



KEY INDICATORS

FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2024

DATA FOR CLIMATE ACTION

55TH EDITION

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Foreword

Climate change continues to unleash devastating impacts, and Asia and the Pacific is on the front line. In 2023 alone, the region faced extreme heat waves, catastrophic floods, and erratic weather patterns, disproportionately affecting millions of the most vulnerable people.

As Asia and the Pacific economies contribute over 50% of global emissions, there is an urgent need to both mitigate these emissions and adopt robust climate adaptation strategies. Central to these efforts is the provision of high-quality, high-resolution, timely, and reliable data, which is indispensable for policymakers to set priorities and design effective solutions to the climate crisis.

The 55th edition of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* delves deep into the data necessary to guide climate-related policies. This edition assesses the availability and sufficiency of data on climate change drivers, impacts, vulnerabilities, and strategies for mitigation and adaptation, emphasizing the need for more geographically granular data.

This year's report highlights the linkage between economic disparity and climate vulnerability. Economies with a lower gross domestic product face pronounced climate risks, and within these economies, the poorest communities bear the heaviest burdens. This underscores the need for detailed vulnerability mapping to tailor local-level risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies.

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2024 benefits immensely from long-standing partnerships with Asian Development Bank members and international agencies, whose cooperation enriches the data presented. This collaboration is fundamental to the insights shared in this report and is designed to galvanize stakeholders into action.

Asia and the Pacific economies must ensure that policies are proactive and grounded in credible data that can shape actions to safeguard the most vulnerable people against the impacts of climate change. In doing so, we can turn data into action and make significant strides toward a resilient future.



Masatsugu Asakawa
President
Asian Development Bank

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Statistical Partners

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REGIONAL MEMBERS

Armenia	Central Bank of Armenia (https://www.cba.am) Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Armenia (https://www.minfin.am) Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (https://www.armstat.am)
Australia	Australian Bureau of Statistics (https://www.abs.gov.au) Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (https://www.dcceew.gov.au/) Reserve Bank of Australia (https://www.rba.gov.au)
Azerbaijan	Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan (https://www.cbar.az) Ministry of Finance (http://www.maliyye.gov.az) State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan (https://www.stat.gov.az)
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bank (https://www.bb.org.bd) Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (http://www.bbs.gov.bd) Ministry of Finance (https://mof.gov.bd)
Bhutan	Ministry of Finance (https://www.mof.gov.bt) Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Employment (https://www.moice.gov.bt) National Statistics Bureau (https://www.nsb.gov.bt) Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan (https://www.rma.org.bt)

¹ Effective 1 February 2021, ADB placed a temporary hold on sovereign project disbursements and new contracts in Myanmar. ADB placed its regular assistance to Afghanistan on hold effective 15 August 2021. The bank did not hold any consultations with either Afghanistan or Myanmar for the data in this publication.

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Cambodia	Electricity Authority of Cambodia (https://eac.gov.kh) Ministry of Economy and Finance (https://mef.gov.kh) National Bank of Cambodia (https://www.nbc.org.kh) National Institute of Statistics (https://nis.gov.kh)
China, People's Republic of	National Bureau of Statistics of China (https://www.stats.gov.cn) The People's Bank of China (https://www.pbc.gov.cn) State Administration of Foreign Exchange (https://www.safe.gov.cn)
Cook Islands	Cook Islands Statistics Office under Ministry of Finance and Economic Management (http://www.mfem.gov.ck)
Fiji	Bureau of Statistics (http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj) Reserve Bank of Fiji (http://www.rbf.gov.fj) Ministry of Finance (https://www.finance.gov.fj/)
Georgia	Ministry of Finance of Georgia (https://www.mof.ge) National Bank of Georgia (https://www.nbg.gov.ge) National Statistics Office of Georgia (https://www.geostat.ge)
Hong Kong, China	Census and Statistics Department (https://www.censtatd.gov.hk) Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (https://www.fstb.gov.hk) The Treasury (https://www.try.gov.hk)
India	National Statistical Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (https://www.mospi.gov.in) India Budget, Ministry of Finance (https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/) Reserve Bank of India (http://www.rbi.org.in)
Indonesia	Bank Indonesia (https://www.bi.go.id) Badan Pusat Statistik-Statistics Indonesia (https://www.bps.go.id) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (https://www.esdm.go.id) Ministry of Finance (https://www.kemenkeu.go.id) Pertamina (https://www.pertamina.com)
Japan	Bank of Japan (https://www.boj.or.jp) Economic and Social Research Institute (https://www.esri.cao.go.jp) Japan Customs (https://www.customs.go.jp) Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (https://www.meti.go.jp)

	<p>Ministry of Finance (https://www.mof.go.jp) Statistics Bureau of Japan (https://www.e-stat.go.jp) The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (https://oil-info.ieej.or.jp)</p>
Kazakhstan	<p>Bureau of National Statistics, Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (https://stat.gov.kz) Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan (https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/minfin?lang=en) National Bank of Kazakhstan (https://nationalbank.kz)</p>
Kiribati	<p>Kiribati National Statistics Office (https://nso.gov.ki/)</p>
Korea, Republic of	<p>Bank of Korea (https://bok.or.kr) Statistics Korea (http://kostat.go.kr)</p>
Kyrgyz Republic	<p>National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (https://www.nbkr.kg) National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic (http://www.stat.kg)</p>
Lao People's Democratic Republic	<p>Bank of the Lao PDR (https://www.bol.gov.la) Lao Statistics Bureau (https://www.lsb.gov.la) Ministry of Finance (https://www.mof.gov.la)</p>
Malaysia	<p>Bank Negara Malaysia (https://www.bnm.gov.my) Department of Statistics Malaysia (https://www.dosm.gov.my) Ministry of Finance Malaysia (https://www.mof.gov.my)</p>
Maldives	<p>National Bureau of Statistics (https://statisticsmaldives.gov.mv/) Maldives Monetary Authority (https://www.mma.gov.mv) Ministry of Finance (https://www.finance.gov.mv/)</p>
Marshall Islands	<p>Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office (https://www.rmieppso.org)</p>
Micronesia, Federated States of	<p>Division of Statistics (https://stats.gov.fm)</p>
Mongolia	<p>The Bank of Mongolia (https://www.mongolbank.mn/en/) The Ministry of Finance Mongolia (https://mof.gov.mn) National Statistics Office of Mongolia (https://en.nso.mn/)</p>
Nauru	<p>Nauru Bureau of Statistics (https://stats.gov.nr)</p>

Nepal	Central Bureau of Statistics (https://nsonepal.gov.np) Financial Comptroller General Office, Ministry of Finance (https://www.fcgo.gov.np) Nepal Rastra Bank (https://www.nrb.org.np) Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (http://www.weecs.gov.np) Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (https://www.moewri.gov.np) Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies (https://moics.gov.np) Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, Department of Mines and Geology (http://www.dmgnepal.gov.np)
New Zealand	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (https://www.mbie.govt.nz) Reserve Bank of New Zealand (https://www.rbnz.govt.nz) Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa (https://www.stats.govt.nz)
Niue	Niue Statistics Office (https://niuestatistics.nu/)
Pakistan	Ministry of Finance and Revenue (https://www.finance.gov.pk) Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (https://www.pbs.gov.pk) State Bank of Pakistan (https://www.sbp.org.pk)
Palau	Bureau of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance (https://www.palagov.pw/mof)
Papua New Guinea	Bank of Papua New Guinea (https://www.bankpng.gov.pg) Department of Treasury (http://www.treasury.gov.pg) National Statistical Office (https://www.nso.gov.pg)
Philippines	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (http://www.bsp.gov.ph) Bureau of Local Government Finance (https://blgf.gov.ph) Bureau of the Treasury (http://www.treasury.gov.ph) Department of Budget and Management (http://www.dbm.gov.ph) Department of Energy (https://www.doe.gov.ph) Philippine Statistics Authority (https://www.psa.gov.ph)
Samoa	Samoa Bureau of Statistics (https://www.sbs.gov.ws) Central Bank of Samoa (https://www.cbs.gov.ws)
Singapore	Department of Statistics Singapore (https://www.tablebuilder.singstat.gov.sg) Enterprise Singapore (https://www.enterprisesg.gov.sg) Ministry of Finance (https://www.mof.gov.sg) Ministry of Manpower (https://www.mom.gov.sg) Ministry of Trade and Industry (https://www.mti.gov.sg) Monetary Authority of Singapore (https://www.mas.gov.sg)

Solomon Islands	Central Bank of Solomon Islands (https://www.cbsi.com.sb) Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (https://www.statistics.gov.sb)
Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka (https://www.cbsl.gov.lk) Department of Census and Statistics (http://www.statistics.gov.lk)
Taipei,China	Central bank of Taipei,China Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics Ministry of Finance
Tajikistan	National Bank of Tajikistan (https://www.nbt.tj) Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (https://www.stat.tj)
Thailand	Bank of Thailand (https://www.bot.or.th) Ministry of Commerce (https://www.moc.go.th) Ministry of Finance (www2.mof.go.th) National Economic and Social Development Council (https://www.nesdc.go.th) National Statistical Office (https://www.nso.go.th) Ministry of Energy, Energy Policy and Planning Office (https://www.eppo.go.th)
Timor-Leste	Central Bank of Timor-Leste (https://www.bancocentral.tl) Ministry of Finance (https://www.mof.gov.tl) General Directorate of Statistics (https://www.statistics.gov.tl)
Tonga	Ministry of Finance (http://www.finance.gov.to) National Reserve Bank of Tonga (http://www.reservebank.to) Tonga Statistics Department (https://tongastats.gov.to)
Turkmenistan	Central Bank of Turkmenistan (https://www.cbt.tm) Ministry of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan (https://www.fineconomic.gov.tm) State Committee on Statistics of Turkmenistan (https://www.stat.gov.tm)
Tuvalu	Central Statistics Division (https://tuvalu.prism.spc.int)
Uzbekistan	The Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan (https://www.cbu.uz) Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan (https://www.mineconomy.gov.uz/en) Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (https://www.stat.uz/en/)

Vanuatu	Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (https://rbv.gov.vu) Vanuatu Bureau of Statistics (https://vbos.gov.vu)
Viet Nam	General Statistics Office (https://www.gso.gov.vn) Ministry of Finance (https://www.mof.gov.vn) State Bank of Viet Nam (https://www.sbv.gov.vn)

INTERNATIONAL, PRIVATE, AND NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Labour Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Telecommunication Union
Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Transparency International
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Human Settlements Programme
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
United Nations Population Division
United Nations Statistics Division
United Nations World Tourism Organization
United States Agency for International Development
United States Census Bureau
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
World Bank
World Health Organization
World Trade Organization

Guide for Users

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2024 begins with a Highlights section that presents key messages from various parts of the publication.

Part I focuses on initiatives of the region's national statistical systems to provide data as the basis for actionable insights on development planning and policymaking. This year, the topic focuses on compilation of data and statistics on climate change. The discussion is complemented by figures and charts based on various statistical issues surrounding the compilation of climate change indicators. The scales used in some figures and charts are adjusted to show very small numbers. In addition, figures and charts appearing in this publication are also provided with a digital object identifier to facilitate easier access to data. This report also includes satellite and geographic maps coordinated by relevant departments and resident missions of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), following the bank's map guidelines. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and any other information on these maps do not imply, on the part of ADB, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any other endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries, colors, denominations, or information.

Part II comprises data tables of selected indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for which data were available. The indicators are presented according to the United Nations' SDG global indicator framework. In addition, Part II presents specific indicators on social, economic, and environmental developments in ADB member economies located in Asia and the Pacific. The tables containing these indicators are grouped into eight themes: People; Economy and Output; Money, Finance, and Prices; Globalization; Transport and Communications; Energy and Electricity; Environment and Climate Change; and Government and Governance. The SDGs and regional tables presented in Part II cover 49 national economies across Asia and the Pacific, all of which are members of ADB.

The term "country", used interchangeably with "economy", is not intended to make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territory or area. The 49 economies have been broadly grouped into developing ADB member economies and developed ADB member economies. The term "developing Asia" refers to the 46 developing member economies of ADB. The developed economies refer to the economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. Based on ADB's geographic operations, the 46 developing ADB member economies are divided into five subregions within the Asia and Pacific region. These subregions are Central and West Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific. Economies are listed alphabetically within each subregion. The term "regional members", often used interchangeably with "Asia and the Pacific", refers to all 49 ADB members, both developing and developed. Indicators are shown for the most recent year (usually 2023) or period for which data were available and, in most tables, for a starting year or period (usually 2010). Depending on available data, the starting point may be a year nearest to 2010, and the most recent year (usually the year nearest to 2023). There may, however, be some exceptions to these general principles. In the tables, aggregates for regions include economies with available data and are shown if the indicator is available for more than half of the economies and if more than two-thirds of the reference population is represented.

This publication is also available on ADB's website at adb.org/ki-2024, along with individual statistical tables for each of the 49 ADB regional members. The publication's vitally important data and time series are also accessible in digitized format via the Key Indicators Database (kidb.adb.org), which also presents longer data series (usually starting from 2000) for each indicator. Data for the SDG indicators, regional tables, and individual member tables were obtained mainly from two sources: (i) ADB's statistical partners linked to regional member economies, and (ii) international statistics agencies, particularly from the United Nations' SDG Global Database, a master set of data prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The term "economies' official sources", cited as a source in some tables, refers to data provided by the statistical partners linked to the ADB regional member economies. Online, the Key Indicators Database also contains selected indicators for depicting participation by economies of Asia and the Pacific in global value chains, and the sector-specific comparative advantage of each economy in terms of exports. Typical indicators of international trade, which mainly refer to the value of exports and imports of goods and services, can be traced back to the traditional trading of final goods across borders.

The data presented for indicators in Part II were derived from either official economy sources, the SDG Global Database, or databases maintained by international agencies that, based on their areas of expertise, prepared one or more of the series of statistical indicators included in the SDG Global Database.

Data produced and disseminated by international agencies are generally based on data produced and disseminated by an individual economy (including data adjusted by the economy to meet international standards). However, it should be noted that national data may be compiled using national standards and practices and, as such, international agencies often adjust the data for international comparability. In such cases, data disseminated by the international agencies may differ from data available from national sources. In other cases, when data for a specific year, or set of years, are not available; or they are available from multiple national sources (surveys, administrative data sources, and other sources); or when there are data quality issues; the relevant international agency may estimate the data. Some indicators are regularly produced for the purpose of global monitoring by the designated agency, and there are no corresponding data at the national level (e.g., population living on less than \$2.15 a day at 2017 purchasing power parity). In other cases, the differences between data from national and international agencies may be because the most recent and/or revised data available at the national level are not yet available with the relevant international agency. Some data gaps are filled by supplementing or deriving data collected through sample surveys financed and carried out by international agencies. For example, many of the health indicators are estimated using data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys. Data on money and interest rates, featured in several individual economy tables, are presented based on the International Monetary Fund's 2016 *Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual and Compilation Guide*, but there are a few economies that continue to present their data using the format applied in *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2020* and prior editions. *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific* now also features additional transport and communications indicators from ADB's Asian Transportation Outlook Database.

ADB exercises due care and caution in collecting data before publication. Nevertheless, data from international sources presented in this publication may differ from those available within individual member economies. Thus, for a detailed description of how the indicators are compiled by the international agencies, readers may refer to the metadata available from databases of the individual international

agencies, or to the SDG Global Database website for metadata of SDG indicators. Modeled estimates as presented in the SDG Global Database are also identified. Comparable and standardized national data gathered through a robust data-reporting mechanism of the international agencies serve as the basis for all data in the global monitoring databases. These principles apply to the new data block on environment and climate change presented in the individual economy tables.

Data obtained from ADB member economies are comparable to the extent that the ADB members follow standard statistical concepts, definitions, and estimation methods recommended by the United Nations and other applicable international agencies. Nevertheless, member economies invariably develop and use their own concepts, definitions, and estimation methodologies to suit their individual circumstances, and these may not necessarily comply with recommended international standards. Therefore, even though attempts are made to present the data in a comparable and uniform format, the data are subject to variations in the statistical methods used by individual economies, so full comparability may not be possible. These variations are reflected in the footnotes of the statistical tables or noted in the Data Issues and Comparability sections. Information about changes in compilation methodology is also provided in the footnotes. In addition, some indicators are expressed as functions of two or more indicators (e.g., indicators expressed as a proportion of gross domestic product). Hence, a change in the compilation methodology of one component indicator might affect other indicators based upon it. Hence, readers are encouraged to refer to the footnotes before making comparisons between economies and/or over time.

Moreover, the aggregates shown in some tables for the developing ADB member economies and ADB regional members are treated as approximations of the actual total or average, or growth rates, due to missing data from the primary source. For a description of the regional aggregation method, readers may refer to the footnotes presented in the tables and/or the metadata in the Key Indicators Database (kiddb.adb.org). Footnotes also provide information for earlier years (earlier than 2000), which are relevant for the longer data series presented in the Key Indicators Database. Aggregates for the World were sourced from international agencies, and readers may refer to the metadata available from databases of the individual international agencies.

Pilot initiatives have been introduced to enhance this year's *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*. One of these initiatives is the inclusion of subnational data on labor force, national accounts, and consumer price indices for specific economies in the region (Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste). Moreover, a new data block focusing on environment and climate change has been added to the economy tables, with majority of indicators in these data blocks sourced from internationally recognized databases to ensure comparability of data across economies and over time during this pilot year.

The data published by ADB do not constitute any form of advice or recommendation. For answers to any questions on the data, users of this publication are requested to seek advice from the relevant data source or organization.

Fiscal Year

There are 25 regional members of the Asian Development Bank with fiscal years that do not coincide with the calendar year. Whenever statistical series (for example, national accounts or government finance) are compiled on the basis of a fiscal year, these series are presented in the column for the single-year during which most of the fiscal year occurred. The 25 fiscal year definitions for 2024 are outlined below.

Regional Member	Fiscal Year	Year Caption
Afghanistan (fiscal year since 2021)	21 March 2023 to 20 March 2024	2023
Brunei Darussalam (fiscal year since 2002)	1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024	2023
Hong Kong, China		
India		
Japan		
New Zealand		
Singapore		
Fiji	1 August 2022 to 31 July 2023	2023
Australia	1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023	2023
Bangladesh		
Bhutan		
Cook Islands		
Kiribati		
Nauru		
Niue		
Pakistan		
Samoa		
Tonga		
Nepal	16 July 2022 to 15 July 2023	2023
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023	2023
Marshall Islands		
Micronesia, Federated States of		
Myanmar		
Palau		
Thailand		

Key Symbols

...	data not available
–	magnitude equals zero
(-/+) 0 or 0.0	magnitude is less than half of unit employed
*	provisional/preliminary/estimate/budget figure
|	marks break in series
>	greater than
<	less than
≥	greater than or equal to
≤	less than or equal to
n.a.	not applicable
%	percentage

Units of Measurement

GWh	gigawatt-hour
kg	kilogram
kl	kiloliter
kloe	kiloliter of oil equivalent
km	kilometer
km ²	square kilometer
kWh	kilowatt-hour
kt	kiloton
ktoe	kiloton of oil equivalent
L	liter
m ³	cubic meter
mj	megajoule
PM	particulate matter
ppm	parts per million
teu	twenty-foot equivalent unit
t	metric ton
µg/m ³	micrograms per cubic meter
°C	degree Celsius

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADBI	Asian Development Bank Institute
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
BPM5	Balance of Payments Manual (Fifth Edition)
BPM6	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (Sixth Edition)
BPO	business process outsourcing
CAPI	computer-assisted personal interviewing
CATI	computer-assisted telephone interviewing
CAWI	computer-assisted web interviewing
CIF	cost, insurance, and freight
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPI	consumer price index
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
Data4Now	Data For Now
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DVA_F	domestic value-added via forward linkages
ERD	Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department, Data Division
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	foreign direct investment
FOB	free on board
FVA	foreign value-added
GDP	gross domestic product
GNI	gross national income
GPS	global positioning system
GVA	gross value-added
GVC	global value chain
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
HHI	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index
ICP	International Comparison Program
ICT	information and communication technology
ICP-APSS	International Comparison Program-Asia Pacific Software Suite
IEA	International Energy Agency
IDA	International Development Association
IHR	International Health Regulations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JRC	Joint Research Center

KIDB	Key Indicators Database
LFS	labor force survey
LGU	local government unit
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MRIOT	multiregional input-output table
MSMEs	micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NO ₂	nitrogen oxide
NPL	nonperforming loan
NRCA	new revealed comparative advantage
NSO	national statistics office; national statistical office
NSS	national statistical system
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PIP	Poverty and Inequality Platform
PLI	price level index
PPP	purchasing power parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RCA	revealed comparative advantage
SCI	statistical capacity indicator
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange
SDR	special drawing rights
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPI	statistical performance indicator
TRCA	traditional revealed comparative advantage
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
US	United States
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization
WVS	World Values Survey
XCO ₂	column averaged CO ₂ dry air mole fraction

Unless otherwise indicated, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The Asia and Pacific region is enduring severe and complex impacts of climate change.

These include heatwaves with temperatures above 45°C, catastrophic floods, destructive typhoons, prolonged droughts, and ravaging bushfires.

Source: Page 3.



The region is responsible for over 50% of heat-trapping GHG emissions globally.

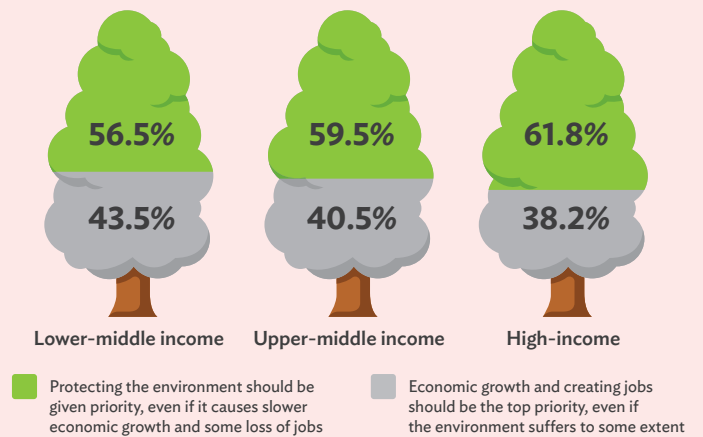
This is expected to increase, with 80% of anticipated growth in coal demand coming from Asia and the Pacific.



Source: Page 9.

Economies in the region are increasingly emphasizing environmental protection.

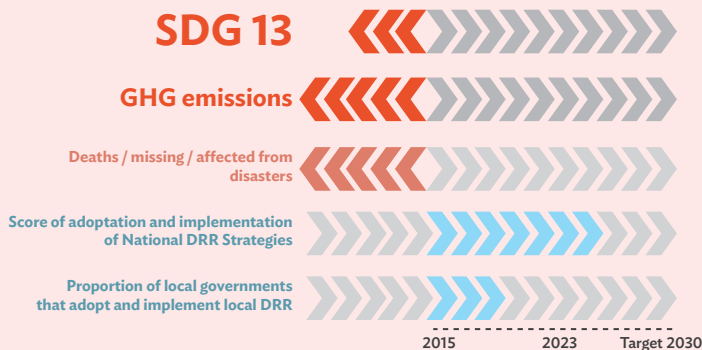
This preference to promote sustainable growth tends to become more prevalent as an economy's income level rises.



