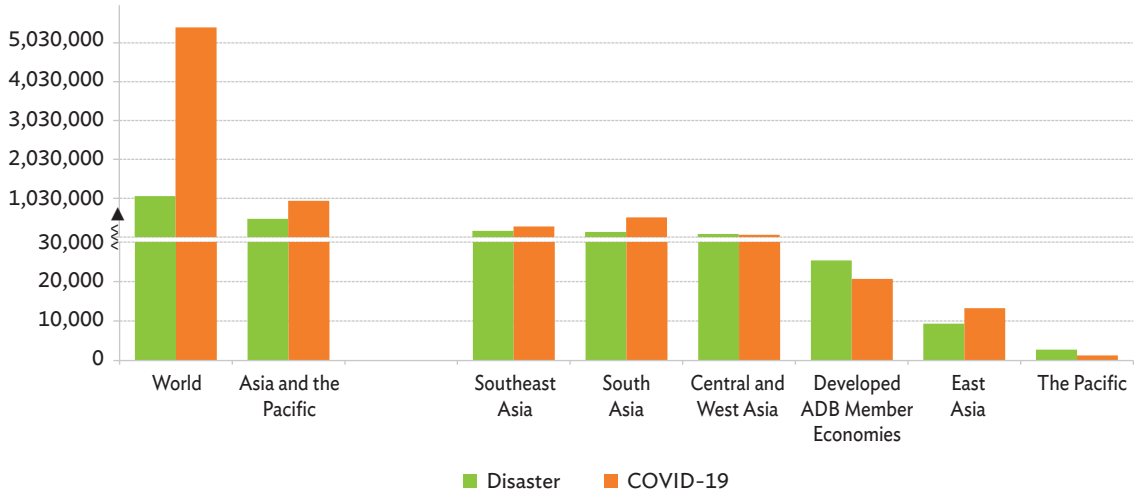
Planetary health and climate resilience should be integrated into pandemic recovery efforts.

As climate change is a pandemic-enabler and crisis-multiplier, as some studies suggest (Cadham 2020; UN 2022), there are compelling reasons to promote greener economic growth, aim for low-carbon development, and employ climate mitigation and adaptation strategies to strengthen resilience against the potentially catastrophic impacts of climate change.

For perspective on the potential benefits of minimizing the effects of climate change on public health, the loss of human life due to COVID-19 is significantly higher than mortality rates recorded due to natural disasters since 2005 (WHO Coronavirus Dashboard; Pandey 2021). The global death toll due to COVID-19 breached 5 million for 2021 (WHO Coronavirus Dashboard). This compares to just over 1 million deaths globally from natural disasters since 2005. Asia and the Pacific also suffered a substantial human toll due to the pandemic, with a number of its subregions noting considerably higher pandemic-related loss of life than due to natural disasters since 2005 (Figure 1.23). The exceptions were the Pacific, Central and West Asia, and developed ADB member economies.

Figure 1.23: Cumulative Deaths due to Natural Disasters versus Deaths in 2021 due to COVID-19

Asia and the Pacific lost more lives due to COVID-19 in 2021 than due to natural disasters since 2005. However, whereas the region accounted for one-fifth of global COVID-19 deaths, it has accounted for half of global deaths due to natural disasters.



COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.
Sources: World Health Organization. WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard. https://covid19.who.int/idata (accessed 16 July 2022); Asian Development Bank estimates using data presented in Tables 1.13.1 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

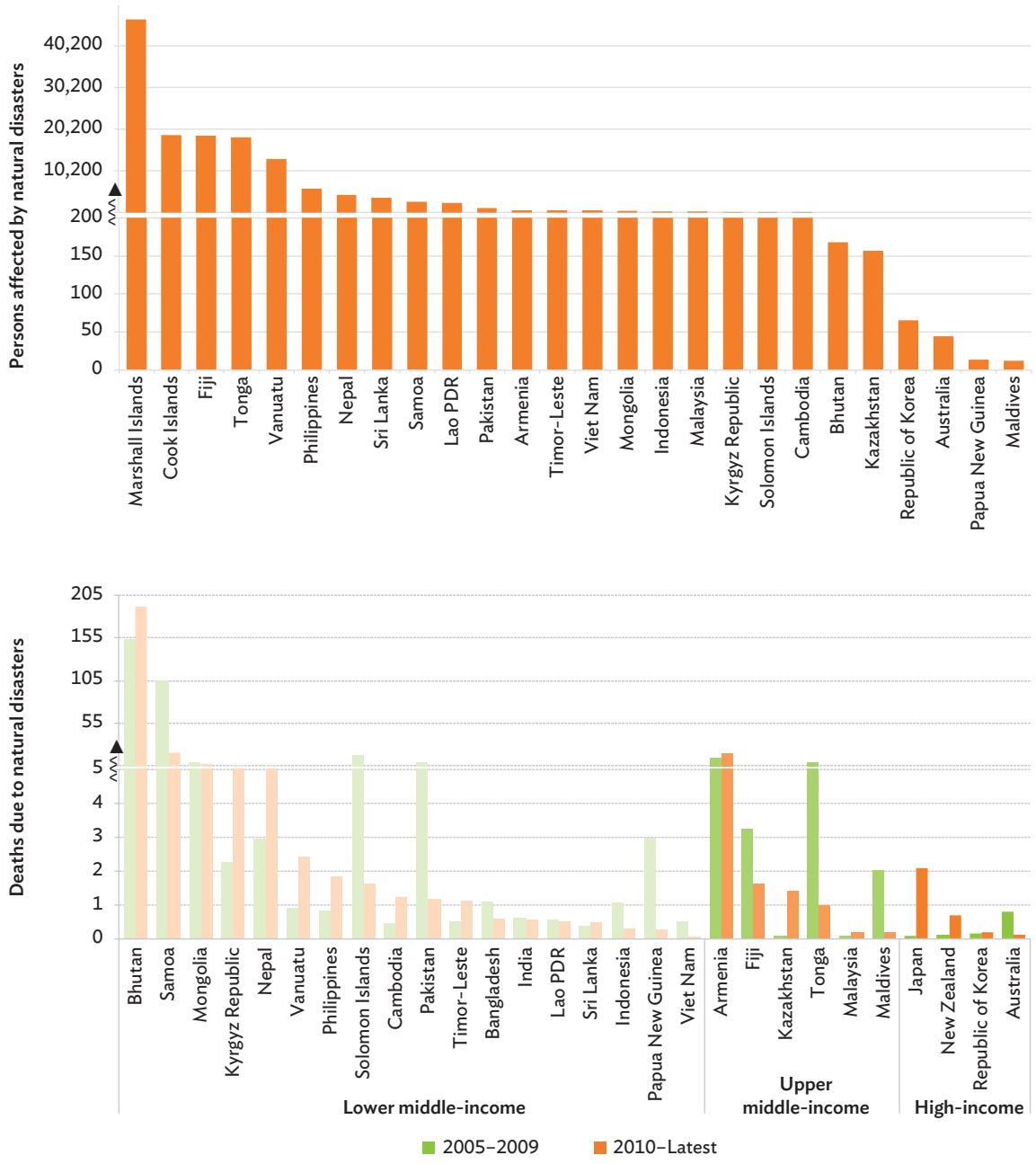
Click here for figure data

The trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions is contributing to temperature increases that could lead to extra deaths greater than the COVID-19 total.

On an annualized basis, the COVID-19 toll in 2021 is equivalent to a death rate of 69 per 100,000. Some forecasts suggest that, if emissions growth stays high, global temperature increases may raise the mortality rate by almost 14 deaths per 100,000 by 2050 and could even reach 73 extra deaths per 100,000 people by the end of the century (Gates 2020). In Asia and the Pacific, available data point to worrying trends, particularly in vulnerable lower-income economies. Based on Global Carbon Atlas data, in 2020, Asia and the Pacific's developing economies accounted for about 49% of global CO_2 emissions, up from 41% in 2010.

The upper panel of Figure 1.24 shows the number of persons affected by natural disasters per 100,000 people from 2010 to the most recent year for which data were available. The Pacific subregion's small island developing states, such as the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu, saw the highest number of people per 100,000 people affected by natural disasters during this period. This is not surprising as Pacific island economies have high exposure and are vulnerable to frequent natural disasters, including cyclones, floods, storm surges, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis (WBG 2019). The lower panel of Figure 1.24 compares the average number of deaths due to natural disasters during 2005–2009, with the corresponding average recorded from 2010 to the latest year for which data were available. While the trend has declined for most economies, there are significant increases among some of the small island developing states from the Pacific as well as lower middle-income economies.

Figure 1.24: Number of Persons Affected by Natural Disasters and Number of Deaths due to Natural Disasters
(per 100,000 people)
In some Pacific and lower middle-income economies, the impact of natural disasters has become even more pronounced.



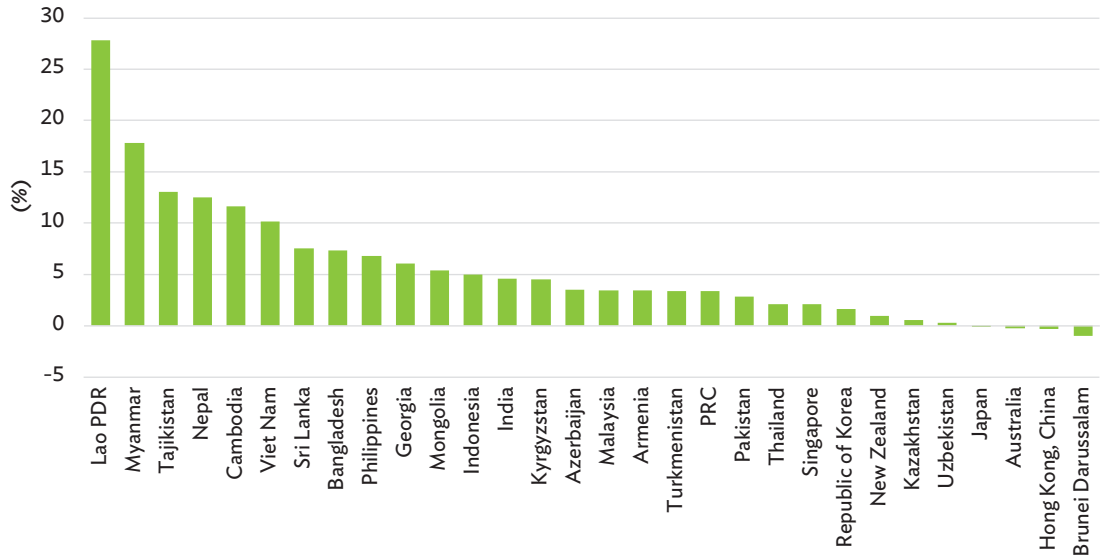
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.
Notes: The average number of persons affected by natural disasters per 100,000 people is calculated using data from 2010 to the most recent year for which data were available. The average number of deaths due to natural disasters per 100,000 people is calculated using data for 2005–2009 versus 2010 to the most recent year for which data were available. Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's classification as of July 2022.
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data presented in Tables 1.13.1 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

Click here for figure data

In the context of the impacts of natural disasters caused by rising temperatures, high levels of greenhouse gas emissions are a particular concern for the economies of Asia and the Pacific. Based on data from Global Carbon Atlas, the region's share of global CO_2 emissions increased from 46% in 2010 to 54% in 2020. As shown in the Figure 1.25, among the 49 ADB member economies with available data, 26 economies recorded a positive average annual change in CO_2 emissions for 2010 to 2019. This indicates that many of the economies sustained an increase in CO_2 emissions over the past decade. Meanwhile, high-income economies such as Australia, Brunei Darussalam, and Japan recorded a negative average annual change in their CO_2 emissions implying that their CO_2 emissions decreased during same period.

Figure 1.25: Changes in Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Selected Economies of Asia and the Pacific, 2010–2019

A majority of the economies in the region recorded an increase in CO_2 emissions.



CO_2 = carbon dioxide, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: Data refer to the average annual percent change of CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion (millions of metric tons) for 2010-2019. Total CO_2 emissions for an economy are estimated based on energy consumption data for all sectors. CO_2 emissions from manufacturing are based on energy data collected across subsectors (energy used for transport by industry is not included here, but is reported under transport).

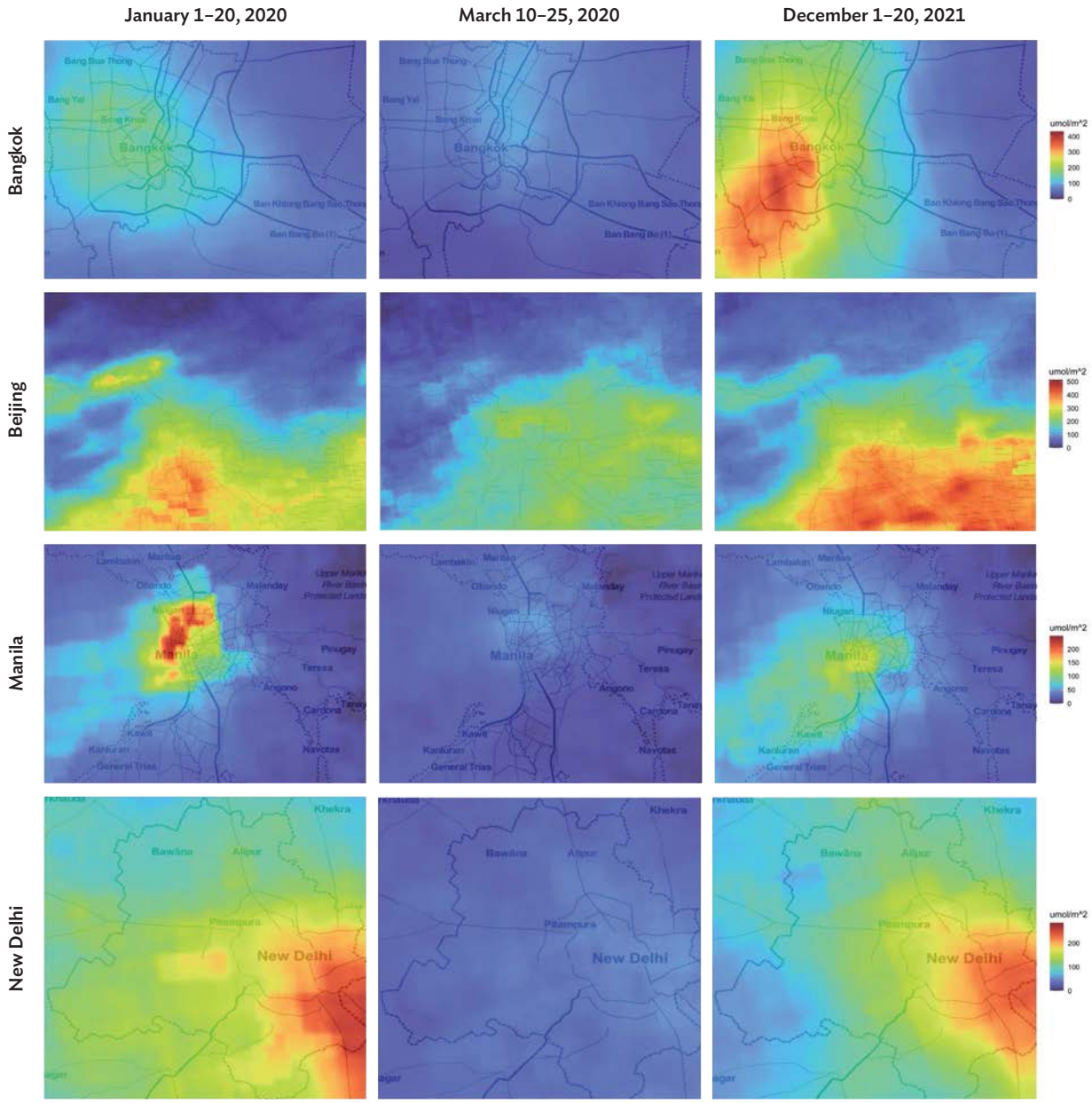
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates based on the United Nations SDG Global Database (accessed 17 July 2022).

Click here for figure data

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, lockdowns and containment measures contributed to lower greenhouse emissions, as Figure 1.26 illustrates for select metropolitan areas within Asia and the Pacific. However, according to a United Nations report, it was a temporary decline and, as economies started reopening, greenhouse gas emissions went back to pre-pandemic levels later in 2020 and began to exceed those levels in 2021 (UNEP 2021). According to the latest Global Energy Review (IEA 2022), global CO_2 emissions increased by 6% in 2021, after pandemic restrictions on human movement (notably vehicular travel) reduced global CO_2 emissions by 5.2% in 2020. It is therefore not surprising that the world remains well shy of the target of limiting global warming to below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels as set forth in the Paris Agreement.

Figure 1.26: Pre-Pandemic and Pandemic Levels of Tropospheric Nitrogen Dioxide in Selected Asian Cities

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced during lockdowns in a number of Asia's megacities.
However, there is evidence suggesting that such reductions were only temporary.



umol/m^2 = micromole per square meter area.

Notes: The maps show the concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) present in the troposphere as detected by the European Space Agency's Sentinel-5 Precursor satellite. This is one of the nitrogen oxide compounds that enters the atmosphere as a result of human activities (i.e. burning of biomass, fossil fuel combustion, etc.) and natural process (i.e. microbial activities, wildfires, etc.) (http://www.tropomi.eu/data-products/nitrogen-dioxide, accessed 02 June 2022).

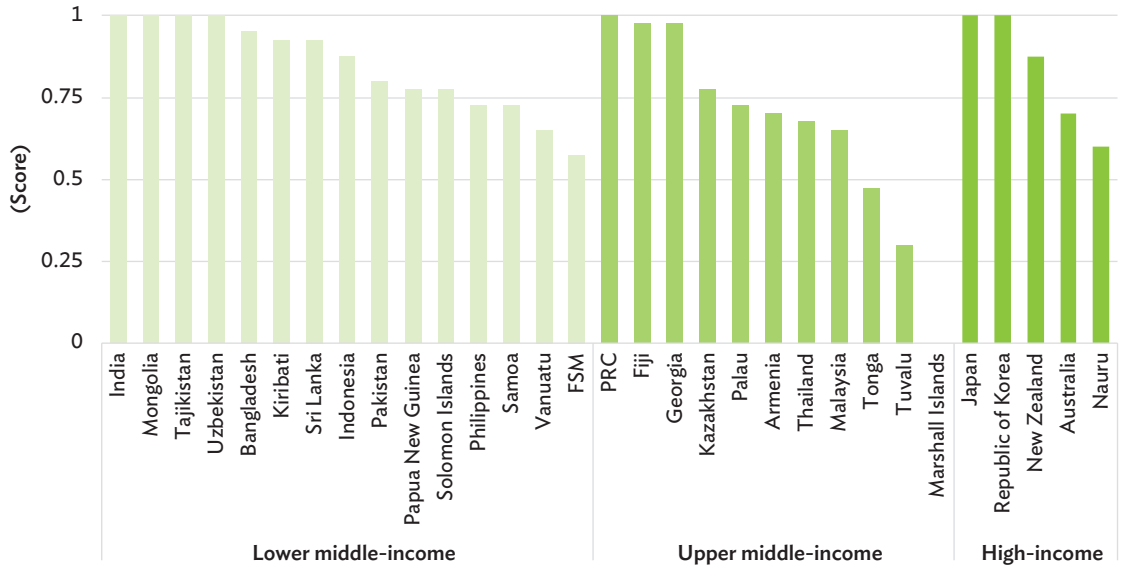
Source: Sentinel-5P OFFL NO2. https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/COPERNICUS_S5P_OFFL_L3_NO2 (accessed 18 March 2022).

There are several important lessons that can be drawn from the pandemic and could be incorporated into climate change mitigation plans. First, there is an urgent need to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to respond to future threats, including natural disasters. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction provides specific actionable insights that can potentially minimize risks to lives and livelihoods. Figure 1.27 summarizes the self-assessment of economies in Asia and the Pacific for the alignment of their national disaster risk reduction strategies with the Sendai Framework, with higher scores representing more comprehensive alignment. Of the 31 economies with available data in 2020, 18 scored more than 0.75 (substantial alignment) and 7 economies across all income groupings were assessed to have scored 1.0 (comprehensive alignment). However, perhaps of even greater concern, a number of economies, including those more vulnerable to natural disasters, have no alignment to the framework or do not even have adequate data that can facilitate assessments.

Combating climate change also requires collective effort. There is cause for optimism in this regard as economies have started making voluntary efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change, as articulated in their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. According to the NDC Registry of the United Nations Climate Change Convention, 47 of the ADB regional member economies had already submitted their first rounds and updates of NDCs to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat by 2021. Parties to the Paris Agreement and to the convention were requested to submit first round of NDCs by 2020 and every 5 years thereafter. In the submitted NDCs as of December of 2020, economies articulated more on quantified targets and indicators for adaptation and identifying links between adaptation with SDGs and other frameworks (UNSD 2021). Among the NDCs submitted, priority areas in the adaptation components were identified as follows: (i) food security and production, (ii) terrestrial and wetland ecosystems, (iii) freshwater resources, (iv) human health, and (v) key economic sectors and services. Ocean ecosystems, urban areas and other human habitats, disaster risk management, and coastal and low-lying areas were also identified as adaptation components (UNSD 2021).

Figure 1.27: Alignment of Natural Disaster Risk Strategy with the Sendai Framework, 2020

More than half of the economies with available data scored at least substantial alignment of their national risk reduction strategies with the international framework.



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

Notes: Economies displaying data have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies. Data refer to the score for adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework. The scores indicate the compliance of alignment of national strategies with the Sendai Framework, based on self-assessments of the economy using 10 criteria for monitoring the progress of national disaster risk reduction strategies. The score ranges are as follows: 1 = comprehensive alignment, 0.75 = substantial alignment, 0.50 = moderate alignment, 0.25 = limited alignment, 0 = no alignment. Income groupings follow the World Bank Group's classification as of July 2022.

Source: Table 1.13.1 of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2022*.

Click here for figure data

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Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 1.1.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 1—No Poverty

ADB Regional Member	Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, measured as people living below the international poverty line of $1.90 a day (2011 PPP)								
	1.1.1.a: Proportion of Population Living below the $1.90 a Day (2011 PPP) Poverty Line[a,b] (%)				1.1.1.b: Proportion of Employed Population Living below the International Poverty Line, by Age Group and Sex[b,c] (%)				
					2019				
					Age Group				
					15+			15–24	25+
	2010		2020		Total (2021)	Female	Male		
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.0		0.4		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Azerbaijan[d]	0.0	(2005)	...		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Georgia	12.0		4.2		2.5	2.4	3.3	3.5	2.8
Kazakhstan	0.1		0.0	(2018)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	2.8		1.1		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pakistan	7.4		3.6	(2018)	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.3
Tajikistan	4.0	(2009)	4.1	(2015)	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.9
Turkmenistan	...		...		0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5
Uzbekistan[d]	61.6	(2003)	...		6.5	4.8	9.3	8.2	7.4
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	11.2		0.1	(2019)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hong Kong, China[f]	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of[f]	0.5		0.2	(2016)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	0.7		0.5	(2018)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Taipei,China	0.0		0.0	(2016)	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	19.2		14.3	(2016)	4.0	6.2	5.3	6.5	5.4
Bhutan	2.2	(2012)	1.5	(2017)	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.7
India	22.5	(2011)	...		7.6	9.5	8.3	11.4	8.2
Maldives	3.5	(2009)	0.0	(2019)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nepal	15.0		...		3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Sri Lanka	2.8	(2009)	0.9	(2016)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia[i]	...		...		9.2	9.6	10.5	12.3	9.4
Indonesia	13.3		2.2	(2021)	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14.5	(2012)	10.0	(2018)	9.3	9.1	10.3	13.8	8.7
Malaysia	0.1	(2011)	0.0	(2015)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Myanmar	...		1.4	(2017)	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0
Philippines	10.7	(2009)	4.7	(2018)	2.8	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.9
Singapore	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.1		0.0		0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Timor-Leste	37.4	(2007)	22.0	(2014)	22.6	16.1	18.4	21.3	16.4
Viet Nam	4.0		1.8	(2018)	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.4
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1.6	(2008)	1.8	(2019)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kiribati	12.9	(2006)	1.3	(2019)	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	15.4	(2013)	...		...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.9	(2012)	...		...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	38.0	(2009)	...		24.0	23.6	22.2	25.9	22.0
Samoa	0.6	(2008)	...		...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	24.7	(2012)	...		23.5	19.0	21.5	26.7	18.0
Tonga	1.1	(2009)	1.0	(2015)	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	3.3		...		...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	13.1		8.6	(2019)	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...		...		...	...	...	...	...

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 1.1.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 1—No Poverty *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions 1.2.1: Proportion of Population Living below the National Poverty Line, by Urban–Rural Location[a] (%)											
	2010						2020					
	Total		Urban		Rural		Total		Urban		Rural	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	38.3	(2011)	...		...		47.3		46.9		46.7	
Armenia	35.8		35.7		36.0		27.0		22.5		33.6	
Azerbaijan[d]	9.1		...		...		5.9	(2021)	...		...	
Georgia	37.3 [e]		32.7 [e]		43.3 [e]		17.5	(2021)	15.0	(2021)	21.3	(2021)
Kazakhstan	6.5		3.7		10.1		5.2	(2021)	3.8	(2021)	7.2	(2021)
Kyrgyz Republic	33.7		23.6		39.5		25.3		29.3	(2015)	33.6	(2015)
Pakistan	36.8		18.2	(2013)	35.6	(2013)	21.9	(2018)	12.5	(2015)	30.7	(2015)
Tajikistan	34.3	(2013)	...		...		26.3	(2019)	...		...	
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan[d]	17.7		...		...		17.0	(2021)	...		...	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	...		...		17.2		...		...		–	
Hong Kong, China[f]	15.7		...		...		17.3		...		...	
Korea, Republic of[f]	18.6	(2011)	...		...		15.3		...		...	
Mongolia	38.8		33.2		49.0		27.8		27.2	(2018)	30.8	(2018)
Taipei,China	1.2 [g]		...		...		1.3		...		...	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	31.5		21.3		35.2		20.5	(2019)	...		...	
Bhutan	12.0	(2012)	1.8	(2012)	16.7	(2012)	8.2	(2017)	0.8	(2017)	11.9	(2017)
India	21.9 [h]	(2011)	13.7 [h]	(2011)	25.7 [h]	(2011)	...		...		...	
Maldives	...		...		...		8.2	(2016)	...		...	
Nepal	25.2		15.5		27.4		...		...		...	
Sri Lanka	6.7	(2012)	2.1	(2012)	7.6	(2012)	14.3	(2019)	1.9	(2016)	4.3	(2016)
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Cambodia[i]	21.1		17.0		22.7		17.8	(2019)	12.6	(2019)	22.8	(2019)
Indonesia	13.3		9.9		16.6		10.1 [j]	(2021)	7.9 [j]	(2021)	13.1 [j]	(2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24.6	(2013)	7.9	(2013)	31.4	(2013)	18.3	(2019)	7.0	(2019)	23.8	(2019)
Malaysia	1.7	(2011)	1.0	(2012)	...		8.4		0.2	(2016)	1.0	(2016)
Myanmar	42.4		...		...		24.8	(2017)	11.3	(2017)	30.2	(2017)
Philippines	25.2	(2012)	13.0	(2012)	...		23.7 [j]	(2021)	9.3	(2018)	24.5	(2018)
Singapore	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Thailand	16.4		...		...		6.8		...		...	
Timor-Leste	41.8	(2014)	28.3	(2014)	47.1	(2014)	...		...		...	
Viet Nam	14.2		6.9		17.4		4.8		1.1		7.1	
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Fiji	28.1 [k]	(2013)	19.8 [k]	(2013)	36.7 [k]	(2013)	24.1	(2019)	14.0	(2019)	36.5	(2019)
Kiribati	...		...		...		21.9	(2019)	...		...	
Marshall Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	41.2 [k]	(2013)	...		...		...		...		...	
Nauru	24.0 [k]	(2013)	...		...		...		...		...	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	...		...		...		37.5	(2017)	...		...	
Samoa	18.8 [k]	(2013)	...		...		22.7	(2018)	...		...	
Solomon Islands	12.7 [l]	(2012)	9.1 [l]	(2012)	13.6 [l]	(2012)	...		...		...	
Tonga	...		...		...		27.0	(2015)	...		...	
Tuvalu	19.7 [k]		24.8 [k]		27.5 [k]		...		...		...	
Vanuatu	12.7 [k]		...		10.0 [k]		...		...		...	
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Japan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
New Zealand	...		...		...		...		...		...	