Source: Figure 1.7.

Under SDG 13, climate action is regressing alarmingly.

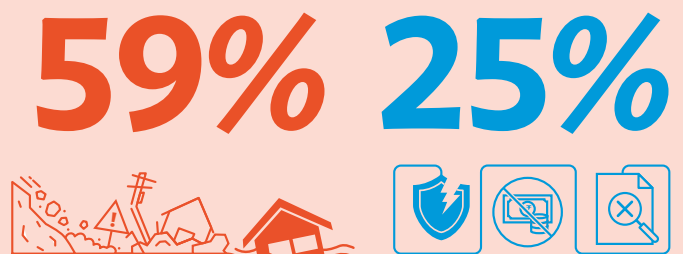
Asia and the Pacific is regressing specifically in terms of GHG emissions and deaths and other effects of disasters.



Sources: Figures 1.1 and 1.2.

Climate change is disproportionately affecting the poorest people.

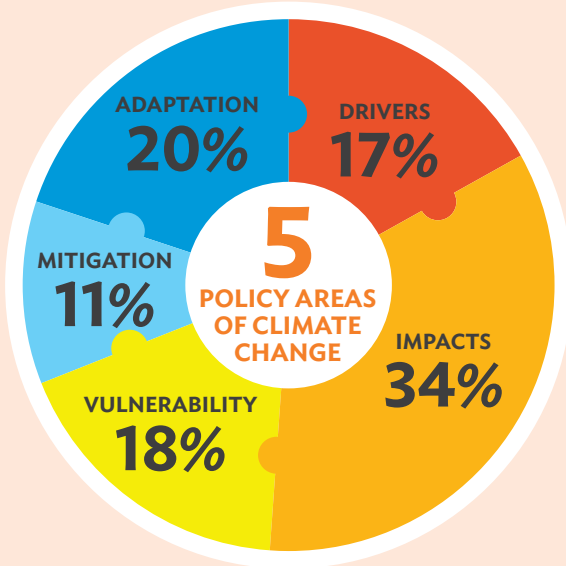
Poorer economies have approximately 59% greater exposure risk score and 25% less coping capacity score compared to other economies.



Source: Figure 1.6.

CLIMATE STATISTICS: A FOUNDATION FOR CLIMATE ACTION

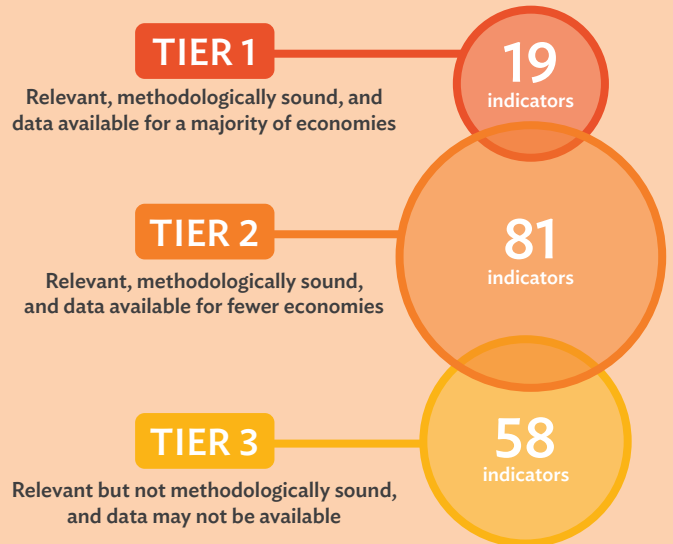
Well-defined metrics are needed to tackle climate change.



The Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators has 190 statistics and 158 indicators relating to climate change drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, and adaptation.

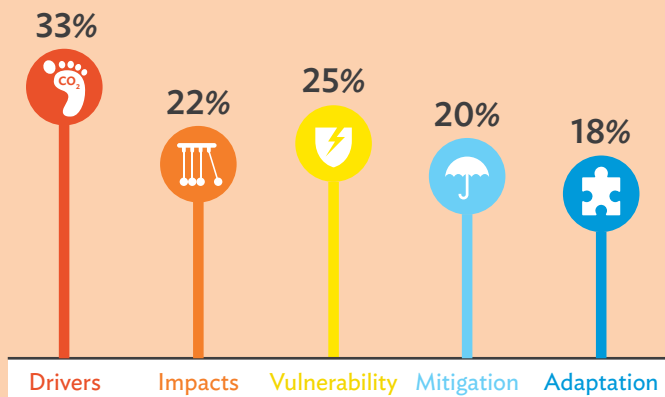
Source: Figure 2.3.

The Global Set is categorized by relevance, methodological soundness, and data availability.



Source: Table 2.2.

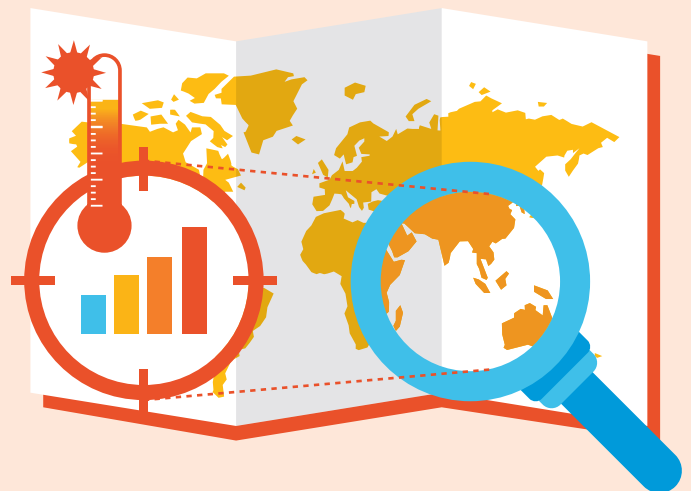
National systems require more consistent statistical definitions and methodologies.



Except for those under 'drivers', not more than 25% of assessed Global Set indicators had a methodologically sound compilation procedure and/or sufficient available data in Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Figure 2.6.

The geographic granularity of climate change data must be enhanced urgently.



Granular data capture more specific climate drivers and impacts, levels of exposure and vulnerability, and capacity to cope.

Source: Page 28.

ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS FROM GRANULAR CLIMATE DATA

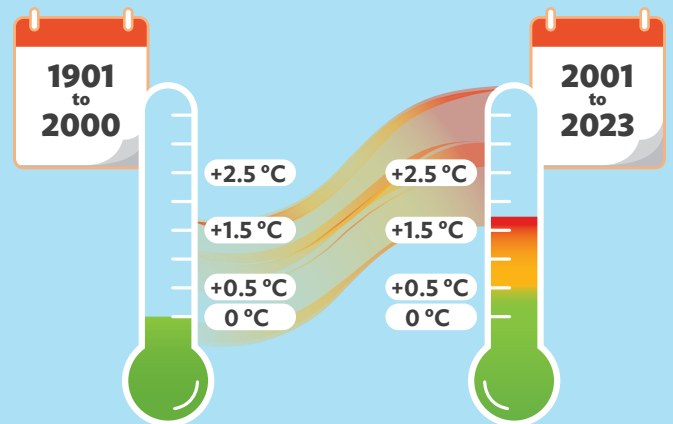
Half the economies of Asia and the Pacific are net carbon sources.



Geographically granular data can help identify emissions hot spots, evaluate local and regional mitigation policies, and refine localized climate models.

Source: Figure 3.9.

All economies of Asia and the Pacific experience warmer temperatures: 0.5 to 1.6 degrees higher than the 20th Century average.



Spatially detailed data allow for accurate assessment of climate change impacts on diverse ecosystems and communities.

Source: Figure 3.14.

Prevalence of extreme poverty is higher in economies with greater vulnerability to climate change.



Granular data can uncover unique vulnerabilities across different localities and provide insights for inclusive policies.

Source: Figure 3.17.

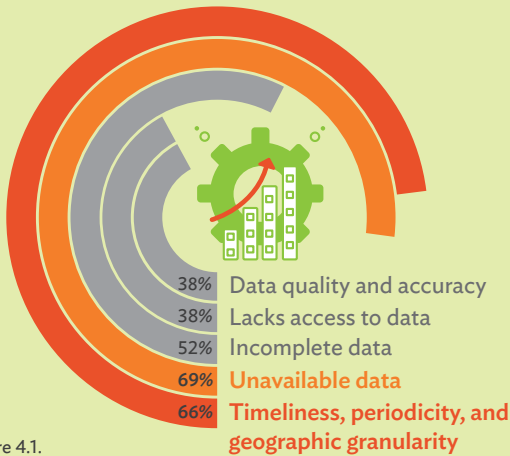
15 of 33 ADB member economies failed to reach 70% local adoption of disaster risk reduction strategies.



Granular data can help design more effective, impactful, and equitable climate mitigation and adaptation measures.

Source: Figure 3.29.

STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL CAPACITY FOR CLIMATE ACTION: THE ADB SURVEY



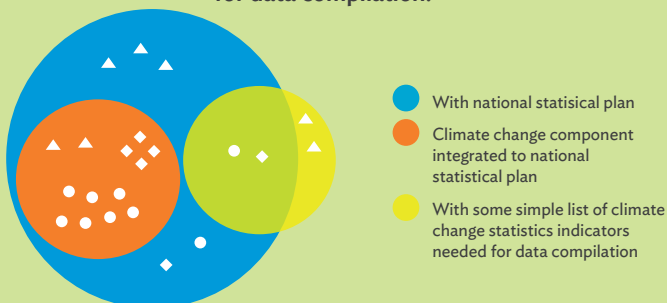
Source: Figure 4.1.

National statistical systems are vital in the collective response to climate change.

However, **66%** of participating NSOs in Asia and the Pacific reported constraints in the availability, timeliness, and granularity of relevant data.

Incorporating a specific climate change program into national statistics plans is crucial.

13 of 29 responding economies had a climate change component within their national statistics plan while only 4 had some simple list of climate change indicators needed for data compilation.



Source: Figure 4.3.

Investment in human resources is paramount for developing effective climate statistics programs.

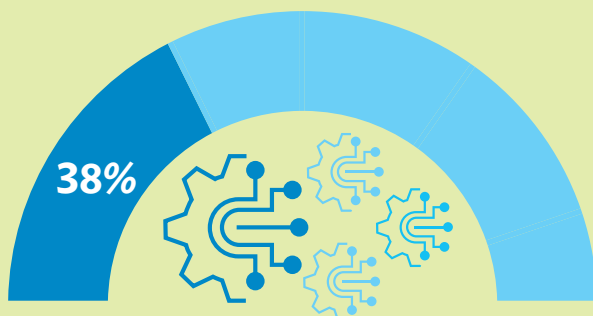
Although several NSOs had a dedicated team handling climate change statistics, the size of the team was deemed insufficient in 26 of 29 offices.



Source: Figure 4.5.

Big data and innovative technologies can rapidly reduce gaps in climate change data.

Capacity-building initiatives are required to prepare NSOs for the big data era, yet only **38%** of offices had undertaken such efforts.



Source: Figure 4.6.

Collaboration on capacity building is essential to enhance climate statistics processes.

25 of 29 NSOs cited interagency collaboration as more important than financial resources in building knowledge and skills on climate data compilation.



Source: Figure 4.11.



PART I
Data for Climate Action

SECTION 1

Introduction

Climate change unleashes devastating impacts across the globe.

In 2023, the world was confronted by an array of extreme weather events, demonstrating the complex and varied impacts of climate change around the globe: Asia and the Pacific sweltered under extreme heatwaves, with the mercury soaring above 45°C in many economies and all-time high temperatures registered in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, and Viet Nam; Libya and India were inundated by catastrophic floods that claimed many lives; southeastern Africa was left battered by Cyclone Freddy; Guam, Japan, the Philippines, and Taipei, China felt the destruction of Typhoon Mawar; Europe and the United States battled raging wildfires; Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Vanuatu were hit by tropical cyclones and severe storms; and Kiribati endured lingering drought.

Further to the range of events across different economies, the unpredictable and multifaceted nature of climate threats was evident within the borders of certain economies in 2023. For instance, the People's Republic of China (PRC) faced a summer of climatic extremes. Its northern regions, including Beijing, were flooded with the heaviest rainfall in 100 years, leading to significant loss of life and damage to infrastructure. The PRC's southern regions, on the other hand, saw historic lows in the water levels of Poyang Lake, the country's largest freshwater reservoir, severely impacting agriculture, fisheries, and local ecosystems. Similarly, Australia's landscape was marred by bushfires and flooding throughout 2023, with the two weather-related events even occurring simultaneously in different parts of the country during December.

Diverse climate impacts call for nuanced understanding and tailored response.

The various extreme weather events of 2023, across the globe and within economies, highlight the escalating frequency and severity of disasters triggered by natural hazards. Such disasters have widespread adverse impacts on nature, people, and the fiscal state of economies. To more effectively assess the damages and losses incurred from disasters, and to devise informed climate action plans, it is crucial to employ well-defined climate change statistics. These statistics should be supported by methodologically sound metrics and indicators and be underpinned by reliable, timely, and geographically granular data.



Extremes of climate impacts (clockwise from top left): A flooded city in the People’s Republic of China (PRC); drought evaporates the PRC’s largest freshwater lake; flooding in Queensland, Australia; Australia experiences severe bushfires.

Note: These images are representations only and are not actual photos of the specific events in 2023 (photos by humphery, snv18870020330, Johan Larson, and structuressxx/Shutterstock.com).

To ensure consistent and comparable monitoring of climate change across different localities and over time, it is vital to establish climate change statistical frameworks that are built on well-defined and measurable indicators. Sound scientific definitions, conceptual guidelines, and statistical methodologies are essential to guide practitioners in collecting data, scholars in conducting scientific research, and policymakers in creating accurate and effective strategies (Polasky, Tallis, and Reyers 2015). However, various gaps still exist regarding internationally established methodologies and standards for environmental and climate accounting.

Addressing climate challenges—from global phenomena such as sea-level rise to localized issues like flash flooding—requires flexible use of geographically detailed data that can be applied within and across national and subnational boundaries. Just as a weather forecast for one locality would be ineffective and potentially dangerous if applied economy-wide, a one-size-fits-all planetary approach to climate change is bound to fail. Each region has its unique climate patterns, environmental ecosystems, human-induced impacts, and capacities to cope. Understanding these spatial differences through geographically detailed data is essential for identifying the most vulnerable areas, comprehending their specific challenges, and crafting effective strategies to mitigate climate change impacts.

Governments need to consider measures of natural capital alongside economic indicators.

Historically, governments prioritized economic development over environmental health, leading to extensive depletion of natural capital. While natural resources—including a stable climate, biodiversity, and healthy forests—are fundamental to economic vitality, their degradation is not accounted for in traditional economic indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP). This misrepresentation hinders the ability of governments and other stakeholders to make informed decisions on sustainable economic management and climate change mitigation (Fenichel 2023). The insufficient progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those associated with the environment and climate change, exemplifies the need to capture the fundamental value of nature for society and economies (UN 2024a).

The integration of environmental data into national statistical systems is imperative. It allows for more accurate assessment of the economic impacts of environmental degradation and supports more sustainable decision-making. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), developed by statistics offices around the world under the auspices of the United Nations (UN) Statistical Commission, provides a framework for this integration. The SEEA offers standardized concepts, definitions, and classifications to produce comparable environmental and economic statistics (UN et al. 2021). Moreover, recent advancements in Natural Capital Accounting and Gross Ecosystem Product, facilitated by defined measures and methodologies under the SEEA, have been piloted in economies such as the PRC, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom, among others (Le, Fischer, and Iyer 2024). Other tools to facilitate integrated planning exist and have been compiled for ease of access (ADB 2019). These efforts highlight the growing global commitment to incorporating natural capital measures into national accounts.

Furthermore, macroeconomic models, which are crucial for decision-making and federal budget planning, must integrate climate change and climate policy considerations (NASEM 2024). Climate-induced extreme events could increase costs to

governments and endanger revenue sources. With refined data and statistical models, policymakers will be better equipped to predict fiscal outcomes under various climate and policy scenarios, enabling more accurate assessments of costs and benefits.

Comprehensive statistical frameworks will play a central role in climate policy development.

A recent UN report (UNDESA and UNFCCC 2023) stresses the importance of addressing climate change in the context of achieving the SDGs, given the profound interrelatedness of those two objectives. Moreover, the 2024 Asia-Pacific SDG Partnership Report (UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP 2024) specifically highlights the interconnections of SDG 13 (Climate Action) with SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). However, as of 2023 (the halfway point to the 2030 Agenda), only 15% of the SDGs were on track, with more than 50% of SDG targets considered weak and insufficient, including those for SDG 13 (UN 2024a).

The UN report from 2023 identifies critical data challenges in climate-relevant and other SDGs. The barriers identified are: (i) the absence of accessible, streamlined, and standardized statistical methodologies; (ii) a shortfall in research, quality data, and comprehensive indicators across various levels; (iii) inadequate capacity, and (iv) limited understanding of how to mitigate distributional impacts. These data challenges are particularly acute for SDGs 5 (Gender Equality), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water), and 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

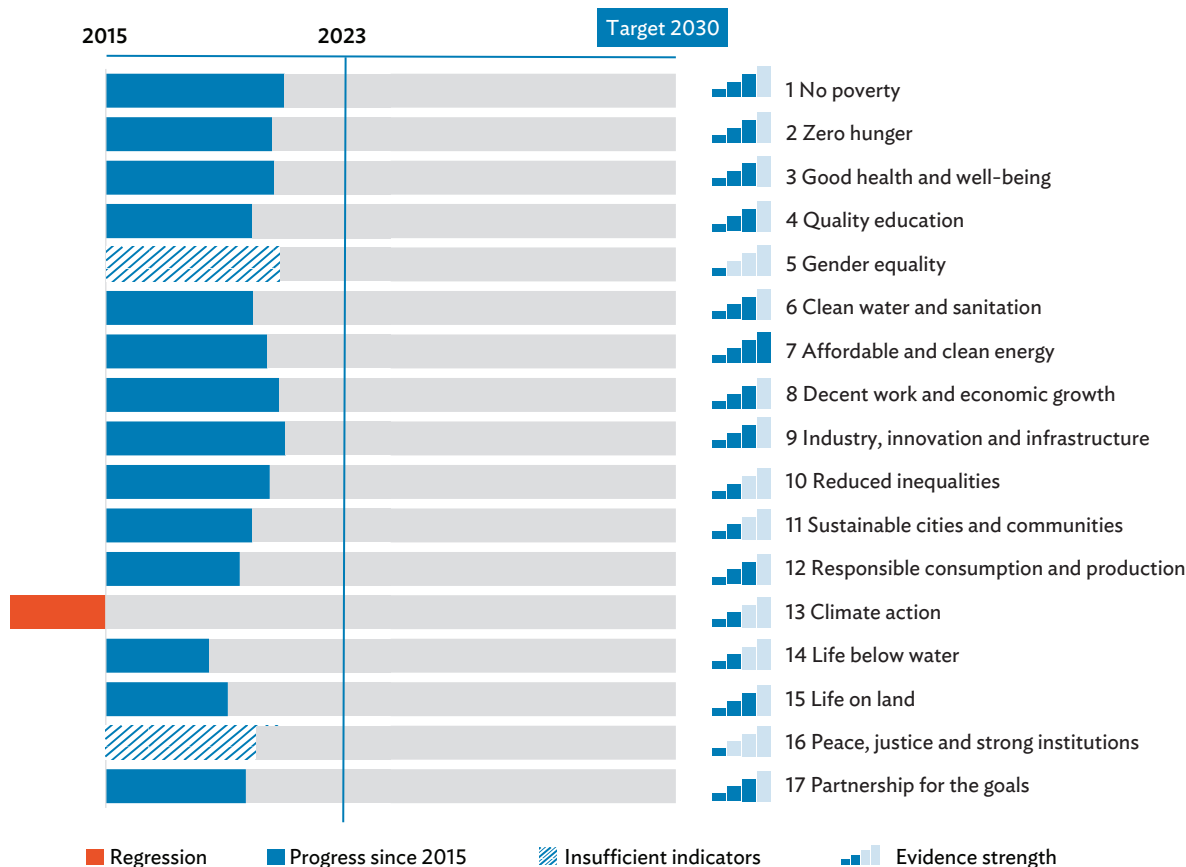
Section 2 of this report introduces the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, an integrated statistical framework that aims to guide the creation, monitoring, and evaluation of global climate change policies. This framework aligns with multiple international standards, including the SDG indicators metadata, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines from 2006, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, among others.

Regional-level data suggest that progress regarding climate action is regressing alarmingly in Asia and the Pacific.

Focusing on SDG progress, statistics compiled at the national or economy level by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) reveal that the region was falling short of most SDG targets by 2023. Notably, progress regarding climate action (SDG 13) was regressing alarmingly, as shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Progress on Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific, 2023

Support for climate action across Asia and the Pacific requires urgent attention



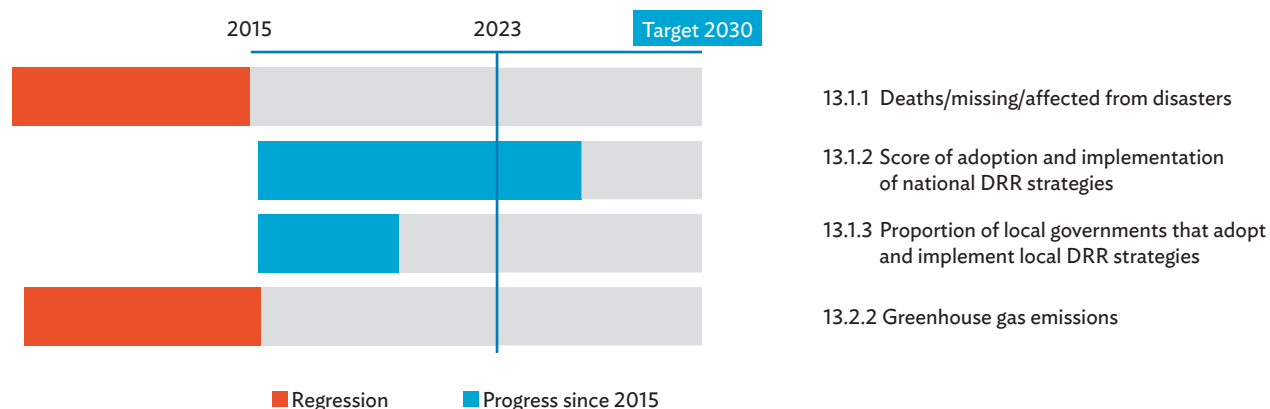
Note: This figure was recreated based on the chart generated by the Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, which uses data collected at the national level. It is important to note that data unavailability is a common issue across economies and indicators, hence this figure should be considered as indicative references rather than exhaustive datasets. The Current Status Index (CSI), which measures how much progress has been made since 2015, and the Anticipated Progress Index (API), which measures how likely will the targets be achieved by 2030, are the two principal indices used to assess progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. If the region (or economy grouping) has progressed since 2015, the average overall normalized values for the CSI under each goal range from 0 to 10. If the region has regressed, the CSI value is negative and indicates the size of regression. If the current value for an indicator has reached or exceeded the target value, the CSI is automatically set to 10. Meanwhile, the API is only calculated for indicators not expected to achieve the target. If the predicted value has reached or exceeded the target, or is expected to reach the target by 2030, the indicator is automatically classified as “will be achieved”. For tracking progress at the indicator level, an acceptance threshold of minimum 2% change was considered for progress or regression in using both measures.

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway. <https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-progress> (accessed 17 April 2024).

A closer examination of progress on SDG 13, conducted by separating the goal into its four indicators, presents mixed results (Figure 1.2). Under indicator 13.1.2, national governments across Asia and the Pacific appeared to be on track in 2023 for the adoption of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies. However, the proportion of local governments that had adopted and implemented localized DRR strategies, as measured by indicator 13.1.3, lagged behind the target for 2023. Furthermore, these policy actions do not appear to have reduced deaths or the numbers of those missing or affected by disasters (indicator 13.1.1). Disturbingly, indicator 13.2.2 shows that progress on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions went even further backwards.

Figure 1.2: Progress on the Four Indicators of Climate Action under the Sustainable Development Goals, 2023

Despite improved DRR strategy adoption, disaster impacts and greenhouse gas emissions have worsened.



DRR = disaster risk reduction

Note: This figure was recreated based on the chart generated by the Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, which uses data collected at the national level. It is important to note that data unavailability is a common issue across economies and indicators, hence these figures should be considered as indicative references rather than exhaustive datasets. The Current Status Index (CSI), which measures how much progress has been made since 2015, and the Anticipated Progress Index (API), which measures how likely will the targets be achieved by 2030, are the two principal indices used to assess progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. If the region (or economy grouping) has progressed since 2015, the average overall normalized values for the CSI under each goal range from 0 to 10. If the region has regressed, the CSI value is negative and indicates the size of regression. If the current value for an indicator has reached or exceeded the target value, the CSI is automatically set to 10. Meanwhile, the API is only calculated for indicators not expected to achieve the target. If the predicted value has reached or exceeded the target, or is expected to reach the target by 2030, the indicator is automatically classified as “will be achieved”. For tracking progress at the indicator level, an acceptance threshold of minimum 2% change was considered for progress or regression in using both measures.

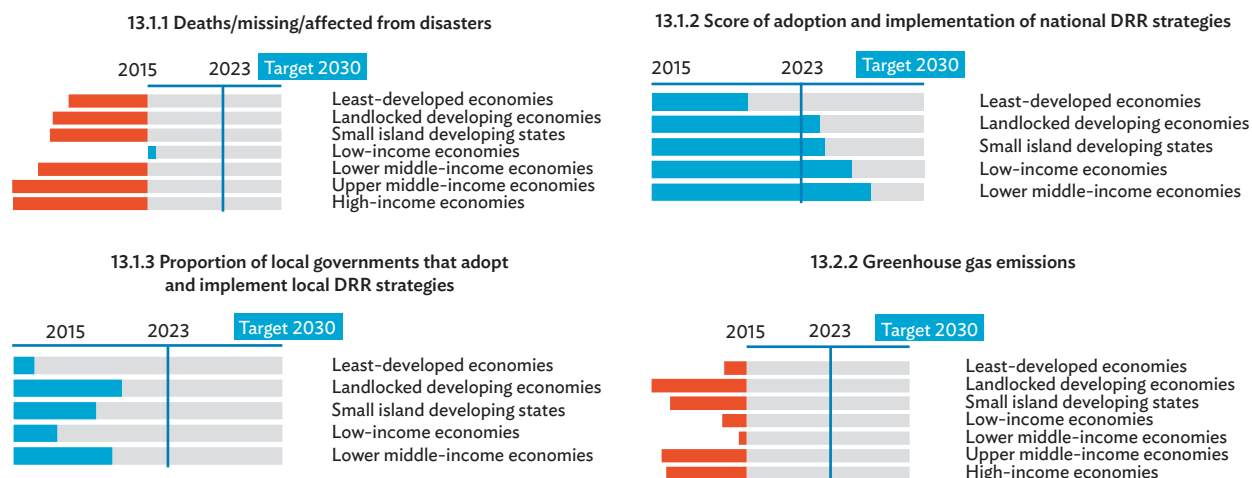
Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway. <https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-progress> (accessed 17 April 2024).

Grouping the data by types of economies found within Asia and the Pacific—least-developed economies, landlocked developing economies, and small island developing states—reveals qualitatively similar patterns (Figure 1.3). Unsurprisingly, the least-developed economies made the least progress on DRR strategies, but (based on available data) they did not regress as much as other economies on the goal of reducing deaths and other human impacts associated with disasters. All economy types regressed on reducing GHG emissions.

To understand the root causes behind these observations and to formulate targeted interventions, a detailed analysis of subnational and localized climate action data is essential. By dissecting the adoption of DRR strategies across various regions and comparing these with the incidences of deaths, disappearances, or individuals affected by disasters, we can assess if the observed gaps between efforts and outcomes stem from ineffective policies or if the successes in regions implementing DRR strategies are being overshadowed by failures in localities without such measures. This analysis allows for a nuanced decision-making process—either to refine existing DRR strategies or to advocate for their broader application, based on empirical evidence. Moreover, the examination of subnational and localized data sheds light on the varied effectiveness of policies on DRR and GHG emissions across different localities, identifying exemplar cases that can serve as models for other regions. By adopting and adapting these best practices, other localities can enhance their climate action programs, leading to improved overall results for the economy.

Figure 1.3: Progress on the Four Climate Action Indicators by Type of Economy, 2023

All economy types failed to make progress on greenhouse gas emissions.



DRR = disaster risk reduction

Note: These figures were recreated based on the charts generated by the Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway, which uses data collected at the national level. It is important to note that data unavailability is a common issue across economies and indicators, hence these figures should be considered as indicative references rather than exhaustive datasets. The Current Status Index (CSI), which measures how much progress has been made since 2015, and the Anticipated Progress Index (API), which measures how likely will the targets be achieved by 2030, are the two principal indices used to assess progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. If the region (or economy grouping) has progressed since 2015, the average overall normalized values for the CSI under each goal range from 0 to 10. If the region has regressed, the CSI value is negative and indicates the size of regression. If the current value for an indicator has reached or exceeded the target value, the CSI is automatically set to 10. Meanwhile, the API is only calculated for indicators not expected to achieve the target. If the predicted value has reached or exceeded the target, or is expected to reach the target by 2030, the indicator is automatically classified as “will be achieved”. For tracking progress at the indicator level, an acceptance threshold of minimum 2% change was considered for progress or regression in using both measures.

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Asia-Pacific SDG Gateway. <https://data.unescap.org/data-analysis/sdg-progress> (accessed 17 April 2024).

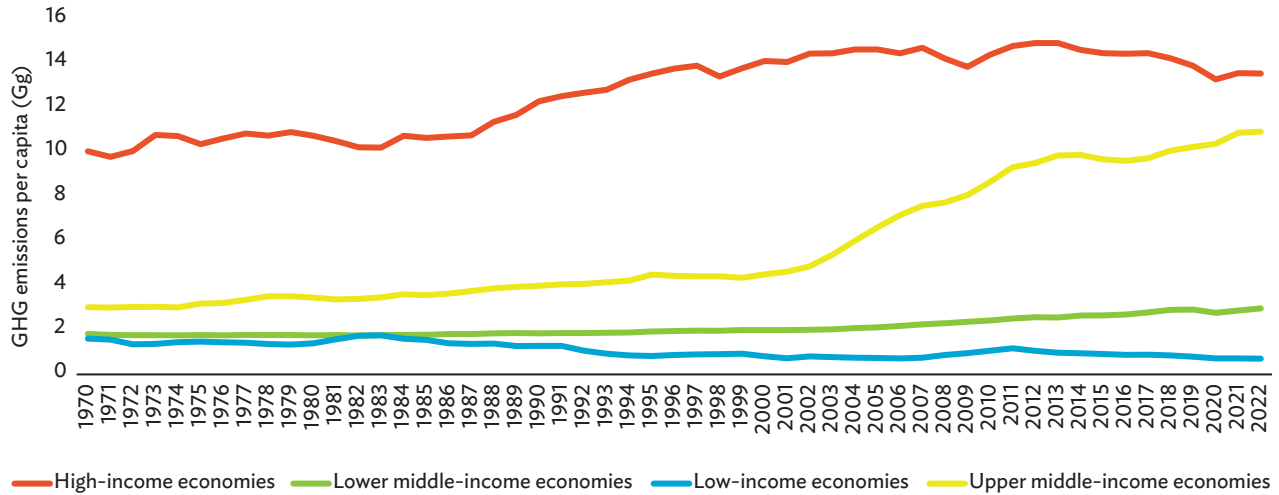
Subnational data on greenhouse gases could assist in reducing overall emissions.

The Asia and Pacific region presently contributes more than 50% of the world’s heat-trapping GHG emissions, a figure that is expected to rise given that 80% of anticipated growth in coal demand will originate from the region. This reliance on coal is compounded by increasing energy demands driven by rapid industrialization and economic growth. As the region continues to develop, the challenge lies in balancing this growth with sustainable practices.

National accounting on GHG emissions reveals disparate levels of emissions when economies of Asia and the Pacific are grouped by income (Figure 1.4). High-income economies remained the leading emitters in 2022, although their emissions have generally been declining since about 2012. Conversely, lower middle-income economies have seen their emissions rise substantially since the early 2000s. The per capita GHG emissions from high-income and upper middle-income economies significantly surpassed those of lower-income groupings for 2022.

Figure 1.4: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita by Economy Income Grouping, 1970–2022

Higher-income economies continue to far exceed their poorer neighbors for greenhouse gas emissions per capita.



Gg = gigagram, GHG = greenhouse gas.

Note: Economies are grouped by income according to World Bank classifications for Fiscal Year 2024.

Source: European Commission. EDGAR: Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research. <https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/> (accessed 10 April 2024).

[click here for figure data](#)

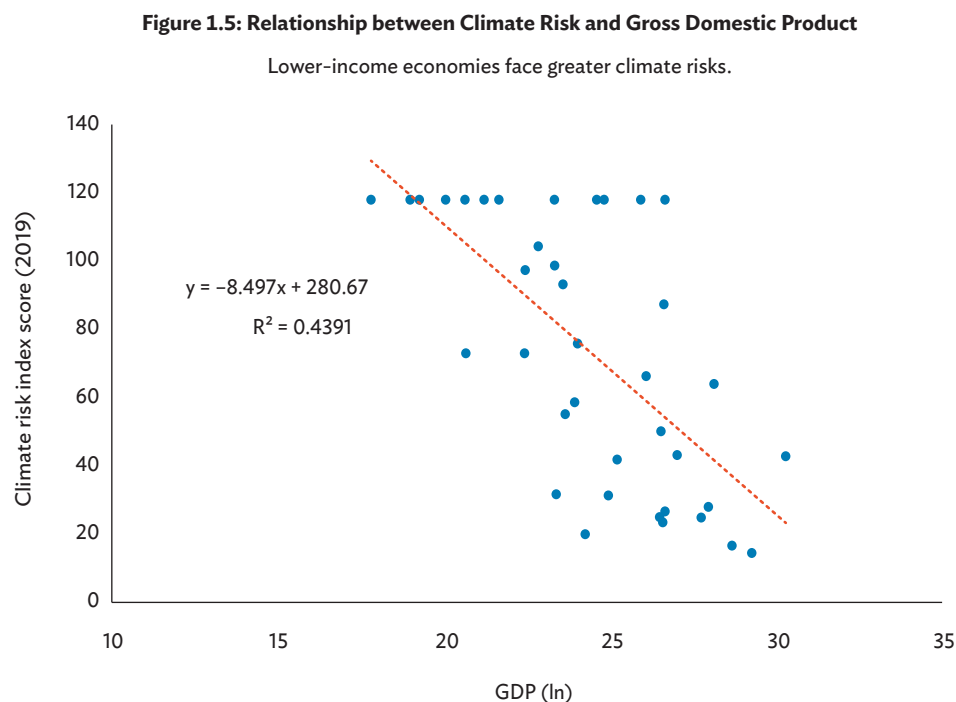
National figures on GHG emissions obscure the reality that every economy has within its borders both carbon sources and carbon sinks, which either contribute to or reduce overall emission levels. The management of carbon sources and the enhancement of carbon sinks in diverse locations is crucial for the success of mitigation strategies for any economy as a whole. Section 3 of this report delves into how granular data, showing variations of GHG concentrations within economies, can offer insights into such mitigation strategies.

Leveraging disaggregated data on GHG emissions can also aid economies in establishing intranational carbon credit trading systems. These frameworks allow provinces or municipalities with lower emissions to sell carbon credits to localities with higher emissions, giving underdeveloped districts the potential to benefit financially from their carbon sequestration capacities. The revenues generated from these trading systems can be reinvested in climate adaptation and mitigation projects, ensuring that economic development intertwines with environmental sustainability.

Climate risks are unevenly distributed across economies of Asia and the Pacific.

The productivity and wealth of an economy appear to reflect the economy's level of climate risk, influenced by differing levels of hazard and exposure, vulnerability, as well as its capacity to cope.

As depicted in Figure 1.5, economies of Asia and the Pacific with lower GDP in 2019 had generally higher climate risk indices.



GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: National-level data were gathered from the Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre for ADB economies, with data unavailable for some economies. The climate Risk Index score is derived based on four indicators: (i) number of deaths, (ii) number of deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, (iii) sum of losses in United States dollars in purchasing power parity, and (iv) losses per unit of GDP.

$$\text{Risk} = (\text{Hazard} + \text{Exposure} + \text{Vulnerability} + \text{Lack of coping capacity})/3$$

Source: Germanwatch. 2018. Global Climate Risk Index 2019. 27 November 2023. <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/16046>.

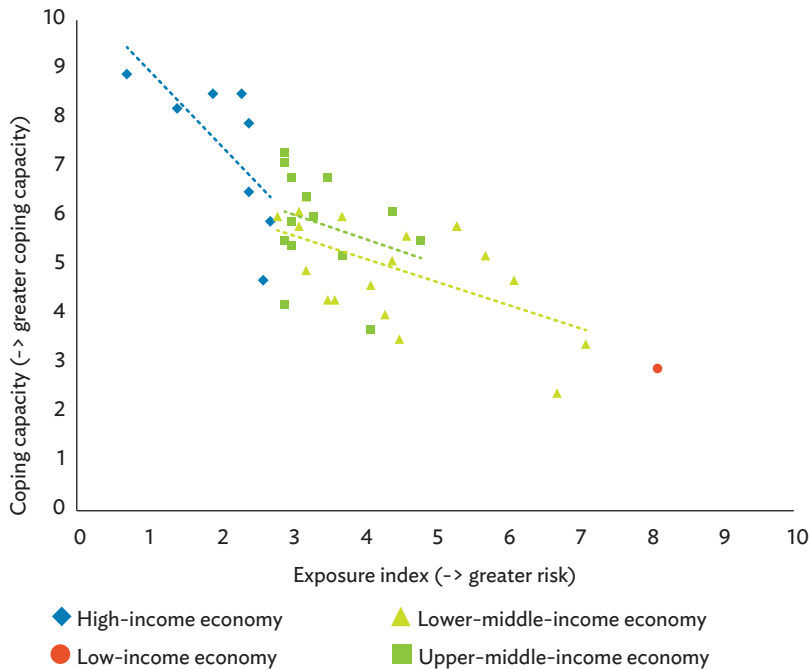
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Meanwhile, Figure 1.6 shows the relationship between an economy's exposure to climate hazards and its ability to cope, divided into four income groupings. Within the figure, the sole low-income economy faces the highest exposure and has the second-lowest coping capacity. Conversely, wealthier economies tend to have lower exposure to risks and more robust coping capacities.

Such disparities between income levels and capacity to cope are often mirrored within economies, where impoverished communities typically bear the brunt of climate risks and possess fewer resources to manage them. Because national-level data do not capture these local dynamics, Section 3 of this publication will explore how detailed mapping of vulnerabilities can inform more targeted risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies at the local level.

Figure 1.6: Relationship between Climate Coping Capacity and Economy Income

Higher-income economies tend to have lower exposure to climate hazards and higher coping capacity.



Note: National-level data were gathered from the Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre for ADB economies, with data unavailable for some economies. Economies are grouped by income according to World Bank classifications for Fiscal Year 2024.

Risk = (Hazard & Exposure + Vulnerability + Lack of coping capacity)/3

Source: European Commission. Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre. Inform Risk Index 2024. <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Results-and-data/moduleId/1782/id/469/controller/Admin/action/Results> (accessed 6 February 2024).

[click here for figure data](#)

Granular data empowers informed decisions for all stakeholders.

Granular data on climate change indicators are fundamental for informed decision-making across three distinct parts of any economy: the public sector, the private sector, and individual communities. Enhanced data availability can empower policymakers, businesses, and citizens to make appropriate decisions that align economic strategies with environmental sustainability. This can help ensure that policies support the most vulnerable to avoid leaving them behind.

For the public sector, geographically granular data are essential for the precise mobilization of resources and tailoring of regulations to address climate challenges more effectively. In tracking climate finance, such data help identify investment gaps and strategic opportunities that support sustainable development. In emergency scenarios and crisis response, precise real-time data through disaster mapping platforms enable swift government action to protect lives and economic assets. During times of limited domestic resources, granular data support the efficient management of public funds, with

deployment of resources to the most vulnerable areas optimizing the impact of climate initiatives. This not only improves the efficiency and accountability of public spending but also embodies best practices in government policy development.¹

In the private sector, granular information on climate risks and opportunities is vital for transitioning to a sustainable, low-carbon economy. This information allows companies to refine their operational strategies, such as sourcing input materials from places less affected by climate impacts or investing in climate-resilient assets. Additionally, evaluating local climate risk indicators alongside traditional socioeconomic indicators—such as GDP, unemployment rates, and market trends—will become increasingly important as businesses enter into new markets. Detailed data also support the successful deployment and oversight of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) initiatives, empowering companies to significantly contribute to the global climate agenda.

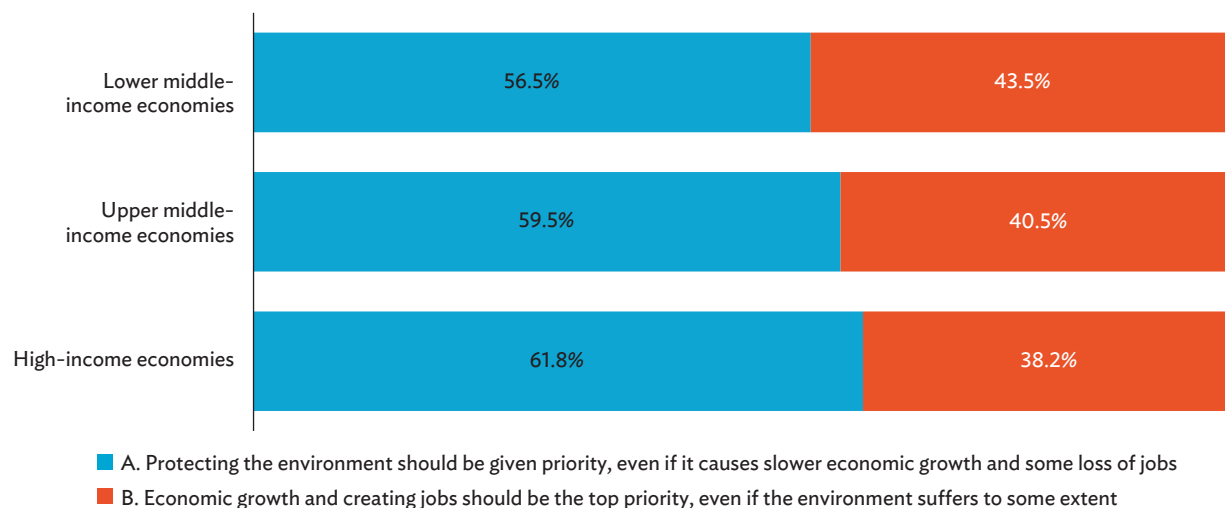
For communities and individuals, access to geographically focused climate information is a key ingredient for them to make choices that reduce risks and lessen both physical and economic damages from extreme weather events. For instance, being aware of specific climate risks such as flooding or wildfires in certain neighborhoods can help residents select safer living areas, secure appropriate insurance, or take protective measures in their homes. Studies have also shown that, when detailed information on flood risks was disclosed, potential homebuyers either shifted their preferences toward properties in safer localities or were willing to pay a lower price for properties in riskier areas (Votsis and Perrels 2015; Katz, Fairweather, and Sandoval-Olascoaga 2022).

The World Values Survey (2017–2020) indicates that residents in ADB’s member economies have increasingly placed a higher priority on environmental protection than on economic growth (Figure 1.7). This preference tends to become more prevalent as an economy’s income level rises. In wealthier economies, a larger proportion of respondents favor environmental protection, even if it incurs potential economic costs. This underscores the importance of making granular data widely accessible to convert environmental consciousness into concrete, practical climate action.

¹ Importantly, using granular data also brings attention to the modifiable areal unit problem (MAUP), a source of statistical bias that can significantly impact results when measures of spatial phenomena are aggregated into areal units such as regions or districts. The analytical bias caused by the MAUP could negatively influence resource allocation by the public sector. Granular data have an advantage in examining the MAUP issue because they can be aggregated at different geographic levels to check for potential biases, whereas this is not possible with less detailed data. This highlights the need for careful analysis and interpretation to ensure that decisions are based on the most relevant and appropriately scaled data. Such awareness helps avoid potential biases that can arise from arbitrary data aggregations (Addicott and Fenichel 2019; Colmer et al. 2024).

Figure 1.7: Preference for Environmental Protection or Economic Growth in Economies of Asia and the Pacific

There is a rising recognition of the need for environmental protection as an economy's income level increases.



Notes: Survey respondents included in the analysis are from Asian Development Bank member economies across different income groupings. Lower middle-income economies include Bangladesh, the Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Tajikistan, and Viet Nam. Upper middle-income economies include Armenia, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, and Thailand. High-income economies include Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; the Republic of Korea; New Zealand; Singapore; and Taipei, China.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from: World Value Survey Wave 7 (2017-2020). <https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSContents.jsp?CMSID=wvswave7&CMSID=wvswave7> (accessed 17 November 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

ADB is promoting investment in climate data and national statistical systems.