... = data not available, -= magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed or true zero, $ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a For indicator 1.1.1.a and indicator 1.2.1, the year indicated in the table refers to the year when the household survey data were collected. For economies in which the household survey data collection period bridged 2 calendar years, the table reports the first year.
b For indicator 1.1.1.a, data are consumption-based, except for Malaysia; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei,China, whose estimates are income-based. For indicator 1.1.1.a and indicator 1.1.1.b, the estimates are based on the international poverty line of $1.90 a day (2011 PPP).
c Data are taken from estimates and projections modeled by the International Labour Organization. These modeled estimates present an internationally comparable series, which consists of economy-sourced estimates and imputations for missing data. Global and regional estimates are updated annually by the International Labour Organization.
d For indicator 1.1.1.a, the latest available estimate for Azerbaijan is for 2005: 0.0%; for Uzbekistan, the latest available estimate is for 2003: 61.6%.
e Refers to absolute poverty or the share of the population under the absolute poverty line.
f For indicator 1.2.1 for Hong Kong, China, data refer to the poverty rate after policy intervention (recurrent cash); for the Republic of Korea, data refer to the relative poverty rate.
g Refers to the percentage of the low-income population to the total population.
h Based on the Tendulkar methodology, using mixed reference period.
i The urban and rural poverty estimates refer to other areas excluding Phnom Penh.
j Sourced from first-semester poverty estimates.
k Data refer to the percentage of the population living below the basic-needs poverty line.
l Refers to the poverty headcount ratio using the upper poverty line, which serves as spatial deflator with respect to Honiara (the Solomon Islands capital).

Sources: For indicator 1.1.1.a: World Bank. World Development Indicators. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators (accessed 15 July 2022); World Bank. Poverty and Inequality Platform. https://pip.worldbank.org/ (accessed 30 May 2022); and United Nations. SDG Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 27 July 2022).For indicator 1.1.1.b: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. http://www.ilo.org/ilostat (accessed 28 July 2022). For indicator 1.2.1: Economies' official sources; United Nations. SDG Global Database. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 27 July 2022); and Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicators. https://www.spc.int/nmdi/ (accessed 07 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 1.1.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 1—Social Protection

ADB Regional Member	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable									
	1.3.1.a: Proportion of Population Covered by at least One Social Protection Benefit (%)				1.3.1.b: Proportion of Population above Statutory Pensionable Age Receiving a Pension (%)					
	2015		2020		2010		2015		2020	
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...		7.5		10.7		...		24.7	
Armenia	47.3	(2016)	54.4		87.0	(2000)	68.5	(2016)	65.2	
Azerbaijan	40.3	(2016)	39.0		97.0	(2000)	81.1	(2016)	72.8	
Georgia	28.6	(2016)	97.1		80.0	(2000)	91.9	(2016)	90.9	
Kazakhstan	100.0	(2016)	100.0		100.0	(2000)	82.6	(2016)	99.6	
Kyrgyz Republic	...		41.7		86.0	(2000)	100.0	(2016)	100.0	
Pakistan	...		9.2		2.3		...		5.8	
Tajikistan	...		26.6		88.0	(2005)	92.8	(2016)	93.7	
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan	...		42.7		98.1		100.0	(2017)	100.0	
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	63.0	(2016)	70.8		24.0	(2000)	100.0	(2016)	100.0	
Hong Kong, China	...		59.7		76.0	(2000)	72.9	(2016)	73.2	
Korea, Republic of	65.7	(2016)	82.9	(2018)	...		100.0	(2014)	100.0	(2018)
Mongolia	72.4	(2016)	100.0		80.0	(2000)	100.0	(2016)	100.0	
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia										
Bangladesh	28.4	(2016)	...		6.0	(2002)	33.4	(2016)	39.0	
Bhutan	...		8.8		3.2	(2012)	...		18.8	(2019)
India	22.0	(2016)	24.4		7.0	(2000)	25.2	(2016)	42.5	
Maldives	...		21.2		99.7	(2012)	...		100.0	
Nepal	...		17.0		62.5		...		84.2	
Sri Lanka	30.4	(2016)	36.4		19.0	(2000)	25.2	(2016)	35.7	
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	...		34.1		81.7	(2011)	...		100.0	
Cambodia	...		6.2		1.0	(2000)	3.2	(2016)	6.6	(2018)
Indonesia	...		27.8		6.0	(2002)	14.0	(2016)	14.8	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...		12.1		5.6		...		6.3	
Malaysia	...		27.3		19.8		...		18.6	
Myanmar	...		6.3		...		0.9	(2016)	14.9	
Philippines	47.1	(2016)	36.7		20.0	(2000)	39.8	(2016)	20.5	
Singapore	...		100.0		...		...		33.1	
Thailand	...		68.0		5.0	(2000)	83.0	(2016)	89.1	
Timor-Leste	...		30.6		...		89.7	(2016)	100.0	
Viet Nam	37.9	(2016)	38.8		16.0	(2000)	39.9	(2016)	40.9	
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...		86.3	(2019)	...		...		100.0	
Fiji	...		58.9		9.0	(2000)	10.6		92.1	
Kiribati	...		21.0		...		...		93.8	
Marshall Islands	...		25.2		64.2		...		62.7	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		19.4		...		...		100.0	
Nauru	...		45.4	(2019)	56.5		...		95.7	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		35.8	(2019)	48.0		...		100.0	
Papua New Guinea	...		9.6		0.9		...		22.3	
Samoa	...		21.1		49.5	(2011)	...		91.4	
Solomon Islands	...		1.1	(2019)	13.1		...		20.5	(2019)
Tonga	...		22.2		...		...		90.0	
Tuvalu	...		...		15.0	(2000)	...		...	
Vanuatu	...		57.4		3.5	(2011)	...		8.5	(2019)
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	82.0	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	80.0	(2000)	74.3	(2016)	100.0	(2018)
Japan	75.4	(2016)	92.5	(2018)	74.0	(2000)	100.0	(2014)	100.0	(2018)
New Zealand	66.6	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	100.0	(2000)	100.0	(2016)	100.0	(2018)

Table 1.1.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 1—Social Protection *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable											
	1.3.1.c: Proportion of Poor Population Receiving Social Assistance Cash Benefit (%)				1.3.1.d: Proportion of Vulnerable Population Receiving Social Assistance Cash Benefit (%)				1.3.1.e: Proportion of Children/ Households Receiving Child/ Family Cash Benefit (%)			
	2015		2020		2015		2020		2015		2020	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...		...		...		5.9		...		0.4	
Armenia	38.2	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	16.2	(2016)	19.6		21.4	(2016)	30.2	
Azerbaijan	100.0	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	12.6	(2016)	13.4		...		16.9	
Georgia	100.0	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	12.0	(2016)	92.9		...		48.1	
Kazakhstan	28.9	(2016)	...		...		74.2		100.0	(2016)	57.4	
Kyrgyz Republic	...		89.4	(2018)	...		14.1		17.8	(2016)	16.9	
Pakistan	...		69.2	(2018)	...		5.0		...		5.4	
Tajikistan	...		28.1	(2018)	...		7.5		6.4	(2016)	14.0	
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan	68.0	(2017)	82.5	(2018)	16.0	(2017)	15.6		22.0	(2017)	29.2	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	51.6	(2016)	100.0		31.0	(2017)	33.2		2.2	(2016)	3.0	
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...		28.3		...		...	
Korea, Republic of	21.4	(2016)	...		...		26.3	(2018)	...		22.9	(2019)
Mongolia	94.9	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	35.1	(2016)	88.5		100.0	(2016)	85.0	
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	11.0	(2016)	61.0	(2018)	4.3	(2016)	14.9		29.4	(2016)	24.0	(2019)
Bhutan	...		60.2	(2018)	...		5.0		...		13.5	
India	...		...		10.4	(2016)	16.4		...		24.1	
Maldives	...		100.0	(2018)	...		8.1		...		8.2	
Nepal	...		70.1	(2018)	...		14.8		...		22.9	
Sri Lanka	51.5	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	4.4	(2016)	16.0		...		32.0	
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		14.7		...		...	
Cambodia	...		48.4	(2018)	...		4.3		...		4.5	
Indonesia	...		100.0	(2018)	...		16.5		...		25.6	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...		0.1	(2018)	...		7.7		...		...	
Malaysia	...		100.0	(2018)	...		2.1		...		2.8	
Myanmar	...		0.8	(2018)	...		1.1		...		2.1	
Philippines	...		100.0	(2018)	7.8	(2016)	22.4		13.6	(2016)	31.1	
Singapore	...		...		...		100.0		...		...	
Thailand	...		100.0	(2019)	...		54.3		18.9	(2016)	21.0	
Timor-Leste	...		94.9	(2018)	...		26.5		30.7	(2016)	38.2	
Viet Nam	...		100.0	(2018)	10.0	(2016)	24.6		...		1.0	(2019)
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...		...		...		85.8		...		100.0	
Fiji	...		68.0	(2018)	...		28.2		...		2.6	
Kiribati	...		15.9	(2018)	...		5.1		...		1.3	(2018)
Marshall Islands	...		...		...		1.7		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		...		...		2.2	(2019)	...		6.8	
Nauru	...		...		...		45.4		...		...	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		56.0	(2018)	...		17.8		...		60.0	(2019)
Papua New Guinea	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Samoa	...		69.2	(2018)	...		5.3		...		–	(2018)
Solomon Islands	...		2.9	(2018)	...		0.4	(2019)	...		...	
Tonga	...		16.7	(2018)	...		6.2		...		3.3	
Tuvalu	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Vanuatu	...		100.0	(2018)	...		53.3		...		12.9	(2019)
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	100.0	(2016)	...		53.0	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	100.0	(2016)	100.0	(2018)
Japan	...		...		...		100.0	(2018)	...		85.4	(2018)
New Zealand	37.4	(2016)	...		9.7	(2016)	100.0	(2018)	...		67.1	(2018)

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: The population covered by at least one social protection benefit (effective coverage) refers to the proportion of the total population receiving at least one contributory or noncontributory cash benefit, or actively contributing to at least one social security scheme. For children, older persons, and the poor and vulnerable, effective coverage is expressed as a share of the respective population.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 14 July 2022).

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Table 1.2.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 2—Zero Hunger

ADB Regional Member	Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round		Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons							
	2.1.1: Prevalence of Undernourishment (%)		2.2.1: Prevalence of Stunting among Children under 5 Years of Age[a] (%)		2.2.2.c: Prevalence of Malnutrition (Overweight) among Children under 5 Years of Age[a] (%)		2.2.2.d: Prevalence of Malnutrition (Wasting) among Children under 5 Years of Age (%)			
	2010[b]	2020[c]	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010		2019	
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia[d]	...	...	**39.2**	**30.8**	**6.0**	**4.1**	...		...	
Afghanistan	21.2	29.8	47.2	35.1	5.6	3.9	8.6	(2004)	5.1	(2018)
Armenia	3.7	3.5	15.6	9.1	15.9	10.8	4.1		4.4	(2016)
Azerbaijan	<2.5	<2.5	18.4	16.3	11.3	9.4	6.6	(2011)	3.2	(2013)
Georgia	6.7	7.6	10.3	5.7	16.0	7.6	1.3	(2009)	0.6	(2018)
Kazakhstan	3.2	<2.5	12.3	6.7	12.0	8.8	4.1		3.1	(2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	7.3	5.3	17.7	11.4	8.4	5.8	1.3	(2009)	2.0	(2018)
Pakistan	15.4	16.9	44.2	36.7	4.9	3.4	14.9	(2011)	7.1	(2018)
Tajikistan	26.5	8.6	29.5	15.3	6.4	3.5	4.3	(2009)	5.6	(2017)
Turkmenistan	4.3	3.5	14.7	7.6	5.4	3.8	7.2	(2006)	4.1	
Uzbekistan	5.4	<2.5	15.8	9.9	10.1	5.0	4.4	(2006)	1.8	(2017)
East Asia[d]	...	...	**8.6**	**4.7**	**7.0**	**8.3**	...		...	
China, People's Republic of	<2.5	<2.5	8.7	4.7	7.0	8.3	2.3		1.9	(2017)
Hong Kong, China	<2.5	<2.5	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Korea, Republic of	<2.5	<2.5	2.3	2.2	7.4	8.8	1.2	(2009)	...	
Mongolia	16.5	3.6	15.2	7.1	10.1	10.1	1.6		0.9	(2018)
Taipei,China	4.5	3.5	...	...	...	...	...		...	
South Asia[d]	...	...	**43.7**	**30.6**	**2.4**	**1.9**	...		...	
Bangladesh	15.2	11.4	40.2	30.2	1.5	2.1	15.7	(2011)	9.8	
Bhutan	...	...	33.0	22.4	6.0	5.2	5.9		...	
India	15.9	16.3	44.5	30.9	2.6	1.9	20.0	(2006)	17.3	(2017)
Maldives	...	...	18.3	14.2	5.9	4.6	10.6	(2009)	9.1	(2017)
Nepal	9.9	5.5	42.8	30.4	1.3	1.8	11.2	(2011)	12.0	
Sri Lanka	9.6	3.4	17.2	16.0	1.2	1.3	11.8	(2009)	15.1	(2016)
Southeast Asia[d]	...	...	**31.6**	**27.4**	**5.3**	**7.4**	...		...	
Brunei Darussalam	11.4	5.9	18.4	12.7	8.1	9.3	2.9	(2009)	...	
Cambodia	11.2	6.3	37.5	29.9	2.3	2.1	11.0		9.7	(2014)
Indonesia	13.0	6.5	35.7	31.8	7.2	11.1	12.3		10.2	(2018)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14.1	5.1	43.2	30.2	2.2	3.0	5.9	(2011)	9.0	(2017)
Malaysia	3.4	<2.5	17.9	20.9	6.0	6.1	13.2	(2006)	9.7	
Myanmar	10.2	3.1	33.2	25.2	2.6	1.5	7.9	(2009)	6.7	(2018)
Philippines	12.2	5.2	32.7	28.7	3.1	4.2	7.0	(2011)	5.8	
Singapore	...	...	3.3	2.8	3.8	4.8	3.6	(2000)	...	
Thailand	9.9	8.8	14.9	12.3	8.4	9.2	6.7	(2012)	7.7	
Timor-Leste	31.2	26.2	54.4	48.8	3.1	2.6	18.9	(2009)	8.3	(2020)
Viet Nam	10.9	5.7	27.6	22.3	3.7	6.0	4.1		5.2	
The Pacific[d]	...	...	**40.7**	**42.4**	**7.1**	**8.1**	...		...	
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Fiji	5.6	5.7	8.5	7.5	4.7	5.2	6.3	(2004)	...	
Kiribati	4.4	4.2	16.3	14.9	2.4	2.4	...		3.5	(2018)
Marshall Islands	...	...	37.6	32.2	4.0	4.2	...		3.5	(2017)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Nauru	...	...	21.6	15.0	3.1	3.7	1.0	(2007)	...	
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Papua New Guinea	26.2	21.6	46.6	48.4	7.7	8.9	14.1		...	
Samoa	4.2	4.4	5.6	6.8	6.6	7.1	...		3.1	
Solomon Islands	13.7	18.1	33.0	29.3	3.4	4.0	4.3	(2007)	8.5	(2015)
Tonga	...	...	7.8	2.6	13.0	12.6	5.2	(2012)	1.1	
Tuvalu	...	...	10.1	9.7	6.1	6.4	3.3	(2007)	2.8	
Vanuatu	6.3	11.9	27.0	28.7	4.8	4.9	5.9	(2008)	4.7	(2013)
Developed ADB Member Economies[d]	...	...	**5.9**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**6.5**	...		...	
Australia	<2.5	<2.5	2.0	2.1	13.0	18.5	–	(2007)	...	
Japan	2.7	3.2	6.9	5.5	1.9	2.4	2.3		...	
New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	...	...	...	...	...		...	
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES[d]	...	...	**31.9**	**23.4**	**4.6**	**4.9**	...		...	
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS[d]	...	...	**31.4**	**23.0**	**4.6**	**4.9**	...		...	
WORLD	**8.6**	**9.8** (2021)	**27.7**	**22.0**	**5.6**	**5.7**	...		**6.7**	**(2020)**

... = data not available, < = less than, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to modeled estimates from the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates Database. The estimates for 2020 do not account for the full impact of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Household survey data on child height and age were not collected in 2020 due to physical-distancing policies. One of the covariates used in the model takes the impact of COVID-19 partially into account.
b Economy level data refer to the 3-year average for 2009–2011. World estimate refers to annual value.
c Economy level data refer to the 3-year average for 2019–2021. World estimate refers to annual value.
d For indicators 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.c, estimated as weighted averages using total population of children aged 0–5 years from the United Nations' World Population Prospects 2022 as weightings.

Source: For Indicator 2.1.1: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT Database. http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS (accessed 23 July 2022). For Indicator 2.2.1, Indicator 2.2.2.c, and Indicator 2.2.2.d: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 23 July 2022); and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Malnutrition Data. https://data.unicef.org/resources/dataset/malnutrition-data/ (accessed 23 July 2022). For total population of children 0–5 years old used as weightings: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2022. https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Interpolated/ (accessed 23 July 2022).

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Table 1.2.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 2—Improved Agricultural Investment

ADB Regional Member	Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries								
	2.a.1: The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures						2.a.2: Total Official Flows to the Agriculture Sector[a] (constant 2020 $ million)		
	2010		2015		2020		2010	2015	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia	**...**		**...**		**...**		**1,182.2**	**1,007.8**	**1,011.7**
Afghanistan	0.2		0.2		...		725.8	351.2	234.5
Armenia	0.3		0.1		0.1		89.1	39.4	21.7
Azerbaijan	0.5		0.5		0.5		17.2	54.8	8.9
Georgia	0.1		0.3		0.4		17.3	44.6	51.5
Kazakhstan	0.9		0.9		1.1	(2019)	56.5	69.3	20.0
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1		0.1		0.1		23.5	26.1	9.4
Pakistan	0.1		0.1		0.1		166.9	313.8	198.1
Tajikistan	...		0.0		0.0	(2019)	52.3	35.1	29.3
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		1.1	0.1	2.6
Uzbekistan	0.2	(2011)	0.2		0.2	(2019)	32.6	73.3	435.8
East Asia	**...**		**...**		**...**		**372.6**	**427.0**	**529.8**
China, People's Republic of	0.9		1.1		1.3	(2019)	330.5	408.4	500.6
Hong Kong, China	2.7		1.8		2.4	(2019)	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	2.1		2.1		2.1	(2019)	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.4		0.1		0.1		42.1	18.6	29.2
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...	...	...
South Asia	**...**		**...**		**...**		**1,087.3**	**1,541.6**	**1,204.0**
Bangladesh	0.5		0.5		...		189.0	265.6	352.9
Bhutan	0.8		0.8		0.7		6.4	7.6	10.5
India	0.5		0.4		0.5	(2019)	752.5	1,124.1	641.9
Maldives	0.2		0.0		0.1	(2018)	0.0	0.7	59.0
Nepal	0.3		0.3		0.2		103.8	107.7	81.9
Sri Lanka	0.6		0.8		0.6	(2019)	35.7	36.0	57.8
Southeast Asia	**...**		**...**		**...**		**1,614.9**	**979.8**	**1,716.3**
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		...	...	...
Cambodia	...		...		...		77.5	119.5	134.0
Indonesia	0.1		0.2		0.3		991.8	232.5	324.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...		0.1	(2017)	0.1	(2019)	54.0	70.7	97.3
Malaysia	0.3		0.4		0.2		2.3	4.9	1.4
Myanmar	0.1	(2012)	0.2		0.3	(2019)	39.0	147.5	253.9
Philippines	0.5		0.4		0.3		134.7	118.4	649.6
Singapore	6.8		7.7		4.6		...	...	...
Thailand	0.4		0.8		0.8	(2019)	12.2	7.8	7.5
Timor-Leste	0.1		0.1		0.1	(2019)	26.5	25.4	22.7
Viet Nam	0.3		0.3		0.3		276.9	253.1	225.6
The Pacific[b]	**...**		**...**		**...**		**55.5**	**85.2**	**132.4**
Cook Islands	0.9		0.9		0.6	(2019)	1.2	0.3	0.7 (2019)
Fiji	0.3		0.6		0.3		3.2	21.4	17.1
Kiribati	...		...		...		3.0	2.6	6.6
Marshall Islands	0.2		0.2		0.3	(2018)	3.9	1.5	2.4
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.1		0.1		0.2	(2019)	1.1	2.0	2.7
Nauru	...		...		...		0.5	0.4	2.4
Niue	...		...		...		0.2	0.1	0.4
Palau	0.1		0.2		0.2	(2018)	0.6	0.8	1.0
Papua New Guinea	0.1		0.1		0.1	(2019)	20.9	31.3	55.2
Samoa	0.2		0.4		0.7		1.5	4.1	3.4
Solomon Islands	0.2	(2011)	0.1		0.1		10.7	12.8	9.3
Tonga	...		...		...		2.2	1.8	1.7
Tuvalu	...		...		...		0.9	2.2	3.5
Vanuatu	0.1		0.1		0.1	(2019)	5.6	3.9	26.7
Developed ADB Member Economies	**...**		**...**		**...**		**...**	**...**	**...**
Australia	0.5		0.3		0.3		...	...	...
Japan	2.1		2.0		1.9	(2019)	...	...	...
New Zealand	0.2		0.1		0.1		...	...	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	...		...		...		**4,312.6**	**4,041.4**	**4,594.3**

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

a Total official flows refer to official development assistance plus other official flows. Data refer to gross disbursements.
b Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 12 July 2022).

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Table 1.3.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 3—Maternal and Child Health

ADB Regional Member	Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births				Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births			
	3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio[a,b] (per 100,000 live births)		3.1.2: Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel[c] (%)		3.2.1: Under-5 Mortality Rate[a,b] (per 1,000 live births)		3.2.2: Neonatal Mortality Rate[a,b] (per 1,000 live births)	
	2010	2017	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	**264**	**182**	**...**	**...**	**75**	**55**	**42**	**33**
Afghanistan	954	638	34.3 [d]	61.8 [d]	88	58	47	35
Armenia	32	26	99.5 [d]	99.8 [e] (2016)	18	11	10	6
Azerbaijan	31	26	99.4 [f]	99.9 [f]	37	19	20	10
Georgia	32	25	99.6 [d]	99.8 [f]	14	9	10	5
Kazakhstan	22	10	99.4 [f]	99.9 [g] (2018)	20	10	12	5
Kyrgyz Republic	79	60	98.3 [f]	99.8 [d] (2018)	30	18	17	12
Pakistan	191	140	43.0 [d] (2011)	68.0 [e]	87	65	50	40
Tajikistan	23	17	87.7 [f]	94.8 [d] (2017)	43	32	20	14
Turkmenistan	10	7	99.5 [d] (2006)	100.0 [e] (2019)	43	42	23	24
Uzbekistan	31	29	100.0 [f]	100.0 [d]	29	14	16	8
East Asia	**35**	**29**	**...**	**...**	**16**	**7**	**8**	**3**
China, People's Republic of	36	29	99.6 [f]	99.9 [f] (2016)	16	7	8	4
Hong Kong, China	1	–* (2020)	...	...	...	...	1	1*
Korea, Republic of	15	11	99.9 [g] (2009)	100.0 [g] (2015)	4	3	2	2
Mongolia	66	45	98.8 [d]	99.3 [e] (2018)	26	15	11	8
Taipei,China	4	13 (2020)	...	...	...	...	3	2
South Asia	**215**	**148**	**...**	**...**	**56**	**32**	**31**	**20**
Bangladesh	258	173	26.5 [e]	59.0 [e] (2019)	49	29	29	18
Bhutan	247	183	64.5 [e]	96.3 [f] (2019)	42	28	23	15
India	210	145	52.3 [f] (2008)	89.4 [e] (2021)	58	33	32	20
Maldives	67	53	98.2 [d]	99.5 [d] (2017)	14	7	8	4
Nepal	305	186	36.0 [d] (2011)	77.2 [e] (2019)	46	28	27	17
Sri Lanka	38	36	98.6 [d] (2007)	99.5 [d] (2016)	11	7	6	4
Southeast Asia	**172**	**137**	**...**	**...**	**33**	**24**	**16**	**12**
Brunei Darussalam	28	31	99.8 [f]	99.8 [f] (2017)	10	12	5	6
Cambodia	248	160	71.0 [d] (2011)	...	44	26	21	13
Indonesia	228	177	83.1 [e] (2012)	94.7 [d] (2019)	34	23	18	12
Lao People's Democratic Republic	292	185	40.1 [d] (2012)	64.4 [d] (2017)	68	44	29	22
Malaysia	30	29	98.6 [f]	99.6 [e] (2019)	8	9	4	5
Myanmar	265	250	70.6 [e]	60.2 [e] (2016)	64	44	29	22
Philippines	144	121	72.2 [d] (2011)	84.4 [d] (2017)	32	26	15	13
Singapore	10	8	99.7 [g]	99.6 [e]	3	2	1	1
Thailand	42	37	99.4 [d] (2009)	99.1 [e] (2019)	14	9	8	5
Timor-Leste	219	142	29.3 [d]	56.7 [e] (2016)	62	42	25	19
Viet Nam	47	43	91.9 [d] (2011)	96.1 [f] (2021)	23	21	12	10
The Pacific	**151**	**130**	**...**	**...**	**51**	**40**	**23**	**19**
Cook Islands	...	...	100.0 [f] (2009)	...	11	7	6	4
Fiji	39	34	99.7 [f]	99.8 [f] (2021)	24	27	9	12
Kiribati	112	92	98.3 [f]	91.9 [e] (2019)	64	50	25	21
Marshall Islands	...	...	90.0 [d]	92.4 [d] (2017)	39	31	18	14
Micronesia, Federated States of	110	88	100.0 [f] (2009)	...	33	25	18	13
Nauru	...	...	97.4 [e] (2007)	...	38	29	24	18
Niue	...	...	100.0 [f]	...	33	25	18	13
Palau	...	...	99.6 [d]	97.2 [d]	23	17	12	9
Papua New Guinea	168	145	53.0 [d] (2006)	56.4 [e] (2018)	58	44	26	22
Samoa	58	43	80.8 [e] (2009)	88.9 [d]	19	17	8	7
Solomon Islands	141	104	85.5 [e] (2007)	86.2 [e] (2015)	26	19	11	8
Tonga	57	52	99.0 [f]	98.3 [e] (2019)	13	11	6	5
Tuvalu	...	...	93.1 [d] (2007)	99.5 [e]	31	22	16	10
Vanuatu	92	72	89.4 [e] (2013)	...	29	25	12	11
Developed ADB Member Economies	**6**	**6**	**...**	**...**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Australia	5	6	99.1 [g]	98.8 [g] (2019)	5	4	3	2
Japan	6	5	99.8 [g]	99.9 [g]	3	3	1	1
New Zealand	11	9	96.8 [g]	96.4 [g] (2018)	6	5	3	3
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	**166**	**119**	**...**	**...**	**44**	**27**	**24**	**16**
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	**163**	**117**	**...**	**...**	**43**	**27**	**23**	**16**
WORLD	**253**	**218**	**76.9 (2011)**	**83.6 (2021)**	**51**	**37**	**22**	**17**

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, * = provisional, preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Regional aggregates are weighted averages estimated using population of annual live births for the respective year headings. The data for maternal, under-5, and neonatal deaths are from United Nations databases. For Taipei,China, maternal and neonatal deaths data are from the Government of Taipei,China's Ministry of Health and Welfare. Aggregates are derived for reporting economies only. Aggregates for East Asia exclude Hong Kong, China. For under-5 mortality rate, aggregates also exclude Taipei,China.

b Data are estimates as published on the United Nations' SDG Global Database.

c Based on data from national-level household surveys and routine service statistics.

d Estimates are aligned with the standard definition of doctor, nurse, and/or midwife.

e Includes other health personnel not in alignment with the standard definition.

f Estimate provided with no clear definition of health personnel.

g Refers to institutional births, including all deliveries that occurred at a health facility.

Sources: For Indicators 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.1, and 3.2.2: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 16 July 2022). For Indicators 3.1.1 and 3.2.2 for Taipei,China: Government of Taipei,China, Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2020 Cause of Death Statistics. https://www.mohw.gov.tw/np-128-2.html (accessed 16 July 2022). For Indicator 3.1.1 for Hong Kong, China: Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Centre for Health Protection Statistics. https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/statistics/data/10/27/110.html (accessed 16 July 2022). For Indicator 3.2.2 for Hong Kong, China: Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Department of Health. Health Facts of Hong Kong 2021 Edition; past editions. https://www.dh.gov.hk/english/statistics/statistics_hs/files/2021.pdf (accessed 16 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Table 1.3.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 3—Incidence of Communicable Diseases

ADB Regional Member	Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases; and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases					
	3.3.1: Number of New HIV Infections[a] (per 1,000 uninfected population)		3.3.2: Tuberculosis Incidence[b] (per 100,000 population)		3.3.3: Malaria Incidence[c] (per 1,000 population)	
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.03	0.04	189.0	193.0	13.0	8.4
Armenia	0.10	0.11	61.0	23.0	–	–
Azerbaijan	0.08	0.04	104.0	58.0	0.2	–
Georgia	0.13	0.17	127.0	70.0	–	–
Kazakhstan	0.13	0.19	144.0	69.0	–	–
Kyrgyz Republic	0.12	0.11	120.0	105.0	0.0	–
Pakistan	0.08	0.12	276.0	259.0	8.2	2.5
Tajikistan	0.19	0.09	128.0	84.0	0.0	–
Turkmenistan	...	...	79.0	47.0	–	–
Uzbekistan	0.17	0.08	97.0	66.0	0.1	–
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	...	...	76.0	59.0	0.0	–
Hong Kong, China	...	...	81.0	56.0	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	95.0	49.0	0.4	0.1
Mongolia	0.02	0.01	428.0	437.0	...	...
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	...	...	221.0	218.0	4.4	0.4
Bhutan	0.15	0.09	239.0	165.0	0.9	0.0
India	0.08	0.04	247.0	188.0	17.5	3.2
Maldives	...	...	32.0	37.0	...	...
Nepal	0.08	0.03	311.0	235.0	3.9	0.0
Sri Lanka	0.01	<0.01	66.0	64.0	0.1	–
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	70.0	83.0	...	...
Cambodia	0.14	0.07	438.0	274.0	34.9	5.8
Indonesia	0.20	0.10	342.0	301.0	8.9	2.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.17	0.13	221.0	149.0	13.5	1.5
Malaysia	0.18	0.19	75.0	92.0	4.6	–
Myanmar	...	...	500.0	308.0	67.0	2.5
Philippines	0.05	0.15	531.0	539.0	1.0	0.7
Singapore	0.12	<0.01	35.0	46.0	...	...
Thailand	0.23	0.10	181.0	150.0	2.5	0.2
Timor-Leste	0.07	0.10	498.0	508.0	99.7	0.0
Viet Nam	0.16	0.06	231.0	176.0	0.4	0.0
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	–	13.0	...	...
Fiji	0.08	0.16	27.0	66.0	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	347.0	425.0	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	428.0	483.0	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	199.0	75.0	...	...
Nauru	...	...	34.0	180.0	...	...
Niue	...	...	–	48.0	...	...
Palau	...	...	122.0	64.0	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.36	0.39	432.0	441.0	147.6	164.3
Samoa	...	...	8.7	6.1	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	80.0	65.0	174.9	167.7
Tonga	...	...	12.0	10.0	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	153.0	296.0	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	69.0	38.0	88.8	3.0
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	0.05	0.03	6.5	7.3	...	...
Japan	<0.01	<0.01	20.0	12.0	...	...
New Zealand	0.04	0.02	7.9	7.5	...	...

... = data not available, < = less than, – = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Figures are based on modeled HIV estimates. For more information on the HIV estimates methodology, please see https://www.unaids.org.

b Estimates of tuberculosis incidence are produced through a consultative and analytical process led by the World Health Organization and are published annually. These estimates are based on annual case notifications, assessments of the quality and coverage of tuberculosis notification data, national surveys of the prevalence of tuberculosis disease, and information from death (vital) registration systems.
Estimates of incidence for each economy are derived, using one or more of the following approaches, depending on available data: (i) incidence = case notifications and/or estimated proportion of cases detected; (ii) capture-recapture modelling, (iii) incidence = prevalence and/or duration of condition.

c Malaria incidence is expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population per year, with the population of each economy derived from projections made by the United Nations Population Division and the total proportion at risk estimated by an economy's national malaria control program. More specifically, the economy estimates the total proportion of the population at risk of malaria and then, for each year, the total population at risk is estimated as the United Nations population figure for that year times the proportion of the population at risk.

Sources: For Indicator 3.3.1: The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. AIDSinfo. https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/ (accessed 16 July 2022). For Indicators 3.3.2 and 3.3.3: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 16 July 2022).

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Table 1.3.3: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 3—Mortality Rates, Reproductive Health

ADB Regional Member	Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being					Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	
	3.4.1: Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes, or Chronic Respiratory Disease[a] (%)		3.4.2: Suicide Mortality Rate[a] (per 100,000 population)			3.6.1: Death Rate Due to Road Traffic Injuries[a] (per 100,000 population)	
	2010	2019	2019			2010	2019
			Total	Female	Male		
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	37.8	35.3	4.1	3.6	4.6	14.4	15.9
Armenia	25.0	19.9	3.3	1.3	5.6	18.0	20.0
Azerbaijan	29.8	27.2	4.1	1.6	6.6	11.4	6.7
Georgia	27.1	24.9	9.2	3.0	16.0	17.2	12.4
Kazakhstan	31.4	22.4	17.6	6.8	29.0	25.9	12.7
Kyrgyz Republic	27.9	20.3	7.4	3.2	11.7	18.0	12.7
Pakistan	31.8	29.4	8.9	4.3	13.3	14.7	13.0
Tajikistan	30.5	28.3	4.3	2.8	5.7	18.7	15.7
Turkmenistan	33.1	27.7	5.7	2.6	8.8	16.9	13.5
Uzbekistan	28.9	25.3	8.0	4.8	11.3	11.3	11.7
East Asia							
China, People's Republic of	19.0	15.9	8.1	6.2	9.8	20.3	17.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.3 (2020)
Korea, Republic of	10.6	7.3	28.6	16.9	40.2	13.7	8.6
Mongolia	41.6	35.0	17.9	5.4	30.7	18.6	21.0
Taipei,China	...	...	15.5 (2020)	...	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	21.5	18.9	3.7	1.7	5.7	16.9	15.3
Bhutan	19.4	18.5	4.6	2.7	6.3	13.6	16.2
India	23.7	21.9	12.7	11.1	14.1	17.2	15.6
Maldives	16.5	11.6	2.7	0.8	3.9	3.0	1.6
Nepal	20.2	21.5	9.0	2.7	16.4	15.8	16.3
Sri Lanka	17.0	13.2	14.0	6.2	22.3	14.2	19.7
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	19.9	18.5	2.7	0.8	4.4	7.7	7.5
Cambodia	23.7	22.5	4.9	2.8	7.0	18.1	19.6
Indonesia	26.1	24.8	2.4	1.1	3.7	13.7	11.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	28.3	26.8	5.4	3.2	7.6	14.3	17.9
Malaysia	18.9	18.4	5.7	2.3	8.9	25.1	22.5
Myanmar	28.3	24.9	2.9	1.1	4.9	19.1	20.4
Philippines	24.4	24.5	2.2	1.2	3.1	11.5	12.0
Singapore	11.0	9.5	11.2	7.1	15.0	5.1	2.1
Thailand	14.9	13.7	8.8	2.9	15.0	38.3	32.2
Timor-Leste	19.9	19.9	3.7	2.0	5.3	15.3	11.9
Viet Nam	22.4	21.2	7.5	4.7	10.4	25.6	30.6
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	39.6	37.7	9.0	5.7	12.2	9.8	13.5
Kiribati	53.0	50.8	28.3	8.6	48.6	5.8	1.9
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	44.6	46.3	28.2	12.7	43.2	2.9	0.2
Nauru	...	30.0 (2017)	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	18.5 (2016)	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	35.4	36.0	2.9	1.6	4.2	17.1	12.6
Samoa	32.4	31.2	12.6	6.7	18.0	12.9	13.0
Solomon Islands	40.4	39.2	14.7	1.9	27.0	17.8	16.5
Tonga	26.3	24.8	3.8	2.6	5.0	5.8	33.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	40.4	39.7	18.0	7.6	28.1	13.5	14.9
Developed ADB Member Economies							
Australia	9.9	8.6	12.5	6.4	18.6	6.5	4.9
Japan	9.5	8.3	15.3	9.2	21.8	5.3	3.6
New Zealand	11.8	10.3	11.0	5.8	16.5	9.3	9.6

Table 1.3.3: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 3—Mortality Rates, Reproductive Health *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information, and education, and the integration of reproductive health into natural strategies and programs		Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection; access to quality essential health-care services; and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	
	3.7.1: Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age (Aged 15–49 Years) Who Have Their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods	3.7.2: Adolescent Birth Rate (Aged 15–19 Years) per 1,000 Women in That Age Group	3.8.1: Coverage of Essential Health Services[b] (index in a unitless scale of 0 to 100)	3.9.1: Mortality Rate Attributed to Household and Ambient Air Pollution (per 100,000 population)	3.9.2: Mortality Rate Attributed to Unsafe Water, Unsafe Sanitation, and Lack of Hygiene (per 100,000 population)
	2010 / 2018	2010 / 2019	2019	2019	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies					
Central and West Asia					
Afghanistan	... / 42.2 [c] (2016)	80.0 (2009) / 62.0 (2017)	37.0	269.0	16.6
Armenia	39.4 / 40.2 [c] (2016)	27.1 / 18.9 (2018)	69.0	73.0	5.8
Azerbaijan	21.5 [c] (2006) / ...	60.0 / 42.2 (2020)	65.0	124.0	3.6
Georgia	52.8 [c] / 50.5 [c]	48.5 / 27.3 (2020)	65.0	92.0	3.3
Kazakhstan	79.1 [c] (2011) / 73.2 [c]	28.3 / 24.6 (2020)	76.0	85.0	3.2
Kyrgyz Republic	62.1 (2012) / 64.6	34.1 / 34.0 (2020)	70.0	125.0	2.3
Pakistan	47.0 [c] (2013) / 48.6 [c]	48.1 / 54.0 (2017)	45.0	194.0	38.8
Tajikistan	50.9 [c] (2012) / 52.1 [c] (2017)	47.0 / 45.6	66.0	204.0	9.0
Turkmenistan	67.5 (2000) / 79.6 [c] (2019)	25.4 (2009) / 22.4 (2018)	73.0	88.0	5.7
Uzbekistan	... / ...	24.3 (2011) / 18.9 (2017)	71.0	152.0	2.9
East Asia					
China, People's Republic of	96.6 [c] (2001) / ...	5.9 / 6.1 (2020)	82.0	95.0	2.2
Hong Kong, China	... / ...	3.0 / 1.7 (2020)	..	..	..
Korea, Republic of	.. / ..	1.8 / 0.9	87.0	19.0	5.2
Mongolia	65.0 [c] / 63.6	18.9 / 26.9 (2020)	63.0	215.0	3.2
Taipei,China	... / ...	... / ...	...	...	...
South Asia					
Bangladesh	69.7 [c] (2011) / 77.4 [c] (2019)	118.3 / 74.0	51.0	146.0	18.2
Bhutan	84.6 [c] / ...	91.2 (2003) / 8.0	62.0	99.0	15.7
India	64.0 [c] (2008) / 72.8 (2016)	37.2 / 12.2 (2018)	61.0	143.0	36.4
Maldives	42.6 [c] (2009) / 29.2 (2017)	15.4 / 5.9	69.0	32.0	2.3
Nepal	56.2 (2011) / 61.9 [c] (2019)	90.0 / 63.0 (2018)	53.0	183.0	17.8
Sri Lanka	69.4 [c] (2007) / 74.3 [c] (2016)	24.5 / 21.0 (2015)	67.0	93.0	4.8
Southeast Asia					
Brunei Darussalam	... / ...	14.5 (2011) / 9.9 (2018)	77.0	19.0	1.7
Cambodia	51.6 (2011) / ...	53.8 / ...	61.0	167.0	17.1
Indonesia	79.0 (2012) / 77.0 (2017)	48.0 / 36.0 (2016)	59.0	96.0	15.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	60.5 (2012) / 72.3 (2017)	94.4 / 83.4 (2016)	50.0	195.0	20.5
Malaysia	.. / ..	14.0 / 8.6	76.0	76.0	14.4
Myanmar	56.0 [c] (2001) / 74.9 (2016)	16.7 (2007) / 21.3 (2018)	61.0	186.0	12.9
Philippines	54.1 [c] (2011) / 56.0 (2017)	0.8 / 35.6	55.0	203.0	16.9
Singapore	.. / ..	4.8 / 2.1	86.0	23.0	8.5
Thailand	89.2 [c] (2012) / 88.2 (2019)	50.1 / 31.7 (2018)	83.0	46.0	11.8
Timor-Leste	38.4 / 45.9 (2016)	50.0 / 41.9 (2015)	53.0	185.0	20.4
Viet Nam	72.8 [c] (2011) / ...	38.0 / 29.0 (2020)	70.0	105.0	6.9
The Pacific					
Cook Islands	... / 76.2 (2015)	43.2 (2009) / 41.9 (2017)	53.8	..	..
Fiji	... / 51.3 (2021)	32.5 (2011) / 23.1 (2016)	61.0	121.0	10.8
Kiribati	35.8 [c] (2009) / 53.1 [d] (2019)	49.0 / 50.6 (2017)	51.0	247.0	37.4
Marshall Islands	80.5 [c] (2007) / ...	82.2 / ...	61.8	..	..
Micronesia, Federated States of	66.0 (2002) / ...	44.0 (2009) / ...	48.0	255.0	14.0
Nauru	42.5 [c] (2007) / ...	60.5 / 94.0 (2015)	53.9	...	...
Niue	... / ...	20.0 (2011) / ...	55.0	...	...
Palau	.. / 39.4 (2015)	26.0 / 33.8 (2017)	58.8	..	..
Papua New Guinea	40.6 [c] (2007) / 49.2	88.2 (2013) / 68.0 (2016)	33.0	188.0	24.9
Samoa	34.9 (2009) / 29.0 (2019)	39.2 (2011) / 54.9 (2018)	53.0	150.0	8.2
Solomon Islands	60.0 [c] (2007) / 38.0 [c] (2015)	61.6 (2009) / ...	50.0	281.0	32.7
Tonga	47.9 [c] (2012) / 49.9 [e] (2019)	24.0 / ...	56.0	53.0	7.1
Tuvalu	41.0 (2007) / 44.9 (2020)	44.2 (2009) / 43.8 (2018)	51.6	..	..
Vanuatu	50.7 [c] (2013) / ...	78.0 (2011) / ...	52.0	259.0	25.0
Developed ADB Member Economies					
Australia	... / ...	16.7 / 8.7	87.0	10.0	1.9
Japan	... / ...	4.5 / 2.8	85.0	12.0	8.4
New Zealand	... / ...	29.0 / 12.6 (2020)	86.0	12.0	2.1

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a For detailed information regarding the nature of the data, please refer to the United Nations' SDG Global Database at https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal.
b The universal health coverage service coverage index is calculated as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage. The index is reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, with 100 being the optimal value. The reported values do not directly translate to the percentage of the population covered by universal health coverage services, but they can be viewed as performance scores.
c The global indicator represents all women of reproductive age: this survey estimate represents women who are married or in a union.
d Figures by method do not sum to the total: answers about specific contraceptive methods used were not defined as either modern or traditional.
e Unmet need estimated from microdata by the United Nations Population Division as not reported for all women.

Sources: For Indicators 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.6.1, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 3.8.1, 3.9.1, and 3.9.2: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 12 July 2022). For Indicator 3.4.1 for Nauru and Niue: Pacific Data Hub. Explorer. https://stats.pacificdata.org/ (accessed 12 July 2022). For Indicator 3.4.2 for Taipei,China: Government of Taipei,China, Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2020 Cause of Death Statistics. https://www.mohw.gov.tw/np-128-2.html (accessed 12 July 2022). For Indicator 3.6.1 for Hong Kong, China: Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Road Traffic Accident Statistics. https://www.td.gov.hk/en/road_safety/road_traffic_accident_statistics/accident_trend_since_1953/index.html (accessed 12 July 2022). For Indicator 3.7.1 for Fiji, Samoa, and Tuvalu: Pacific Data Hub. Explorer. https://stats.pacificdata.org/ (accessed 12 July 2022). For Indicator 3.8.1 for Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, and Tuvalu: World Health Organization. The Global Health Observatory. https://www.who.int/data/gho (accessed 12 July 2022).

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Table 1.3.4: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 3—Health Workforce and National and Global Health Risks

ADB Regional Member	Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states												Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks	
	3.c.1: Health Worker Density, by Type of Occupation[a,b] (per 10,000 population)												3.d.1: International Health Regulations Capacity and Health Emergency Preparedness[b,c,d] (%)	
	Density of Medical Doctors						Density of Nursing and Midwifery Personnel						Average of 13 International Health Regulations Core Capacity Scores	
	2010		2015		2020		2010		2015		2020		2021	
Developing ADB Member Economies														
Central and West Asia	**13.4**		**13.7**		**...**		**26.1**		**23.9**		**...**		**66**	
Afghanistan	2.4		2.9		2.5		6.1	(2009)	1.3		4.5	(2018)	41	
Armenia	28.4		29.1		...		52.4		49.5		...		84	
Azerbaijan	36.6		33.7		31.7	(2019)	73.5		64.3	(2014)	...		84	
Georgia	44.5		50.1		51.1		39.5		40.2		55.5		63	
Kazakhstan	39.3		39.7		40.7		77.2		72.9		...		88	
Kyrgyz Republic	23.4		22.1	(2014)	...		56.5		59.5	(2014)	56.0	(2019)	42	
Pakistan	8.1		9.3		11.2	(2019)	5.6		4.8		4.8	(2019)	52	
Tajikistan	17.0		17.2	(2014)	...		39.5		47.5	(2014)	...		57	
Turkmenistan	22.7		22.3	(2014)	...		45.1		44.3	(2014)	...		81	
Uzbekistan	25.4		23.7	(2014)	...		113.8		112.8	(2014)	...		65	
East Asia	**14.6**		**17.9**		**...**		**14.9**		**22.9**		**...**		**89**	
China, People's Republic of	14.3		17.7		22.3	(2019)	14.9		22.9		30.8	(2019)	94	
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Korea, Republic of	19.8		22.5		24.8	(2019)	46.4		59.8		81.8	(2019)	95	
Mongolia	27.6		32.2		38.5	(2018)	36.3		40.9		42.1	(2018)	78	
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia	**...**		**...**		**7.4**		**...**		**19.2**		**16.6**		**60**	
Bangladesh	3.6		4.9		6.7		1.8		2.8		4.9		68	
Bhutan	2.8	(2012)	3.5		5.0		10.5	(2012)	14.7		20.8		52	
India	...		...		7.4		...		21.1	(2017)	17.5		84	
Maldives	14.4		17.7	(2014)	20.5	(2019)	51.1		65.7		46.6		50	
Nepal	5.2	(2012)	9.1	(2017)	8.5		16.0	(2012)	21.4	(2014)	33.4		44	
Sri Lanka	7.2		8.6		12.3		17.5		19.6		25.0		64	
Southeast Asia	**5.3**		**5.3**		**8.2**		**27.0**		**22.3**		**...**		**68**	
Brunei Darussalam	14.5		17.8		...		74.8		66.4		59.0	(2018)	...	
Cambodia	2.3		1.9	(2014)	...		8.6		5.9		10.1	(2019)	57	
Indonesia	1.4		2.7		6.2		...		13.0		39.5		64	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.0	(2009)	5.0	(2014)	3.5		8.6		12.2		11.9		51	
Malaysia	11.7		15.4		22.9		32.0		41.8		34.8	(2019)	85	
Myanmar	5.2		6.2	(2016)	7.4	(2019)	8.9		10.3	(2016)	10.8	(2019)	57	
Philippines	12.7		6.0	(2017)	7.7		56.5	(2009)	52.7	(2017)	54.4	(2019)	63	
Singapore	17.6		22.3		24.6	(2019)	57.2		60.1		...		94	
Thailand	3.9		4.7		9.5		20.6		23.7		31.5	(2019)	88	
Timor-Leste	...		7.0		7.6		11.5		14.8		17.5		60	
Viet Nam	7.1		8.0		...		12.3		14.2		...		64	
The Pacific	**1.2**		**...**		**...**		**9.1**		**...**		**...**		**56**	
Cook Islands	12.9	(2009)	14.1	(2014)	...		62.4	(2009)	68.2		80.0	(2019)	59	
Fiji	4.4	(2009)	8.6		...		22.9	(2009)	30.2		39.6	(2019)	54	
Kiribati	4.0		2.0	(2013)	...		39.3		57.5	(2013)	38.3	(2018)	64	
Marshall Islands	5.7		...		...		22.5		...		33.4	(2018)	49	(2020)
Micronesia, Federated States of	1.9	(2009)	...		9.4		...		...		21.5	(2019)	43	
Nauru	11.0		13.5		...		69.3	(2011)	67.3		78.5	(2018)	34	(2018)
Niue	18.8	(2008)	...		...		100.0	(2008)	...		125.0	(2018)	67	(2019)
Palau	16.1		14.2	(2014)	17.7		66.1		63.1	(2014)	64.6		47	
Papua New Guinea	0.5		...		0.7	(2019)	5.0		...		4.5	(2019)	21	(2019)
Samoa	3.4		3.5	(2016)	6.0		15.4		18.6	(2014)	32.7		49	
Solomon Islands	2.0	(2011)	1.9	(2016)	...		17.9	(2011)	19.9	(2013)	21.6	(2018)	51	
Tonga	5.6		5.4	(2013)	9.5		38.5		40.1	(2013)	45.4		55	
Tuvalu	11.5	(2009)	9.1	(2014)	11.9		62.1	(2008)	37.3	(2014)	34.8		61	
Vanuatu	1.8	(2012)	1.7	(2016)	...		18.4	(2012)	...		14.2	(2019)	74	
Developed ADB Member Economies	**23.8**		**26.0**		**27.8**		**103.0**		**116.0**		**...**		**90**	
Australia	33.4		34.9		41.3		104.0		122.0		131.4	(2019)	88	
Japan	22.1		24.1	(2016)	24.8	(2018)	102.7		115.2	(2016)	119.5	(2018)	98	
New Zealand	26.1		30.3		36.2		105.8		107.8		117.8		85	
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	**...**		**...**		**...**		**...**		**21.5**		**...**		**65**	
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	**...**		**...**		**...**		**...**		**25.1**		**...**		**67**	
WORLD	**...**		**...**		**16.4**		**...**		**...**		**39.5**		**64**	

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Regional aggregates are population weighted averages of the densities of the economies calculated by ADB. The data for number of doctors and nurses and midwifery personnel are from the World Health Organization's Global Health Workforce Database.

b Aggregates are derived for reporting economies only.

c The scores are based on based on self-assessment and self-reporting by the economy. In 2018, the World Health Organization introduced a new State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool, which has been in use since. The tool's questionnaire is different from that used during 2010–2017, and thus the scores are not comparable for these two periods.

d Regional aggregates are averages of the scores of the economies calculated by ADB.

Sources: For Indicator 3.c.1: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 22 July 2022). For Indicator 3.d.1: World Health Organization. Electronic State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool (e-SPAR). https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/ (accessed 22 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Table 1.4.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 4—Proficiency in Reading and Mathematics

ADB Regional Member	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes											
	4.1.1.a: Proportion of Children and Young People in Grades 2 or 3 Achieving at Least a Minimum Proficiency Level (%)				4.1.1.b: Proportion of Children and Young People at the End of Primary School Achieving at Least a Minimum Proficiency Level (%)				4.1.1.c: Proportion of Children and Young People at the End of Lower Secondary School Achieving at Least a Minimum Proficiency Level (%)			
	Reading		Mathematics		Reading		Mathematics		Reading		Mathematics	
	2019		2019		2019		2019		2019		2019	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	22.0	(2016)	24.5	(2016)	13.0	(2013)	11.0	(2013)	...		...	
Armenia	...		...		...		64.3		...		50.4	(2015)
Azerbaijan	...		...		80.8	(2016)	73.4		...		...	
Georgia	...		...		86.5	(2016)	55.8		35.6	(2018)	39.0	(2018)
Kazakhstan	...		...		98.1	(2016)	70.8		35.8	(2018)	50.9	(2018)
Kyrgyz Republic	38.7	(2018)	30.1	(2018)	40.3	(2017)	39.8	(2017)	48.5	(2017)	35.1	(2017)
Pakistan	23.4	(2017)	2.8	(2017)	52.1	(2016)	7.6		...		...	
Tajikistan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Turkmenistan	71.3		53.2		...		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	81.8	(2016)	84.6	(2015)	...		...		79.6	(2016)	78.9	(2015)
Hong Kong, China	...		...		98.6	(2016)	95.6		87.4	(2018)	90.8	(2018)
Korea, Republic of	...		...		...		95.2		84.9	(2018)	85.0	(2018)
Mongolia	44.4	(2018)	33.6	(2018)	...		...		...		...	
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	77.8	(2017)	67.4	(2017)	52.6	(2017)	47.3	(2017)	54.0	(2015)	57.0	(2015)
Bhutan	...		...		...		...		56.0	(2015)	...	
India	60.6	(2017)	36.5	(2017)	36.5	(2017)	38.8	(2017)	46.1	(2017)	12.3	(2017)
Maldives	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Nepal	19.9		19.7		3.4	(2018)	46.6	(2018)	...		...	
Sri Lanka	...		...		55.5	(2015)	73.4	(2015)	21.3	(2016)	50.6	(2016)
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		...		48.2	(2018)	52.1	(2018)
Cambodia	...		...		11.0		19.0		7.5	(2017)	9.9	(2017)
Indonesia	...		...		66.2	(2011)	17.5	(2015)	30.1	(2018)	28.1	(2018)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	24.0	(2011)	46.4	(2011)	2.0		8.0		...		...	
Malaysia	...		...		58.0		64.0		54.2	(2018)	58.5	(2018)
Myanmar	...		...		11.0		12.0		...		...	
Philippines	...		...		10.0		17.0		19.4	(2018)	...	
Singapore	...		...		97.3	(2016)	95.5		88.8	(2018)	91.8	
Thailand	57.1		51.2		...		43.4	(2011)	40.5	(2018)	47.3	(2018)
Timor-Leste	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Viet Nam	...		...		82.0		92.0		86.2	(2015)	80.9	(2015)
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Fiji	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Kiribati	29.0	(2018)	12.0	(2018)	...		...		...		...	
Marshall Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Nauru	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Samoa	11.7		21.6		...		...		...		...	
Solomon Islands	71.4	(2015)	76.3	(2015)	57.8	(2015)	90.5	(2015)	...		...	
Tonga	46.9		25.4		...		...		...		...	
Tuvalu	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Vanuatu	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	94.5	(2016)	69.6		...		68.0		80.4	(2018)	77.6	(2018)
Japan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
New Zealand	...		...		90.0	(2016)	55.9		81.0	(2018)	78.2	(2018)

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 15 July 2022).