Over time, the quality of data for select climate change indicators has improved and continues to improve. For instance, data encompassing historic weather patterns and future climate projections now span longer periods and boast enhanced spatial and temporal resolution, thanks to advances in climatological science, although uncertainties remain. Additionally, economy-wide emissions estimates for sectors such as agriculture, energy, and industrial processes and waste management, are now accessible via Climate Watch and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Environmental Statistics. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT) further disaggregates agricultural emissions into specific activities such as crop residue emissions, residue burning, and rice cultivation, though the granularity is still at the economy level.

Nonetheless, statistical gaps persist in several key areas, with climate risk and climate vulnerability data indices remaining relatively underdeveloped in major international databases. In fact, a huge gap in the availability of granular data is one of the main shortcomings when connecting climate change and social development. Specifically, when conducting poverty, gender, and social analyses, there is no national database available to help identify risks due to climate change and benefits of transition to low-

carbon economies. This restricts the ability of researchers and policymakers to link and monitor climate-induced poverty to target aid for vulnerable populations.

To further understand this topic, the Data Division within ADB's Economic Research and Development Impact Department conducted a survey on the compilation of climate change data and statistics. The national statistics offices of ADB member economies of Asia and the Pacific were asked to participate in the survey and 29 responded. In answering the questionnaire, the statistics offices were asked to also coordinate with relevant government agencies, if necessary, so that the survey responses might reflect each economy's entire national statistical system. The survey also collected information on activities and initiatives ADB members have undertaken to enhance climate change statistics compilation, particularly its level of data granularity. The findings of the survey are outlined in sections 3 and 4 of this publication.

Some technical notes and considerations on data granularity.

Within this publication, “data granularity” refers mostly to spatial granularity, which is defined essentially by how finely the data are broken down by geographical area or unit. Precise data analysis, made possible through spatial granularity, is crucial for developing climate strategies that are accurately tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of distinct locations and communities within economies.

It must, however, be made clear that the use of granular data requires careful consideration around data application and management. The presumed depth or detail of granular data can create an “illusion of accuracy” and lead policymakers to focus on outcomes that can be measured rather than those that are most impactful. This could result in misguided policies. Moreover, the collection and use of detailed data, especially involving personal or sensitive information, can raise privacy risks and concerns of misuse. The ethical management of granular data therefore demands robust frameworks that ensure data security, confidentiality, and integrity, balancing in-depth insights with the protection of individual rights to foster responsible and effective climate action.

Harnessing granular data for climate resilience: a call to action

The Asia and Pacific region is particularly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters (UNDP 2019). In fact, temperatures in the region are rising at a rate faster than the global average, leading to a surge in both the frequency and intensity of disasters triggered by natural hazards (Bayoumi, Quayyum, and Das 2021). In 2022 alone, a total of 81 weather, climate, and water-related disasters directly affected more than 50 million people across Asia and the Pacific and caused economic losses exceeding \$36 billion (WMO 2024). The World Bank (2023) estimates that, without concerted

climate action, between 3.3 million and 7.5 million additional people in the East Asia and Pacific subregions could fall into poverty by 2030 due to the impacts of climate change.

In response, the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) highlighted the need for urgency in committing to actions that will enhance detailed, gender-responsive risk and vulnerability mapping (COP28 2023). Furthermore, to enhance our understanding of the environmental consequences of economic activities and climate policies, the third phase of the G20's Data Gaps Initiative aims to more effectively integrate climate-related data with macroeconomic statistics (Tebrake, Berry, and Milic 2024). Meanwhile, ADB's Climate Change Action Plan 2023–2030 reinforces these global directives with a strong commitment to robust, evidence-based decisions utilizing the latest climate data and spatial information (ADB 2023a).

As part of the push for more specific and accessible climate information, this report not only explores the current availability of granular data but also advocates for the fortification of national statistical systems and the integration of conventional data with information from new models and technologies. For instance, specialized surveys or census modules may be used to collect nonstandard data on issues that an economy deems critical to addressing its climate challenges, with these data also used as the foundation for training and validating models that use big data.

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2024 seeks to affirm the notion that, by harnessing detailed climate data, policymakers can craft and implement strategies that address the nuanced challenges of climate change and foster sustainable development to safeguard the region's future.

SECTION 2

Climate Statistics: A Foundation for Climate Action

Frameworks for monitoring climate change require a strong statistical basis.

Climate change is a complex development issue that requires a collective global effort (IPCC 2022a; Taconet, Méjean, and Guivarch 2020; UNDESA 2016). However, like other international commitments, climate policies rely significantly on high-quality data to monitor and evaluate their effectiveness. The availability of such data ensures that economies make progress toward their climate targets and that related investments yield their intended outcomes.

The immense importance of tackling climate change is underscored by the Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted in 2015. The agenda explicitly identifies climate action as a development priority in its Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 and, as with other SDGs, it sets out a data-driven monitoring framework with specific, time-bound, and quantifiable targets.

Intersecting with SDG 13 and the principles of sustainable development, the Paris Agreement entered into force in 2016. As a landmark treaty aimed at curbing global warming, the agreement outlines a framework that urges parties to regularly report on their efforts around climate action. However, while the modalities, procedures, and guidelines for this framework for action were established and adopted in 2018, there was no direct link between the reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement and the indicators necessary for supporting climate policy (UN 2024b).

During its 47th session in 2018, the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC)—the highest decision-making body for international statistical activities—recommended that the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) strengthen the link between statistics and policy. This recommendation entailed the development of a more comprehensive set of climate change indicators to support ambitions under SDG 13 and the framework for action under the Paris Agreement (UNSD 2021a).

Defining the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Following the recommendation of the UNSC, work began on the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (the Global Set). The aim was to provide a common statistical framework that streamlines international reporting on progress toward global climate targets and enhances informed decision-making for national climate change policies (UN 2024b).

The Global Set was developed after a systematic review of over 7,500 indicators from 130 economies. To assess its capacity for sufficient data compilation, the initial set was piloted in 42 economies, while 30 international and regional organizations examined the set's thematic and methodological soundness. Its development also took into account existing climate-change-related statistics and indicators along with internationally accepted frameworks, standards, and guidelines (Table 2.1).

Additionally, the Global Set underwent an extensive review by the Expert Group on Environment Statistics and was further assessed via worldwide consultation in 2021. This rigorous review process produced a comprehensive statistical framework, comprising 190 statistics and 158 indicators (Figure 2.1). Finally, the Global Set was adopted during the 53rd session of the UNSC in March 2022 (UNSD 2021a).

Table 2.1: Frameworks Used in Formulating the Global Set

Formulation of the Global Set drew upon the statistical work of eight earlier frameworks.

Frameworks/Standards/Guidelines	Number of Indicators ^a
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2006 guidelines (IPCC)	6 indicators
Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and its Manual on the Basic Set of Environment Statistics (BSES)	10 indicators
Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators metadata	43 indicators
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai)	9 indicators
Conference of European Statisticians (UN-ECE)	25 indicators
International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES)	7 indicators
System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework (SEEA-CF)	10 indicators
System of Environmental-Economic Accounting-Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EA)	8 indicators

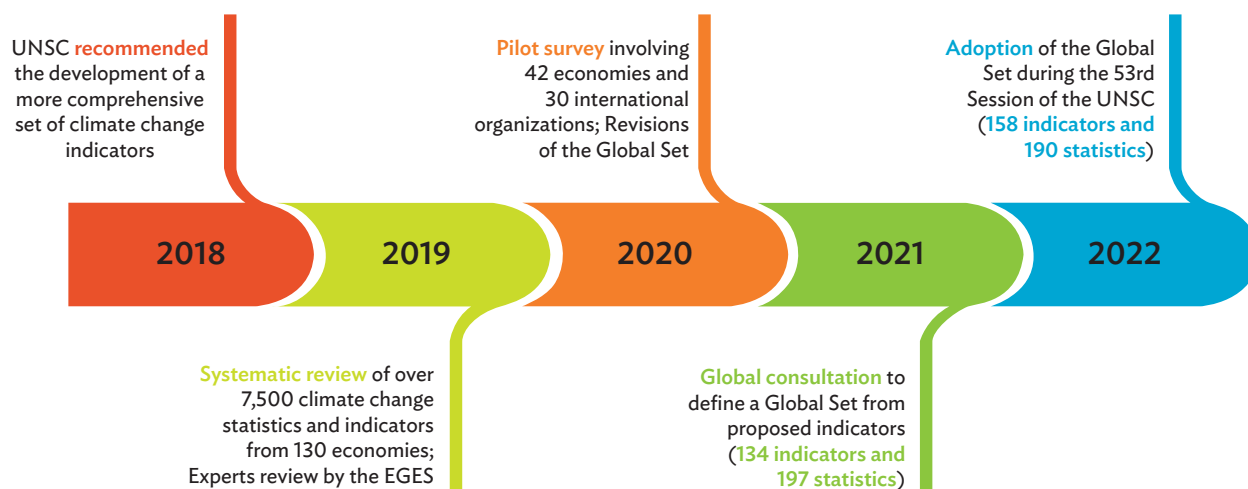
^a The total number of indicators will not be equal to the total in the Global Set as this table only maps the indicators in the Global Set that follow, match, and/or are similar to the main statistical references.

Notes: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. The main statistical references in the Global Set include existing sets of climate-change-related statistics and indicators from internationally accepted frameworks, standards, and guidelines. Other thematic areas in the Global Set include statistics and indicators, which are not routinely addressed by national statistics offices (e.g., those related to meteorology, hydrology, environmental quality, human health, and biodiversity), as well as climate change statistics and indicators that are subject to the latest statistical advances (e.g., the Convention on Biological Diversity for the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the climate change indicators dashboard of the International Monetary Fund, and the International Programme for Action on Climate of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development).

Sources: United Nations Economic and Social Council. 2022a. *Background Document to the Report of the Secretary-General on Climate Change Statistics: Global Set and metadata*. 3 February; and United Nations Economic and Social Council. 2022b. *Report of the Secretary-General on the Climate Change Statistics*. 1-4 March. E/CN.3/2022/17.

Figure 2.1: Milestones in the Development of the Global Set

The Global Set underwent a rigorous review process over 4 years.



EGES = Expert Group on Environment Statistics, UNSC = United Nations Statistical Commission

Note: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

Sources: Asian Development Bank visualization based on information from: United Nations. 2024. *Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Implementation Guidelines*; and United Nations Statistics Division. *Background and Process on Developing the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators*.

Since 2022, the Global Set has acted as a reliable framework for economies when compiling climate data, harmonizing regional, national, or specialized sets of climate change indicators (UNESC 2022b). To enhance its relevance and maintain alignment with shifts in statistical analysis, there is a plan to conduct a comprehensive review of the Global Set every 5 years (UNESC 2022c).

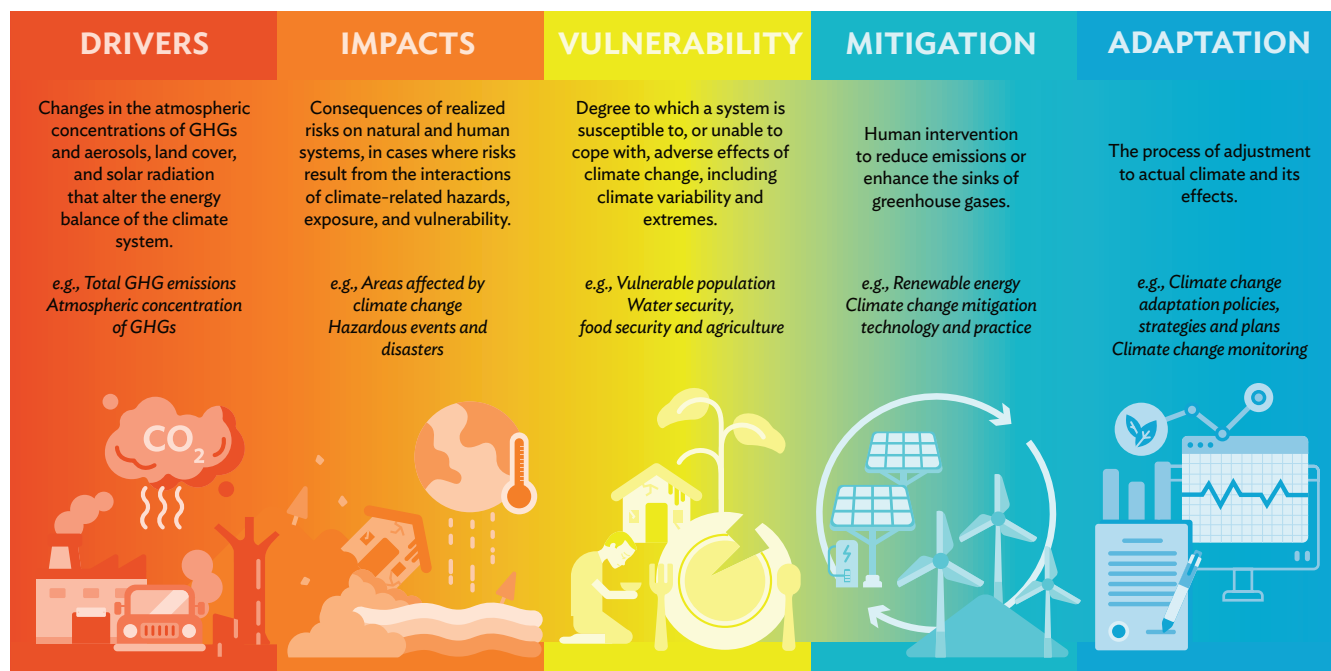
How the Global Set reflects the key considerations associated with climate change

The structure of the Global Set is aligned with the five policy areas identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the UNSD. As specified under the UNSD’s Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics, the complex nature of climate change is distilled into five key policy areas or influences: drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, and adaptation (Figure 2.2).

Of the 158 indicators in the Global Set, 34% focus on impacts of climate change, 20% pertain to climate change adaptation, 18% relate to climate change vulnerability, 17% point to climate change drivers, and 11% address climate change mitigation (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.2: Five Areas of Climate Change Considered in the Global Set

The Global Set calls for data on climate drivers and impacts, vulnerability of regions, and measures toward mitigation and adaptation.

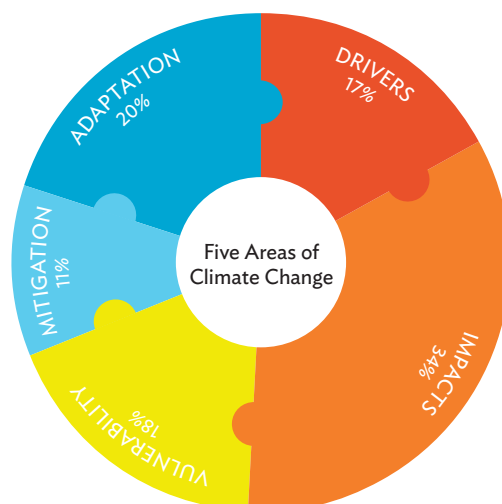


Note: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

Source: Asian Development Bank visualization based on information from: United Nations. 2024. *Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Implementation Guidelines*.

Figure 2.3: Distribution of Indicators across Policy Areas in the Global Set

More than half the indicators in the Global Set focus on climate change impacts or adaptation.



Note: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

Source: Asian Development Bank visualization using data from: United Nations. 2024. *Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Implementation Guidelines*.

From a statistical point of view, each indicator in the Global Set is also categorized into one of three tiers based on relevance, methodological soundness, and data availability. Table 2.2 describes the criteria for tier classification.

Table 2.2: Tiering System for the Global Set

Indicators in the Global Set are graded according to relevance, soundness, and data availability.

Tier	Description	Number of indicators
1	Relevant, methodologically sound, and for which more than 50% of the economies that responded to the Global Consultation indicated that economy-level data are available	19 indicators
2	Relevant, methodologically sound, and for which less than 50% of the economies that responded during the global consultation indicated that economy-level data are available	81 indicators
3	Relevant but not methodologically sound, and for which economy-level data may not be available	58 indicators

Notes: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. Indicators are used to synthesize and present complex environmental and other statistics in a simple, direct, clear, and relevant way (e.g., total greenhouse gas emissions per year, population growth, and sea-level rise).

While methodologies for Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators are already established and data are generally available, issues on the quality of data reported are unavoidable. Data quality hinges primarily on the guidelines and methodologies being referred to by reporting parties and consequently on how each of the member party and/or economy gather and report the data for each indicator. Concerns on data quality are also recognized in the global consultation held for the Global Set and various responses from economies were documented relative to their respective processes and mechanisms to guarantee that data gathered, processed, and disseminated met the quality standards of each reporting party or economy.

Sources: Asian Development Bank summary using data from: United Nations. 2024. *Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Implementation Guidelines*. United Nations Economic and Social Council. 2022a. *Background Document to the Report of the Secretary-General on Climate Change Statistics: Global Set and Metadata*. 3 February; and United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO). 2022d. *Background Document to the Report of the Secretary-General on Climate Change Statistics: Global Consultation on the Global Set*. 27 January. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/BG-3m-GlobalConsultationontheGlobalSet-E.pdf>.

The Global Set also provides a framework for economies to compile tailored climate data.

The impacts of climate change may vary across regions, affecting ecosystems, economies, and societies in different ways (US EPA 2017; ADBI 2012; Woetzel et al. 2020). For instance, while rising sea levels threaten coastal communities, extreme weather events inland disrupt agriculture and rural production. Moreover, the brunt of climate change impacts are often borne by the poorest and most socioeconomically vulnerable populations within a given economy.

The Global Set therefore aims to assist economies in preparing their own climate change statistics and indicators, tailored to their individual concerns, resources, and development priorities (UNESCO 2022b). It also serves as a statistical basis upon which economies can design their own data-driven climate action plan. This flexibility ensures that the resulting data align with individual economy needs while contributing to a global understanding of climate change.

Data gaps in climate change create blind spots for policymakers.

Data gaps in any area of policy limit the ability of governments and other stakeholders to make well-informed decisions, and this is especially so in the area of climate change. Without high-quality data on climate change, policymakers may overlook critical factors, underestimate risks, or fail to address the emerging yet geographically varied challenges arising due to the climate crisis (UNSD 2021a).

Previous studies have identified several examples where data gaps in themes related to climate change made it difficult for policymakers to design effective initiatives and interventions. For example, Jacob and Winner (2009) noted that inadequate and inaccurate data made it challenging to identify factors that explain how climate impacts, such as increasing temperatures, may interact with nitrate concentrations that affect agricultural productivity and water safety. Likewise, limitations in data granularity have made it difficult to examine the influences of climate change on water stress and quality (Kirschke et al. 2020). Meanwhile, with debris flows (especially in mountainous regions) considered the third most-devastating natural hazard in the world (next to floods and earthquakes), a deficiency in data on the intensity of such flows and their resulting damages has weakened physical vulnerability assessments (Khan et al. 2020).

Addressing gaps in climate change data is an urgent priority

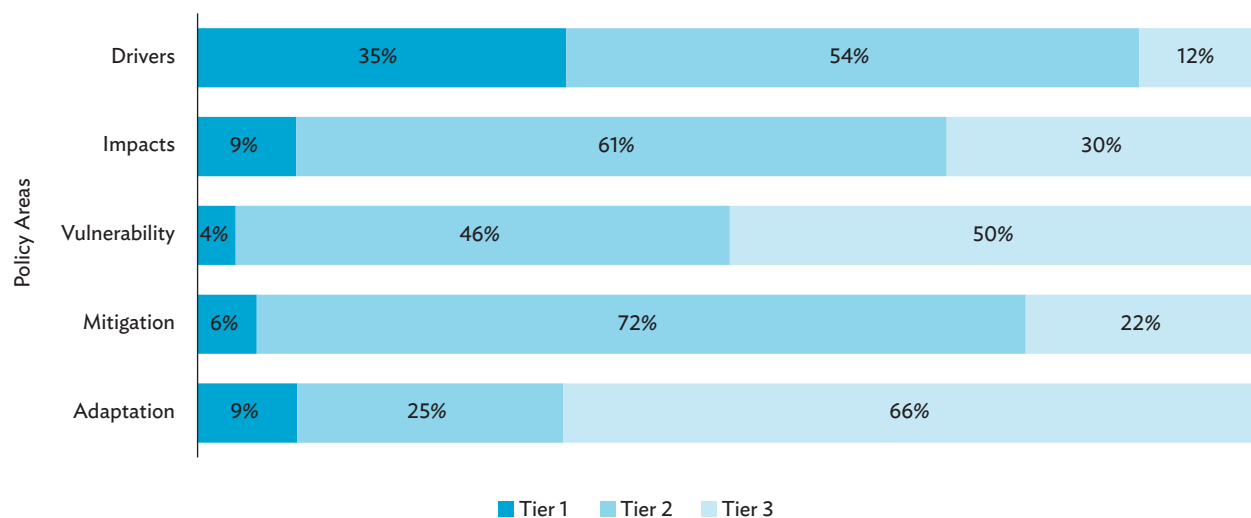
To encourage clarity and urgency in policymaking on climate change, relevant and timely data must be available. It is therefore important to assess how statistical systems are faring with respect to compilation of data on climate change and the development of related statistical capacity.

As of March 2024, the Global Set's tier classifications revealed significant data gaps across all five policy areas of climate change. However, there was a pronounced scarcity of data, or an absence of internationally comparable data compilation, among Global Set indicators for climate change impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, and adaptation (Figure 2.4).

Among the five policy areas, only “drivers” (35%) exceeded 10% of its indicators classified as tier 1 (i.e., relevant, methodologically sound, and for which more than 50% of participating economies had national-level data available). This is likely because economies and international organizations routinely collect driver-related data, including total greenhouse gas emissions and measures of energy production, supply, and consumption. The “impacts” and “adaptation” categories had 9% of their indicators classified as tier 1, while only 6% of “mitigation” indicators reached this classification. The “vulnerability” category had the fewest tier 1 indicators, at less than 4%.

Figure 2.4: Tier Classification of Global Set Indicators by Policy Area

Four of five policy areas had less than 10% of indicators classified as Tier 1.



Notes: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from: UNSD. 2021b. Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/Climate%20Change/cisat.cshtml> (accessed 15 March 2024).