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Table 1.4.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 4—Education Completion

ADB Regional Member	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes											
	4.1.2: Completion Rate (Primary Education, Lower Secondary Education, Upper Secondary Education)[a] (%)											
	Primary											
	2010						2020					
	Total		Q1		Q2		Total		Q1		Q2	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	41.20		20.70	(2011)	26.24	(2011)	65.40		44.81	(2015)	46.31	(2015)
Armenia	99.82		99.26		100.00		99.60		98.63	(2018)	99.39	(2018)
Azerbaijan	98.00		94.76	(2006)	98.60	(2006)	98.70		...		...	
Georgia	98.70		...		...		99.10		100.00	(2018)	100.00	(2018)
Kazakhstan	99.78		99.36		100.00		100.00		100.00	(2015)	99.86	(2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	99.00		99.91	(2012)	99.05	(2012)	99.50		100.00	(2018)	99.60	(2018)
Pakistan	49.80		24.13	(2012)	49.84	(2012)	59.20		28.44	(2018)	47.98	(2018)
Tajikistan	97.80		97.47	(2012)	96.57	(2012)	98.60		97.86	(2017)	99.41	(2017)
Turkmenistan	99.80		99.67	(2006)	100.00	(2006)	99.90		98.78	(2019)	99.88	(2019)
Uzbekistan	100.00		100.00	(2006)	100.00	(2006)	100.00		...		...	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	96.69		93.16		94.76		95.60		93.44	(2016)	97.62	(2016)
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Korea, Republic of	100.00	(2012)	100.00	(2012)	100.00	(2012)	...		...		...	
Mongolia	96.52		89.50		95.19		99.00		96.80	(2018)	99.16	(2018)
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	72.30		47.34	(2011)	68.82	(2011)	80.60		70.44	(2019)	79.88	(2019)
Bhutan	67.86		42.27		54.78		88.20		...		...	
India	86.90		84.02	(2011)	85.24	(2011)	93.60		80.48	(2016)	91.19	(2016)
Maldives	97.10		93.97	(2008)	95.87	(2008)	99.80		96.61	(2017)	95.97	(2017)
Nepal	65.00		58.41	(2011)	66.78	(2011)	81.20		73.84	(2019)	75.46	(2019)
Sri Lanka	98.38	(2006)	96.44	(2006)	98.83	(2006)	...		...		...	
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Cambodia	71.07		43.38		60.83		75.40		...		...	
Indonesia	93.60		87.09	(2012)	94.86	(2012)	96.90		90.56	(2017)	97.09	(2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	63.90		27.65	(2011)	54.02	(2011)	86.10		63.15	(2017)	81.93	(2017)
Malaysia	98.30		...		...		99.60		...		...	
Myanmar	63.80		...		...		83.20		64.70	(2016)	83.14	(2016)
Philippines	86.77		60.13	(2008)	82.94	(2008)	89.70		79.27	(2018)	92.14	(2018)
Singapore	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Thailand	97.70		98.17	(2012)	98.17	(2012)	99.40		97.37	(2019)	97.42	(2019)
Timor-Leste	60.06	(2009)	39.43	(2009)	47.89	(2009)	80.48	(2016)	59.68	(2016)	70.98	(2016)
Viet Nam	95.53		88.77		94.66		97.80		...		...	
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Fiji	98.00		...		...		97.60		...		...	
Kiribati	...		...		...		94.09	(2019)	88.40	(2019)	93.22	(2019)
Marshall Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Nauru	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	49.60		...		...		56.30		38.56	(2018)	49.45	(2018)
Samoa	...		...		...		97.43	(2019)	96.84	(2019)	97.47	(2019)
Solomon Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Tonga	...		...		...		98.21	(2019)	96.91	(2019)	98.31	(2019)
Tuvalu	...		...		...		99.15		100.00		100.00	
Vanuatu	78.20		63.88	(2007)	81.40	(2007)	82.60		...		...	
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	99.02	(2014)	98.05	(2014)	99.10	(2014)	...		...		...	
Japan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
New Zealand	...		...		...		...		...		...	

Table 1.4.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 4—Education Completion *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes											
	4.1.2: Completion Rate (Primary Education, Lower Secondary Education, Upper Secondary Education) (%)											
	Lower Secondary											
	2010						2020					
	Total		Q1		Q2		Total		Q1		Q2	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	23.40		7.83	(2011)	12.41	(2011)	50.40		24.71	(2015)	29.32	(2015)
Armenia	94.28		94.30		88.27		98.00		95.92	(2018)	96.24	(2018)
Azerbaijan	93.50		84.28	(2006)	85.89	(2006)	95.60		...		...	
Georgia	96.00		97.84	(2013)	96.82	(2013)	97.10		93.17	(2018)	97.25	(2018)
Kazakhstan	99.10		98.25		98.45		100.00		99.33	(2015)	99.87	(2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	96.60		98.14	(2012)	97.04	(2012)	98.80		96.12	(2018)	99.67	(2018)
Pakistan	41.50		11.30	(2012)	30.61	(2012)	53.30		13.35	(2018)	34.38	(2018)
Tajikistan	86.60		82.85	(2012)	85.54	(2012)	92.40		94.69	(2017)	91.69	(2017)
Turkmenistan	99.40		97.15	(2006)	98.38	(2006)	99.80		97.34	(2019)	99.38	(2019)
Uzbekistan	97.70		95.39	(2006)	96.32	(2006)	98.70		...		...	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	84.94		66.41		85.47		86.50		84.49	(2016)	90.73	(2016)
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Korea, Republic of	100.00	(2012)	100.00	(2012)	100.00	(2012)	...		...		...	
Mongolia	85.13		49.46		80.10		94.30		83.34	(2018)	93.32	(2018)
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	50.40		16.27	(2011)	36.43	(2011)	64.20		43.27	(2019)	57.70	(2019)
Bhutan	38.78		16.01		19.20		61.90		...		...	
India	72.80		69.65	(2011)	71.21	(2011)	86.40		59.14	(2016)	75.27	(2016)
Maldives	79.60		63.50	(2008)	69.93	(2008)	96.80		81.76	(2017)	89.98	(2017)
Nepal	52.40		35.61	(2011)	48.82	(2011)	71.10		59.79	(2019)	67.77	(2019)
Sri Lanka	88.11	(2006)	77.02	(2006)	85.92	(2006)	...		...		...	
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Cambodia	36.68		11.73		17.82		48.10		...		...	
Indonesia	74.90		51.01	(2012)	66.84	(2012)	88.30		66.41	(2017)	82.51	(2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	41.40		4.21	(2011)	15.84	(2011)	64.80		16.56	(2017)	39.30	(2017)
Malaysia	91.80		...		...		97.20		...		...	
Myanmar	40.30		...		...		53.10		13.31	(2016)	24.25	(2016)
Philippines	71.10		26.77	(2008)	57.36	(2008)	75.10		51.86	(2018)	76.24	(2018)
Singapore	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Thailand	83.80		76.53	(2012)	79.68	(2012)	91.10		67.63	(2019)	86.47	(2019)
Timor-Leste	43.87	(2009)	23.83	(2009)	28.70	(2009)	66.04	(2016)	33.55	(2016)	46.46	(2016)
Viet Nam	80.54		67.01		73.19		87.60		...		...	
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Fiji	88.20		...		...		93.40		...		...	
Kiribati	...		...		...		78.36	(2019)	62.15	(2019)	71.91	(2019)
Marshall Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Nauru	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	...		...		...		50.21	(2018)	25.73	(2018)	37.45	(2018)
Samoa	...		...		...		96.74	(2019)	94.87	(2019)	96.74	(2019)
Solomon Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Tonga	...		...		...		92.43	(2019)	87.12	(2019)	88.33	(2019)
Tuvalu	...		...		...		85.19		75.56		83.42	
Vanuatu	37.50		11.16	(2007)	18.49	(2007)	45.70		...		...	
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	99.15		96.56		99.25		...		...		...	
Japan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
New Zealand	...		...		...		...		...		...	

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Table 1.4.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 4—Education Completion *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes											
	4.1.2: Completion Rate (Primary Education, Lower Secondary Education, Upper Secondary Education) (%) Upper Secondary											
	2010						2020					
	Total		Q1		Q2		Total		Q1		Q2	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	13.90		2.92	(2011)	4.49	(2011)	28.60		13.12	(2015)	15.07	(2015)
Armenia	60.19		31.47		42.73		77.99	(2018)	75.40	(2018)	73.88	(2018)
Azerbaijan	81.50		53.89	(2006)	71.18	(2006)	90.20		...		...	
Georgia	96.01	(2013)	89.14	(2013)	92.75	(2013)	77.27	(2018)	53.50	(2018)	68.68	(2018)
Kazakhstan	91.17		85.38		87.89		95.50		88.06	(2015)	92.17	(2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	83.40		88.86	(2012)	84.88	(2012)	84.90		77.61	(2018)	83.89	(2018)
Pakistan	18.50		3.33	(2012)	8.70	(2012)	28.00		1.62	(2018)	8.14	(2018)
Tajikistan	60.80		50.86	(2012)	52.27	(2012)	71.30		66.11	(2017)	67.83	(2017)
Turkmenistan	92.40		10.29	(2006)	10.09	(2006)	93.90		90.71	(2016)	97.69	(2016)
Uzbekistan	85.00		64.66	(2006)	68.05	(2006)	91.50		...		...	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	43.97		26.51		34.93		59.30		50.94	(2016)	60.82	(2016)
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Korea, Republic of	98.57	(2012)	95.16	(2012)	98.79	(2012)	...		...		...	
Mongolia	62.62		26.43		49.69		81.30		50.50	(2018)	62.30	(2018)
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	15.70		0.24	(2011)	3.49	(2011)	27.10		12.10	(2019)	20.36	(2019)
Bhutan	20.98		6.12		8.19		35.70		...		...	
India	41.00		24.02	(2011)	24.12	(2011)	61.00		13.48	(2016)	24.79	(2016)
Maldives	15.50		4.84	(2008)	4.49	(2008)	26.20		19.07	(2017)	27.91	(2017)
Nepal	7.20		0.65	(2007)	1.80	(2007)	8.00		9.61	(2019)	14.03	(2019)
Sri Lanka	25.03	(2006)	8.29	(2006)	12.68	(2006)	...		...		...	
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Cambodia	16.98		0.67		3.56		23.20		...		...	
Indonesia	48.40		21.76	(2012)	34.51	(2012)	60.20		31.61	(2017)	46.39	(2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	25.00		1.14	(2011)	5.51	(2011)	40.70		4.57	(2017)	15.49	(2017)
Malaysia	48.10		...		...		63.10		...		...	
Myanmar	15.60		...		...		22.10		1.73	(2016)	5.64	(2016)
Philippines	66.12		21.30	(2008)	48.96	(2008)	71.00		47.69	(2018)	71.01	(2018)
Singapore	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Thailand	55.77	(2012)	30.79	(2012)	42.65	(2012)	66.41	(2019)	39.68	(2019)	60.61	(2019)
Timor-Leste	50.82	(2009)	27.12	(2009)	33.00	(2009)	51.89	(2016)	18.98	(2016)	28.40	(2016)
Viet Nam	48.39		20.09		32.54		57.00		...		...	
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Fiji	79.30		...		...		85.90		...		...	
Kiribati	...		...		...		16.73	(2019)	–	(2019)	–	(2019)
Marshall Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Nauru	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	6.70		...		...		8.20		–	(2018)	–	(2018)
Samoa	...		...		...		56.76	(2019)	38.51	(2019)	43.71	(2019)
Solomon Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Tonga	...		...		...		35.84	(2019)	13.55	(2019)	16.07	(2019)
Tuvalu	...		...		...		55.18		30.50		47.34	
Vanuatu	8.80		–	(2007)	0.84	(2007)	11.90		...		...	
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	85.02		73.48		77.22		...		...		...	
Japan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
New Zealand	...		...		...		...		...		...	

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank, Q = wealth quintile.

a Refers to the "percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade" as defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 13 July 2022).

Table 1.4.3: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 4—Early Childhood Education

ADB Regional Member	Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and preprimary education, so that they are ready for primary education											
	4.2.2: Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 Year before the Official Primary Entry Age)[a,b] (%)											
	2010						2019					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Armenia	...		...		...		62.9		62.1		63.7	
Azerbaijan	30.4		29.7		30.9		83.2		82.7		83.7	
Georgia	47.8	(2007)	50.5	(2007)	45.5	(2007)	...		...		...	
Kazakhstan	99.2	(2011)	100.0	(2011)	98.4	(2011)	77.7		77.5		78.0	
Kyrgyz Republic	54.0		55.5		52.5		87.1		87.7		86.5	
Pakistan	...		...		...		94.3	(2019)	88.1	(2019)	100.0	(2019)
Tajikistan	8.0		7.4		8.6		12.5	(2017)	11.6	(2017)	13.4	(2017)
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan	33.8		34.3		33.3		62.8		62.3		63.3	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Hong Kong, China	98.2	(2012)	100.0	(2012)	96.5	(2012)	97.0		100.0		94.4	
Korea, Republic of	...		...		...		89.3	(2019)	89.6	(2019)	89.1	(2019)
Mongolia	98.0		99.1		96.8		96.1	(2019)	95.1	(2019)	97.1	(2019)
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	36.6		36.7		36.6		77.5	(2019)	...		...	
Bhutan	4.3	(2000)	4.2	(2000)	4.4	(2000)	41.4		41.3		41.5	
India	...		...		...		85.2		85.7		84.8	
Maldives	82.9	(2011)	83.8	(2011)	82.1	(2011)	93.2	(2019)	94.6	(2019)	92.0	(2019)
Nepal	82.2	(2011)	86.9	(2011)	77.8	(2011)	89.4		85.0		93.8	
Sri Lanka	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	99.3		98.5		100.0		94.3		94.1		94.6	
Cambodia	36.8		37.0		36.5		70.5		70.6		70.4	
Indonesia	86.5		88.6		84.6		95.8	(2018)	100.0	(2018)	91.8	(2018)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	35.6		35.9		35.3		70.5		71.0		70.1	
Malaysia	85.9		88.4		83.6		90.3		90.9		89.8	
Myanmar	8.8		9.0		8.5		11.8	(2018)	11.8	(2018)	11.7	(2018)
Philippines	41.5	(2009)	42.1	(2009)	40.9	(2009)	65.6		66.9		64.4	
Singapore	...		...		...		97.1	(2019)	...		...	
Thailand	98.5		100.0		97.1		99.7		99.8		99.7	
Timor-Leste	...		...		...		50.2	(2019)	51.8	(2019)	48.7	(2019)
Viet Nam	90.4		...		...		99.9	(2018)	99.8	(2018)	100.0	(2018)
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...		...		...		92.7		100.0		85.9	
Fiji	49.6	(2006)	50.6	(2006)	48.7	(2006)	87.0		84.7		89.3	
Kiribati	...		...		...		97.7		100.0		95.6	
Marshall Islands	69.5	(2002)	69.7	(2002)	69.3	(2002)	60.5		58.8		62.1	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		...		...		68.0	(2019)	65.6	(2019)	70.3	(2019)
Nauru	88.1	(2012)	76.0	(2012)	100.0	(2012)	96.0		100.0		92.0	
Niue	...		...		...		80.2		61.9		100.0	
Palau	...		...		...		89.3		100.0		80.0	
Papua New Guinea	...		...		...		71.4	(2018)	71.2	(2018)	71.6	(2018)
Samoa	25.6		28.5		22.8		35.1	(2019)	35.3	(2019)	34.8	(2019)
Solomon Islands	66.7		...		...		65.6	(2019)	67.0	(2019)	64.3	(2019)
Tonga	...		...		...		94.6		88.9		100.0	
Tuvalu	...		...		...		95.0	(2019)	100.0	(2019)	90.2	(2019)
Vanuatu	66.7	(2011)	...		...		98.0		100.0		96.2	
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	52.6		52.1		53.0		82.0		81.8		82.2	
Japan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
New Zealand	...		...		...		91.5	(2019)	90.8	(2019)	92.2	(2019)

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), this is the percentage of children who participate in one or more organized learning programs, including programs that offer a combination of education and care, 1 year before the official age for entry to primary education (varies by economy). An organized learning program is one that consists of a coherent set or sequence of educational activities designed with the intention of achieving predetermined learning outcomes or the accomplishment of a specific set of educational tasks.

b The figures for the following economies and years are estimates by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) as published on the Global SDG Indicators Database: Azerbaijan (2000–2005); Bangladesh (2010); Cambodia (2015); Hong Kong, China (2012–2020); Indonesia (2014, 2018); Nepal (2013); Pakistan (2014–2019); Samoa (2001); Tuvalu (2018); Viet Nam (2013–2014). For the purposes of estimating participation rates by age, the UIS may make one or more of the following: (i) an adjustment to account for over- or under-reporting in enrolments; (ii) an estimate of the number of enrolments in a given age group; (iii) a redistribution of enrolments of unknown age (across known ages); or (iv) for small economies, an estimate of the population in the official age group. In all cases, estimates are based on evidence from the economy itself.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 11 July 2022).

Table 1.4.4: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 4—Teacher Training and Supply

ADB Regional Member	Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states															
	Proportion of Teachers Who Have Received at Least the Minimum Organized Teacher Training, by Education Level (% of total teachers)															
	4.c.1.a: Preprimary				4.c.1.b: Primary				4.c.1.c: Lower Secondary				4.c.1.d: Upper Secondary			
	2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020		2010		2020	
Developing ADB Member Economies																
Central and West Asia																
Afghanistan	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Armenia	87.8		82.0	(2017)	77.5	(2005)	75.1		...		75.1		...		77.1	
Azerbaijan[a]	90.9		91.2		100.0		99.9		...		99.7		...		72.0	
Georgia	96.6	(2003)	...		94.6	(2009)	...		94.6	(2009)	...		94.8	(2009)	...	
Kazakhstan[b]	...		100.0	(2014)	...		100.0		...		...		...		...	
Kyrgyz Republic	42.7		...		68.4		95.4	(2017)	...		...		...		...	
Pakistan[a]	...		...		84.2		77.3	(2019)	...		58.6	(2019)	88.1	(2011)	84.7	(2017)
Tajikistan	85.2		100.0	(2016)	92.9		100.0	(2017)	94.0	(2003)	...		94.3	(2003)	...	
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		99.9		...		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan	100.0		99.9		100.0		99.2		...		99.0	(2017)	...		93.4	(2017)
East Asia																
China, People's Republic of	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Hong Kong, China	95.1		97.1		95.6		95.7		...		...		...		...	
Korea, Republic of	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Mongolia	89.9		95.7	(2019)	97.6		88.9	(2019)	100.0	(2007)	...		100.0	(2006)	...	
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia																
Bangladesh	...		...		57.7	(2011)	50.4	(2017)	58.5		62.2		40.7		61.3	
Bhutan	93.8	(2000)	100.0		91.5	(2008)	100.0		90.2	(2008)	100.0		72.2	(2008)	100.0	(2018)
India[a,b,c]	...		...		...		77.7		...		78.9		...		81.7	
Maldives	39.0		88.7	(2018)	77.0		88.8	(2019)	97.6		94.1	(2019)	94.5		91.3	(2019)
Nepal	81.5		82.4		73.7		97.2		57.2		86.0		72.3		81.1	
Sri Lanka[a,c]	83.1		81.5		82.1		82.6		...		83.7		...		78.9	
Southeast Asia																
Brunei Darussalam[a,c]	73.0		58.1		87.1		85.2		...		89.5	(2019)	...		90.6	(2019)
Cambodia	98.3		100.0		99.1		100.0		99.8		100.0		99.8	(2007)	...	
Indonesia	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	97.5		94.1		95.4		98.8		99.3		99.5		99.4		99.5	
Malaysia	...		38.8		95.4		96.6		...		...		...		...	
Myanmar	58.5		81.4	(2018)	99.9		95.3	(2018)	98.3		89.5	(2018)	100.0		87.7	(2018)
Philippines[a,b,c,d]	...		100.0		...		100.0		...		100.0		...		100.0	
Singapore	...		100.0	(2019)	98.6	(2009)	97.8	(2019)	...		...		...		...	
Thailand[a,b,c]	...		...		...		100.0		...		100.0		...		100.0	
Timor-Leste	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Viet Nam	98.5	(2011)	99.7		98.3		99.7		99.1		99.9		...		...	
The Pacific																
Cook Islands	69.7	(2011)	95.5		96.6	(2011)	98.3		...		...		...		...	
Fiji	...		93.5		100.0	(2011)	87.6		100.0	(2012)	...		100.0	(2012)	...	
Kiribati	...		93.6		94.1		90.5		79.2	(2008)	85.9		33.6	(2008)	47.0	(2016)
Marshall Islands	100.0	(2002)	...		...		...		...		46.9		...		66.9	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		99.3	(2016)	...		100.0	(2016)	...		100.0	(2016)	...		31.5	(2018)
Nauru	82.1	(2007)	100.0	(2016)	74.2	(2007)	100.0	(2016)	...		100.0	(2016)	...		100.0	(2016)
Niue[a,b,d]	...		25.0		...		92.3	(2016)	...		80.0	(2016)	...		100.0	(2015)
Palau	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	...		...		...		...		100.0	(2012)	...		100.0	(2012)	...	
Samoa[d]	...		100.0	(2018)	93.5	(2012)	93.9	(2014)	...		...		71.9	(2009)	54.7	
Solomon Islands	61.3	(2011)	...		58.0		82.4	(2019)	70.8		93.9	(2019)	70.9		63.0	(2015)
Tonga[b]	100.0	(2012)	52.7		...		94.1		...		...		...		...	
Tuvalu[a,b,c,d]	100.0	(2012)	96.3		...		78.3	(2019)	...		67.1	(2018)	...		62.0	(2018)
Vanuatu	100.0	(2007)	60.0	(2019)	100.0	(2007)	36.0	(2019)	...		21.5	(2015)	...		...	
Developed ADB Member Economies																
Australia	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Japan	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
New Zealand	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a For Indicator 4.c.1.c, the earliest available estimate for Azerbaijan is for 2016: 91.6%. For Pakistan, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 61.2%. For India, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 77.0%. For Sri Lanka, the earliest available estimate is for 2013: 72.1%. For Brunei Darussalam, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 94.0%. For the Philippines, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 100%. For Thailand, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Niue, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Tuvalu, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 52.4%.

b For Indicator 4.c.1.b, the earliest available estimate for Kazakhstan is for 2014: 100%. For India, the earliest available estimate is for 2017: 69.8%. For the Philippines, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 100%. For Thailand, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 100%. For Niue, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Tonga, the earliest available estimate is for 2013: 99.6%. For Tuvalu, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 76.6%.

c For Indicator 4.c.1.d, the earliest available estimate for India is for 2017: 76.4%. For Sri Lanka, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 77.3%. For Brunei Darussalam, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 90.4%. For the Philippines, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 100%. For Thailand, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Tuvalu, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 34.6%.

d For Indicator 4.c.1.a, the latest available estimate for the Philippines is for 2015: 100%. For Niue, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Samoa, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 100%. For Tuvalu, the earliest available estimate is for 2012: 100%.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 13 July 2022).

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Table 1.5.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 5—Early Marriage and Women in Leadership

ADB Regional Member	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early, and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation								Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation in, and equal opportunities for leadership at, all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life					
	5.3.1: Proportion of Women Aged 20–24 Years Who Were Married or in a Union (%)								5.5.1.a: Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments (%)				5.5.2: Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions (%)	
	Before Age 15				Before Age 18									
	2010		2018		2010		2018		2010		2021		2020	
Developing ADB Member Economies														
Central and West Asia[a]									**18.7**		**24.2**			
Afghanistan	...		4.2	(2017)	...		28.3	(2017)	27.3		27.0		4.9	
Armenia	...		0.0	(2016)	...		5.3	(2016)	9.2		22.7		28.1	
Azerbaijan	1.9	(2011)	...		11.0	(2011)	...		11.4		18.2		35.5	
Georgia	1.1		0.3		14.0		13.9		5.1		20.7		36.1	
Kazakhstan	...		0.2	(2015)	...		7.0	(2015)	17.8		27.1		41.1	
Kyrgyz Republic	0.9	(2014)	0.3		11.6	(2014)	12.9		25.6		17.1		47.4	
Pakistan	2.8	(2013)	3.6		21.0	(2013)	18.3		22.2		20.2		5.7	(2021)
Tajikistan	...		0.1	(2017)	...		8.7	(2017)	17.5		23.8		...	
Turkmenistan	...		0.2	(2019)	...		6.1	(2019)	16.8		25.0		...	
Uzbekistan	0.3	(2006)	...		7.2	(2006)	...		22.0		32.7		...	
East Asia[a]									**20.3**		**24.2**			
China, People's Republic of	...		...		...		...		21.3		24.9		...	
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...		...		...		...		33.1	(2015)
Korea, Republic of	...		...		...		...		14.7		19.0		16.3	(2021)
Mongolia	0.1	(2013)	0.9		5.2	(2013)	12.0		4.0		17.3		49.8	
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...		...		30.5	
South Asia[a]									**18.7**		**17.3**			
Bangladesh	22.4	(2014)	15.5	(2019)	58.6	(2014)	51.4	(2019)	18.6		20.9		10.7	(2017)
Bhutan	6.2		...		25.8		...		8.5		14.9		32.7	
India	...		6.8	(2016)	...		27.3	(2016)	10.8		14.4		17.6	
Maldives	0.3	(2009)	0.0	(2017)	3.9	(2009)	2.2	(2017)	6.5		4.6		18.7	(2019)
Nepal	...		7.9	(2019)	...		32.8	(2019)	33.2		32.7		13.2	(2017)
Sri Lanka	...		0.9	(2016)	...		9.8	(2016)	5.8		5.4		27.2	(2019)
Southeast Asia[a]									**19.3**		**21.2**			
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		...		...		9.1		36.5	
Cambodia	1.9	(2014)	...		18.5	(2014)	...		21.1		21.6		31.0	(2019)
Indonesia	...		0.6		...		11.2		18.0		21.0		32.4	(2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...		7.1	(2017)	...		32.7	(2017)	25.2		27.5		59.0	(2017)
Malaysia	...		...		...		...		9.9		14.9		24.9	
Myanmar	...		1.9	(2015)	...		16.0	(2015)	4.3	(2011)	15.3		27.8	
Philippines	...		2.2	(2017)	...		16.5	(2017)	21.0		28.0		53.0	
Singapore	...		0.0	(2020)	...		0.1	(2020)	23.4		29.5		38.1	(2021)
Thailand	...		3.0	(2019)	...		20.2	(2019)	13.3		15.8		39.2	
Timor-Leste	...		2.6	(2016)	...		14.9	(2016)	29.2		38.5		24.5	(2016)
Viet Nam	0.9	(2014)	...		10.6	(2014)	...		25.8		26.7		24.9	(2021)
The Pacific[a]									**2.5**		**6.4**		**...**	
Cook Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...		59.8	(2019)
Fiji	...		...		...		...		8.5	(2006)	21.6		38.9	(2016)
Kiribati	2.8	(2009)	2.4	(2019)	20.3	(2009)	18.4	(2019)	4.4		6.7		37.2	(2015)
Marshall Islands	5.5	(2007)	...		26.3	(2007)	...		3.0		6.1		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		...		...		...		–		–		20.3	(2014)
Nauru	1.9	(2007)	...		26.8	(2007)	...		–		10.5		36.1	(2013)
Niue	...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		...		...		...		–		6.3		29.9	(2014)
Papua New Guinea	2.1	(2006)	8.0		21.3	(2006)	27.3		0.9		–		18.1	(2010)
Samoa	0.7	(2014)	0.9	(2020)	10.8	(2014)	7.4	(2020)	8.2		10.0		43.0	(2017)
Solomon Islands	...		5.6	(2015)	...		21.3	(2015)	–		8.0		25.7	(2013)
Tonga	0.3	(2012)	0.4	(2019)	5.6	(2012)	10.1	(2019)	3.1		7.4		41.6	(2018)
Tuvalu	–	(2007)	...		9.9	(2007)	...		–		6.3		35.9	(2016)
Vanuatu	2.5	(2013)	...		21.4	(2013)	...		3.9		–		37.1	(2019)
Developed ADB Member Economies[a]									**18.1**		**20.5**		**...**	
Australia	...		...		...		...		27.3		31.1		40.0	
Japan	...		...		...		...		11.3		9.9		13.2	(2021)
New Zealand	...		...		...		...		33.6		48.3		...	
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES[a]									**18.7**		**21.4**		**...**	
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS[a]									**18.6**		**21.3**		**...**	

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a For proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, regional aggregates are estimated as weighted averages based on the number of parliament seats in reporting economies.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 20 July 2022). For Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal for indicator 5.5.1.a: Inter-Parliamentary Union. Women in National Parliaments. http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif-arc.htm (accessed 20 July 2022). For indicator 5.5.2: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. https://ilostat.ilo.org/data (accessed 20 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Table 1.6.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 6—Clean Water and Sanitation

ADB Regional Member	Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all 6.1.1: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (%)					
	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	19.0	28.0	16.0	28.0	36.0	24.0
Armenia	81.0	...	...	87.0	...	...
Azerbaijan	77.0	93.0	58.0	88.0	96.0	78.0
Georgia	64.0	84.0	39.0	66.0	84.0	40.0
Kazakhstan	78.0	...	...	89.0	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	58.0	88.0	41.0	70.0	92.0	57.0
Pakistan	37.0	46.0	32.0	36.0	40.0	33.0
Tajikistan	47.0	...	...	55.0	...	...
Turkmenistan	82.0	92.0	73.0	95.0	97.0	92.0
Uzbekistan	58.0	85.0	30.0	59.0	86.0	31.0
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	...	89.0	...	...	95.0	...
Hong Kong, China	97.2	97.2	...	100.0 (2017)	100.0 (2017)	...
Korea, Republic of	98.0	...	...	99.0	...	...
Mongolia	27.0	37.0	5.0	30.0	39.0	11.0
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	55.0	42.0	60.0	59.0	53.0	62.0
Bhutan	34.0	49.0	25.0	37.0	49.0	28.0
India	...	...	43.0	...	...	56.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	29.0	38.0	28.0	18.0	25.0	16.0
Sri Lanka	...	88.0	...	...	93.0	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	22.0	51.0	15.0	28.0	57.0	18.0
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14.0	24.0	9.0	18.0	27.0	12.0
Malaysia	93.0	...	...	94.0	...	...
Myanmar	44.0	68.0	34.0	59.0	74.0	52.0
Philippines	45.0	61.0	32.0	47.0	62.0	35.0
Singapore	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	12.0	19.0	6.0	15.0	21.0	7.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	97.0	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	79.0	85.0	63.0	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	45.0	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	29.0	50.0	23.0	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	50.0	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	41.8	55.0	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	99.0	...	...	...	...
Japan	98.0	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	89.0	...	...	...	...	...

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Table 1.6.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 6—Clean Water and Sanitation *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations					
	6.2.1a: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services (%)					
	2010			2020		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	54.0	53.0	...	69.0	71.0	...
Azerbaijan	25.0	14.0	...	21.0 (2019)	9.0	...
Georgia	41.0	33.0	51.0	34.0	28.0	44.0
Kazakhstan	...	92.0	...	...	91.0	...
Kyrgyz Republic	89.0	82.0	93.0	92.0	86.0	96.0
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	57.0	...	...	59.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	35.0	54.0	17.0	70.0	86.0	44.0
Hong Kong, China	91.9	91.9	...	91.8 (2017)	91.8 (2017)	...
Korea, Republic of	89.0	...	...	100.0	...	...
Mongolia	41.0	45.0	34.0	56.0	59.0	49.0
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	28.0	31.0	27.0	39.0	34.0	42.0
Bhutan	65.0	69.0	62.0	65.0	63.0	67.0
India	25.0	29.0	24.0	46.0	37.0	51.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	27.0	28.0	27.0	49.0	42.0	50.0
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	44.0	56.0	39.0	61.0	63.0	60.0
Malaysia	69.0	...	...	77.0 (2018)	...	...
Myanmar	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	53.0	64.0
Philippines	49.0	48.0	50.0	61.0	55.0	66.0
Singapore	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...
Thailand	23.0	26.0	20.0	26.0	30.0	22.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	23.0	26.0	20.0	27.0	26.0	27.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	30.0	...	...	...	...
Samoa	48.0	38.0	51.0	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	36.0	29.0	39.0	...	...	...
Tuvalu	6.0	5.0	7.0	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	65.0	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	77.0	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	80.0	...	...	...	...	...

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Table 1.6.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 6—Clean Water and Sanitation *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity			Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, and recycling and reuse technologies		
	6.4.2: Level of Water Stress, Freshwater Withdrawal as a Proportion of Available Freshwater Resources (%)			6.a.1: Amount of Water- and Sanitation-Related Official Development Assistance as Part of a Government-Coordinated Spending Plan ($ million)		
	2010	2015	2019	2010	2015	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	54.8	54.8	54.8	107.7	77.2	140.3
Armenia	42.9	66.0	57.8	83.5	40.2	15.3
Azerbaijan	48.4	51.6	55.6	17.8	72.7	48.6
Georgia	5.7	5.3	5.1	53.1	46.1	35.3
Kazakhstan	33.0	30.0	32.7	21.7	0.2	0.6
Kyrgyz Republic	50.0	50.0	50.0	11.4	23.1	24.4
Pakistan	113.7	120.8	108.6	81.3	293.0	164.8
Tajikistan	71.6	68.7	69.9	22.3	43.4	93.7
Turkmenistan	143.6	143.6	143.6	0.0	...	0.0
Uzbekistan	143.1	158.1	168.9	31.7	110.1	126.6
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	42.9	43.2	43.2	292.8	210.9	103.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	85.2	85.2	85.2	...	...	...
Mongolia	3.9	3.2	3.4	25.1	7.9	32.8
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	5.7	5.7	5.7	179.5	207.3	273.9
Bhutan	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	7.3	12.4
India	66.5	66.5	66.5	465.0	480.5	305.5
Maldives	3.4	15.7	15.7	2.1	7.8	13.7
Nepal	8.3	8.3	8.3	76.2	110.8	152.5
Sri Lanka	90.8	90.8	90.8	168.8	157.9	132.0
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	3.5	3.5	3.5	...	...	...
Cambodia	1.0	1.0	1.0	41.1	82.0	197.7
Indonesia	24.2	28.8	29.7	278.7	131.9	185.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.8	5.1	4.8	27.1	110.8	74.0
Malaysia	3.1	3.2	3.4	60.4	73.5	0.6
Myanmar	5.8	5.8	5.8	20.0	85.0	97.2
Philippines	25.5	26.4	26.3	45.0	28.7	27.1
Singapore	219.9	84.6	82.2	...	...	...
Thailand	23.0	23.0	23.0	7.4	8.4	1.5
Timor-Leste	28.3	28.3	28.3	17.5	16.9	3.9
Viet Nam	18.1	18.1	18.1	382.1	575.3	428.1
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	0.5	4.2	1.8 (2019)
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	3.3	2.6
Kiribati	...	...	...	0.1	6.7	5.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	0.2	1.0	3.7
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	0.1	1.9	1.7
Nauru	...	...	...	0.2	4.9	0.2 (2019)
Niue	...	...	...	0.3	0.0 (2016)	0.0 (2019)
Palau	...	...	...	0.2	1.4	7.1 (2019)
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2018)	13.4	6.2	26.9 (2019)
Samoa	...	...	...	14.8	19.8	7.8 (2019)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	5.6	7.7	16.2 (2019)
Tonga	...	...	...	1.0	1.6	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	0.0	3.0	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	0.8	3.0	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	5.3	6.7	...	...	...	...
Japan	37.3	36.7	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	4.2	8.1	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 25 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Table 1.7.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 7—Affordable and Clean Energy

ADB Regional Member	Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services								Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix			Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	
	7.1.1: Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity (%)						7.1.2: Proportion of Population with Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technology (%)		7.2.1: Renewable Energy Share in Total Final Energy Consumption (%)			7.3.1: Energy Intensity Measured in Terms of Primary Energy and GDP (MJ/$ 2011 PPP GDP)	
	Total		Urban		Rural								
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2020	2010	2019		2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies													
Central and West Asia													
Afghanistan	42.7	97.7	82.8	99.5	30.2	97.1	20.0	33.0	15.2	18.5		2.5	2.4
Armenia	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	>95	>95	9.4	10.3		3.9	3.5
Azerbaijan	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	93.0	>95	4.5	1.6		3.8	4.6
Georgia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.0	89.0	39.2	25.2		3.6	3.8
Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	93.0	1.4	1.7		8.6	6.3
Kyrgyz Republic	99.0	100.0	99.1	99.5	98.9	100.0	72.0	77.0	25.6	27.9		5.1	5.0
Pakistan	70.8	75.4	97.1	100.0	56.6	60.8	36.0	49.0	47.4	43.4		5.1	4.6
Tajikistan	98.7	99.8	99.4	99.1	98.4	100.0	70.0	82.0	61.8	38.6		5.1	4.8
Turkmenistan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	>95	>95	0.1	0.1		21.7	12.9
Uzbekistan	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	86.0	84.0	1.4	1.6		14.2	8.4
East Asia													
China, People's Republic of	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	56.0	79.0	12.3	14.5		8.9	6.3
Hong Kong, China	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	0.2	0.2		1.6	1.3
Korea, Republic of	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	>95	>95	1.3	3.4		6.1	5.3
Mongolia	78.5	98.1	96.1	99.7	41.9	94.6	35.0	52.0	4.5	3.3		8.1	7.0
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	2.1	(2015)	...	...
South Asia													
Bangladesh	55.3	96.2	90.1	97.8	40.0	95.2	13.0	25.0	40.3	24.8		2.9	2.4
Bhutan	73.3	100.0	99.3	100.0	59.4	100.0	64.0	80.0	90.8	82.3		10.1	7.9
India	76.3	99.0	94.0	100.0	68.4	98.5	35.0	68.0	36.2	32.9		5.3	4.3
Maldives	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.9	100.0	93.0	>95	1.4	1.1		2.3	2.7
Nepal	68.6	89.9	95.5	94.2	63.2	88.8	22.0	35.0	87.3	77.4		5.9	5.2
Sri Lanka	85.3	100.0	95.6	100.0	83.0	100.0	22.0	32.0	61.9	49.9		2.2	1.8
Southeast Asia													
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	>95	>95	–	0.0		5.2	6.4
Cambodia	31.1	86.4	91.3	97.3	15.8	82.9	12.0	37.0	64.8	53.4		5.1	4.7
Indonesia	94.2	97.0	99.0	99.6	89.4	93.5	41.0	84.0	34.8	19.1		4.2	3.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	70.1	100.0	97.2	100.0	58.5	100.0	<5	8.0	64.9	48.4		3.3	4.4
Malaysia	99.4	100.0	99.7	100.0	98.6	100.0	>95	>95	2.0	5.1		5.2	4.3
Myanmar	48.8	70.4	89.0	93.0	32.5	60.2	10.0	31.0	84.9	57.9		3.7	3.6
Philippines	85.4	96.8	93.9	98.2	78.3	95.6	41.0	48.0	32.6	26.7		3.1	2.7
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	>95	>95	0.5	0.8		2.5	2.6
Thailand	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	74.0	84.0	22.8	24.0		5.1	4.5
Timor-Leste	38.0	96.1	83.4	100.0	20.6	94.4	<5	14.0	34.8	11.7		1.4	2.1
Viet Nam	97.4	100.0	99.9	100.0	96.4	100.0	49.0	65.0	34.6	18.7		5.5	4.9
The Pacific													
Cook Islands	99.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	...	...	81.0	76.0	–	3.7		...	...
Fiji	89.2	100.0	96.1	100.0	81.8	100.0	32.0	51.0	26.5	26.5		2.3	2.2
Kiribati	63.2	92.0	89.5	88.4	39.4	96.4	<5	10.0	48.4	41.0		6.8	5.9
Marshall Islands	89.2	99.2	92.4	96.0	80.4	100.0	53.0	64.0	13.3	11.7		10.5	9.7
Micronesia, Federated States of	64.5	82.9	84.6	96.7	58.8	78.8	12.0	13.0	2.0	1.8		4.1	5.5
Nauru	99.2	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	(2015) 100.0	>95	>95	0.0	0.6		8.7	5.1
Niue	99.4	99.7	99.6	100.0	...	...	93.0	>95	26.7	22.4		...	...
Palau	98.7	100.0	99.4	100.0	96.5	100.0	>95	>95	–	0.3		10.7	9.6
Papua New Guinea	19.5	60.4	71.2	83.6	11.8	56.8	8.0	9.0	55.3	53.1		5.7	5.3
Samoa	96.4	100.0	98.9	100.0	95.7	100.0	27.0	36.0	41.3	34.2		3.8	4.4
Solomon Islands	34.8	73.3	65.3	77.3	27.1	72.0	8.0	9.0	45.1	48.4		6.2	4.3
Tonga	92.7	100.0	97.9	100.0	91.1	100.0	60.0	84.0	1.0	1.8		3.1	3.4
Tuvalu	96.6	99.7	98.1	100.0	94.8	99.1	49.0	71.0	0.3	8.2		3.9	2.6
Vanuatu	44.1	67.3	82.3	95.6	31.7	57.7	12.0	8.0	38.4	31.9		3.7	3.5
Developed ADB Member Economies													
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	>95	>95	8.2	10.1		5.3	4.3
Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	>95	>95	4.7	7.7		4.4	3.3
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	>95	>95	31.7	29.7		4.6	4.0
WORLD	**83.2**	**90.5**	**95.7**	**97.3**	**71.9**	**82.6**	**57.0**	**69.0**	**16.1**	**17.7**		**5.6**	**4.7**

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, < = less than, > = greater than, $ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product, MJ = megajoule, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 12 July 2022). For Indicator 7.2.1 of Taipei,China: World Bank. DataBank: Sustainable Energy for All. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/sustainable-energy-for-all# (accessed 15 July 2022).

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all

Table 1.8.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 8—Decent Work and Economic Growth

ADB Regional Member	Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product per annum in the least developed countries			Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors		
	8.1.1: Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita at Constant 2015 $ (%)			8.2.1: Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person at Constant 2010 $[a] (%)		
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.4	-4.4	-4.2	11.2	-3.2	6.0
Armenia	2.6	2.8	-7.6	-1.6	5.2	4.5
Azerbaijan	3.5	-0.2	-5.2	3.2	-0.7	0.5
Georgia	6.8	3.3	-6.0	4.6	0.9	-0.8
Kazakhstan	5.9	-0.4	-3.7	4.7	0.2	2.4
Kyrgyz Republic	-2.1	1.9	-10.1	-2.3	1.8	-0.3
Pakistan	-0.6	2.6	-1.4	-2.1	1.9	1.2
Tajikistan	4.2	6.2	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.4
Turkmenistan	12.8	-0.3	-4.8	8.0	5.3	3.5
Uzbekistan	6.8	5.7	0.2	6.2	6.5	4.6
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	10.0	6.5	2.0	10.5	6.6	7.6
Hong Kong, China	6.1	1.7	-6.9	6.7	1.7	6.5
Korea, Republic of	6.4	2.4	-0.9	5.5	2.0	3.3
Mongolia	4.6	0.4	-6.9	3.7	1.6	3.7
Taipei,China	...	...	...	8.0	0.4	5.7
South Asia						
Bangladesh	4.4	5.4	4.2	2.3	4.9	2.3
Bhutan	10.8	5.3	-1.9	11.3	3.3	-3.8
India	7.0	6.8	-8.2	8.1	7.4	4.1
Maldives	3.6	-1.6	-34.7	0.3	-4.6	17.2
Nepal	5.7	3.6	-3.9	3.6	2.8	-3.6
Sri Lanka	7.3	4.4	-4.0	6.5	3.5	2.1
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	1.3	-1.6	0.1	1.5	-0.3	0.9
Cambodia	4.3	5.3	-4.5	0.3	5.7	0.3
Indonesia	4.8	3.6	-3.1	3.3	3.7	1.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.4	5.7	1.8	5.7	5.1	0.5
Malaysia	5.6	3.7	-6.8	4.7	3.0	2.4
Myanmar	7.0	5.6	-18.5	8.9	5.8	-15.0
Philippines	5.6	4.7	-10.8	4.2	4.8	-1.3
Singapore	10.9	1.8	-6.1	7.0	0.4	5.7
Thailand	7.0	2.7	-6.3	7.9	3.3	1.2
Timor-Leste	7.4	0.9	9.1	6.9	0.3	-0.3
Viet Nam	5.4	5.6	2.0	3.6	6.0	3.1
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	-3.8	6.4	-25.4	...	...	...
Fiji	2.3	4.4	-16.3	–	5.9	-4.0
Kiribati	-3.0	8.3	-2.1	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	6.2	1.2	-2.9	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	2.3	3.2	-2.8	...	...	...
Nauru	12.8	35.3	0.4	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	2.0	4.8	-10.1	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.6	4.5	-5.7	12.8	4.4	-0.9
Samoa	1.6	6.0	-9.8	-0.6	4.2	-7.3
Solomon Islands	7.1	-1.3	-6.7	5.6	-1.4	-1.5
Tonga	0.7	1.4	-0.5	1.5	2.4	-3.0
Tuvalu	-4.3	9.2	-0.2	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-0.9	-2.5	-11.4	-1.5	-1.8	-1.8
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	0.6	1.3	0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.1
Japan	4.1	1.7	-4.3	4.6	0.7	2.7
New Zealand	-0.2	3.4	-1.1	1.1	2.3	3.8

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, $ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Modeled data based on GDP per person engaged, at constant 2010 United States dollars.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 18 July 2022). For Taipei,China: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/ (accessed 18 July 2022).

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all

Table 1.8.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 8—Unemployment

ADB Regional Member	Target 8.5: 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 8.5.2.a: Unemployment Rate for Age Group 15+ Years, by Sex (%)											
	2010						2020					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	1.7	(2012)	3.3	(2012)	1.4	(2012)	5.6	(2021)	5.5	(2021)	5.6	(2021)
Armenia	19.0		21.2		17.0		12.2		9.6		14.9	
Azerbaijan	5.6		6.9		4.4		7.2		8.4		6.0	
Georgia	20.2		17.6		22.5		11.7		10.2		13.1	
Kazakhstan	5.8		6.6		4.9		4.9		5.4		4.4	
Kyrgyz Republic	8.6		9.9		7.7		4.6		5.0		4.4	
Pakistan	0.7		0.6		0.7		6.3	(2021)	9.2	(2021)	5.5	(2021)
Tajikistan	11.5	(2009)	10.5	(2009)	12.3	(2009)	6.9	(2016)	5.5	(2016)	7.9	(2016)
Turkmenistan	4.0		2.3		5.3		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan[a]	5.4		6.3		4.6		5.3		3.9		7.7	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	4.1		...		...		5.2	(2019)	...		...	
Hong Kong, China	4.3		3.5		5.1		5.2	(2021)	4.2	(2021)	6.1	(2021)
Korea, Republic of	3.3		2.8		3.7		3.6	(2021)	3.7	(2021)	3.6	(2021)
Mongolia	6.6		5.9		7.1		6.6		6.3		6.8	
Taipei,China	5.2		4.5		5.8		3.8		3.8		3.9	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3.4		4.4		3.0		4.4	(2017)	6.7	(2017)	3.3	(2017)
Bhutan	3.3		4.0		2.7		5.0		6.0		4.1	
India	2.4		3.3		2.2		4.7		4.4		4.8	
Maldives[b]	11.7	(2009)	13.8	(2009)	10.4	(2009)	4.6	(2019)	3.9	(2019)	5.0	(2019)
Nepal	1.3	(2008)	1.1	(2008)	1.6	(2008)	10.7	(2017)	12.0	(2017)	9.8	(2017)
Sri Lanka	4.8		7.4		3.4		5.2		7.5		4.1	
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	6.9	(2014)	7.8	(2014)	6.1	(2014)	7.4		8.9		6.4	
Cambodia	0.8		0.8		0.8		0.5	(2019)	0.5	(2019)	0.5	(2019)
Indonesia	5.6		6.4		5.1		3.8	(2021)	3.2	(2021)	4.3	(2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.7		0.7		0.8		3.3	(2017)	2.8	(2017)	3.7	(2017)
Malaysia	3.4		3.3	(2011)	2.9	(2011)	4.5		4.7		4.5	
Myanmar	...		...		...		1.5		2.1		1.0	
Philippines	3.6		3.8		3.5		2.5		2.7		2.4	
Singapore	4.1		4.4		3.9		3.5	(2021)	3.8	(2021)	3.3	(2021)
Thailand	0.6		0.6		0.6		1.1		1.1		1.1	
Timor-Leste	3.3		4.3		2.9		4.7	(2016)	6.3	(2016)	3.3	(2016)
Viet Nam	1.1		1.1		1.2		2.4	(2021)	2.3	(2021)	2.5	(2021)
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	8.2	(2011)	8.1	(2011)	8.2	(2011)	1.3	(2019)	0.9	(2019)	1.6	(2019)
Fiji	8.9		4.6	(2011)	4.3	(2011)	4.3	(2016)	5.5	(2016)	3.7	(2016)
Kiribati	30.6		34.1		27.6		...		...		...	
Marshall Islands	4.7	(2011)	4.5	(2011)	4.9	(2011)	...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	8.9	(2014)	13.9	(2014)	5.4	(2014)	...		...		...	
Nauru	23.0	(2011)	25.5	(2011)	21.4	(2011)	...		...		...	
Niue	2.2	(2001)	2.1	(2001)	2.3	(2001)	...		...		...	
Palau	1.4	(2014)	1.8	(2014)	1.1	(2014)	...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	2.0		1.3		2.7		...		...		...	
Samoa	5.7	(2011)	6.8	(2011)	5.2	(2011)	9.4	(2017)	14.5	(2017)	6.3	(2017)
Solomon Islands	2.0	(2009)	1.8	(2009)	2.3	(2009)	...		...		...	
Tonga	1.1	(2006)	7.4	(2003)	3.8	(2003)	2.3	(2018)	3.1	(2018)	1.6	(2018)
Tuvalu	6.5	(2002)	8.6	(2002)	5.0	(2002)	8.5	(2016)	16.2	(2016)	4.6	(2016)
Vanuatu	1.9		1.6		2.1		5.4	(2019)	6.8	(2019)	4.3	(2019)
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	5.2		5.4		5.1		5.1	(2021)	5.0	(2021)	5.2	(2021)
Japan	5.1		4.6		5.5		2.8	(2021)	2.5	(2021)	3.1	(2021)
New Zealand	6.6		6.9		6.2		3.8	(2021)	3.9	(2021)	3.7	(2021)

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all

Table 1.8.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 8—Unemployment *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 8.5: 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 8.5.2.b: Unemployment Rate for Age Group 15–24 Years, by Sex (%)											
	2010						2020					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	2.9	(2012)	4.5	(2012)	2.6	(2012)	8.7	(2021)	9.4	(2021)	8.5	(2021)
Armenia	38.9		48.0		31.9		24.0		22.1		25.4	
Azerbaijan	14.9		13.4		17.3		12.4	(2019)	14.2	(2019)	10.9	(2019)
Georgia	41.5		45.7		39.1		31.3		32.7		30.5	
Kazakhstan	5.2		5.7		4.8		3.8		4.2		3.4	
Kyrgyz Republic	16.7		20.3		14.5		8.5		10.0		7.6	
Pakistan	1.3		1.1		1.3		11.1	(2021)	14.4	(2021)	10.0	(2021)
Tajikistan	5.9	(2007)	2.9	(2007)	8.4	(2007)	...		...		...	
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan[a]	...		...		...		13.2		8.3		21.5	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Hong Kong, China	12.2		10.3		14.1		12.8	(2021)	10.4	(2021)	15.2	(2021)
Korea, Republic of	8.7		7.8		10.2		8.1	(2021)	7.5	(2021)	9.1	(2021)
Mongolia	14.8		14.2		15.2		16.2		17.4		15.4	
Taipei,China	13.1		12.7		13.6		11.6		12.1		11.3	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	6.4		7.0		6.0		12.8	(2017)	16.8	(2017)	10.8	(2017)
Bhutan	9.2		11.0		7.1		22.6		25.4		19.2	
India	9.0		10.4		8.6		19.8		21.0		19.5	
Maldives[b]	25.4	(2009)	21.4	(2009)	29.1	(2009)	13.9	(2019)	9.7	(2019)	17.2	(2019)
Nepal	2.2	(2008)	1.6	(2008)	2.9	(2008)	20.5	(2017)	22.5	(2017)	19.2	(2017)
Sri Lanka	19.0		23.8		16.1		21.0	(2019)	28.1	(2019)	17.1	(2019)
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	25.3	(2014)	27.9	(2014)	23.4	(2014)	26.4		32.4		22.7	
Cambodia	1.0		0.9		1.0		1.7	(2019)	1.6	(2019)	1.8	(2019)
Indonesia	17.6		18.8		16.7		13.9	(2021)	12.7	(2021)	14.7	(2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.8		1.7		1.9		5.9	(2017)	5.4	(2017)	6.5	(2017)
Malaysia	9.7	(2011)	10.7	(2011)	9.1	(2011)	12.0		13.0		11.4	
Myanmar	...		...		...		4.9		5.8		4.1	
Philippines	9.9		12.0		8.7		7.0		8.5		6.1	
Singapore	9.9		12.5		7.6		7.5	(2021)	10.2	(2021)	5.0	(2021)
Thailand	2.5		3.1		2.2		5.2		5.9		4.6	
Timor-Leste	12.4		19.1		8.7		13.2	(2016)	15.9	(2016)	10.9	(2016)
Viet Nam	3.6		3.5		3.6		7.0	(2021)	7.0	(2021)	7.0	(2021)
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	15.5	(2011)	15.3	(2011)	15.6	(2011)	3.5	(2019)	1.7	(2019)	4.6	(2019)
Fiji	14.2	(2011)	18.4	(2011)	12.1	(2011)	15.4	(2016)	22.4	(2016)	11.9	(2016)
Kiribati	54.0		61.8		47.6		...		...		...	
Marshall Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	18.9	(2014)	29.9	(2014)	10.4	(2014)	...		...		...	
Nauru	26.6	(2013)	37.5	(2013)	20.9	(2013)	...		...		...	
Niue	9.0	(2001)	7.6	(2001)	10.3	(2001)	...		...		...	
Palau	5.6	(2014)	–	(2014)	–	(2014)	...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	3.6		3.0		4.3		...		...		...	
Samoa	16.1	(2011)	22.2	(2011)	13.8	(2011)	19.7	(2017)	30.0	(2017)	13.3	(2017)
Solomon Islands	1.3	(2013)	1.6	(2013)	1.1	(2013)	...		...		...	
Tonga	...		...		...		6.7	(2018)	11.7	(2018)	3.4	(2018)
Tuvalu	...		...		...		20.6	(2016)	45.9	(2016)	9.8	(2016)
Vanuatu	4.8		4.8		4.8		12.3	(2019)	14.4	(2019)	10.3	(2019)
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	11.6		11.1		12.0		11.3	(2021)	9.8	(2021)	12.6	(2021)
Japan	9.4		8.1		10.8		4.6	(2021)	4.2	(2021)	5.1	(2021)
New Zealand	17.4		17.8		17.1		10.5	(2021)	10.2	(2021)	10.8	(2021)