[click here for figure data](#)

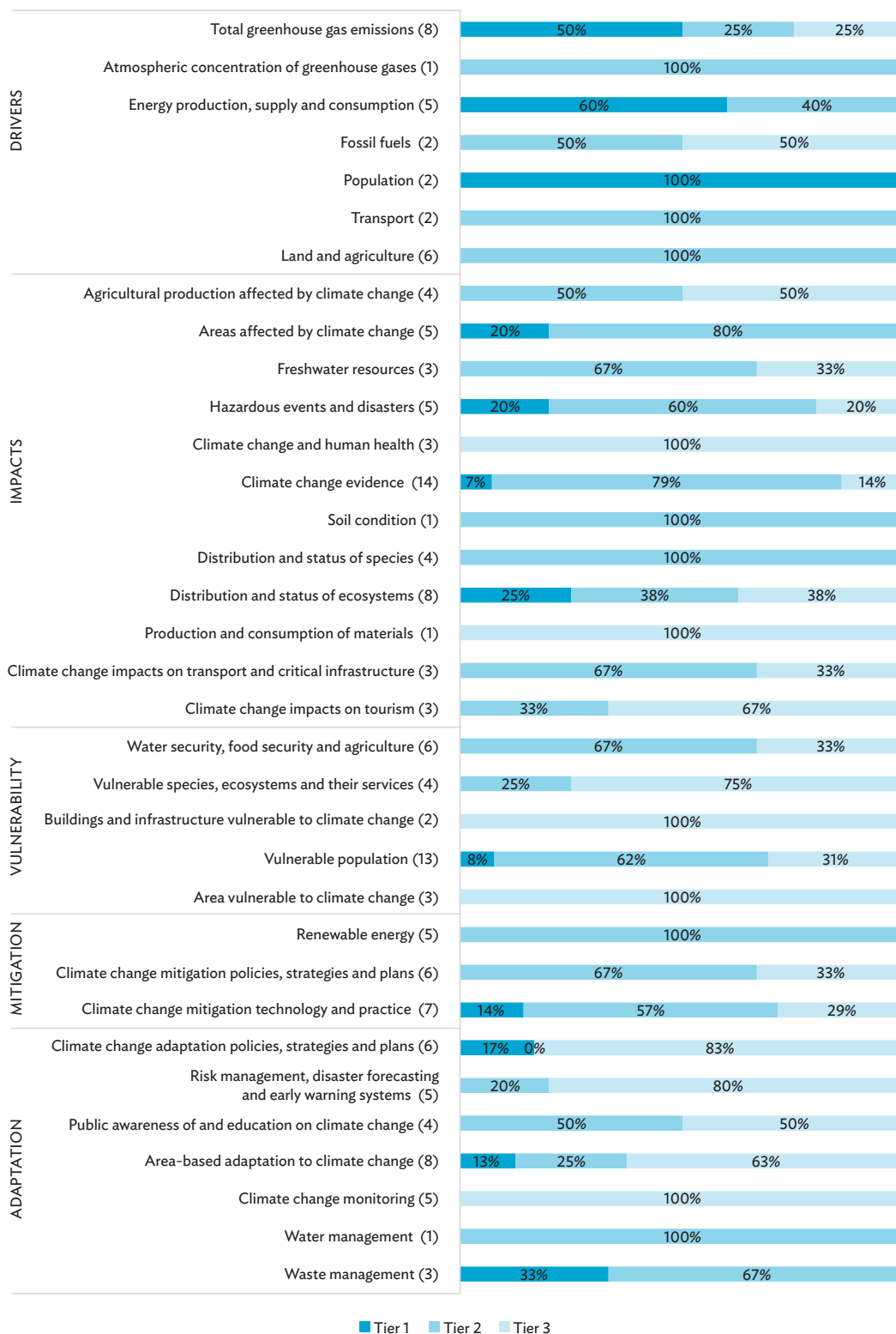
Importantly, the absence of any area having more than 50% of its indicators classified as tier 1 underscores the urgent need to enhance statistical capacity for compiling climate change data based on the Global Set.

Serious data gaps exist in policy topics crucial to combating climate change

Figure 2.5 breaks down data availability (as of March 2024) for indicators based on specific topics. Notably, the “driver” indicators related to population; energy production, supply, and consumption; and total greenhouse gas emissions were predominantly classified as tier 1, with this category’s other indicator topics all or mostly classified as tier 2. Conversely, there were significant gaps in data availability for the categories of “vulnerability” and “adaptation”, with several topics all or mostly classified as tier 3 (relevant but not methodologically sound and for which economy-level data were not available). As a concern for policymakers, specific “adaptation” indicators within the topic of climate change monitoring (e.g., meteorological monitoring, air quality monitoring, and water and ocean monitoring) were classified entirely as tier 3.

Figure 2.5: Tier Classification for Specific Topics Covered in the Global Set

Classification of data varied significantly across climate change topics.



Notes: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. The figures in parentheses refer to the number of indicators included under each topic. Percentages may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from: UNSD. 2021b. Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/Climate%20Change/cisat.cshhtml> (accessed 15 March 2024).

[click here for figure data](#)

Within Figure 2.5, it is also important to note that the majority of topics were classified as either wholly tier 2 or tier 3 or a combination of each: only 12 of 34 topics had any indicators classified as tier 1. These lower classifications were applied to vitally important topics such as public awareness of and education on climate change (50% tier 3); climate change mitigation policies, strategies, and plans (66.67% tier 2); and risk management, disaster forecasting, and early warning systems (80% tier 3). Along with climate change monitoring, 100% of indicators were classified as tier 3 within topics on climate change and human health; production and consumption of materials; buildings and infrastructure vulnerable to climate change; and area vulnerable to climate change.

These glaring deficiencies in the availability of data and robust methodologies have serious implications for the capacity to track progress on global climate targets and to adapt strategies promptly in response to evolving challenges associated with climate change. The lack of high-quality data could also undermine the confidence of key stakeholders and, in turn, impact levels of investment directed toward climate action (UNSD 2023).

Economies of Asia and the Pacific must prioritize formal strategies on climate change statistics

While improving the tier classification of climate indicators under the Global Set is crucial, another fundamental step to be considered by statistics offices and authorities is the development of national plans on climate change statistics.

Results of part two of the Global Consultation², which involved 76 economies worldwide, showed that less than 35% of indicators across all five policy areas in the Global Set were assessed as methodologically sound by economies of Asia and the Pacific (Figure 2.6).

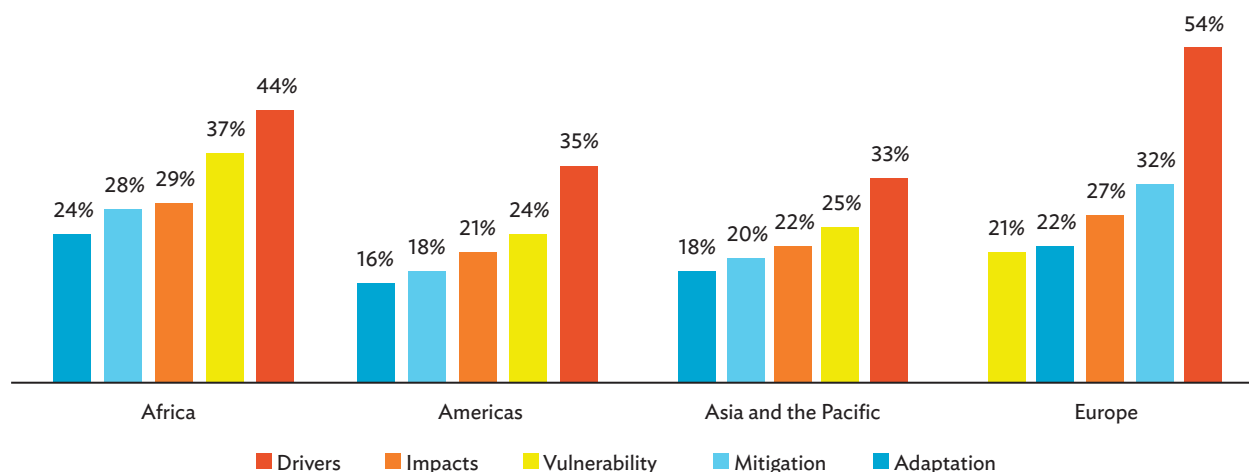
Furthermore, only the “drivers” policy area had more than 40% of indicators with available data in Asia and the Pacific (Figure 2.7).

In a survey on the compilation of climate change statistics, conducted by the Data Division within ADB’s Economic Research and Development Impact Department, only 17 of the 29 responding national statistics offices had either an independent national climate change statistics strategy or a climate change component integrated into their national statistics plan.

² The Global Consultation was conducted in 2021, wherein the draft Global Set was distributed to all economies between May and September. The consultation had two parts: The first part was about the status of climate change statistics in each economy and the main activities on data collection, methodology, and capacity development; while the second part contained the draft Global Set and metadata, with respondents requested to assess the relevance of the indicators and statistics, methodological soundness, and data availability. Overall, responses and feedback were received from 86 states and areas and 23 agencies.

Figure 2.6: Global Consultation on Methodological Soundness of Climate Indicators

On average, only 25% of the indicators in the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators were assessed as methodologically sound by economies of Asia and the Pacific.



Notes: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

Number of respondents per region: Africa = 12; Americas = 18; Asia and the Pacific = 21; Europe = 24.

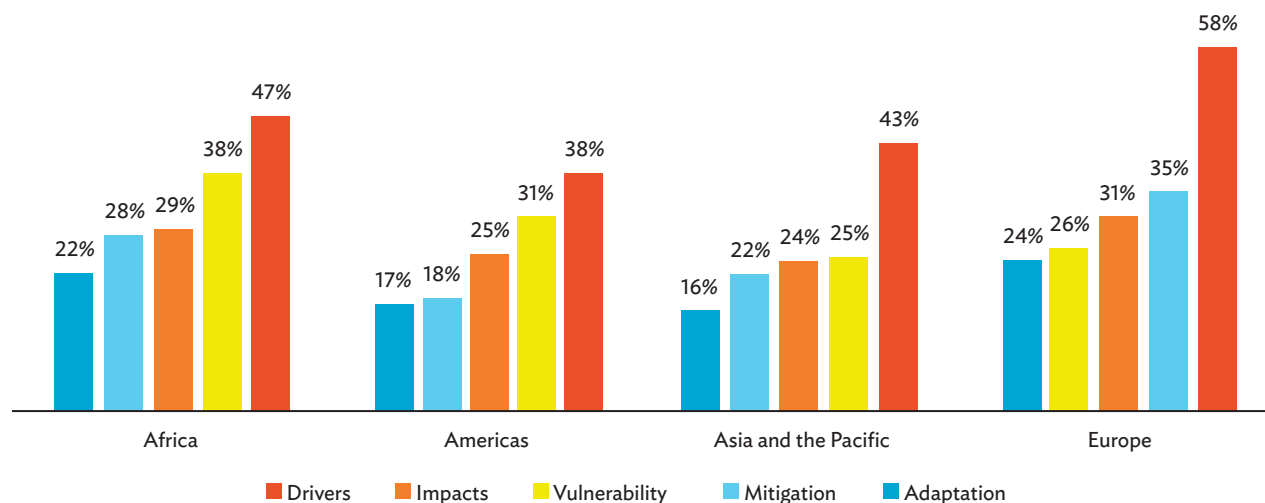
Recreated from the results of the Global Consultation for the Global Set. Figures for Asia and the Pacific were from Asia only, as there was no response received from Pacific economies.

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Council. 2022d. *Background Document to the Report to the Secretary-General on Climate Change Statistics: Global Consultation on the Global Set*. 27 January.

[click here for figure data](#)

Figure 2.7: Results of the Global Consultation on Data Availability for Climate Indicators

In Asia and the Pacific, four policy areas had available data for only 25% or less of indicators under the Global Set.



Notes: “Global Set” refers to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

Number of respondents per region: Africa = 12; Americas = 18; Asia and the Pacific = 22; Europe = 24.

Recreated from the results of the Global Consultation for the Global Set. Figures for Asia and the Pacific were the sum of weighted percentages from Asia and Oceania regions.

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Council. 2022d. *Background Document to the Report to the Secretary-General on Climate Change Statistics: Global Consultation on the Global Set*. 27 January.

[click here for figure data](#)

Meanwhile, the international statistical community has been committed to supporting national statistical systems as they strive to initiate climate change statistics programs or strengthen their existing ones. For instance, following the adoption of the Global Set in 2022, the UNSD collaborated with the UNFCCC to ensure the consistent and strengthened implementation of the Global Set in several economies (UNSD 2021c). In particular, the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool was created to help each economy evaluate its individual capacity to develop national programs on climate change statistics.

Progress continues on embedding strong statistical systems around climate change

During the 55th Session of the UNSC, held in late February and early March 2024, the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (to be renamed the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics) reiterated the importance of national statistical systems in compiling statistics that can directly support climate policies. Updates were provided in relation to specialized statistical modeling, particularly the ongoing development of methodologies to integrate gender perspectives into climate change statistics and frameworks to measure the impacts of climate-related natural hazards on human health. Moreover, the role of censuses and surveys as relatively new sources for environment and climate change statistics was recognized. This resulted in an emphatic call for national statistical systems to invest in the development of climate change statistics through special surveys or the inclusion of climate- and environment-related questions in population and housing censuses, household surveys, and other administrative surveys (UNESC 2024).

SECTION 3

Actionable Insights from Granular Climate Data

How more detailed geographic data can help deliver improved climate policies.

When compiling climate change data and statistics, national statistics offices (NSOs) follow the reporting standards under Sustainable Development Goal 13 (climate action). Since 2022, such compilation has been further guided by the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (the Global Set), a comprehensive framework comprising 158 indicators. The Global Set was introduced to provide a more nuanced understanding of climate issues and how they relate to policy development. The granular data required under the Global Set allows policymakers to identify geographic areas that may be lagging on specific targets related to climate change, then to design initiatives tailored to the needs of those areas.

Geographic or spatial disaggregation of climate change statistics is particularly important for Asia and the Pacific. Not only is the region more vulnerable to climate change risks than are other parts of the world, the individual economies of Asia and the Pacific exhibit great diversity in terms of risk exposure and ability to cope with the impacts of climate change. Under an even more granular analysis, particular localities and communities within the region's economies are shown to bear the brunt of natural hazards associated with climate change.

This section follows the Global Set's five key areas of climate change—drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, and adaptation—providing insights on how geographically granular data on specific climate indicators might be used to influence policy. The section also discusses the results of an ADB survey of NSOs in member economies, which assessed perceived levels of data granularity on climate change relative to requirements for policymaking.



Climate change drivers can vary greatly within economies. For instance, levels of greenhouse gas emissions may vary between urban and rural areas, depending on their socioeconomic activities (photos by Eric Sales/ADB).

Data on Climate Change Drivers

Monitoring human-induced drivers of climate change remains the priority.

While both natural factors and human activities have contributed to climate change, it is the latter that have played a more significant role. Natural phenomena, such as volcanic activity, variations in solar irradiance, and changes in Earth's orbit, collectively contributed less than ± 0.1 °C of the total warming observed between 1890 and 2010 (IPCC 2021; OECD 2024). Meanwhile, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) observed with high confidence that human-induced warming had pushed global temperatures approximately 1°C above pre-industrial levels by 2017, and would drive continuing increases at a rate of approximately 0.2°C per decade (Allen et al. 2018).

Human activities—including the combustion of coal, gas, and oil; the destruction of natural carbon sinks (forests, ocean ecosystems, and wetlands); and emission-intensive agricultural practices (such as livestock farming and fertilizer use)—have led to a substantial increase in greenhouse gases (GHGs), which trap heat in the atmosphere and lead to a warming climate. Contemporary lifestyles are particularly dependent on burning fossil fuels for energy production, manufacturing goods, transportation, and heating or cooling buildings. The primary GHGs emitted from human activities include carbon dioxide (CO₂)—by far the most significant contributor to rising temperatures—followed by methane, nitrous oxide, and chlorofluorocarbons.

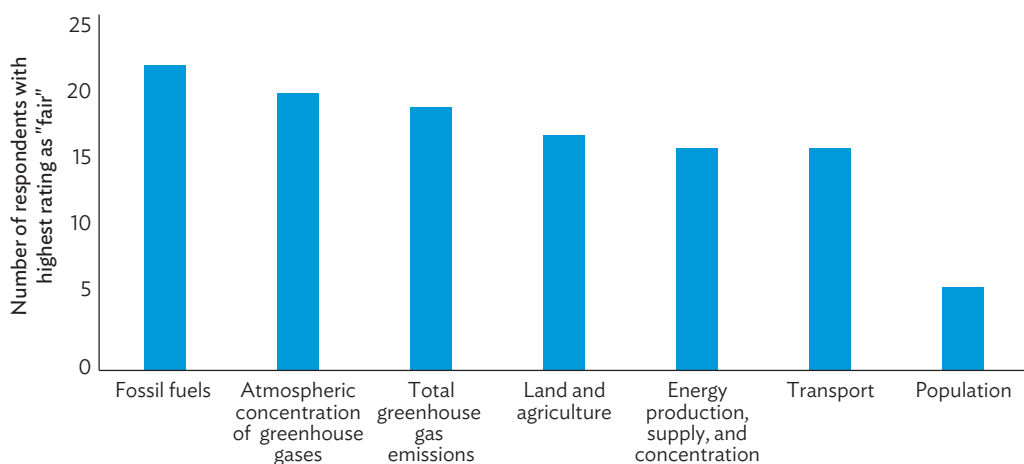
Given this context, data and statistics related to “drivers” serve as a cornerstone for understanding human-induced causes of climate change and devising effective mitigation strategies. These insights are crucial for shaping policies that directly target the most impactful activities contributing to global warming.

In the Global Set, the “drivers” category is the most well-defined and has the highest data availability of the five policy areas covered.

NSOs believe the data granularity for many “driver” indicators can improve.

In 2024, ADB’s Data Division surveyed the bank’s member economies on the compilation of climate change statistics. The survey revealed that many NSOs identified significant gaps in the data granularity for several indicators associated with climate change drivers. Specifically, when asked to rate the geographic granularity of data available for each indicator under “drivers”, 22 of the 29 participating economies responded that data granularity for “fossil fuels” was at best only “fair”, i.e., rated as “fair”, “insufficient”, or “no response”, as shown in Figure 3.1. More than half the NSOs also indicated that data granularity for “atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases”, “total greenhouse gas emissions”, and “energy production, supply, and consumption” was only fair, insufficient, or lacking. Data granularity for the “population” topic was rated the best among the drivers.

Figure 3.1: Rating of Geographic Granularity of Data for Specified “Driver” Indicators
A majority of national statistics offices believed that the data granularity on several critical climate change drivers was at best only “fair”.



Note: The height of the bars represents the number of respondents who answered “fair”, “insufficiently disaggregated” or “no response” when asked to compare the level of geographic granularity of indicators on climate change drivers.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank’s 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

The gaps in data granularity pose challenges for policymakers striving for an accurate and evidence-based understanding of climate change drivers. Inadequate data on fossil fuels, GHG emissions, and energy use impedes precise targeting and evaluation of emission reduction initiatives and sustainable energy transitions. This deficiency prevents accurate monitoring of the current status and progress towards international climate commitments, and hinders the ability to address regional and sector-specific environmental impacts.

Increased availability of granular data from nontraditional sources allows closer monitoring of human-induced drivers.

To fill the gaps of traditional statistics on climate change drivers, geographically granular data from nontraditional sources serve as effective alternatives or supplements. These sources often include remote sensing technologies, providing global, timely, and accurate measurements of key indicators. For instance, satellite sensors are employed to monitor various GHG concentrations and detect specific points of emission of methane and CO₂. Similarly, land use and land cover maps are instrumental in tracking urban expansion, forest degradation, and the health of ecosystems important to carbon balance. Furthermore, gridded maps detailing human activities—such as population movement, livestock farming, and nitrogen fertilizer application—shed light on the origins and quantities of GHGs generated by transportation and agriculture.

With advancements in technology, nontraditional granular data are becoming increasingly available at higher frequencies, improved resolutions, and reduced costs. There has been a significant uptake of these data within the scientific community for research and analysis. However, their adoption by many NSOs and other government agencies, especially in developing economies of Asia and the Pacific, remains limited.

The Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 satellite provides data on atmospheric CO₂ concentrations.

Human activities have propelled CO₂ to become the foremost driver of global warming. By May 2022, the global average concentration of CO₂ reached 421 parts per million, a 50% increase from preindustrial levels of 280 parts per million and the highest level recorded in over 10,000 years (NOAA 2022). This increased prevalence of CO₂ is particularly important because it is a GHG that lingers in the atmosphere, often for decades to centuries, persistently augmenting the atmosphere's ability to trap heat.

In this publication's analysis, the data on atmospheric CO₂ concentrations are sourced from the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2) satellite operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).¹ Since its launch in September 2014, OCO-2 has served as an important high-resolution data source for monitoring and analyzing spatial and temporal trends in CO₂ globally (Hakkarainen et al. 2019). The satellite measures CO₂ concentrations as the column-averaged dry air mole fraction of CO₂, also known as "XCO₂" (the term that will henceforth be used throughout this publication). The XCO₂ level represents the CO₂ concentration within a vertical column of air extending from the ground to the top of the atmosphere (Liang et al. 2017).

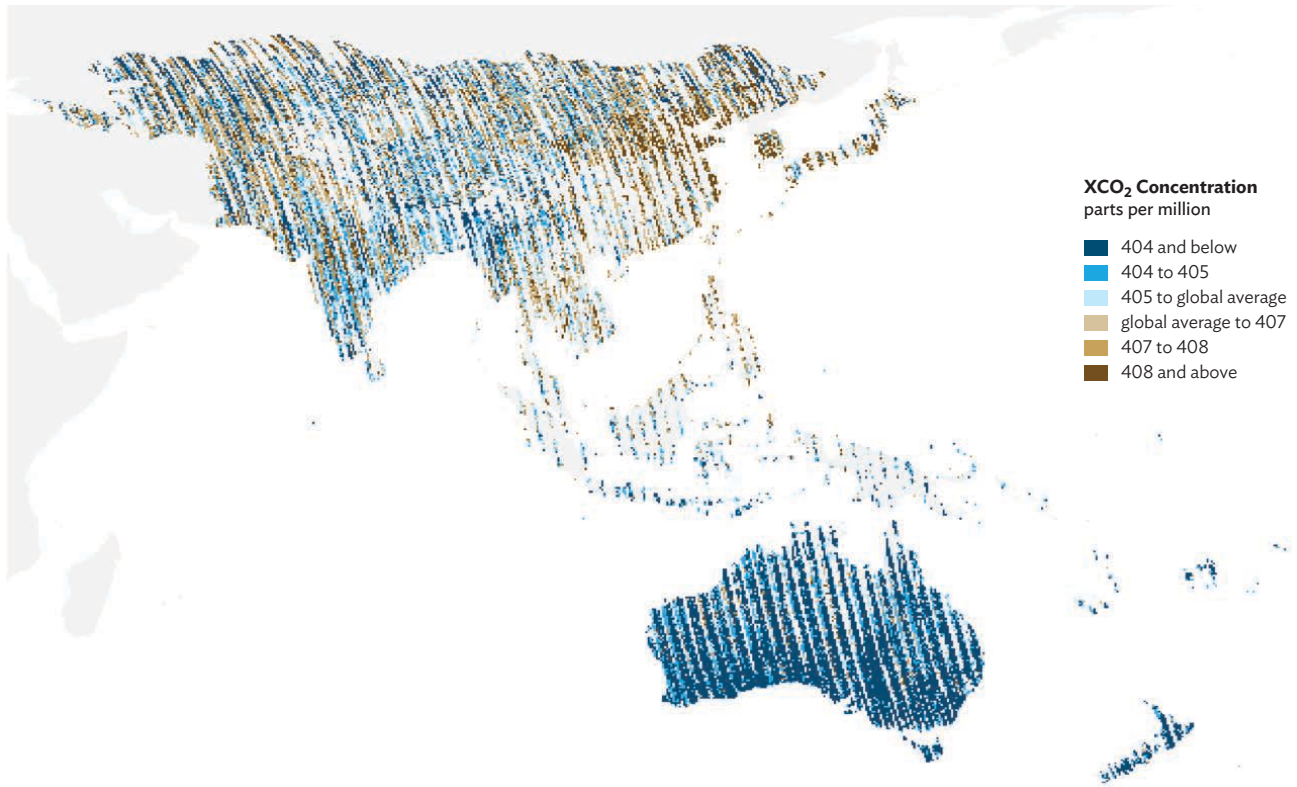
The OCO-2 satellite provides monthly XCO₂ concentration levels to a spatial resolution as detailed as 25 square kilometers (km²). Such resolution allows flexible data aggregation on GHG concentrations, from global and regional to national and subnational (provincial or metropolitan), revealing the distribution and trends of key GHGs for comprehensive analysis. Figure 3.2 displays this data across Asia and the Pacific for 2017, the year with the most comprehensive data coverage.