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all

Table 1.8.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 8—Unemployment *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 8.5: 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 8.5.2.c: Unemployment Rate for Age Group 25+ Years, by Sex (%)											
	2010						2020					
	Total		Female		Male		Total		Female		Male	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	1.2	(2012)	2.7	(2012)	0.9	(2012)	4.4	(2021)	3.8	(2021)	4.6	(2021)
Armenia	15.9		17.5		14.5		11.1		8.6		13.8	
Azerbaijan	4.2		5.6		3.0		3.8	(2019)	4.6	(2019)	3.1	(2019)
Georgia	17.6		14.9		20.1		10.1		8.7		11.2	
Kazakhstan	5.9		6.8		5.0		5.0		5.5		4.6	
Kyrgyz Republic	6.3		7.3		5.5		3.9		4.1		3.7	
Pakistan	0.4		0.5		0.4		4.7	(2021)	7.2	(2021)	3.9	(2021)
Tajikistan	1.9	(2007)	0.9	(2007)	2.5	(2007)	...		...		...	
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Uzbekistan[a]	...		...		...		4.2		3.3		5.6	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Hong Kong, China	3.6		2.8		4.3		4.8	(2021)	3.9	(2021)	5.6	(2021)
Korea, Republic of	3.0		2.4		3.4		3.4	(2021)	3.5	(2021)	3.4	(2021)
Mongolia	5.1		4.6		5.6		5.5		5.3		5.7	
Taipei,China	4.5		3.5		5.3		3.2		3.0		3.3	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	2.5		3.3		2.2		2.6	(2017)	4.4	(2017)	1.8	(2017)
Bhutan	2.1		2.4		1.9		3.2		3.7		2.8	
India	1.0		1.8		0.7		2.2		2.2		2.2	
Maldives[b]	6.6	(2009)	9.9	(2009)	4.7	(2009)	2.8	(2019)	2.8	(2019)	2.8	(2019)
Nepal	1.0	(2008)	0.9	(2008)	1.1	(2008)	8.2	(2017)	9.3	(2017)	7.5	(2017)
Sri Lanka	2.6		4.6		1.5		2.7	(2019)	4.7	(2019)	1.6	(2019)
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	4.1	(2014)	4.9	(2014)	3.4	(2014)	4.5		5.4		3.9	
Cambodia	0.7		0.7		0.6		0.2	(2019)	0.3	(2019)	0.2	(2019)
Indonesia	3.1		3.7		2.7		2.1	(2021)	1.4	(2021)	2.6	(2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.4		0.3		0.4		2.5	(2017)	1.9	(2017)	3.0	(2017)
Malaysia	1.5	(2011)	1.4	(2011)	1.5	(2011)	3.0		3.0		3.1	
Myanmar	...		...		...		0.8		1.2		0.4	
Philippines	2.0		1.8		2.1		1.7		1.7		1.7	
Singapore	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.3	(2021)	3.3	(2021)	3.2	(2021)
Thailand	0.3		0.3		0.4		0.7		0.6		0.7	
Timor-Leste	2.3		2.4		2.2		2.5	(2016)	3.8	(2016)	1.5	(2016)
Viet Nam	0.6		0.6		0.6		1.9	(2021)	1.8	(2021)	1.9	(2021)
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	6.5	(2011)	6.5	(2011)	6.4	(2011)	0.8	(2019)	0.8	(2019)	0.8	(2019)
Fiji	2.7	(2011)	2.4	(2011)	2.8	(2011)	2.2	(2016)	2.4	(2016)	2.2	(2016)
Kiribati	20.9		22.8		19.2		...		...		...	
Marshall Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	6.1	(2014)	9.0	(2014)	4.0	(2014)	...		...		...	
Nauru	9.1	(2013)	13.1	(2013)	6.1	(2013)	...		...		...	
Niue	1.0	(2001)	1.2	(2001)	0.8	(2001)	...		...		...	
Palau	1.0	(2014)	1.4	(2014)	0.7	(2014)	...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	1.5		0.7		2.2		...		...		...	
Samoa	3.0	(2011)	2.8	(2011)	3.0	(2011)	6.5	(2017)	10.1	(2017)	4.4	(2017)
Solomon Islands	0.5	(2013)	0.4	(2013)	0.6	(2013)	...		...		...	
Tonga	...		...		...		1.4	(2018)	1.7	(2018)	1.3	(2018)
Tuvalu	...		...		...		5.5	(2016)	9.7	(2016)	3.3	(2016)
Vanuatu	1.1		0.7		1.5		3.9	(2019)	5.0	(2019)	2.9	(2019)
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	3.8		4.0		3.7		4.0	(2021)	4.1	(2021)	3.9	(2021)
Japan	4.7		4.2		5.1		2.7	(2021)	2.4	(2021)	2.9	(2021)
New Zealand	4.5		4.8		4.2		2.7	(2021)	2.8	(2021)	2.5	(2021)

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a For 2020, data were derived using the International Labour Organization's ILOSTAT microdata processing.
b For 2009 and 2019, data were derived using the International Labour Organization's ILOSTAT microdata processing.

Source: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. https://ilostat.ilo.org/data (accessed 18 July 2022).

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all

Table 1.8.3: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 8—Youth Participation in Education and Work, Child Labor

ADB Regional Member	Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training				Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers; and, by 2025, end child labor in all its forms					
	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 (%)					
	2010		2020		Total 2020		Female 2020		Male 2020	
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...		53.8		9.0		5.1		12.6	
Armenia	44.6	(2011)	27.7		3.9	(2015)	2.7	(2015)	4.9	(2015)
Azerbaijan	...		...		...		...		...	
Georgia	32.6	(2012)	28.5		1.5	(2015)	0.9	(2015)	2.1	(2015)
Kazakhstan	8.2		9.5	(2016)	...		...		...	
Kyrgyz Republic	18.5		21.7		20.1	(2018)	15.6	(2018)	24.2	(2018)
Pakistan	31.1		29.7	(2019)	9.0	(2018)	5.1	(2018)	12.4	(2018)
Tajikistan	42.2	(2009)	...		...		...		...	
Turkmenistan	...		...		0.3	(2016)	0.1	(2016)	0.4	(2016)
Uzbekistan	...		...		...		...		...	
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	...		...		...		...		...	
Hong Kong, China	7.0		9.1		...		...		...	
Korea, Republic of	...		...		...		...		...	
Mongolia	17.6		19.7		7.9	(2018)	6.5	(2018)	9.1	(2018)
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia										
Bangladesh	30.1		27.4	(2017)	5.9	(2019)	3.0	(2019)	8.7	(2019)
Bhutan	...		...		1.7	(2010)	1.7	(2010)	1.6	(2010)
India	27.9		28.2		4.3	(2012)	3.1	(2012)	5.3	(2012)
Maldives	32.5	(2009)	27.6	(2019)	...		...		...	
Nepal	23.1	(2008)	35.4	(2017)	19.0	(2014)	19.3	(2014)	19.2	(2014)
Sri Lanka	26.7		21.2	(2019)	0.8	(2016)	0.6	(2016)	0.9	(2016)
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	17.2	(2014)	8.8		...		...		...	
Cambodia	0.2		12.7	(2019)	11.5	(2012)	12.2	(2012)	10.8	(2012)
Indonesia	26.7		21.8		...		...		...	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.1		42.1	(2017)	26.3	(2017)	26.2	(2017)	26.3	(2017)
Malaysia	14.4	(2011)	13.6		...		...		...	
Myanmar	...		14.9	(2019)	8.1	(2015)	7.6	(2015)	8.7	(2015)
Philippines	25.3		18.6		1.0		0.7		1.2	
Singapore	3.7	(2013)	4.5		...		...		...	
Thailand	12.5		15.1		...		...		...	
Timor-Leste	19.0		21.0	(2016)	7.2	(2016)	6.9	(2016)	7.6	(2016)
Viet Nam	8.2		15.4		5.4	(2021)	...		...	
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...		12.6	(2019)	...		...		...	
Fiji	18.4	(2011)	20.1	(2016)	...		...		...	
Kiribati	...		49.8	(2019)	7.1	(2019)	5.5	(2019)	8.6	(2019)
Marshall Islands	...		41.2	(2019)	...		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	23.7	(2014)	...		...		...		...	
Nauru	36.4	(2013)	...		...		...		...	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	12.9	(2014)	...		...		...		...	
Papua New Guinea	27.7		...		...		...		...	
Samoa	38.9	(2012)	37.9	(2017)	13.0		10.8		14.9	
Solomon Islands	7.0	(2013)	...		13.8	(2015)	13.8	(2015)	13.8	(2015)
Tonga	...		30.3	(2018)	25.9	(2019)	18.5	(2019)	32.9	(2019)
Tuvalu	...		29.0	(2016)	3.7		4.0		3.4	
Vanuatu	31.0		43.2	(2019)	15.0	(2013)	15.8	(2013)	14.2	(2013)
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	11.3		8.9	(2017)	...		...		...	
Japan	4.3		3.1	(2019)	...		...		...	
New Zealand	13.6		13.0		...		...		...	

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 17 July 2022).

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all

Table 1.8.4: Access to Banking, Insurance and Financial Services, and Trade

ADB Regional Member	Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all											
	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 (%)			
	Commercial Bank Branches				ATMs							
	2010		2020		2010		2020		2011		2021	
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	2.4		1.9	(2019)	0.5		1.6	(2019)	9.0		9.7	
Armenia	18.6		24.6		34.0		65.5		17.5		55.4	
Azerbaijan	9.9		6.2		27.1		35.1		14.9		28.6	(2017)
Georgia	21.2		31.7		48.3		90.9		33.0		70.5	
Kazakhstan	3.3		2.4		61.4		95.8		42.1		81.1	
Kyrgyz Republic	6.1		7.5		7.3		41.8		3.8		45.1	
Pakistan	8.4		10.3		4.3		11.1		10.3		21.0	
Tajikistan	7.0		26.7		4.5		21.4		2.5		39.5	
Turkmenistan	...		...		...		...		0.4		40.6	(2017)
Uzbekistan	39.2		42.4		4.0		48.4		22.5		44.1	
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	7.8	(2012)	8.8		24.9		87.9		63.8		88.7	
Hong Kong, China	23.8		20.2		46.9		52.0		88.7		97.8	
Korea, Republic of	18.2		14.4		265.4		264.6	(2019)	93.1		98.7	
Mongolia	54.6		62.6		18.5		48.0		77.7		98.5	
Taipei,China	17.2	(2011)	16.4	(2021)	134.9	(2015)	154.3	(2021)	87.3		94.7	
South Asia												
Bangladesh	7.7		9.0		2.1		10.5		31.7		52.8	
Bhutan	15.3		19.3	(2019)	8.9		48.1	(2019)	33.7	(2014)	...	
India	10.0		14.7		7.2		21.5		35.2		77.5	
Maldives	11.7		13.8		16.5		38.0		...		79.6	(2017)
Nepal	5.1		21.5		7.4	(2011)	19.8		25.3		54.0	
Sri Lanka	15.9		...		13.4		...		68.5		89.3	
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	23.3		17.6	(2019)	82.0		74.0	(2019)	...		...	
Cambodia	4.1		11.6		5.3		26.3		3.7		33.4	
Indonesia	8.1		15.2		13.0		51.7		19.6		51.8	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.5		3.2		8.7		27.4		26.8		37.3	
Malaysia	10.9		9.0		51.3		55.6		66.2		88.4	
Myanmar	1.5		5.6	(2019)	0.1	(2012)	6.9	(2019)	22.8	(2014)	47.8	
Philippines	7.5		9.2		15.1		29.7		26.6		51.4	
Singapore	9.8		7.0		59.1		54.0		98.2		97.6	
Thailand	11.0		10.6		81.9		111.8		72.7		95.6	
Timor-Leste	1.8		5.6		2.4		13.4		...		...	
Viet Nam	3.2		4.0		17.0		26.3		21.4		30.8	(2017)
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Fiji	11.1		10.7		33.1		53.0		...		...	
Kiribati	6.0	(2011)	...		10.5	(2011)	...		...		...	
Marshall Islands	17.6		13.4		2.9		5.7		...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	15.1		12.6		9.1		12.6		...		...	
Nauru	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Niue	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Palau	...		...		36.5		45.8	(2017)	...		...	
Papua New Guinea	1.6		1.6		5.3		8.2		...		...	
Samoa	25.3		24.1		25.3		59.4		...		...	
Solomon Islands	4.5		3.9		11.2		15.1		...		...	
Tonga	21.5		33.0	(2018)	27.7		40.5	(2018)	...		...	
Tuvalu	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Vanuatu	20.6		21.1		28.1		47.6		...		...	
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	30.8		25.4		168.7		129.7		99.1		99.3	
Japan	33.8		33.9		130.9		121.7		96.4		98.5	
New Zealand	34.5		21.4		72.2		54.1		99.4		98.8	

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all

Table 1.8.4: Access to Banking, Insurance and Financial Services, and Trade *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all			
	8.a.1: Aid for Trade (millions of constant 2020 USD)			
	Commitments		Disbursement	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	1,845.7	679.8	2,032.5	750.3
Armenia	153.7	112.7	168.0	94.7
Azerbaijan	93.6	12.2	58.8	128.4
Georgia	323.7	187.7	256.5	307.6
Kazakhstan	190.5	4.9	59.4	10.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	803.2	1,495.4	345.4	1,205.4
Tajikistan	240.1	563.1	169.0	222.1
Turkmenistan	18.4	10.9	3.1	13.0
Uzbekistan	450.4	509.3	86.8	695.2
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	597.1	896.0	482.3	354.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	301.9	227.5	133.3	133.5
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	1,120.8	3,784.7	454.2	2,491.9
Bhutan	53.9	76.9	82.5	83.5
India	2,895.6	4,367.9	2,100.5	2,747.7
Maldives	14.5	59.8	30.4	79.7
Nepal	461.9	1,373.5	241.2	472.6
Sri Lanka	315.7	132.7	326.0	352.1
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	435.7	717.1	205.6	415.9
Indonesia	712.1	955.8	981.7	850.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	14.9	3.3	33.1	6.1
Myanmar	33.5	2,426.9	42.0	1,032.9
Philippines	120.6	1,650.1	342.0	608.2
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	318.5	20.1	172.4	219.6
Timor-Leste	87.3	30.4	42.5	61.0
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	18.8	41.7	9.4	47.3
Kiribati	4.3	74.0	3.6	10.2
Marshall Islands	0.9	10.8	9.8	15.5
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.3	8.3	0.9	8.0
Niue	...	...	...	...
Palau	1.5	13.4	7.0	23.8
Papua New Guinea	228.2	267.4	115.3	268.9
Samoa	23.5	44.5	30.7	18.7
Solomon Islands	39.6	22.2	23.9	47.3
Tonga	27.9	18.9	30.2	31.2
Tuvalu	1.3	12.8	1.5	11.2
Vanuatu	18.1	70.2	37.0	44.4
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, $ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Sources: For indicator 8.10.1: Commercial bank branches for Taipei,China: Central bank of Taipei,China. https://www.cbc.gov.tw/en/cp-535-1059-E918E-2.html (accessed 18 July 2022); and ATMs for Taipei,China: Financial Supervisory Commission, Banking Bureau. https://www.banking.gov.tw/en/home.jsp?id=124&parentpath=0,100,122 (accessed 18 July 2022). For Indicator 8.10.2: World Bank. World Development Indicators. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator (accessed 18 July 2022). For indicator 8.a.1: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 18 July 2022).

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

ADB Regional Member	Target 9.1: 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			
	9.1.2: Passenger Volume, by Road Transport[a] (p-km million)	9.1.2: Freight Volume, by Road Transport[b] (t-km million)	9.1.2: Passenger Volume, by Rail Transport[a] (p-km million)	9.1.2: Freight Volume, by Rail Transport[b] (t-km million)
	2020	2020	2020	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia	**730,173.0**	**884,061.0**	**176,540.0**	**262,601.0**
Afghanistan	31,611.0	7,077.0	308.0	...
Armenia	7,461.0	5,766.0	4,706.0	1,473.0
Azerbaijan	24,099.0	24,107.0	17,534.0	14,481.0
Georgia	8,325.0	7,304.0	6,797.0	6,290.0
Kazakhstan	31,848.0	315,256.0	16,505.0	162,675.0
Kyrgyz Republic	9,142.0	7,378.0	3,392.0	130.0
Pakistan	519,409.0	446,358.0	79,241.0	53,505.0
Tajikistan	12,581.0	2,580.0	5,384.0	240.0
Turkmenistan	14,078.0	17,051.0	13,694.0	4,674.0
Uzbekistan	71,619.0	51,184.0	28,979.0	19,133.0
East Asia[c]	**4,279,711.0**	**7,271,050.0**	**1,245,948.0**	**3,666,098.0**
China, People's Republic of	4,001,853.0	7,098,480.0	1,151,463.0	3,616,630.0
Hong Kong, China	23,060.0	5,369.0	7,139.0	12,312.0
Korea, Republic of	243,168.0	88,526.0	82,346.0	23,930.0
Mongolia	11,630.0	78,675.0	5,000.0	13,226.0
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...
South Asia[c]	**4,699,823.0**	**2,113,842.0**	**2,748,830.0**	**452,323.0**
Bangladesh	775,032.0	45,798.0	62,906.0	31,876.0
Bhutan	3,875.0	326.0	596.0	...
India	3,787,862.0	2,045,566.0	2,621,553.0	417,072.0
Maldives	2,359.0	13.0	96.0	...
Nepal	36,129.0	1,442.0	4,249.0	...
Sri Lanka	94,566.0	20,697.0	59,430.0	3,375.0
Southeast Asia[c]	**2,335,582.0**	**1,049,570.0**	**153,156.0**	**81,977.0**
Brunei Darussalam	6,149.0	524.0	375.0	...
Cambodia	38,411.0	23,040.0	2,491.0	4,014.0
Indonesia	983,697.0	472,412.0	35,975.0	11,728.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21,337.0	15,114.0	1,125.0	...
Malaysia	209,279.0	119,512.0	22,221.0	22,375.0
Myanmar	68,414.0	11,361.0	3,895.0	4,180.0
Philippines	356,802.0	73,542.0	30,161.0	722.0
Singapore	80,742.0	1,679.0	10,406.0	8,933.0
Thailand	274,826.0	179,558.0	31,513.0	22,714.0
Timor-Leste	207.0	...	...	...
Viet Nam	295,718.0	152,828.0	14,994.0	7,311.0
The Pacific[c]	**18,045.0**	**1,347.0**	**473.0**	**...**
Cook Islands	39.0	...	1.0	...
Fiji	1,862.0	158.0	48.0	...
Kiribati	187.0	7.0	7.0	...
Marshall Islands	524.0	...	5.0	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	280.0	10.0	10.0	...
Nauru	18.0	...	1.0	...
Niue	2.0	...	–	...
Palau	217.0	5.0	10.0	...
Papua New Guinea	11,473.0	1,147.0	282.0	...
Samoa	649.0	–	24.0	...
Solomon Islands	1,448.0	–	37.0	...
Tonga	394.0	19.0	14.0	...
Tuvalu	28.0	1.0	1.0	...
Vanuatu	924.0	–	33.0	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	**957,694.0**	**1,403,695.0**	**191,669.0**	**293,690.0**
Australia	272,278.0	1,118,087.0	8,008.0	210,249.0
Japan	646,363.0	269,007.0	182,689.0	68,645.0
New Zealand	39,053.0	16,601.0	972.0	14,796.0
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]	**12,063,334.0**	**11,319,870.0**	**4,324,947.0**	**4,462,999.0**
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS[c]	**13,021,028.0**	**12,723,565.0**	**4,516,616.0**	**4,756,689.0**
WORLD	**31,400,105.0**	**26,778,363.0**	**6,131,895.0**	**10,836,936.0**

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank, p-km = passenger-kilometer, t-km = ton-kilometer.
Note: The numbers shown in the table are modeled estimates as published on the United Nations' SDG Global Database.

a A passenger-kilometer, abbreviated as p-km, is a unit of measurement representing the transport of 1 passenger by a defined mode of transport over 1 kilometer.
b A ton-kilometer, abbreviated as t-km, is a unit of measurement of freight transport representing the transport of 1 metric ton of goods (including packaging and tare weights of intermodal transport units) by a defined mode of transport over 1 kilometer.
c For reporting economies only.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 18 July 2022).

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

ADB Regional Member	Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization; and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and GDP, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries					
	9.2.1: Manufacturing Value-Added[a] As a Proportion of GDP (%)		9.2.1: Manufacturing Value-Added[a] Per Capita (at constant 2015 $)		9.2.2: Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment (%)	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	7.0	5.9	35.3	28.1	6.8 (2012)	8.2
Armenia	9.0	11.9	267.4	504.3	5.7	10.1
Azerbaijan	4.5	6.4	239.4	336.6	4.8	5.3
Georgia	8.8	9.2	252.9	423.7	5.3	8.1
Kazakhstan	11.2	11.4	1,005.1	1,286.6	7.0	6.8 (2017)
Kyrgyz Republic	17.6	15.3	170.9	173.2	7.6 (2012)	11.6
Pakistan	12.9	11.7	158.1	175.6	13.5	15.1 (2019)
Tajikistan	20.2	15.4	157.5	200.2	5.5 (2009)	5.4 (2018)
Turkmenistan	46.4	35.6	2,541.6	1,906.0	...	...
Uzbekistan	13.1	14.6	262.1	474.7	11.5	11.9 (2019)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	27.5	28.1	1,517.0	3,076.1	...	...
Hong Kong, China	1.3	1.0	504.3	428.8	3.8	2.8
Korea, Republic of	26.8	26.6	6,820.4	8,745.0	16.8	15.9 (2021)
Mongolia	9.0	10.3	238.6	420.8	6.3	7.7
Taipei,China	27.8	35.5	5,557.8	9,773.6	27.3	27.4 (2021)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	14.3	20.6	138.2	356.1	12.4	14.4 (2017)
Bhutan	8.7	7.6	193.8	228.9	3.9	6.5 (2015)
India	15.3	16.6	194.7	331.0	11.1	11.3
Maldives	2.0	2.2	167.4	196.1	9.1 (2009)	10.4 (2019)
Nepal	5.3	4.8	37.2	48.0	0.2 (2008)	15.1 (2017)
Sri Lanka	18.7	16.1	550.4	688.3	17.1	18.4 (2019)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	14.7	19.8	4,924.7	5,977.5	3.7 (2014)	4.3
Cambodia	14.3	16.6	127.2	230.4	10.7	16.7 (2019)
Indonesia	21.5	20.1	584.2	775.9	12.5	13.9 (2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.0	8.8	126.5	232.4	5.1	7.9 (2017)
Malaysia	22.8	22.7	1,881.2	2,459.0	16.8	16.7
Myanmar	19.3	20.8	171.2	201.9	10.9 (2015)	10.5 (2019)
Philippines	20.6	19.2	500.7	655.7	8.3 (2012)	8.1
Singapore	21.1	22.0	10,136.4	13,276.0	14.6 (2011)	9.6
Thailand	30.1	25.8	1,553.5	1,623.2	14.1	15.9
Timor-Leste	0.9	1.5	10.9	23.5	3.2	7.2 (2016)
Viet Nam	11.5	18.0	189.9	487.0	14.3	23.1 (2021)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	2.5	2.1	359.2	328.2	3.9 (2011)	3.8 (2019)
Fiji	11.1	12.0	501.7	558.3	9.3 (2011)	5.6 (2016)
Kiribati	5.1	4.1	69.8	60.6	13.2	5.2 (2019)
Marshall Islands	7.5	2.2	238.7	74.0	0.7	3.2 (2019)
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.4	0.8	13.7	20.8	2.4 (2014)	2.4 (2014)
Nauru	25.6	21.6	1,075.6	2,243.9	0.5 (2013)	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.7	1.1	94.1	132.1	3.2 (2008)	0.5 (2014)
Papua New Guinea	2.6	1.6	57.8	42.8	1.8	...
Samoa	10.4	5.6	412.7	196.7	6.8 (2012)	6.8 (2017)
Solomon Islands	11.7	11.5	244.1	239.9	5.5 (2013)	...
Tonga	6.1	5.8	211.4	242.2	...	20.2 (2018)
Tuvalu	1.1	1.6	29.5	62.7	...	3.7 (2016)
Vanuatu	5.0	3.4	148.5	86.8	2.3	4.5 (2019)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	7.5	5.3	3,661.8	2,932.3	8.9	6.9 (2021)
Japan	20.8	23.0	6,828.9	8,110.4	16.8	15.6 (2021)
New Zealand	12.4	10.3	4,325.3	4,572.7	11.6	9.2

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

a United Nations figures calculated from GDP, manufacturing value-added, and population data.

Source: Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 14 July 2022); For Taipei,China: United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Statistics Data Portal. https://stat.unido.org/SDG (accessed 14 July 2022).

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

ADB Regional Member	Target 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities			
	9.4.1: Carbon Dioxide Emissions[a]			
	Per Unit of GDP (PPP) ($kg of CO_2 equivalent per constant 2017 $)		Per Unit of Manufacturing Value-Added ($kg of CO_2 equivalent per constant 2015 $)	
	2010	2019	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.15	0.15	0.7	0.3
Azerbaijan	0.18	0.24	0.6	0.6
Georgia	0.14	0.17	0.5	0.8
Kazakhstan	0.65	0.42	3.2	1.0
Kyrgyz Republic	0.27	0.27	0.6	0.6
Pakistan	0.18	0.17	1.3	1.4
Tajikistan	0.13	0.23	–	1.1
Turkmenistan	1.30	0.75	0.1	0.2
Uzbekistan	0.90	0.48	2.3	0.9
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	0.66	0.44	1.3	0.7
Hong Kong, China	0.12	0.10	0.5	0.7
Korea, Republic of	0.32	0.27	0.2	0.1
Mongolia	0.70	0.57	1.9	1.2
Taipei,China	...	...	0.3	0.2
South Asia				
Bangladesh	0.12	0.12	0.5	0.5
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
India	0.30	0.25	1.6	1.4
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.06	0.09	1.2	2.1
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.08	0.1	0.1
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	0.26	0.25	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	0.12	0.18	0.4	0.3
Indonesia	0.20	0.18	0.9	0.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.08	0.30	1.1	0.5
Malaysia	0.33	0.26	0.6	0.5
Myanmar	0.05	0.13	0.3	0.2
Philippines	0.14	0.14	0.3	0.2
Singapore	0.11	0.08	0.2	0.2
Thailand	0.23	0.20	0.5	0.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	0.28	0.36	2.5	1.6
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	0.39	0.30	0.4	0.4
Japan	0.24	0.20	0.2	0.2
New Zealand	0.19	0.16	0.3	0.3

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, $ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, CO_2 = carbon dioxide, GDP = gross domestic product, kg = kilogram, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a Refers to carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database (accessed 16 July 2022); For CO_2 per unit of manufacturing value-added for Taipei,China: United Nations Industrial Development Organization. UNIDO Statistics Data Portal. https://stat.unido.org/SDG (accessed 16 July 2022).