The OCO-2 dataset offers significant advantages for global carbon monitoring by providing independent and frequent observations. It helps identify large pollution hot spots and supports climate governance initiatives. Nevertheless, while OCO-2 is effective in monitoring carbon concentrations, accurately measuring CO₂ emissions has been more challenging (Pan, Xu, and Ma 2021). Establishing a universal model for estimation of CO₂ emissions is difficult due to varying relationships between satellite-derived XCO₂ anomalies and actual emissions across different regions. Additionally, narrow-swath imaging and reliance on clear-sky conditions further constrain the effectiveness of satellites in monitoring smaller or less frequent emission sources. It would therefore be beneficial to integrate satellite-based observations with other disaggregated statistics such as the Environmentally Extended Multiregional Input-Output Tables.

¹ A satellite-based top-down approach for carbon monitoring provides an independent and overarching view of CO₂ emissions and removals, which is particularly valuable for economies that may not have the resources to develop detailed bottom-up inventories. This method is less susceptible to local data manipulation and can capture emissions from a variety of sources, including those from economies that have not reported emissions for an extended period. Additionally, it can track changes in atmospheric carbon concentrations due to land cover change, such as deforestation, and can monitor the carbon balance of unmanaged ecosystems that play a role in sequestering carbon. Despite the initial costs, the long-term benefits include more precise estimates of emissions and removals and the potential for monitoring changes as climate policies such as the Paris Agreement are implemented. The top-down approach, therefore, complements traditional methods by providing a broader perspective that can enhance the understanding and management of global CO₂ emissions. The list of other sources of satellite-based CO₂ monitoring data includes the European Space Agency's Scanning Imaging Absorption Spectrometer for Atmospheric Chartography and TROPospheric Monitoring Instrument, Japan's Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite, and the People's Republic of China's TanSat. Here, we focus on OCO-2 due to greater granularity and higher accuracy. Hakkarainen et al. (2019) provides additional details about comparison of these various data sources.

Figure 3.2: Spatial Distribution of Average Monthly XCO₂ Concentrations, 2017

XCO₂ concentration levels varied significantly across locations, with higher levels observed mainly (though not exclusively) above major urban centers.



CO₂ = carbon dioxide.

Notes: XCO₂ concentrations are calculated as the column-averaged dry air mole fraction of CO₂. The XCO₂ level represents the CO₂ concentration within a vertical column of air extending from the ground to the top of the atmosphere. Spatial resolution is 25 square kilometers. In this visualization, 2017 is chosen as the reference year as it has the densest set of points among all the years available in the data set.

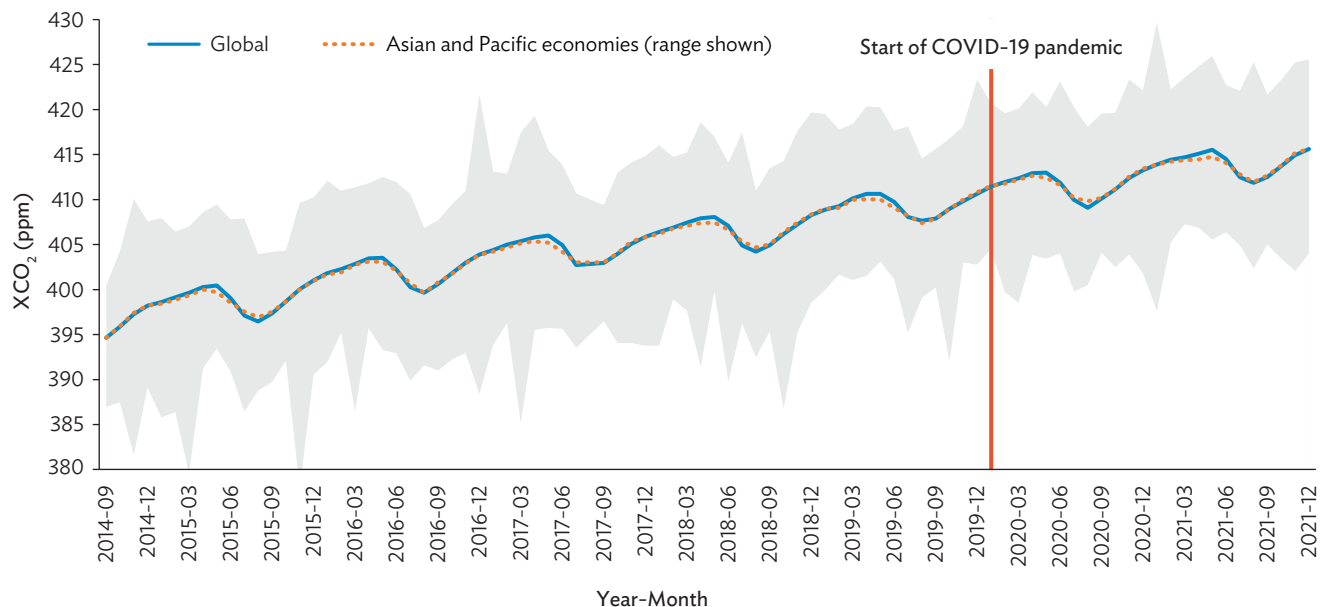
Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) XCO₂ dataset as described in: Dasgupta, Lall, and Wheeler. 2021. Urban CO₂ Emissions. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 9845 (accessed December 11, 2023).

Satellite data enable tracking of regional XCO₂ concentrations against the global average.

Aggregating NASA's XCO₂ dataset at regional and global levels allows for comparison of XCO₂ concentrations among regions of the world or between a given region and the global averages.

Figure 3.3 depicts the monthly global average of XCO₂ concentrations alongside the averages for the Asia and Pacific region from September 2014 to December 2021. The figure illustrates that the XCO₂ concentration trends in Asia and the Pacific were closely aligned with global trends during the period assessed. Notably, there was seasonal fluctuation, with XCO₂ concentrations continuously rising during the winter, peaking in early spring, and diminishing during the summer months. This pattern correlates with periods of growth and decay of vegetation in the Northern Hemisphere (Shirah 2017).

Figure 3.3: Global and Regional Trends of Average Monthly XCO₂ Concentrations
 Atmospheric CO₂ has been consistently increasing in Asia and the Pacific as well as globally.



CO₂ = carbon dioxide, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, ppm = parts per million.

Note: XCO₂ concentrations are calculated as the column-averaged dry air mole fraction of CO₂. The XCO₂ level represents the CO₂ concentration within a vertical column of air extending from the ground to the top of the atmosphere.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) XCO₂ dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

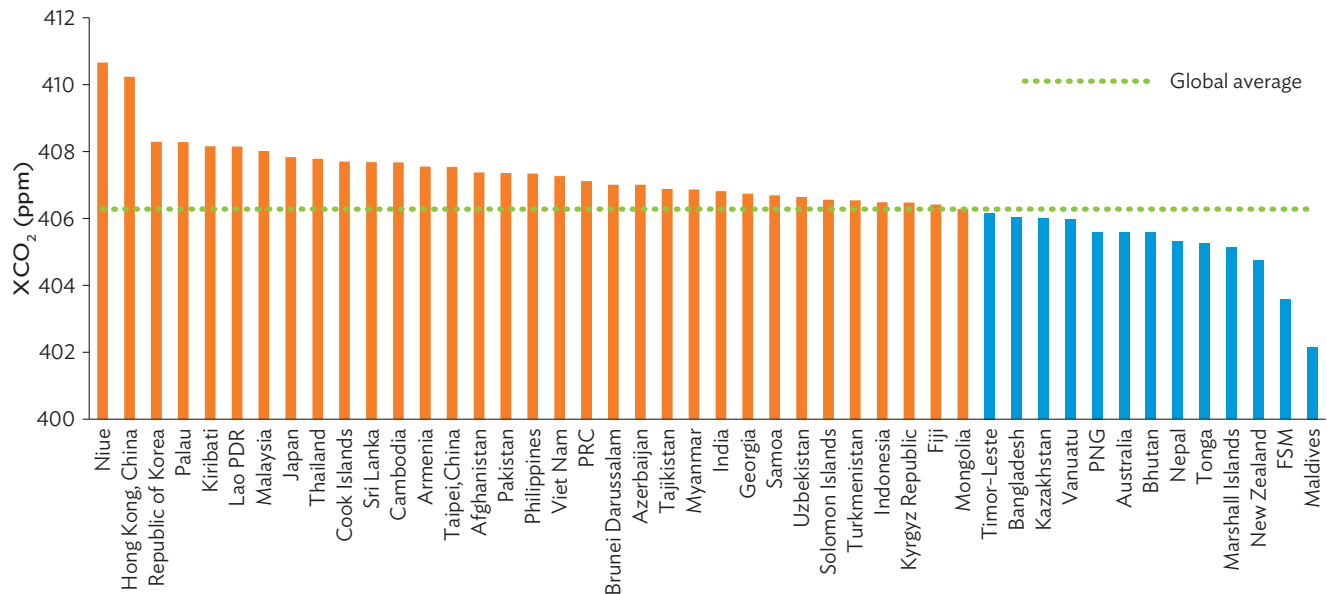
Beyond the natural variations, Figure 3.3 shows a clear upward trajectory in XCO₂ concentrations at both regional and global scales, a rise that primarily has been attributed to human activities, predominantly the combustion of fossil fuels that release CO₂ into the atmosphere. It is also evident from the figure that even the reduced economic activity and restricted human mobility during the height of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in early 2020 did not disrupt the consistently rising trend of CO₂ in the atmosphere, which has also been noted by other studies (Hwang et al. 2021; Zheng et al. 2020).

NASA's dataset shows excessive concentration of XCO₂ in most economies of Asia and the Pacific.

NASA's XCO₂ dataset can also be aggregated to the economy level to compare varying levels of XCO₂ concentrations in different economies. Figure 3.4 shows the mean monthly XCO₂ concentrations at terrestrial observation points from September 2014 to December 2021, aggregated for each economy in the Asia and Pacific region, and compared with the global average of mean monthly XCO₂ concentration levels during the same period.

The figure highlights that 33 of the 46 economies of Asia and the Pacific had 2014–2021 monthly mean XCO₂ concentration levels higher than the global average. Notably, all economies in the East Asia subregion had mean XCO₂ concentrations above the global average, while 90% of economies in both the Southeast Asia and Central and West Asia subregions were above the global average.

Figure 3.4: Mean XCO₂ Concentrations Across Individual Economies, 2014–2021
Most economies of Asia and the Pacific had CO₂ concentrations above the global average.



CO₂ = carbon dioxide, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PNG = Papua New Guinea, ppm = parts per million, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: XCO₂ concentrations are calculated as the column-averaged dry air mole fraction of CO₂. The XCO₂ level represents the CO₂ concentration within a vertical column of air extending from the ground to the top of the atmosphere. Measured CO₂ concentrations include contributions from both industrial emissions and natural sources. For consistency in the analysis, only XCO₂ measurement locations within terrestrial areas are represented in this analysis and visualization, except for economies where no terrestrial observation locations are found, and thus, observation locations in their respective offshore territories were instead included. This includes Maldives, the Marshall Islands, the FSM, and Tonga. No terrestrial and offshore XCO₂ measurements are available for Nauru, Singapore, and Tuvalu in the source XCO₂ data. World Bank Official Boundaries are used for terrestrial national aggregation.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) XCO₂ dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

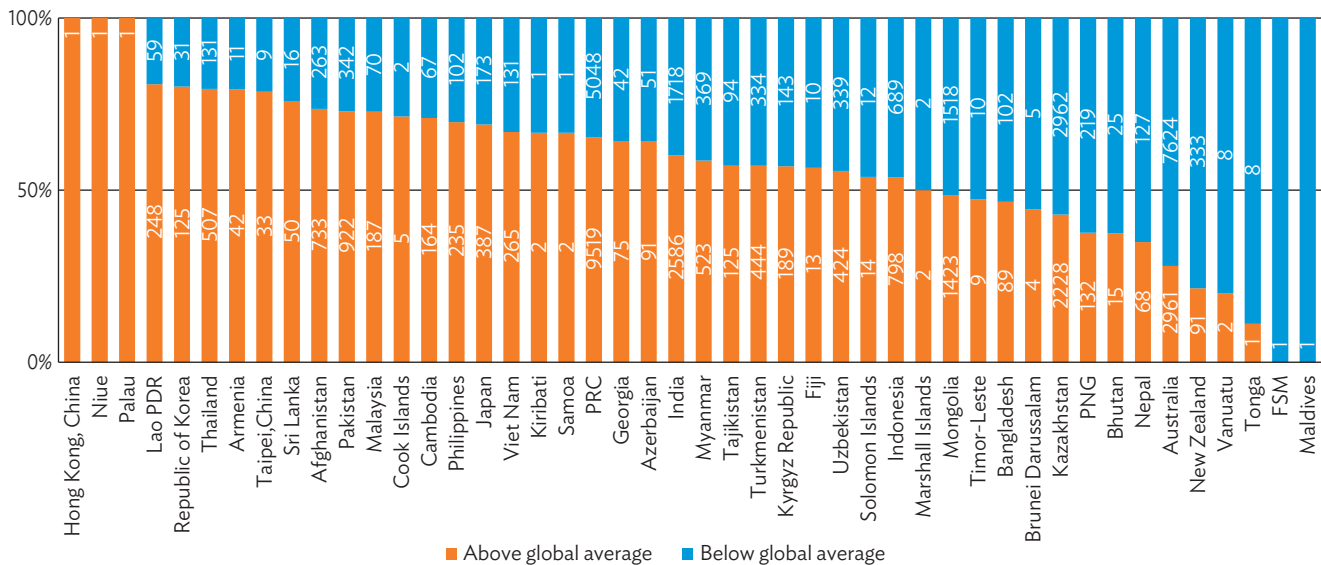
Geographically detailed data can enhance policy analysis and decision-making on GHG emissions.

Arguably, the more important analysis of the XCO₂ dataset is at a finer geographic level, characterizing and distinguishing how XCO₂ concentrations may vary within each economy. Such analysis is pivotal for precise policy development, as it enables the identification of emission hot spots and pinpoints areas in need of urgent climate action by governments and other stakeholders. Subnational data analysis not only aids in the effective deployment of resources but also helps evaluate the impact of local and regional policies. Additionally, integrating subnational data into climate models refines their accuracy, capturing local emissions variations more effectively.

There are numerous possibilities of how subnational data might be analyzed. As just one example, Figure 3.5 shows the percentage and count of each economy's observation locations (at 25 km² grids) that recorded XCO₂ concentrations above the global average across 2014–2021. The analysis reveals that, of the 46 economies with available data, 31 had a majority of locations with XCO₂ concentrations exceeding the global average. It should be noted that, at the spectrum's extremes, the economies of Hong Kong, China; Niue; and Palau as well as Maldives and the Federated States of Micronesia were represented by a single observation location. However, such analysis enables policymakers to address drivers of climate change that might be evident in or around those observation locations that exceeded the global average for XCO₂ concentrations.

Figure 3.5: XCO₂ Concentrations at Observation Locations Relative to Global Average, 2014–2021
(% and number)

Two-thirds of economies of Asia and the Pacific had a majority of observation locations (25 km² grids) recording XCO₂ concentrations higher than the global average.



CO₂ = carbon dioxide, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, km² = square kilometer, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PNG = Papua New Guinea, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: XCO₂ concentrations are calculated as the column-averaged dry air mole fraction of CO₂. The XCO₂ level represents the CO₂ concentration within a vertical column of air extending from the ground to the top of the atmosphere.

The figures on each bar represent the number of observation locations. The average value for each observation location was calculated by taking their respective means from 2014 to 2021. The measured CO₂ concentrations include contributions from both industrial emissions and natural sources. For consistency in the analysis, only XCO₂ measurement locations within terrestrial areas are represented in this analysis and visualization, except for economies where no terrestrial observation locations are found, and thus, observation locations in their respective offshore territories were instead included. This includes Maldives, the Marshall Islands, the FSM, and Tonga. No terrestrial and offshore XCO₂ measurements are available for Nauru, Singapore, and Tuvalu in the source XCO₂ data. World Bank Official Boundaries are used for terrestrial national aggregation.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) XCO₂ dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

Box 3.1: Other Sources of Granular Data on Carbon Emissions and Concentration

The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) is a nonprofit organization that runs a global disclosure system for environmental information. The CDP collects and publishes city-level data on carbon emissions, climate risks, and mitigation and adaptation actions from over 800 cities worldwide. One of its services is the CDP Matchmaker, which connects cities with potential investors and partners to finance climate projects.

The Global Gridded Model of Carbon Footprints provides a globally consistent, spatially resolved (to 250 meters) estimate of absolute carbon footprints in per capita and absolute terms across 189 economies. The spatially disaggregated map of carbon footprints can be used as input in developing strategies to reduce carbon footprint.

The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) is a global database on human-induced emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants. Utilizing international statistics and adhering to a methodology consistent with the guidelines from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, EDGAR provides emissions estimates that are independent of those reported by economies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. EDGAR offers data both as national totals and in geographically granular maps with resolutions up to $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$, covering yearly, monthly, and even hourly data. The spatial allocation of emissions is determined using proxy datasets, which include locations of energy and manufacturing facilities, road networks, shipping routes, as well as human and animal population densities and agricultural land use, all varying over time.

Geographically granular data are valuable for identifying carbon sources and sinks.

Aside from recording XCO_2 concentration levels, the OCO-2 satellite's remote sensing data can also be used to calculate XCO_2 anomalies, helping identify specific geographic areas as either net sources of CO_2 (with positive anomalies indicating overall carbon emission) or as net sinks of CO_2 (with negative anomalies indicating overall carbon absorption), as outlined in studies by Hakkarainen, Ialongo, and Tamminen in 2016 and Hakkarainen et al. 2019.

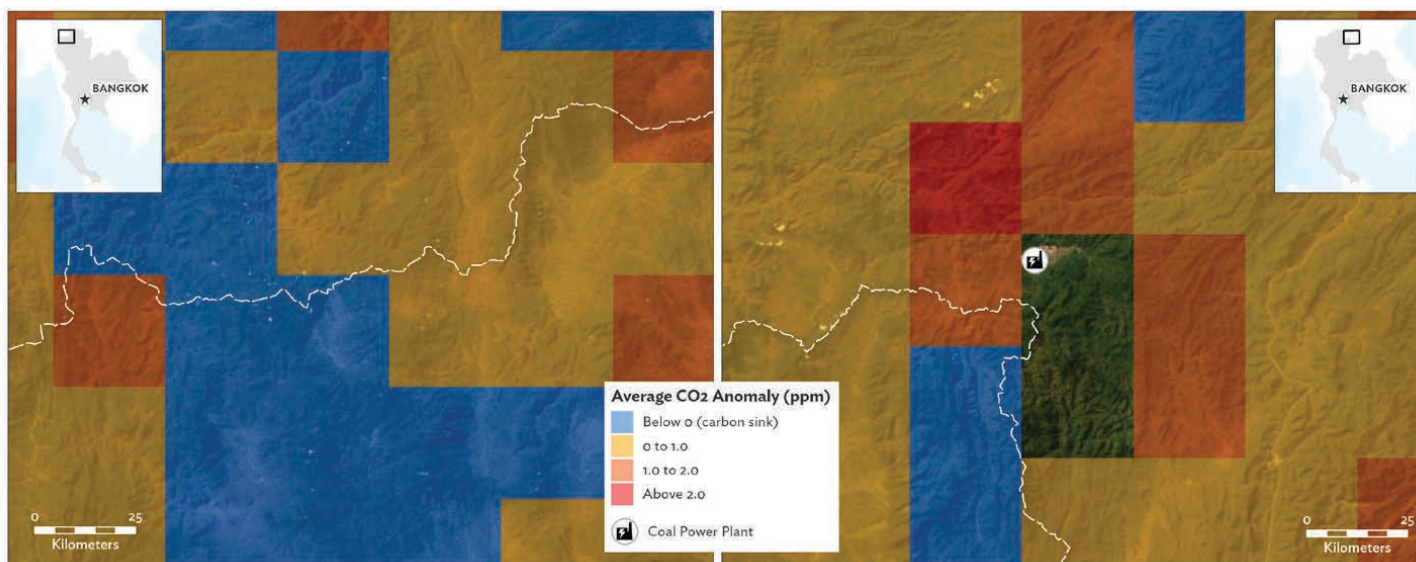
XCO_2 anomalies are calculated by subtracting the daily background XCO_2 (derived from a specified region or latitude band) from individual XCO_2 measurements for specific localities, isolating significant emission or absorption events by removing seasonal and long-term variations in the background concentrations. If the result of the subtraction is a positive number, this indicates that the locality is a possible carbon source. If the result is a negative number, this suggests the locality is a possible carbon sink.

One advantage of this approach is its reliance solely on satellite-based observations, eliminating dependence on priori fields, external datasets, or other assumptions. Importantly, it means that the data are comparable internationally. It also provides an independent and overarching view of the emission or removal of CO_2 in the atmosphere, which is invaluable for economies that may not have the resources to develop their own bottom-up systems for carbon monitoring. The satellite-based method is less susceptible to local data errors and can capture emissions from a variety of sources, including those from economies that have not reported emissions for an extended period.

Satellite-derived data on carbon sources and sinks promote cross-border cooperation.

While statistics on carbon emissions are typically gathered at national or subnational levels, the repercussions of these emissions are felt regionally and globally. The comprehensive coverage provided by satellite-derived granular data is therefore important for the cross-border monitoring and management of carbon sources and sinks, supporting coordination and cooperation on emissions issues. For instance, in the right side of Figure 3.6, a carbon source (a power plant) situated near the border between two economies (shown as a white line) contributes to elevated CO₂ levels (indicated in red and orange) in both economies. Conversely, on the left side of Figure 3.6, shared forest reserves serving as carbon sinks (indicated in blue) require joint management by both economies. Such examples underscore the need for cohesive cross-border strategies on emissions management (Miller and Taylor 2023).

Figure 3.6: Cross-Border Monitoring of Important Carbon Sources and Sinks



CO₂ = carbon dioxide, ppm = parts per million.

Notes: (Left) Shared forest reserves (blue area) a border act as carbon sinks. (Right) A power plant in one economy may elevate CO₂ levels (orange areas) in nearby regions of another economy. XCO₂ anomalies are calculated by subtracting the daily background XCO₂ (derived from a specified region or latitude band) from individual XCO₂ measurements for specific localities, isolating significant emission or absorption events by removing seasonal and long-term variations in the background concentrations. If the result of the subtraction is a positive number, this indicates that the locality is a possible carbon source. If the result is a negative number, this suggests the locality is a possible carbon sink.

This map was produced by the cartography team of the Asian Development Bank. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and any other information on this map do not imply, on the part of the Asian Development Bank, any judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any other endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries, colors, denominations, or information.

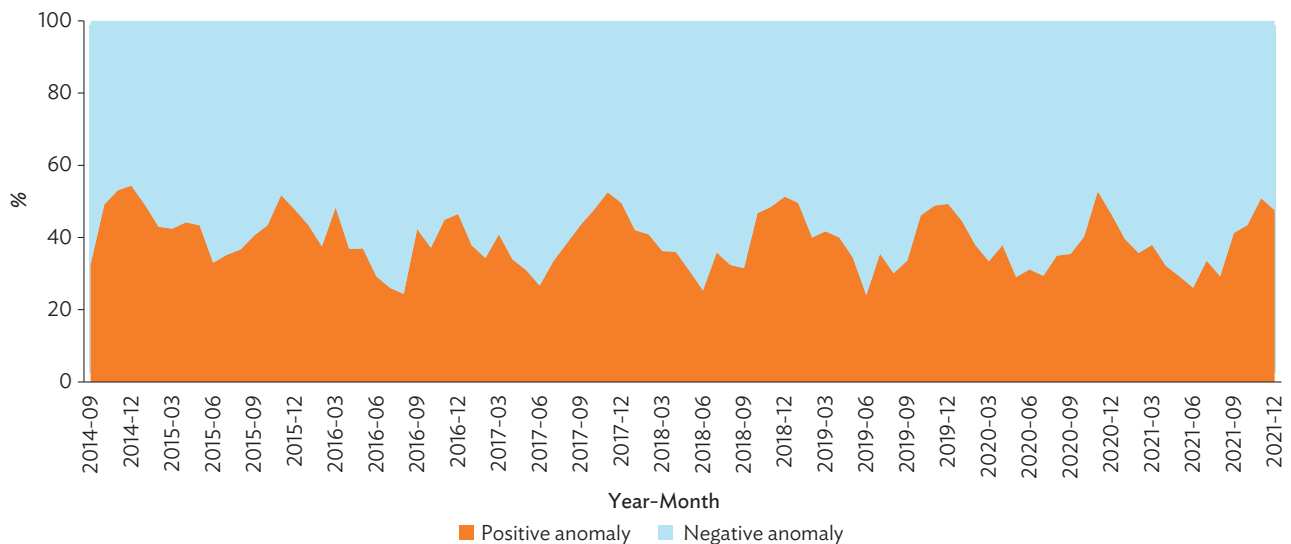
Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) XCO₂ dataset as described in: Dasgupta, Lall, and Wheeler. 2021. Urban CO₂ Emissions. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 9845) (accessed December 11, 2023).

Mapping XCO₂ anomalies offers insights into the dynamics of carbon emission or sequestration.

XCO₂ anomaly maps identify areas with unusually high (positive anomaly) or low (negative anomaly) CO₂ concentrations, typically corresponding to carbon sources or sinks, respectively. Long-term monitoring shows that these sources and sinks can transition into each other across different seasons and over time. Figure 3.7 illustrates the dynamic composition of positive and negative XCO₂ anomalies within the region from 2014 to 2021. Despite seasonal variation, Asia and the Pacific is primarily dominated by carbon sinks in terms of areas, as evidenced by the larger blue areas in the graphic. This predominance is mainly attributable to extensive terrestrial carbon sinks within in the region's five largest economies by land area: the People's Republic of China, Australia, Kazakhstan, India, and Mongolia (Figure 3.9 outlines the number of terrestrial carbon sources and sinks by economy).

Figure 3.7: Proportion of Positive and Negative XCO₂ Anomalies in Asia and the Pacific

Asia and the Pacific mostly recorded negative XCO₂ anomalies, indicating a prevalence of carbon sinks regionally, from 2014 to 2021.



CO₂ = carbon dioxide.

Note: XCO₂ anomalies are calculated by subtracting the daily background XCO₂ (derived from a specified region or latitude band) from individual XCO₂ measurements for specific localities, isolating significant emission or absorption events by removing seasonal and long-term variations in the background concentrations. If the result of the subtraction is a positive number, this indicates that the locality is a possible carbon source. If the result is a negative number, this suggests the locality is a possible carbon sink.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) XCO₂ dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

It is important to note that, despite the peaks and troughs of positive and negative XCO₂ areas over the years, the gradually increasing overall XCO₂ concentrations illustrated in Figure 3.3 suggest the intensity and magnitude of positive XCO₂ anomalies are more significant than the balance between carbon sources and sinks.

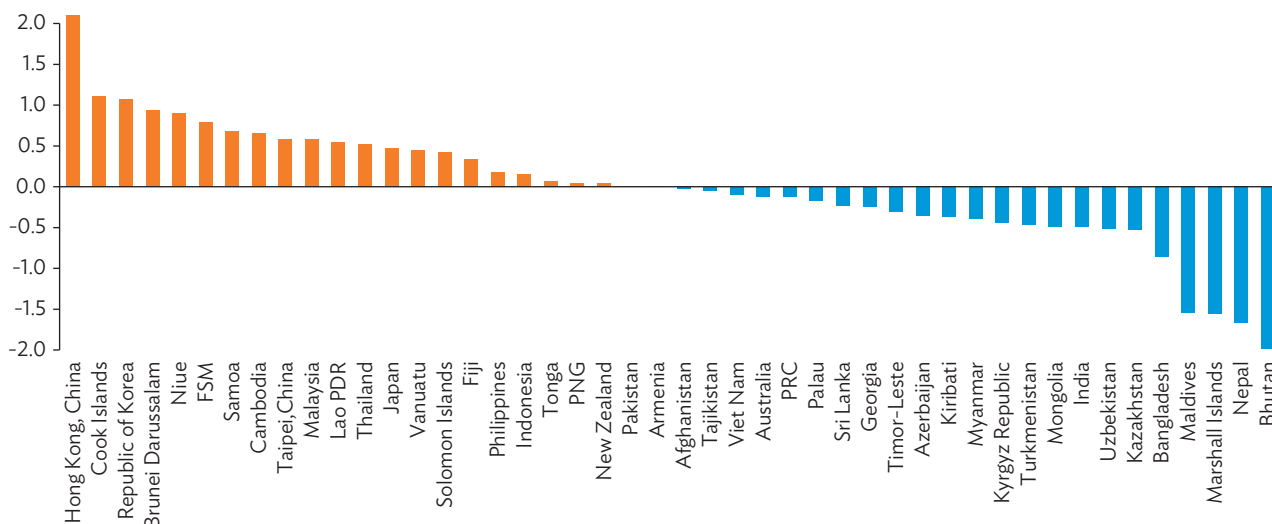
Analysis reveals that a significant number of economies are net carbon sources.

Aggregating XCO₂ anomaly values at the economy level, nearly half of the economies of Asia and the Pacific acted, on average, as net sources of carbon, based on XCO₂ measurements from 2014 to 2021 (Figure 3.8). Furthermore, despite their relatively small land areas, 9 of the 11 Pacific economies with available data were possibly net carbon sources with positive XCO₂ anomalies.

Contrary to common assumptions, research utilizing large-scale OCO-2 and Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) satellite data has suggested that tropical regions, including the Pacific islands, tend to be net carbon sources (Buis 2019; Hakkarainen et al. 2019; Baccini et al. 2017), though this is still under debate (Hansen, Potapov, and Tyukavina 2019). It is hypothesized that plant respiration, along with deforestation and degradation, may exceed the carbon absorption capabilities of Pacific forests. The intensity and geographic extent of positive XCO₂ anomalies over the Pacific economies was largest during the 2015–2016 El Niño event, which drove an increase in atmospheric CO₂ concentrations via a reduction in biospheric uptake of CO₂ and an increase in biomass-burning emissions (Chatterjee, Gierach, and Sutton 2017).

Figure 3.8: Mean Positive and Negative XCO₂ Anomalies Across Individual Economies, 2014–2021

Nearly half the economies in the Asia and Pacific region were, on average, net carbon sources.



CO₂ = carbon dioxide, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic PNG = Papua New Guinea, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: XCO₂ anomalies are calculated by subtracting the daily background XCO₂ (derived from a specified region or latitude band) from individual XCO₂ measurements for specific localities, isolating significant emission or absorption events by removing seasonal and long-term variations in the background concentrations. If the result of the subtraction is a positive number, this indicates that the locality is a possible carbon source. If the result is a negative number, this suggests the locality is a possible carbon sink. The measured CO₂ concentrations include contributions from both industrial emissions and natural sources. For consistency in the analysis, only XCO₂ measurement locations within terrestrial areas are represented in this analysis and visualization, except for economies where no terrestrial observation locations are found, and thus, observation locations in their respective offshore territories were instead included. This includes Maldives, the Marshall Islands, the FSM, and Tonga. No terrestrial and offshore XCO₂ measurements are available for Nauru, Singapore, and Tuvalu in the source XCO₂ data. World Bank Official Boundaries are used for terrestrial national aggregation.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) XCO₂ dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

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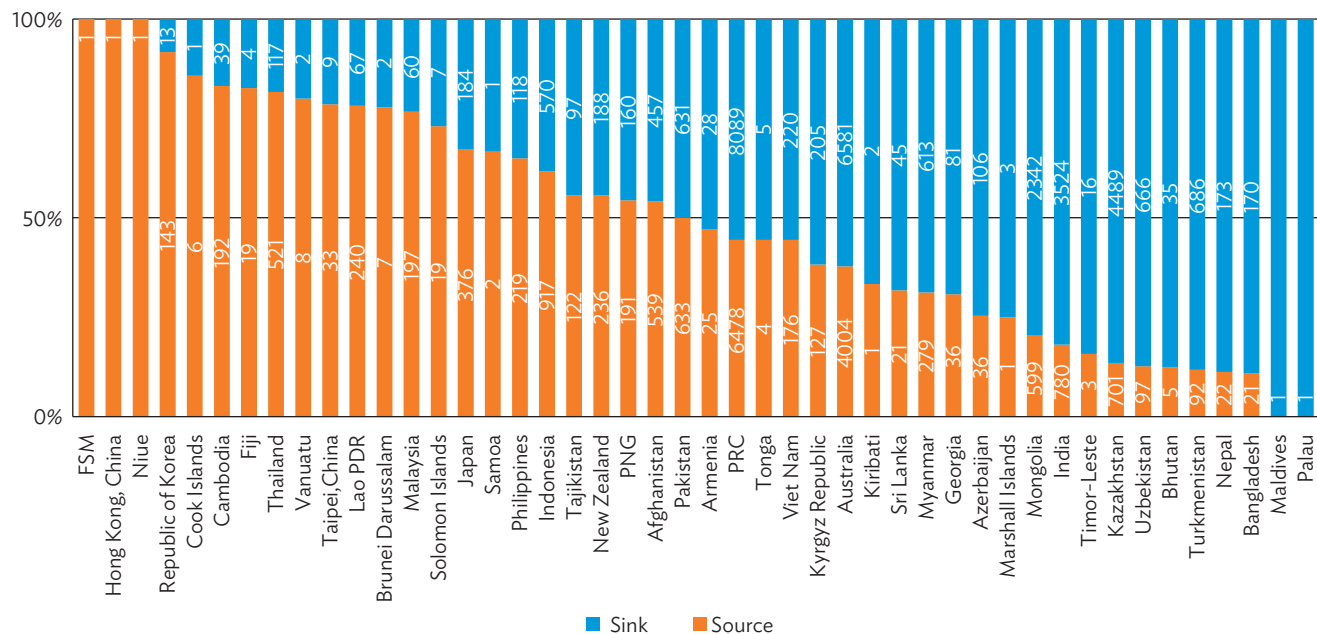
Subnational data reinforce the presence of intense carbon sources across Asia and the Pacific.

XCO₂ anomalies among the Asian and Pacific economies also varied greatly in terms of geographic localities within those economies.

Figure 3.9 shows that exactly half the economies with available data had a majority of their observation locations (at 25 km² grids) characterized as carbon sources from 2014 to 2021, while the other half had a majority of locations defined as carbon sinks. A few economies had 100% of their locations reporting XCO₂ positive anomalies (as in the Federated States of Micronesia; Hong Kong, China; and Niue) or 100% negative anomalies (as in Maldives and Palau), although it must be noted that these economies were each represented by only a single observation location.

Figure 3.9: Carbon Sources and Sinks within Individual Economies, 2014–2021
(% and number)

Half of the economies of Asia and the Pacific had a majority of their observation locations (25 km² grids) characterized as carbon sources.



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, km² = square kilometer, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PNG = Papua New Guinea, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: The figures on each bar represent the number of observation locations. The average value for each observation location was calculated by taking their respective means from 2014 to 2021. XCO₂ anomalies are calculated by subtracting the daily background XCO₂ (derived from a specified region or latitude band) from individual XCO₂ measurements for specific localities, isolating significant emission or absorption events by removing seasonal and long-term variations in the background concentrations. If the result of the subtraction is a positive number, this indicates that the locality is a possible carbon source. If the result is a negative number, this suggests the locality is a possible carbon sink. The measured CO₂ concentrations include contributions from both industrial emissions and natural sources. For consistency in the analysis, only XCO₂ measurement locations within terrestrial areas are represented in this analysis and visualization, except for economies where no terrestrial observation locations are found, and thus, observation locations in their respective offshore territories were instead included. This includes Maldives, the Marshall Islands, the FSM, and Tonga. No terrestrial and offshore XCO₂ measurements are available for Nauru, Singapore, and Tuvalu in the source XCO₂ data. World Bank Official Boundaries are used for terrestrial national aggregation.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) XCO₂ dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

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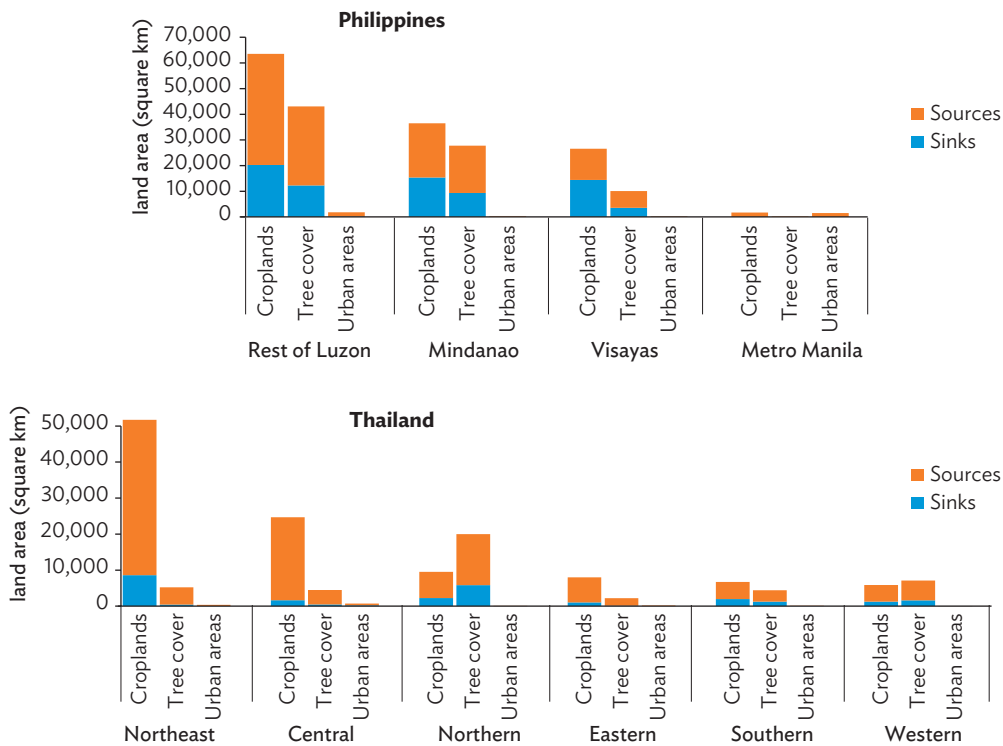
Overlaying XCO₂ anomalies with land cover classifications can better define sources of carbon emissions.

Another advantage of geographically granular data is that it allows for the overlay and concurrent analysis of different datasets, which can provide new insights into the origins of GHG emissions. This includes assessing the intersection between XCO₂ anomalies (whether an area of land is a carbon source or sink) and certain types of land use.

In Figure 3.10, XCO₂ anomalies are overlaid with land cover classifications to investigate the role of different land uses in driving CO₂ emissions in 2018, with the Southeast Asian economies of the Philippines and Thailand used as illustrative cases. It must be noted that the bar heights in Figure 3.10 represent the geographic extent of carbon sources or sinks, not the quantity of CO₂ emissions.

Figure 3.10: Intersection of Land Cover Classification with Carbon Sources or Sinks, 2018

Carbon sources were prevalent for all types of land cover, including tree-covered areas, across all regions in the Philippines and Thailand.



km = kilometer.

Notes: Areas were estimated using raster-based land cover data for 2018 with 300-meter spatial resolution. XCO₂ anomalies are calculated by subtracting the daily background XCO₂ (derived from a specified region or latitude band) from individual XCO₂ measurements for specific localities, isolating significant emission or absorption events by removing seasonal and long-term variations in the background concentrations. If the result of the subtraction is a positive number, this indicates that the locality is a possible carbon source. If the result is a negative number, this suggests the locality is a possible carbon sink.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using the European Space Agency's Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (accessed February 19, 2024) and the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct 4.0: Updated Decision-Relevant Global Water Risk Indicators (doi.org/10.46830/wri.n.23.00061) (accessed December 11, 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

Urban areas are anticipated to be significant carbon sources due to high-emission activities, including transportation, energy production, industrial processes, and residential heating and cooking. However, croplands and forests can also predominantly act as carbon sources, a fact that may seem counterintuitive at first glance. Research indicates that the role of farmlands as carbon sources or sinks depends more on management practices than on natural conditions. Practices such as biomass burning, fertilizer application, and tillage methods, along with soil temperature, moisture, and microbial activity, play crucial roles (Li et al. 2023). The type of crops grown and the farming season further affect the carbon emission or sequestration capabilities of the land. For instance, rice farming is known to produce substantial amounts of CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide. Additionally, some studies have identified certain forested areas as net carbon sources, attributed to factors such as deforestation and the reduction in carbon density of woody vegetation (Baccini et al. 2017).²

It should be noted that, although cities generally cover smaller physical areas compared to croplands and forests, they are disproportionately large carbon sources, accounting for more than 70% of global CO₂ emissions.

Analyzing the data in Figure 3.10 reveals that 61% of croplands, 69% of areas with tree cover, and 89% of urban areas in the Philippines were carbon sources during 2018, while the percentages for Thailand were 84%, 78%, and 77%, respectively. The specific percentages fluctuated by locality within each economy. It is notable that the island region of Luzon in the Philippines and the Northeast region of Thailand had vast tracts of croplands classified as carbon sources.

The findings in Figure 3.10 suggest that the same type of land cover can display varying carbon-emission dynamics, depending on the specific locality of the land cover. Such findings highlight the importance of spatially explicit analysis in carbon management and land cover programs. Contrary to the common understanding that forests and croplands generally act as carbon sinks, these results from satellite-based XCO₂ monitoring challenge prevailing assumptions, with advances in high-resolution GHG monitoring poised to provide even deeper insights. Such precise and nuanced understanding will assist in developing more effective mitigation strategies and transitioning toward low-carbon development.

² This phenomenon is most commonly observed in tropical forests, but instances occur in boreal forests as well (Hadden and Grelle 2016).

Data on Climate Change Impacts

Granular data are essential to accurately assess climate change impacts across diverse regions.

Climate change causes significant and widespread impacts around the world. This is supported by 34,000 studies summarized by 270 authors from 67 economies in the IPCC's report *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability* (IPCC 2022). The IPCC classifies changes in temperature, precipitation, sea-level, and sea ice coverage as climate change impacts because these measures are affected by alterations to the climate system's energy balance due to changes in concentrations of GHGs and aerosols, land use, and solar activity.

The impacts of climate change also include more frequent and severe extreme weather events, leading to adverse effects on ecosystems, human health, and economic sectors. Droughts, record heatwaves, and unprecedented floods are jeopardizing food security and livelihoods globally, while water insecurity now affects half of the world's population for at least 1 month each year (Kuzma, Saccoccia, and Chertock 2023). The toll on human health is evident in the increasing incidence of heat-related mortality, vector-borne diseases, and mental health issues (WHO 2023). Climate change is also driving irreversible losses in biodiversity and causing substantial damage to terrestrial, freshwater, and coastal and open-ocean marine ecosystems, resulting in mass mortality or even the extinction of numerous species (IPCC 2023).

Moreover, the complex impacts of climate change differ significantly across regions of the world and even within individual economies. This calls for geographically granular data to accurately assess the effects of climate change on diverse ecosystems and communities. It is important to first have a comprehensive understanding of specific populations, assets, and systems in specific localities. This allows researchers to accurately identify the direct impacts (or potential effects) of extreme weather events induced by climate change, such as cyclones, floods, or heatwaves. Geographically granular data enable policymakers to pinpoint and prioritize the most-impacted areas; formulate targeted and adaptive climate action plans; and engage communities with information that reflects their immediate environments, fostering greater understanding of climate change and bolstering support for vital initiatives (Sisco and Weber 2022).

Greater granularity is needed in the data used to assess climate change impacts.

Of the five focal areas under the Global Set, the "impacts" category encompasses the largest number and broadest spectrum of themes, featuring 54 indicators across 12 topics. These topics include a diverse range of statistical indicators on lives and livelihoods; health and well-being; ecosystems and species; and economic, social, and

cultural assets, services, and infrastructure. While these indicators are crucial for all economies, they hold particular importance for small island developing states and developing economies, many of which are located across Asia and the Pacific.