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

ADB Regional Member	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 GDP (%)		9.5.2: Researchers (Full-Time Equivalent) (per million inhabitants)	
	2010	2020	2010	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.24	0.21	...	...
Azerbaijan	0.22	0.22	...	1,735
Georgia	0.08 (2013)	0.30	566 (2013)	1,712
Kazakhstan	0.15	0.13 (2021)	371	630 (2021)
Kyrgyz Republic	0.16	0.09	...	...
Pakistan	0.33 (2011)	0.20 (2019)	143 (2011)	383 (2019)
Tajikistan	0.09	0.09	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.15	0.14	545	424
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	1.71	2.40	885	1,585
Hong Kong, China	0.75	0.99	3,115	4,352
Korea, Republic of	3.32	4.81	5,331	8,714
Mongolia	0.24	0.13	...	331
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
India	0.79	0.66 (2018)	156	253 (2018)
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.30	...	61 (2002)	...
Sri Lanka	0.14	0.13 (2018)	106	106 (2018)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	0.04 (2004)	0.28 (2018)	284 (2004)	...
Cambodia	0.05 (2002)	0.12 (2015)	18 (2002)	30 (2015)
Indonesia	0.08 (2009)	0.28	89 (2009)	396
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.04 (2002)	...	16 (2002)	...
Malaysia	1.04	1.04 (2018)	1,462	2,185 (2018)
Myanmar	0.20 (2002)	0.15	18 (2002)	32
Philippines	0.11 (2011)	0.32 (2018)	84 (2011)	174 (2018)
Singapore	1.93	1.89 (2019)	6,242	7,287 (2019)
Thailand	0.36 (2011)	1.14 (2019)	539 (2011)	1,790 (2019)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	0.19 (2011)	0.53 (2019)	679 (2013)	757 (2019)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	0.03 (2016)	...	35 (2016)
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	2.37	1.83 (2019)	4,532	...
Japan	3.10	3.26	5,104	5,455
New Zealand	1.23 (2011)	1.41 (2019)	3,689 (2011)	5,854 (2019)

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

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. http://data.uis.unesco.org/# (accessed 14 July 2022).

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

ADB Regional Member	Target 9.a: Faciltate 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		Target 9.b: 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	
	9.a.1: Total Official International Support to Infrastructure[a] (constant 2020 $ million)		9.b.1: Proportion of Medium and High-Tech Industry Value-Added in Total Value-Added (%)	
	2010	2020	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia	**4,065.1**	**5,215.1**		
Afghanistan	1,313.5	506.6	9.5	8.5
Armenia	234.0	259.4	4.5	7.1
Azerbaijan	216.5	414.9	10.1	14.2
Georgia	350.1	766.0	17.2	12.8
Kazakhstan	1,171.9	476.6	12.8	15.0
Kyrgyz Republic	67.1	110.2	3.5	2.4
Pakistan	494.0	1,287.2	24.6	24.6
Tajikistan	127.5	235.0	3.7	2.7
Turkmenistan	1.6	90.0	...	...
Uzbekistan	88.9	1,069.1	19.7	23.3
East Asia[b]	**2,539.8**	**1,939.7**		
China, People's Republic of	2,445.3	1,733.1	41.4	41.5
Hong Kong, China	...	...	38.1	38.1
Korea, Republic of	...	...	61.2	63.8
Mongolia	94.5	206.7	2.1	3.0
Taipei,China	...	...	67.9	68.4
South Asia	**6,894.4**	**10,312.2**		
Bangladesh	446.0	2,822.9	9.1	7.8
Bhutan	94.3	84.5	...	...
India	5,685.3	6,190.7	39.2	41.3
Maldives	30.2	76.8	2.6	2.6
Nepal	185.9	396.9	8.2	8.6
Sri Lanka	452.7	740.4	11.8	7.7
Southeast Asia[b]	**3,681.9**	**7,303.8**		
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	3.3	3.3
Cambodia	130.2	368.0	0.3	0.3
Indonesia	1,164.1	1,899.0	39.7	37.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	106.3	96.9	3.8	3.8
Malaysia	26.3	6.8	42.6	44.0
Myanmar	5.4	1,193.8	27.6	23.7
Philippines	270.2	1,793.2	45.7	47.3
Singapore	...	...	85.2	85.1
Thailand	153.7	433.7	43.8	41.4
Timor-Leste	24.4	53.2	...	...
Viet Nam	1,801.4	1,459.2	25.4	39.0
The Pacific[c]	**241.4**	**905.1**		
Cook Islands	1.6	9.4 (2019)	...	...
Fiji	12.2	164.8	7.9	7.8
Kiribati	1.3	3.1	...	...
Marshall Islands	5.8	13.1	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	11.4	13.1	...	...
Nauru	0.2	6.6	...	...
Niue	3.3	3.0	...	...
Palau	6.2	23.3	...	...
Papua New Guinea	98.1	573.3	12.6	12.6
Samoa	24.3	13.8	...	...
Solomon Islands	14.3	37.4	...	...
Tonga	27.2	18.9	1.6	1.6
Tuvalu	0.8	7.6	...	...
Vanuatu	34.7	17.7	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	**...**	**...**		
Australia	...	...	27.8	28.5
Japan	...	...	55.6	56.6
New Zealand	...	...	17.6	21.3
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]	**17,422.7**	**25,675.9**		

... = data not available, $ = 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.
b Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.
c For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 14 July 2022); For Taipei,China: United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Statistics Data Portal. https://stat.unido.org/SDG (accessed 14 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

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

ADB Regional Member	Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020							
	9.c.1.a: Proportion of Population Covered by 2G Mobile Networks (%)		9.c.1.b: Proportion of Population Covered by 3G Mobile Networks (%)		9.c.1.c: Proportion of Population Covered by LTE Mobile Networks (%)			
	2010	2020	2010	2020	2012		2020	
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	80.0	90.0	28.0 (2013)	57.0	– (2014)		26.0	
Armenia	98.9	100.0	93.0	100.0	17.5		100.0	
Azerbaijan	100.0	100.0	69.2	97.6	6.7		93.0	
Georgia	99.0	100.0	74.4 (2012)	100.0	8.9 (2013)		99.7	
Kazakhstan	95.0	98.0	45.7 (2012)	93.4	2.7		81.3	
Kyrgyz Republic	96.0	99.3	32.0 (2011)	91.0	0.5 (2014)		85.0	
Pakistan	75.0 (2012)	88.8	– (2012)	76.7	–		68.8	
Tajikistan	60.0 (2015)	90.0	60.0 (2014)	90.0	8.4		80.0	
Turkmenistan	60.0 (2015)	95.8	28.5 (2012)	75.8	6.0 (2013)		67.0	
Uzbekistan	92.0 (2012)	99.3	40.0 (2012)	90.0	1.0 (2014)		65.9	
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	99.5	99.9	43.6 (2014)	99.9	10.0 (2013)		99.9	
Hong Kong, China	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	91.7		99.0	
Korea, Republic of	99.9	99.9	99.0	99.9	99.0 (2014)		99.9	
Mongolia	85.0	100.0	49.8	100.0	6.9 (2016)		73.0	
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...	...		...	
South Asia								
Bangladesh	96.0	99.6	1.0 (2012)	97.8	59.0 (2014)		97.8	
Bhutan	98.0	98.0	15.0	95.0	5.0 (2013)		80.0	
India	93.5 (2013)	99.1	36.5 (2012)	98.6	2.0 (2014)		98.5	
Maldives	100.0	100.0	57.1	100.0	11.4 (2013)		100.0	
Nepal	35.1	93.0	30.0 (2014)	54.1	– (2014)		45.0	
Sri Lanka	98.0	99.0	72.0 (2012)	96.0	5.0		96.0	
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	97.0 (2015)	99.0	80.8 (2012)	96.0	5.0 (2013)		95.3	
Cambodia	99.0	99.0	60.0 (2014)	88.6	9.0 (2014)		91.5	
Indonesia	100.0 (2011)	97.9	60.0 (2014)	96.3	5.0 (2013)		96.1	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	59.0	95.0	17.0	82.0	2.0 (2014)		43.0	
Malaysia	95.0	96.7	81.1	95.3	15.0 (2013)		93.5	
Myanmar	73.0 (2014)	96.7	9.7 (2012)	90.9	– (2014)		93.9	
Philippines	99.0	99.0	69.0	96.0	6.0		80.0	
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0 (2014)		100.0	
Thailand	100.0 (2011)	98.8	80.0 (2013)	98.8	– (2014)		98.0	
Timor-Leste	86.0	96.5	96.0 (2014)	96.5	– (2015)		45.0	
Viet Nam	94.0 (2015)	99.8	31.0 (2012)	99.8	– (2014)		99.5	
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	100.0	20.2 (2014)	55.0	55.0 (2017)		55.0	
Fiji	88.0 (2015)	98.0	30.0 (2013)	96.0	15.0 (2014)		80.0	
Kiribati	70.0 (2015)	73.4	15.0 (2013)	72.1	10.0 (2013)		53.3	
Marshall Islands	65.0 (2015)	65.0	...	...	...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	80.0 (2015)	80.0	– (2014)	15.0	– (2015)		–	(2017)
Nauru	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	– (2014)		30.0	
Niue	...	...	– (2014)	– (2015)	...		...	
Palau	95.0	98.0 (2015)	88.0 (2015)	88.0	...		...	
Papua New Guinea	89.0 (2015)	89.0	60.0 (2014)	64.4	7.0 (2014)		50.0	
Samoa	97.0 (2015)	97.0	31.4 (2012)	91.0	– (2015)		49.0	
Solomon Islands	91.0 (2015)	95.0	27.1 (2012)	45.0	11.5 (2015)		25.0	
Tonga	92.0 (2015)	99.0	15.0 (2013)	99.0	– (2014)		96.0	
Tuvalu	19.0 (2015)	50.0	19.0 (2015)	48.0	– (2015)		–	(2017)
Vanuatu	87.0	90.0	23.0 (2011)	70.0	18.0 (2015)		70.0	
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	99.0	99.5	99.0	99.5	52.2		99.5	
Japan	99.9	99.9	99.9 (2012)	99.9	84.0		99.9	
New Zealand	97.0	98.5	97.0	98.5	50.0 (2014)		97.5	

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, 2G = second generation, 3G = third generation, ADB = Asian Development Bank, LTE = Long-Term Evolution.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 22 July 2022).

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Table 1.10.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 10—Household Expenditure or Income Growth

ADB Regional Member	Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average			
	10.1.1.a: Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income per Capita among the Bottom 40% of the Population[a,b] (%)		10.1.1.b: Growth Rates of Household Expenditure or Income per Capita[a,b] (%)	
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...		...	
Armenia[c]	1.3	(2013–2018)	2.4	(2013–2018)
Azerbaijan	...		...	
Georgia[c]	-0.6	(2015–2020)	-1.5	(2015–2020)
Kazakhstan[c]	-0.3	(2013–2018)	-0.2	(2013–2018)
Kyrgyz Republic[c]	0.8	(2015–2020)	1.1	(2015–2020)
Pakistan[c]	1.3	(2013–2018)	1.3	(2013–2018)
Tajikistan[c]	1.3	(2009–2015)	2.7	(2009–2015)
Turkmenistan	...		...	
Uzbekistan	...		...	
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of[c]	7.2	(2014–2019)	6.3	(2014–2019)
Hong Kong, China	...		...	
Korea, Republic of[d]	2.5	(2012–2016)	2.3	(2012–2016)
Mongolia[c]	-3.7	(2014–2018)	-3.2	(2014–2018)
Taipei,China	...		...	
South Asia				
Bangladesh[c]	1.4	(2010–2016)	1.5	(2010–2016)
Bhutan[c]	1.6	(2012–2017)	1.7	(2012–2017)
India[c]	3.2	(2004–2011)	3.7	(2004–2011)
Maldives	...		...	
Nepal[c]	8.3	(2003–2010)	4.7	(2003–2010)
Sri Lanka[c]	3.7	(2012–2016)	4.1	(2012–2016)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...		...	
Cambodia	...		...	
Indonesia[c]	4.6	(2015–2019)	3.8	(2015–2019)
Lao People's Democratic Republic[c]	1.9	(2012–2018)	3.1	(2012–2018)
Malaysia[d]	7.0	(2011–2015)	5.0	(2011–2015)
Myanmar[c]	9.5	(2015–2017)	1.3	(2015–2017)
Philippines[d]	6.1	(2015–2018)	3.4	(2015–2018)
Singapore	...		...	
Thailand[c]	0.7	(2015–2019)	0.1	(2015–2019)
Timor-Leste	...		...	
Viet Nam[c]	5.8	(2014–2018)	6.5	(2014–2018)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...		...	
Fiji[c]	1.2	(2008–2013)	-0.5	(2008–2013)
Kiribati	...		...	
Marshall Islands	...		...	
Micronesia, Federated States of	...		...	
Nauru	...		...	
Niue	...		...	
Palau	...		...	
Papua New Guinea	...		...	
Samoa	...		...	
Solomon Islands	...		...	
Tonga[c]	1.0	(2009–2015)	0.6	(2009–2015)
Tuvalu	...		...	
Vanuatu	...		...	
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia[d]	4.3	(2003–2010)	4.6	(2003–2010)
Japan	...		...	
New Zealand	...		...	

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Based on real mean per capita consumption or income measured at 2011 purchasing power parity using the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform (https://www.pip.worldbank.org). Data reported are based on consumption, except for Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea, which are based on income.
b For the data collection periods in brackets, the initial year refers to the most recently conducted survey prior to the latest survey (only surveys conducted between 3 and 7 years before the latest survey are considered). The final year refers to the latest survey (those available between 2010 and 2020).
c Estimated from individual consumption data.
d Estimated from individual income data.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 17 July 2022).

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Table 1.11.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 11—Sustainable Cities and Environment

ADB Regional Member	Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums		Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected, and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations				Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	
	11.1.1: Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, Informal Settlements, or Inadequate Housing (%)		11.5.2: Direct Economic Loss Attributed to Disasters[a] ($ million)				11.6.2: Annual Mean Levels (μg/m³) of Fine Particulate Matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in Cities[b] (population weighted)	
							Total	Urban
	2010	2020	2010		2020		2019	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	64.8	73.3	...		25,125.5	(2019)	69.4	80.3
Armenia	10.4	8.4	7.0		7.9		32.5	34.5
Azerbaijan	26.9	...	...		–	(2017)	23.5	25.1
Georgia	10.9	7.1	...		0.0		18.6	20.3
Kazakhstan	10.5	0.8	–		19.1		27.9	37.3
Kyrgyz Republic	24.8	2.4	1.4	(2012)	7.0		38.1	40.2
Pakistan	63.6	56.0	–	(2009)	...		54.3	55.4
Tajikistan	37.5	17.1	...		5.1		53.2	56.1
Turkmenistan	9.8	8.5	...		–	(2019)	26.6	26.0
Uzbekistan	...	...	...		4.3		41.8	44.9
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...		...		37.7	39.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...		...		...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	–	(2013)	68.3		23.7	24.0
Mongolia	37.7	17.9	...		154.2		40.9	49.9
Taipei,China	...	...	...		...		...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	55.1	51.9	–	(2008)	...		52.9	53.5
Bhutan	...	...	...		269.4	(2018)	32.7	19.7
India	51.8	49.0	...		–	(2019)	58.5	62.4
Maldives	39.9	34.8	–	(2008)	–	(2019)	13.3	13.2
Nepal	51.9	40.3	–		–		46.2	47.1
Sri Lanka	...	...	–	(2009)	115.4		26.7	27.3
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...		...		6.7	6.6
Cambodia	56.6	39.7	34.9		–	(2018)	22.1	23.3
Indonesia	26.9	19.4	–		–		19.2	19.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	37.3	21.8	–		...		21.1	24.2
Malaysia	...	...	7.1		112.8		21.5	23.6
Myanmar	45.4	58.3	2,518.8		–		30.3	30.8
Philippines	42.9	36.6	...		–		22.4	24.1
Singapore	...	...	...		...		12.8	12.8
Thailand	12.0	6.8	...		...		24.6	25.3
Timor-Leste	50.0	33.9	–		–	(2017)	19.2	20.1
Viet Nam	20.6	5.8	–		...		23.2	24.4
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	–		–		8.2	8.2
Fiji	12.5	9.4	–		24.3		7.9	8.6
Kiribati	...	...	...		–		7.7	8.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	–	(2011)	–		7.3	7.6
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	–	(2009)	–		7.9	8.3
Nauru	...	...	–	(2012)	–		7.7	7.7
Niue	...	...	...		...		7.3	...
Palau	...	...	–		–		7.6	7.7
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...		...		8.4	9.0
Samoa	...	...	–	(2009)	–		9.1	9.4
Solomon Islands	...	...	–		–		8.6	9.3
Tonga	...	...	–	(2011)	–		7.9	8.1
Tuvalu	...	...	–	(2011)	–		7.4	...
Vanuatu	...	...	–		–		8.3	8.8
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	...	...	–	(2013)	–		9.1	9.3
Japan	...	...	...		2,960.7		10.8	11.1
New Zealand	...	...	...		857.3		8.8	8.9

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, $ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, m³ = cubic meter, PM = particulate matter, μg = microgram.

a The data are submitted to the United Nation's SDG Global Database by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and have been extracted from two sources: (i) the Sendai Framework Monitoring System as provided by designated national focal points; and (ii) Desinventar disaster loss databases. Some of the data have not undergone an official validation process and may be subject to revision at a later date.

b Data are estimates as published on the United Nations' SDG Global Database.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/dataportal (accessed 20 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Table 1.12.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 12—Responsible Consumption and Production

ADB Regional Member	Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources							
	12.2.1: Material Footprint				12.2.2: Domestic Material Consumption			
	All (t million)		Per Capita (t)		All (t million)		Per Capita (t)	
	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	**1,412.7**	**1,987.6**	**...**	**...**	**1,486.7**	**2,164.5**	**...**	**...**
Afghanistan	51.7	52.6	1.8	1.4	46.6	46.5	1.5	1.2
Armenia	18.6	17.6	6.5	6.0	30.0	49.2	10.0	15.9
Azerbaijan	86.5	106.1	9.6	10.6	68.2	84.1	7.6	8.2
Georgia	37.8	41.4	9.2	10.3	24.9	45.1	5.5	10.0
Kazakhstan	478.2	638.3	29.4	34.4	431.7	561.5	26.6	30.3
Kyrgyz Republic	36.6	50.2	6.8	7.8	33.5	55.5	5.8	8.4
Pakistan	500.7	747.8	2.8	3.5	555.9	852.5	3.1	3.9
Tajikistan	22.1	53.6	2.9	5.7	17.8	59.2	2.3	6.3
Turkmenistan	29.0	78.0	5.7	13.1	48.7	80.2	10.1	13.9
Uzbekistan	151.6	202.0	5.3	6.1	229.5	330.7	8.1	9.9
East Asia[a]	**25,157.0**	**33,479.1**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
China, People's Republic of	23,584.8	31,480.2	17.2	22.0	26,277.8	32,531.7	19.3	22.9
Hong Kong, China	488.2	837.2	70.1	112.6	70.1	131.9	5.5	12.9
Korea, Republic of	1,056.7	1,127.5	21.3	22.0	769.9	904.9	17.0	19.9
Mongolia	27.3	34.2	10.0	10.6	82.1	161.4	29.9	48.5
Taipei,China[b]	...	...	...	...	307.5	276.7	13.3	11.6
South Asia	**6,112.0**	**7,887.6**	**...**	**...**	**6,143.1**	**8,125.1**	**...**	**...**
Bangladesh	357.1	470.2	2.4	2.9	372.0	414.4	2.4	2.4
Bhutan	17.6	24.7	25.7	32.4	13.0	21.1	18.9	26.2
India	5,577.6	7,140.1	4.5	5.2	5,587.9	7,443.4	4.6	5.5
Maldives	5.2	...	14.2	...	2.2	5.8	4.0	8.2
Nepal	67.0	159.7	2.5	5.6	89.4	160.7	3.1	5.3
Sri Lanka	87.6	92.9	4.3	4.4	78.6	79.8	3.5	3.0
Southeast Asia[a]	**4,118.2**	**5,650.2**	**...**	**...**	**4,354.0**	**5,695.3**	**...**	**...**
Brunei Darussalam	25.1	37.1	64.7	85.7	7.6	4.4	18.2	9.1
Cambodia	92.2	94.0	6.4	5.7	123.0	124.0	8.3	6.8
Indonesia	1,259.6	1,831.4	5.2	6.8	1,218.6	1,814.2	4.9	6.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	41.5	69.1	6.6	9.6	52.0	104.7	8.0	14.3
Malaysia	443.1	625.8	15.7	19.6	491.5	676.8	17.8	21.8
Myanmar	105.8	111.5	2.1	2.1	229.3	229.1	4.4	3.9
Philippines	451.2	948.3	4.8	8.8	433.3	886.3	4.5	7.8
Singapore	261.8	292.7	51.0	50.4	114.3	119.7	19.8	17.6
Thailand	676.3	817.9	10.1	11.7	720.1	834.3	11.3	12.5
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	2.6	6.1	2.3	4.2
Viet Nam	761.5	822.3	8.7	8.5	961.7	895.8	10.7	9.3
The Pacific[a]			**...**	**...**	**113.7**	**97.4**	**...**	**...**
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.4
Fiji	5.1	...	6.0	...	8.7	5.1	8.8	4.6
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.6	4.9	5.2
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.4	2.8	2.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.1	41.6	6.9
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.1
Papua New Guinea	34.2	45.9	4.7	5.2	94.7	74.6	12.6	8.0
Samoa	1.3	...	7.2	...	1.2	1.6	5.8	6.8
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	3.5	8.3	4.2	9.3
Tonga	...	...	...	...	1.4	3.8	12.0	35.6
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Vanuatu	1.9	...	7.9	...	2.5	2.5	10.2	7.9
Developed ADB Member Economies	**3,668.5**	**3,633.3**	**...**	**...**	**2,336.7**	**2,585.3**	**...**	**...**
Australia	1,005.9	1,180.1	45.4	46.8	847.5	1,082.4	36.4	40.6
Japan	2,530.3	2,306.3	19.7	18.2	1,344.3	1,342.4	10.9	10.9
New Zealand	132.3	146.8	30.3	30.7	144.9	160.5	31.6	30.8

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, t = metric ton.

a Regional aggregates include reporting economies only.
b For 2000–2019, data were based on data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Source: For Indicator 12.2.1: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Database. https://stats.oecd.org/ (accessed 21 July 2022). For Indicator 12.2.2: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database/ (accessed 21 July 2022); and for Taipei,China: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Database. https://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?datasetcode=MATERIAL_RESOURCES&lang=en (accessed 21 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Table 1.13.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 13—Impact of Disasters and Risk Reduction Strategies

ADB Regional Member	Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries									
	13.1.1.a: Number of Persons Affected by Disaster[a]				13.1.1.b: Number of Deaths Due to Disaster[a]				13.1.2: Countries that Adopt and Implement National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in Line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030[b,c]	
	2010		2020		2010		2020		2020	
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...		372,261	(2019)	...		368	(2019)	0.73	(2019)
Armenia	7,641		169,952		155		3,284		0.70	
Azerbaijan	...		–	(2017)	...		–	(2017)	–	(2017)
Georgia	...		227,492		...		2,516		0.98	
Kazakhstan	–		154,115		9		2,793		0.78	
Kyrgyz Republic	–		81,771		158		3,957		0.90	(2019)
Pakistan	2,963		404		2,199		10,599		0.80	
Tajikistan	...		2,085		...		8		1.00	
Turkmenistan	...		–	(2019)	...		–	(2019)	0.75	(2019)
Uzbekistan	...		99,640		...		1		1.00	
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	...		7,300,250		...		522		1.00	
Hong Kong, China	...		...		...		...		...	
Korea, Republic of	93,032		131,737		28		1,070		1.00	
Mongolia	9,086		6,222		226		255		1.00	
Taipei,China	...		...		...		...		...	
South Asia										
Bangladesh	–		–		96		7,840		–	(2021)
Bhutan	1,711		–	(2019)	2,763		21	(2019)	0.50	(2018)
India	–		–		7,489		6,347		1.00	
Maldives	132	(2008)	–	(2019)	4	(2008)	1	(2019)	–	(2017)
Nepal	182,678		78,543		1,002		558		0.75	(2019)
Sri Lanka	1,193,504		64,507		50		40		0.93	
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	...		...		...		...		...	
Cambodia	27,264		20		91		–		0.65	(2019)
Indonesia	333,235		4,972,765		1,630		22,514		0.88	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	44,425		...		50		...		...	
Malaysia	9,882		207,819		4		479		0.65	
Myanmar	545,156		1,830		55		21		0.70	(2017)
Philippines	1,489,711		3,327,096		192		13,610		0.73	
Singapore	...		...		...		...		...	
Thailand	...		142,780	(2018)	...		81	(2018)	0.68	
Timor-Leste	26,207		–	(2017)	10		...		...	
Viet Nam	639,292		...		60		...		...	
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	4,443		–		3		–		...	
Fiji	7,640		237,073		3		16		0.98	
Kiribati	85	(2008)	15		...		–		0.93	
Marshall Islands	–	(2011)	56,718		–	(2011)	1		–	
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	(2011)	–		2	(2011)	–		0.58	
Nauru	...		...		...		...		0.60	
Niue	–	(2012)	–		–	(2012)	–		...	
Palau	–	(2011)	...		–	(2011)	...		0.73	
Papua New Guinea	–		3,297		16		40		0.78	
Samoa	10,433	(2009)	195		369	(2009)	–		0.73	
Solomon Islands	1,456		2,339		4		35		0.03	(2021)
Tonga	–		68		–	(2011)	–		0.48	
Tuvalu	–	(2011)	4,548		–	(2011)	–		0.30	
Vanuatu	500		246,802		–		3		0.65	
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	15,419		13,973		38	(2011)	92		0.70	
Japan	–		–		89		155	(2019)	1.00	
New Zealand	–		745		–		25		0.88	

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The data are submitted to the SDG Global Database by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and have been extracted from two sources: (i) the Sendai Framework Monitoring System as provided by designated national focal points; and (ii) Desinventar disaster loss databases. Some of the data have not undergone an official validation process and may be subject to revision at a later date.

b Economies displaying data in this column have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies. Data refer to the score for adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework. The scores indicate the compliance of alignment of national strategies with the Sendai Framework, based on self-assessments of the economy using 10 criteria for monitoring the progress of national national disaster risk reduction strategies. The score ranges are as follows: 1 = comprehensive alignment, 0.75 = substantial alignment, 0.50 = moderate alignment, 0.25 = limited alignment, 0 = no alignment.

c Some of the data have not undergone an official validation process and may be subject to revision at a later date.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database (accessed 16 July 2022).

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

Table 1.14.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 14—Life Below Water

ADB Regional Member	Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information			
	14.5.1.a: Average Proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Covered by Protected Areas (%)		14.5.1.b: Coverage of Protected Areas in Relation to Marine Areas (Exclusive Economic Zones)[a] (%)	14.5.1.c: Protected Marine Areas (Exclusive Economic Zones)[a] (km^2)
	2010	2021	2021	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	–	–
Armenia	...	...	–	–
Azerbaijan	...	...	0.0	37.2
Georgia	35.6	35.6	0.7	153.0
Kazakhstan	...	...	48.5	57,768.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	–	–
Pakistan	14.6	14.6	0.3	567.5
Tajikistan	...	...	–	–
Turkmenistan	...	...	2.5	1,956.8
Uzbekistan	...	...	–	–
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	6.8	7.1	0.7	5,876.9
Hong Kong, China	32.5	32.5	–	–
Korea, Republic of	32.7	38.7	2.4	7,951.5
Mongolia	...	...	–	–
Taipei,China	...	...	1.1 (2015)	3,846.0 (2015)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	34.4	34.5	5.3	4,454.3
Bhutan	...	...	–	–
India	4.2	4.2	0.0	128.1
Maldives	–	–	0.1	825.5
Nepal	...	...	–	–
Sri Lanka	46.3	50.0	0.1	320.9
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	5.4	5.4	0.6	149.7
Cambodia	41.2	51.0	1.4	691.5
Indonesia	15.4	25.7	2.9	174,732.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	–	–
Malaysia	16.1	19.7	5.4	24,414.4
Myanmar	9.3	19.2	0.5	2,488.7
Philippines	32.5	46.6	3.6	66,645.2
Singapore	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.1
Thailand	36.3	44.0	4.3	13,319.7
Timor-Leste	18.7	19.6	1.4	581.2
Viet Nam	18.0	23.9	0.5	3,362.9
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	17.8	50.1	99.9	1,970,508.3
Fiji	16.5	16.5	0.9	11,847.0
Kiribati	32.9	32.9	11.9	412,755.0
Marshall Islands	6.7	7.8	0.3	5,221.7
Micronesia, Federated States of	1.6	1.6	0.0	478.7
Nauru	–	–	–	–
Niue	...	...	40.2	128,042.0
Palau	52.2	72.3	100.0	608,158.4
Papua New Guinea	1.9	1.9	0.1	3,343.7
Samoa	54.2	54.2	0.1	95.2
Solomon Islands	3.1	3.2	0.1	1,539.8
Tonga	19.2	19.2	0.1	334.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	3.3	3.3	0.1	544.2
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	54.4	65.5	40.9	3,036,805.3
Japan	45.4	66.0	8.0	322,999.0
New Zealand	46.5	47.1	29.8	1,224,140.2

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, km^2 = square kilometer.

a An Exclusive Economic Zone comprises an area that extends either from the coast, or, in federal systems, from the seaward boundaries of the constituent states (3 to 12 nautical miles, in most cases) to 200 nautical miles (370 kilometres) off the coast.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ (accessed 12 July 2022). For Taipei,China: United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Protected Area Profile: World Database 2022. https://www.protectedplanet.net (accessed 27 July 2022).

Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably manage forests; combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation; and halt biodiversity loss

Table 1.15.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 15—Protection of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

ADB Regional Member	Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements					
	15.1.1: Forest Area as a Proportion of Total Land Area[a] (%)		15.1.2: Proportion of Important Sites for Terrestrial and Freshwater Biodiversity that are Covered by Protected Areas (%)			
			Terrestrial		Freshwater	
	2010	2020	2010	2021	2010	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia	**3.9**	**4.0**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Afghanistan	1.9	1.9	5.8	46.4	–	60.9
Armenia	11.6	11.5	21.6	22.6	26.8	30.5
Azerbaijan	12.5	13.7	36.1	36.6	12.7	14.5
Georgia	40.6	40.6	34.4	40.3	22.5	38.9
Kazakhstan	1.1	1.3	26.2	28.5	19.7	20.5
Kyrgyz Republic	6.4	6.9	23.6	23.6	35.4	35.4
Pakistan	5.3	4.8	34.8	34.8	35.9	35.9
Tajikistan	2.9	3.1	15.8	16.8	27.9	30.5
Turkmenistan	8.8	8.8	14.0	14.0	12.7	12.7
Uzbekistan	7.7	8.4	15.4	17.7	13.4	13.4
East Asia	**20.1**	**21.8**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
China, People's Republic of	21.3	23.3	8.6	10.1	6.9	9.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	48.9	48.9	16.6	16.6
Korea, Republic of	65.7	64.4	33.8	37.6	36.8	36.8
Mongolia	9.1	9.1	40.4	45.0	35.7	41.4
Taipei,China	58.1	60.7	...	...	...	...
South Asia	**24.5**	**25.3**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Bangladesh	14.5	14.5	41.5	41.5	–	–
Bhutan	71.0	71.4	45.4	47.0	30.5	34.8
India	23.4	24.3	1.4	6.2	2.6	8.2
Maldives	2.7	2.7	–	–	–	–
Nepal	41.6	41.6	51.7	51.7	35.1	35.1
Sri Lanka	33.5	34.2	41.4	43.7	40.2	43.9
Southeast Asia	**49.7**	**47.1**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Brunei Darussalam	72.1	72.1	41.7	41.7	50.0	50.0
Cambodia	60.0	45.7	24.7	54.5	12.9	45.0
Indonesia	53.1	49.1	19.4	25.9	36.3	39.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	73.4	71.9	36.2	49.7	17.3	30.1
Malaysia	57.7	58.2	31.6	37.0	31.7	32.5
Myanmar	48.1	43.7	18.8	22.3	27.1	27.1
Philippines	22.9	24.1	24.8	42.8	35.4	56.1
Singapore	25.3	21.7	21.1	21.1	–	–
Thailand	39.3	38.9	66.7	68.0	36.3	36.3
Timor-Leste	62.9	61.9	40.7	45.6	–	–
Viet Nam	42.7	46.7	31.1	40.0	29.2	38.2
The Pacific	**78.3**	**77.8**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Cook Islands	65.0	65.0	24.4	30.9	–	–
Fiji	58.7	62.4	11.2	11.2	0.1	0.1
Kiribati	1.5	1.5	40.0	40.0	–	–
Marshall Islands	52.2	52.2	8.4	10.1	–	–
Micronesia, Federated States of	91.6	92.0	0.0	0.0	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niue	72.2	72.6	95.3	95.3	–	–
Palau	88.2	90.0	42.7	48.1	–	–
Papua New Guinea	79.9	79.2	7.2	7.3	–	–
Samoa	58.8	57.1	47.0	47.1	–	–
Solomon Islands	90.4	90.1	4.5	4.6	–	–
Tonga	12.4	12.4	26.1	26.1	–	–
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.3	36.3	2.8	2.8	–	–
Developed ADB Member Economies	**19.8**	**20.3**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Australia	16.9	17.4	46.0	57.2	29.7	37.4
Japan	68.5	68.4	50.0	64.8	46.7	63.5
New Zealand	37.4	37.6	45.4	46.2	22.9	24.2
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	**23.5**	**24.0**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	**22.6**	**23.0**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably manage forests; combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation; and halt biodiversity loss

Table 1.15.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 15—Protection of Ecosystems and Biodiversity *(continued)*

ADB Regional Member	Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development		Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	
	15.4.1: Coverage by Protected Areas of Important Sites for Mountain Biodiversity (%)		15.5.1: Red List Index[b]	
	2010	2021	2010	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	7.6	45.8	0.84	0.84
Armenia	22.3	23.4	0.83	0.83
Azerbaijan	55.5	55.5	0.91	0.91
Georgia	34.8	40.9	0.89	0.89
Kazakhstan	38.1	45.3	0.87	0.87
Kyrgyz Republic	31.5	31.5	0.99	0.98
Pakistan	35.2	35.2	0.90	0.85
Tajikistan	15.8	16.8	0.99	0.99
Turkmenistan	15.2	15.2	0.98	0.98
Uzbekistan	30.6	35.6	0.98	0.97
East Asia	...	...	...	...
China, People's Republic of	10.2	11.8	0.77	0.73
Hong Kong, China	57.0	57.0	0.84	0.84
Korea, Republic of	20.2	20.2	0.73	0.70
Mongolia	45.0	49.3	0.96	0.96
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...
South Asia	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	–	–	0.79	0.75
Bhutan	45.4	47.0	0.80	0.80
India	1.1	10.0	0.71	0.67
Maldives	–	–	0.89	0.84
Nepal	62.1	62.1	0.83	0.83
Sri Lanka	29.9	30.4	0.61	0.56
Southeast Asia	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	69.5	69.5	0.86	0.85
Cambodia	60.8	93.8	0.81	0.78
Indonesia	21.4	27.5	0.80	0.76
Lao People's Democratic Republic	42.4	57.0	0.82	0.82
Malaysia	39.8	48.3	0.75	0.70
Myanmar	33.1	37.1	0.83	0.79
Philippines	21.4	43.3	0.71	0.67
Singapore	–	–	0.89	0.85
Thailand	85.7	85.7	0.81	0.78
Timor-Leste	45.4	50.8	0.88	0.85
Viet Nam	34.1	44.3	0.76	0.71
The Pacific	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	–	–	0.80	0.77
Fiji	5.5	5.5	0.72	0.70
Kiribati	–	–	0.81	0.77
Marshall Islands	–	–	0.87	0.84
Micronesia, Federated States of	–	–	0.69	0.64
Nauru	–	–	0.81	0.76
Niue	–	–	0.84	0.81
Palau	–	–	0.79	0.69
Papua New Guinea	7.3	7.4	0.87	0.83
Samoa	35.6	35.7	0.77	0.76
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.1	0.79	0.76
Tonga	–	–	0.74	0.72
Tuvalu	...	...	0.87	0.83
Vanuatu	3.8	3.8	0.70	0.66
Developed ADB Member Economies	...	...	...	...
Australia	48.0	68.5	0.85	0.82
Japan	60.1	67.8	0.80	0.76
New Zealand	32.8	34.0	0.67	0.62
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	...	...	...	...
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, – = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The regional aggregates are calculated by averaging the combined estimates for each economy. The aggregates for East Asia exclude Hong Kong, China.
b The Red List Index value ranges from 1, which means all species are categorized as "Least Concern" (no species expected to become extinct in the near future), to 0, meaning that all species are categorized as "Extinct". The index therefore indicates how far the set of species has moved overall towards extinction.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 12 July 2022). For Taipei,China: Government of Taipei,China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. https://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp (accessed 12 July 2022).

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all; and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

Table 1.16.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 16—Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

ADB Regional Member	Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
	16.1.1: Number of Victims of Intentional Homicide (per 100,000 population)		16.3.2: Unsentenced Detainees as a Proportion of Overall Prison Population (%)		16.5.2: Proportion of Firms Experiencing at least One Bribe Payment Request (%)	16.9.1: Proportion of Children Under 5 Years of Age Whose Births have been Registered with a Civil Authority[a] (%)
	2010	2019	2015	2019	2019	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	3.4	6.7 (2018)	29.5	27.7 (2018)	46.8 (2014)	42.3 (2015)
Armenia	2.0	2.5	28.8	45.8	1.5 (2020)	98.7 (2016)
Azerbaijan	2.3	1.7	16.9	15.9	12.1	93.6 (2006)
Georgia	4.6	1.9	13.5	18.5	1.3	98.5 (2017)
Kazakhstan	8.5	3.2 (2020)	13.8	18.3 (2020)	11.6	99.7 (2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	16.8	2.2	18.0	14.5 (2018)	31.4	98.9 (2018)
Pakistan	7.4	3.8	69.1	66.1 (2018)	30.8 (2013)	42.2 (2018)
Tajikistan	2.4	0.9 (2020)	...	...	11.1	95.8 (2017)
Turkmenistan	4.2 (2006)	...	...	...	...	99.9
Uzbekistan	3.0 (2008)	1.2	...	...	5.9	99.9 (2006)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	1.0	0.5 (2018)	...	...	11.6 (2012)	...
Hong Kong, China	0.5	0.3	18.8	18.8	...	...
Korea, Republic of	1.0	0.6	43.9	35.9	...	...
Mongolia	8.8	6.2 (2018)	17.6	25.2	24.7	99.6 (2018)
Taipei,China	0.8	0.8 (2015)	5.5	5.2 (2018)	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2.7	2.4 (2018)	73.8	81.3	47.7 (2013)	56.0
Bhutan	2.3	2.5 (2020)	26.9 (2017)	14.2	0.9 (2015)	99.9 (2010)
India	3.8	3.0	67.2	69.1	22.7 (2014)	79.7 (2016)
Maldives	1.6	0.6	...	...	...	98.8 (2017)
Nepal	3.0	2.2 (2016)	...	...	14.5 (2013)	77.2
Sri Lanka	3.8	3.5	52.8	57.8 (2018)	10.0 (2011)	97.2 (2007)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	...	7.1	7.1 (2018)	...	...
Cambodia	2.3	...	49.3	28.7 (2018)	64.7 (2016)	73.3 (2014)
Indonesia	0.4	0.4 (2017)	33.2	30.7 (2018)	30.6 (2015)	77.0 (2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	40.3 (2018)	73.0 (2017)
Malaysia	1.9	...	25.8	27.5	28.2 (2015)	...
Myanmar	1.6	0.0 (2020)	...	...	29.3 (2016)	81.3 (2016)
Philippines	9.2	4.4	69.1	59.2	17.2 (2015)	91.8 (2017)
Singapore	0.4	0.2	10.6	10.5	...	99.9 (2020)
Thailand	5.4	2.6 (2017)	18.6	9.9	9.9 (2016)	99.8
Timor-Leste	3.6	4.1 (2015)	78.3	23.2 (2018)	44.2 (2015)	60.4 (2016)
Viet Nam	1.5	...	...	12.4 (2018)	26.1 (2015)	96.1 (2014)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	3.5 (2012)	...	21.6	14.6 (2018)	...	100.0 (2017)
Fiji	2.3	2.2 (2020)	22.7	25.9 (2018)	10.5 (2009)	86.6 (2021)
Kiribati	3.9	...	9.8	5.4 (2018)	...	91.6
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	83.8 (2017)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	0.9	...	...	4.6 (2009)	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	95.9 (2013)
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	11.2 (2018)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	9.8	...	37.9	37.8 (2018)	26.4 (2015)	13.4 (2018)
Samoa	8.6	6.6 (2018)	5.2	6.5 (2018)	30.5 (2009)	66.9 (2020)
Solomon Islands	3.8 (2008)	...	61.3	50.4 (2018)	43.8 (2015)	88.0 (2015)
Tonga	1.0	2.9	7.4	7.4 (2018)	24.9 (2009)	97.7
Tuvalu	9.5	–	...	...	...	87.2 (2020)
Vanuatu	...	0.7	12.1	22.4 (2018)	11.9 (2009)	43.4 (2013)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	1.0	0.9	26.4	32.3	...	100.0 (2017)
Japan	0.4	0.3	11.3	12.4	...	100.0 (2017)
New Zealand	1.0	2.6	25.0	36.3	...	100.0 (2017)

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Changes in the definition of birth registration were made from the second and third rounds of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS2 and MICS3) to the fourth round (MICS4). In order to allow for comparability with the latter round, data from MICS2 and MICS3 on birth registration were recalculated according to the MICS4 indicator definition. Therefore, the recalculated data presented here may differ from estimates included in MICS2 and MICS3 national reports.

Sources: For Indicator 16.1.1: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. dataUNODC. https://dataunodc.un.org/ (accessed 15 July 2022). For Indicator 16.3.2: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 15 July 2022). For Indicator 16.5.2: World Bank. World Development Indicators. https://data.worldbank.org/indicator (accessed 15 July 2022). For Indicator 16.9.1: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF Data Warehouse. https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/ (accessed 15 July 2022).

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Table 1.17.1: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 17—Financial Sustainability of Developing Economies

ADB Regional Member	Target 17.4: Assist developing economies in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor economies to reduce debt distress		Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing economies to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation	
	17.4.1: Debt Service as a Proportion of Exports of Goods and Services (%)		17.9.1: Dollar Value of Financial and Technical Assistance Committed to Developing Economies[a] (constant 2020 $ million)	
	2010	2020	Average, 2000–2010	Average, 2011–2020
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia	...	...	**1,631.0**	**3,609.1**
Afghanistan	0.3	2.2	810.5	1,257.6
Armenia	2.7	13.3	68.3	105.3
Azerbaijan	1.1	7.9	36.3	114.5
Georgia	6.3	13.6	86.3	237.3
Kazakhstan	0.5	3.9	95.2	265.8
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	8.4	53.7	99.3
Pakistan	11.5	26.6	403.3	1,150.2
Tajikistan	2.7	6.4	33.5	50.9
Turkmenistan	...	...	6.2	6.4
Uzbekistan	3.3	5.6	37.6	321.8
East Asia[b]	...	...	**421.1**	**1,021.3**
China, People's Republic of	0.8	1.1	376.9	808.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	4.3	9.6	44.2	212.7
Taipei,China	...	...	...	...
South Asia	...	...	**1,113.7**	**1,693.1**
Bangladesh	4.5	5.0	246.0	600.5
Bhutan	14.4	5.7	16.9	30.4
India	1.7	5.1	636.3	709.9
Maldives	3.0	15.2	4.7	11.5
Nepal	10.4	11.6	92.7	221.7
Sri Lanka	10.7	33.0	117.1	119.1
Southeast Asia[b]	...	...	**1,706.2**	**3,262.0**
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1.0	1.7	94.4	142.2
Indonesia	6.6	15.2	867.8	1,365.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.0	15.1	55.4	88.3
Malaysia	...	...	19.5	11.7
Myanmar	3.1	3.2	15.5	259.0
Philippines	16.0	6.1	158.8	589.4
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.4	0.5	46.5	81.6
Timor-Leste	–	1.1	54.2	45.0
Viet Nam	2.1	1.6	394.0	679.7
The Pacific	...	...	**333.1**	**396.8**
Cook Islands	...	...	2.6	4.2
Fiji	1.3	19.8	17.3	29.6
Kiribati	...	...	7.7	10.3
Marshall Islands	...	...	18.6	9.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	40.2	16.7
Nauru	...	...	10.1	6.3
Niue	...	...	2.0	6.8
Palau	...	...	1.8	4.0
Papua New Guinea	1.4	10.8	101.4	186.4
Samoa	5.0	18.7	17.4	37.3
Solomon Islands	3.1	1.4	91.3	42.4
Tonga	9.3	3.9	10.9	18.6
Tuvalu	...	...	2.9	5.2
Vanuatu	1.4	7.1	14.5	20.2
Developed ADB Member Economies	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]	...	...	**5,205.1**	**9,982.3**
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES WORLDWIDE[c]	...	...	**21,825.7**	**33,475.2**

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, $ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Technical assistance includes assistance through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation. The United Nations dataset and metadata refer to this indicator as total official development assistance (gross disbursements) for technical cooperation.
b For reporting economies only.
c The figures provided refer to aggregates for all developing economies as reported in the United Nations' SDG Global Database.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 20 July 2022).

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Table 1.17.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 17—Statistical Capacity Building

ADB Regional Member	Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	
	Availability of National Statistical Plan[a]	Value of All Resources Made Available to Strengthen Statistical Capacity in Developing Countries (current $)	Countries that Have Conducted at Least One Population and Housing Census in the Past 10 Years[b]
	2021	2019	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	B	12,479,706.8	...
Armenia	A, B, C, D	542,641.8	2011
Azerbaijan	B	905,399.2	2019
Georgia	B	390,208.8	2014
Kazakhstan	A, B, C	126,269.7	...
Kyrgyz Republic	A, B, C, D	72,580.0	...
Pakistan	A, B, C	24,181,798.7	2017
Tajikistan	C, D, E (2019)	323,965.5	2010
Turkmenistan	...	145,899.6	2012
Uzbekistan	A, B, C, D, E	606,311.5	...
East Asia			
China, People's Republic of	A, B, C	733,619.2	2010
Hong Kong, China	A, B, C	33,428.6 (2016)	2016
Korea, Republic of	B, C	...	2015
Mongolia	A, B, C, D	265,029.4	2010
Taipei,China	...	...	2010
South Asia			
Bangladesh	A, B, C, D	3,694,202.0	2011
Bhutan	A, B, C, D	89,315.7	2017
India	B, C	5,104,537.5	2011
Maldives	B, C	202,105.0	2014
Nepal	B, C	5,998,413.3	2011
Sri Lanka	B	1,305,751.2	2012
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam	A, C (2019)	43,925.0	2011
Cambodia	B	1,348,437.5	2019
Indonesia	B	4,281,350.7	2010
Lao People's Democratic Republic	B	8,052,217.4	2015
Malaysia	B	392,697.4	2010
Myanmar	B	1,004,588.0	2014
Philippines	B	335,267.1	2015
Singapore	A, B, C	20,291.5 (2018)	2010
Thailand	A, B, C	208,076.7	2010
Timor-Leste	B (2019)	1,112,740.6	2015
Viet Nam	B	1,803,155.1	2019
The Pacific		...	
Cook Islands	B, C (2019)	153,515.9	2016
Fiji	...	425,489.1	2017
Kiribati	...	160,876.6	2015
Marshall Islands	...	214,205.7	2011
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	5,771.0	2010
Nauru	C (2019)	213,145.0	2011
Niue	...	85,449.7	2017
Palau	A, C (2019)	93,695.0	2015
Papua New Guinea	B	289,398.6	2011
Samoa	A, B, C, D	406,377.2	2016
Solomon Islands	B	55,152.4	2019
Tonga	A, B, C, D, E	259,025.0	2016
Tuvalu	B	143,467.0	2012
Vanuatu	C (2019)	91,966.8	2016
Developed ADB Member Economies			
Australia	A, B, C	...	2016
Japan	A, B, C	...	2015
New Zealand	A, B, C, E	46,404.3 (2018)	2018

... = data not available, $ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a A = a national statistical plan fully funded, B = a national statistical plan under implementation, C = a national statistical plan with funding from government, D = a national statistical plan with funding from donors, E = a national statistical plan with funding from others.

b Refers to the most recent year in which a population and housing census was conducted.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal (accessed 17 July 2022). For Taipei,China: Government of Taipei,China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. https://eng.stat.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=1629&CtUnit=779&BaseDSD=7&mp=5 (accessed 18 July 2022).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Data Gaps and Other Data-Related Issues

New and huge data demands. The approved global framework for monitoring the SDGs consists of 231 unique indicators with greater disaggregation and across a wider spectrum of topics than the Millennium Development Goals. With international development support, governments are strengthening their national statistical systems to address data demands across all SDG indicators.

Limited data availability for Sustainable Development Goal indicators. While there have been many improvements to data availability and timeliness since the launch of the SDGs in 2015, there is more to be done. While only 50% of SDG indicators of internationally comparable data for monitoring are available in 2016, sufficient data availability had increased to 93% of indicators by 2022, but significant data gaps still exist in terms of geographic coverage, timeliness, and level of disaggregation.

Differing priorities among national statistics offices with regard to economic data production result in disparities in data availability. Most national statistics offices across Asia and the Pacific conduct population and housing censuses every decade. Such sources provide baseline socioeconomic data that overlap SDG indicators with economic and social dimensions. Depending on the frequency of data collection, administrative reporting systems and household surveys—such as labor force surveys, household income and expenditure surveys, demographic and health surveys, establishment surveys, and agriculture surveys—can be other good sources of data for SDG indicators.

Gaps in data granularity. Many SDG indicators require disaggregation by location, sex, gender, age, income, ethnicity, migration status, disability status, and other relevant dimensions. Granular data can illustrate disparities within and across economies.

However, the extent to which specific groups are disproportionately at risk is difficult to decipher given the lack of data disaggregation and interlinkages across indicators. Sex disaggregations, even for basic indicators such as extreme poverty rates based on the $1.90 a day (at 2011 purchasing power parity) level, are not currently available. Similarly, poverty numbers are currently unavailable for vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities or indigenous peoples, since the sample surveys these poverty calculations are based on are designed to obtain an overview of welfare conditions. Investments are needed (e.g., in special surveys) to obtain poverty data for vulnerable groups that make up only a small proportion of the total population.

Innovative data sources, such as big data and crowdsourced data, can potentially address these data gaps and strengthen the monitoring of SDG indicators. However, some types of big data may not represent the underlying groups of interest. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that reliable statistical inferences can be made when complementing surveys and other conventional data sources with big data (Cox, Kartsonaki, and Keogh 2018).

Lack of data comparability. Differences in definitions mean that SDG indicators, such as the proportion of the population with access to safely managed drinking water services, rely on data related to housing conditions, which may not be fully comparable across economies. Likewise, comparisons of SDG indicators across economies are difficult for urban–rural disaggregation due to various definitions of "urban" and "rural" across time and economies.

Sparse data and irregular frequency. Some indicators that provide a useful description of income inequality—such as the growth in household expenditure among those in an economy's bottom 40th percentile of income distribution in relation to national averages are only currently available for a few economies. In another example, data on progress made toward addressing climate change are sparse.

Frequency is also of concern as some indicators, such as the coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, are not regularly collected. Indicators on material footprint and domestic material consumption, which are widely accepted as strategic sustainability indicators of production and consumption, are not produced annually.

Further, some protected areas are not assigned management categories. While access to remote sensing data has improved in recent years, forest regrowth cannot easily be detected with remote-sensing techniques.

Data limitations. The indicators included in the framework for monitoring the SDGs, while carefully chosen, may have some limitations. For example, the labor share in GDP does not include the income of the self-employed, even though a sizeable proportion of the employed population in developing Asia comprises people who are self-employed. Current measures of poverty used by economies are largely based on income or consumption data, while the SDG indicators include a multidimensional poverty measure that has yet to be tested on a wider scale.

The many challenges facing cities—pollution, traffic congestion, and inadequate housing for the poor—can be exacerbated by migration and population growth, changes in family structures, inequality of opportunity for excluded groups, and rising insecurity. Currently available data do not allow for a simple assessment of these issues.

The Red List Index is a composite index aggregated across multiple taxonomic groups. While it can be updated annually, the index does not adequately capture the deteriorating status of common species that are abundant and widespread yet declining gradually. Data on other indicators for monitoring many targets under SDG 15 are also sparsely available. The absence of a framework for monitoring terrestrial ecosystems, low data availability, and the lack of good-quality data must be carefully addressed.

Measurement errors. The quality of data for all SDG indicators needs to be considered when identifying trends and drawing inferences. For example, self-reporting of land area and production by farmers is known to have significant biases (Dillon and Rao 2018). The calculation of under-5 mortality rates requires complete counts of live births and child deaths by a precise age, which are not always available in economies of Asia and the Pacific that lack civil registration systems. Maternal deaths are likewise not always accounted for, given incomplete or inaccurate records on causes of death. The measurement of quality education across economies is hampered by the lack of standard definitions for minimum competency. Anthropometric measures of malnutrition (including stunted heights) are subject to measurement errors and issues around reference standards (i.e., local versus international standards). Access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services, and information on hygiene all depend on more and better data, particularly administrative data sources (WHO and UNICEF 2017).

A complete stocktaking of all statistical capacity development programs cannot be guaranteed in the data compiled by PARIS21 for measuring the dollar-value support for statistics development. Double counting of projects can occur, or the data may also be inflated by the inaccurate inclusion of multisector projects. Further, donor commitments do not always lead to actual disbursements to recipient economies.

Ultimately, the reliability of data on SDG indicators depends on the quality of the underlying data sources. Governments across Asia and the Pacific need to increase investment, look for innovative data sources, and form strategic partnerships with a range of stakeholders to enhance data quality, comparability, measurement, and timeliness. Reliable and comprehensive data supports evidence-based policymaking that leads to better development outcomes.