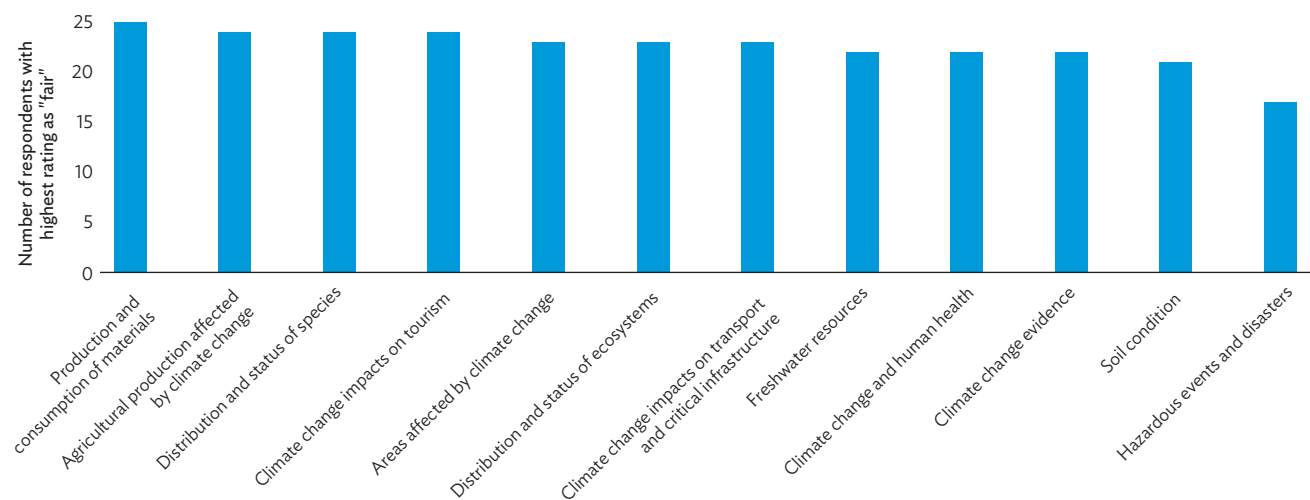
However, based on feedback provided by the national statistics offices that responded to ADB’s survey on the compilation of climate change statistics, datasets remain insufficiently granular for a number of the topics used to assess climate impacts (Figure 3.11). The survey results show that 24 of the 29 participating statistics offices rated data granularity as at best only “fair” (i.e., rated as “fair”, “insufficient”, or “no response”) for four critical topics. These topics were “production and consumption of materials”, “agricultural production affected by climate change”, “distribution and status of species”, and “climate change impacts on tourism”.

Seven other topics also had a significant number of respondents rating data granularity as only fair, insufficient, or lacking. This suggests serious gaps in the detailed information needed to fully understand and address the impacts of climate change in 11 of 12 critical areas. While the survey indicates relatively better data granularity on hazardous events and disasters, a majority of respondents (17) still reported that there was room for improvement under this topic.

Greater availability of granular and detailed data on climate change impacts is therefore needed to support more effective policies and initiatives in adapting to the changing climate.

Figure 3.11: Rating of Geographic Granularity of Data for Specified “Impact” Topics

A majority of national statistics office believed there was a need to enhance the geographic granularity of data for every topic under “impacts”.



Note: The height of each bar represents the number of respondents who answered “fair”, “insufficiently disaggregated” or “no response” when asked to compare the level of geographic granularity of indicators on climate change impacts.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank’s 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey .

[click here for figure data](#)

Frequent and detailed monitoring of temperature anomalies enhances climate surveillance.

Human activities—particularly the emission of heat-trapping GHGs—saw the global average temperature in 2023 reach 1.45 °C above the preindustrial baseline (with a margin of uncertainty of ± 0.12 °C). This confirmed 2023 as the hottest year on record, occurring within the warmest decade on record (WMO 2024). Approaching the Paris Agreement’s limit of 1.5°C, each additional fraction of a degree of warming will exacerbate impacts dramatically. However, to curb global warming via appropriate climate action, it is important to acknowledge that temperature increases are not uniform across the world.

To this end, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) operates the National Centers for Environmental Information, which provides a land surface temperature dataset with a high level of granularity. This dataset enables the tracking of temperature patterns across time and geographic localities, and at macro and micro scales.

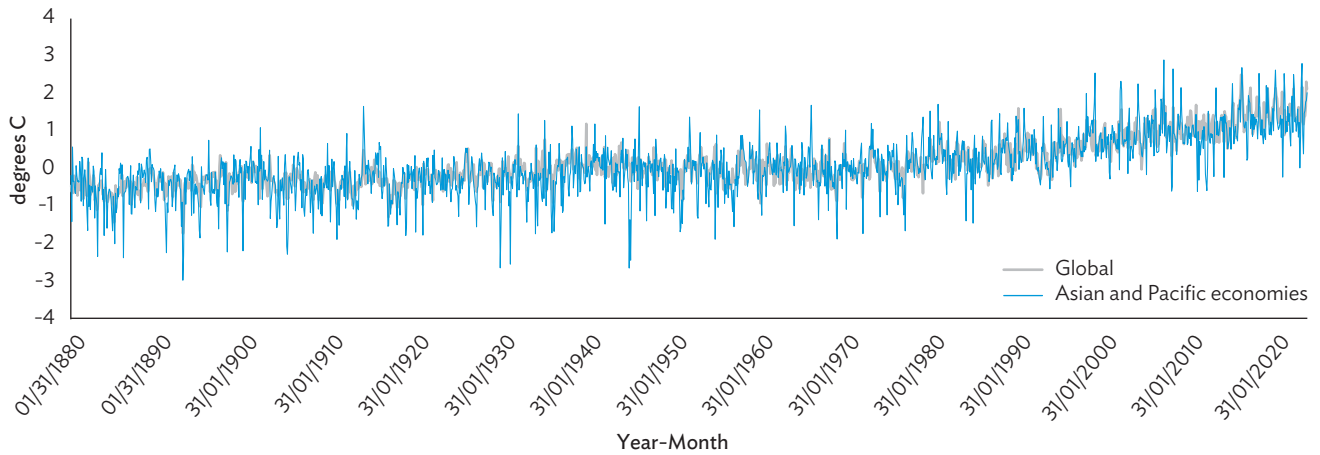
In the NOAA’s dataset, which begins as early as 1880, land surface temperatures are measured globally on a monthly basis and at a spatial resolution of 5 degrees x 5 degrees, approximately 550 km x 550 km at the equator (NCEI 2024). Temperature readings are then expressed in terms of anomalies or how they deviate from a defined baseline period. Specifically, the baseline for these anomalies is set against the 20th-Century average, covering 1901–2000 (NCEI 2024). A positive anomaly indicates that the observed temperature was warmer than the baseline; a negative anomaly demonstrates that the observed temperature was cooler. Temperature anomalies, rather than absolute temperatures, are utilized for climate analysis because they more precisely indicate climate variability across vast areas. By using local deviations from the same baseline period, anomalies enable more meaningful comparisons across different localities and enhance the accuracy of temperature trend analyses.

Granular temperature anomalies confirm that regional and global trends are aligned.

When granular data on temperature anomalies are aggregated to regional and global levels, as illustrated in Figure 3.12, it can be seen that trends in the Asia and Pacific region generally reflect global patterns over time. While the region exhibits slightly greater variability compared to the global average, the peaks and troughs are generally in sync. Despite year-to-year fluctuations, temperatures rose consistently, both regionally and globally, from 1880 to 2023 and acceleration can be observed in both geographic measures from the mid to late 20th-Century.

Figure 3.12: Trend in Regional and Global Land Surface Temperature Anomalies

Land surface temperatures globally and across Asia and the Pacific accelerated from the middle of the 20th-Century.



Notes: Anomalies are with respect to the 20th-Century average (1901-2000). Global monthly anomalies were sourced from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Centers for Environmental Information, while those for Asia and the Pacific are ADB staff computations using 5-degree resolution global land surface measurements and computations from the same source.

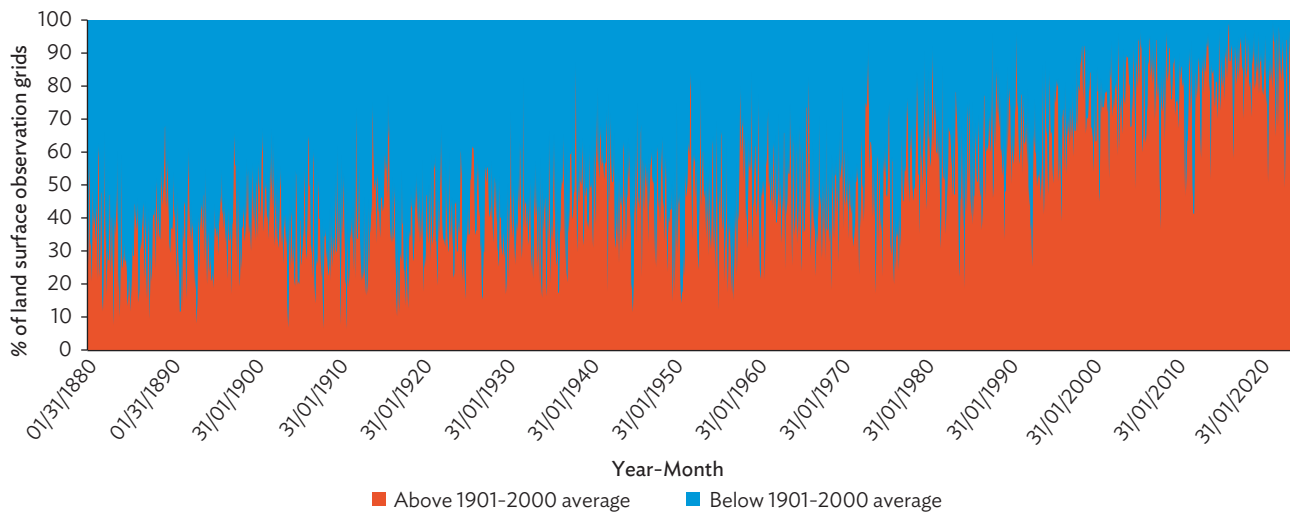
Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

Another approach to characterizing changes in land surface temperatures involves analyzing the ratio of positive and negative temperature anomalies within any given region. As an example, Figure 3.13 illustrates the changing balance of positive and negative anomalies in Asia and the Pacific from 1880 to 2023. The graph clearly shows a greater proportion of localities within the region recording positive anomalies (red) from about 1950 onward, reflecting the region's warming trend.

Figure 3.13: Proportion of Positive and Negative Land Surface Temperature Anomalies in Asia and the Pacific

By 2023, almost all land areas within the region were warmer than they were in the previous century.



Notes: Anomalies are with respect to the 20th-Century average (1901-2000). Monthly temperature anomalies are computed using 5-degree resolution global land surface grid measurements.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

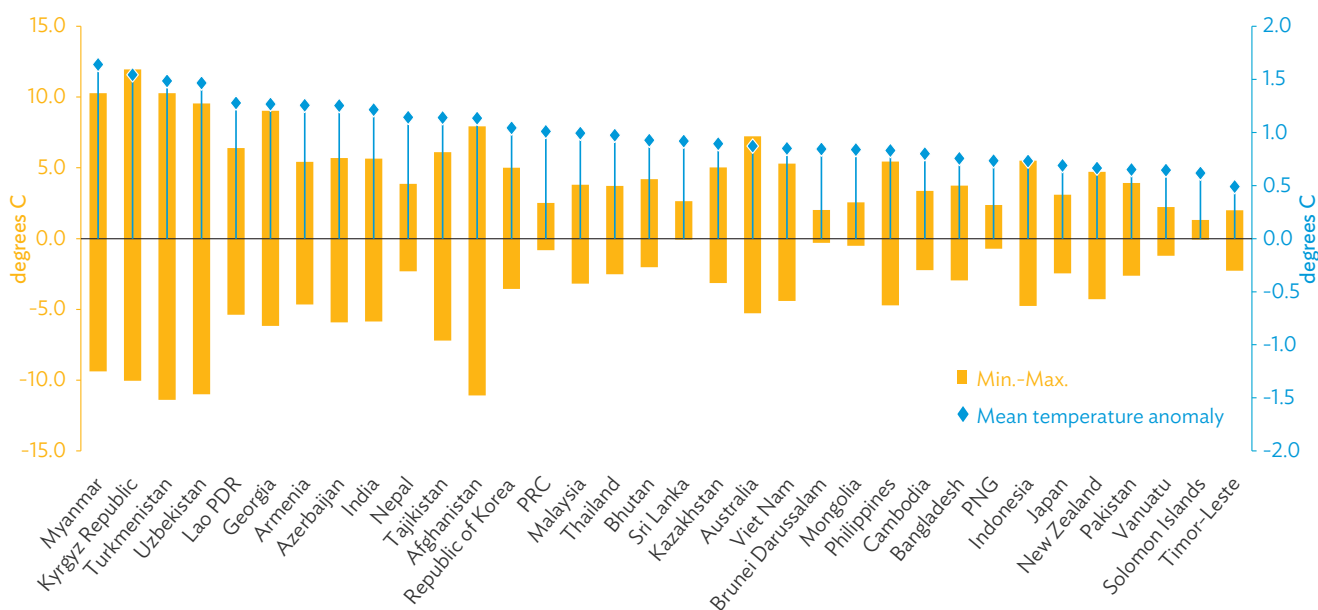
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Analysis of anomalies over time demonstrates a warming trend in a vast majority of economies.

Figure 3.14 presents the spread of minimum to maximum temperature anomalies from 2001 to 2023 (yellow bars incremented on the left of the figure) and the mean temperature anomalies (blue diamonds incremented on the right of the figure) for economies of Asia and the Pacific with available data. Analysis indicates that, from 2001 to 2023, all economies with available data experienced an increase in land surface temperature anomalies relative to the 1900–2000 average, with Myanmar registering the highest average increase in anomalies. Meanwhile, the Kyrgyz Republic reported the widest range, with the highest temperature anomaly recorded in the Asia and Pacific region.

Figure 3.14: Land Surface Temperature Anomalies for Economies of Asia and the Pacific, 2001–2023

All economies in the region experienced a net increase in land surface temperature anomalies with respect to the 1901–2000 average.



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

Notes: Anomalies are with respect to the 20th-Century average (1901–2000). Monthly temperature anomalies are computed using 5-degree resolution global land surface grid measurements. World Bank Official Boundaries are used for national aggregation.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

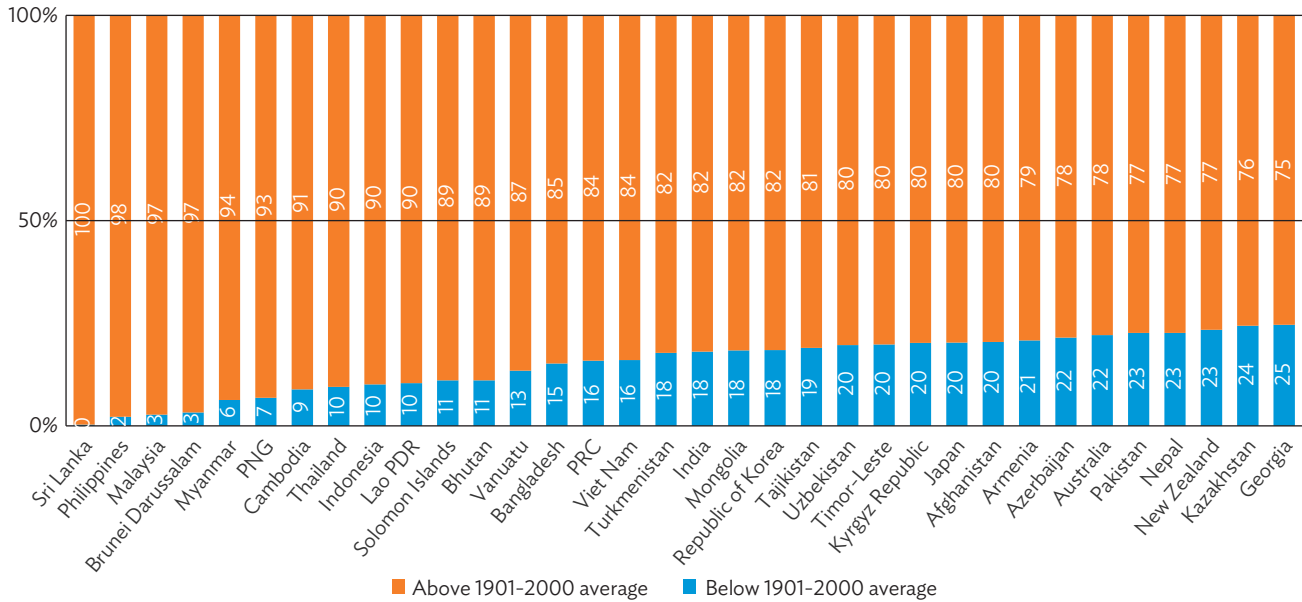
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To further discern whether economies are experiencing warmer or cooler conditions, Figure 3.15 presents the percentage of positive or negative values in monthly temperature anomalies from 2001 to 2023, by economy. The figure shows that all economies in the region with available data had a greater proportion of monthly temperature anomalies surpassing the 1901–2000 average, ranging from 75.4% to 99.6%.

In other words, these economies overwhelmingly recorded more warmer months than cooler months compared to their 20th-Century averages. The top five economies experiencing the most warming months were Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and Myanmar.

Figure 3.15: Monthly Temperature Anomalies for Economies of Asia and the Pacific, 2001–2023

All economies in the region reported more months above the 1901–2000 average than months below that average.



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

Notes: Anomalies are with respect to the 20th-Century average (1901–2000). Monthly temperature anomalies are computed using 5-degree resolution global land surface grid measurements. World Bank Official Boundaries are used for national aggregation.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration dataset. (accessed December 11, 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

Box 3.2: How Granular Data Analysis is Key to Understanding Climate Impacts on Agricultural Production

While there is a growing body of research studying the impacts of climate change on gross domestic product (GDP) at national and/or subnational levels, little is known about the effects of climate change on agricultural GDP at more geographically granular dimensions.

The success of agriculture depends heavily on the characteristics of the local environment, including soil, water, and climatic conditions, along with the types of farming deemed suitable for those environments. Thus, assessing the impacts of climate change on agriculture—encompassing cropping, livestock production, fisheries, forestry, and hunting—requires granular analysis, considering both localized climate and agricultural contexts.

Increased temperatures and changes in rainfall can affect crop growth cycles and yields, while changes in ocean temperatures and acidity can affect marine life and fisheries. Similarly, just as livestock can be affected by heat stress and changes in feed and water availability, forestry and hunting are impacted by changes in habitat conditions and species distributions.

For farming districts dominated by crop cultivation, the effects of climate change may vary depending on the major crop grown in those localities. While some crops might benefit from longer growing seasons and increased carbon dioxide concentrations, others may suffer from heat stress, drought, waterlogging, or increased pest and disease pressures brought by climate change.

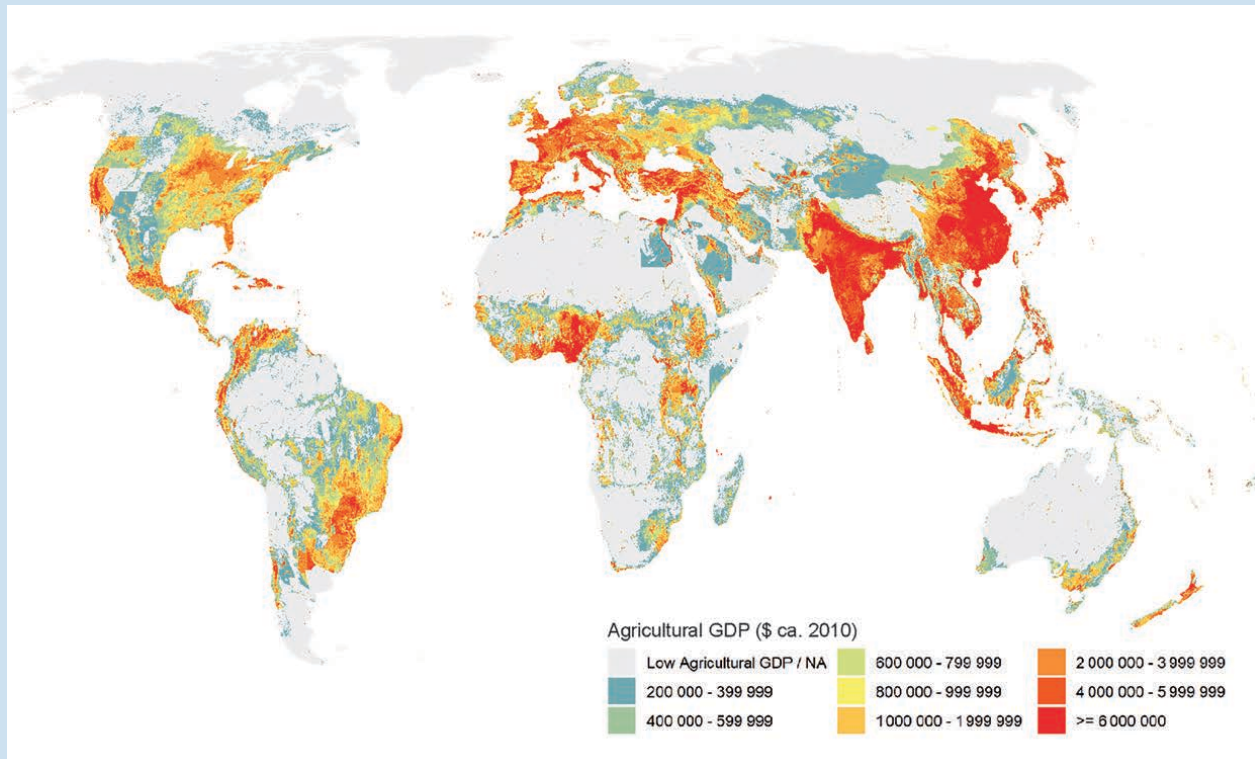
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Compounding issues associated with the lack of granular analysis of agricultural productivity, climate change may affect regions that are more geographically diverse than the administrative boundaries currently used for agricultural statistics.

Only through datasets that finely map localities for specific climate conditions and their aligned farming practices can policymakers and researchers develop detailed and targeted strategies to address the unique vulnerabilities and opportunities presented by climate change in diverse agricultural settings.

In the figure below, researchers have generated a dataset on agricultural GDP in 2010 at approximately 10 x 10-kilometer grids across the world (Ru et al. 2023). These data were overlaid with drought risk and water scarcity indicators to investigate the varied hazard exposures of different locations. In terms of agricultural GDP, the People's Republic of China and India are the two economies most at risk from these hazards. In the People's Republic of China, \$146 billion (26%) of agricultural GDP is exposed to dry areas and \$436 billion (80%) is at risk in the absolute or severe categories of the Water Crowding Index. For India, these figures are \$61 billion (22%) and \$243 billion (93%), respectively.

The availability of time-series data on gridded agricultural GDP would allow for an in-depth examination of the impacts of climate change on agricultural GDP. Meanwhile, the prevalence of open-source remote-sensing data is also enabling the granular analysis of climate impacts on agricultural productivity.



\$ = United States dollars, GDP = gross domestic product.

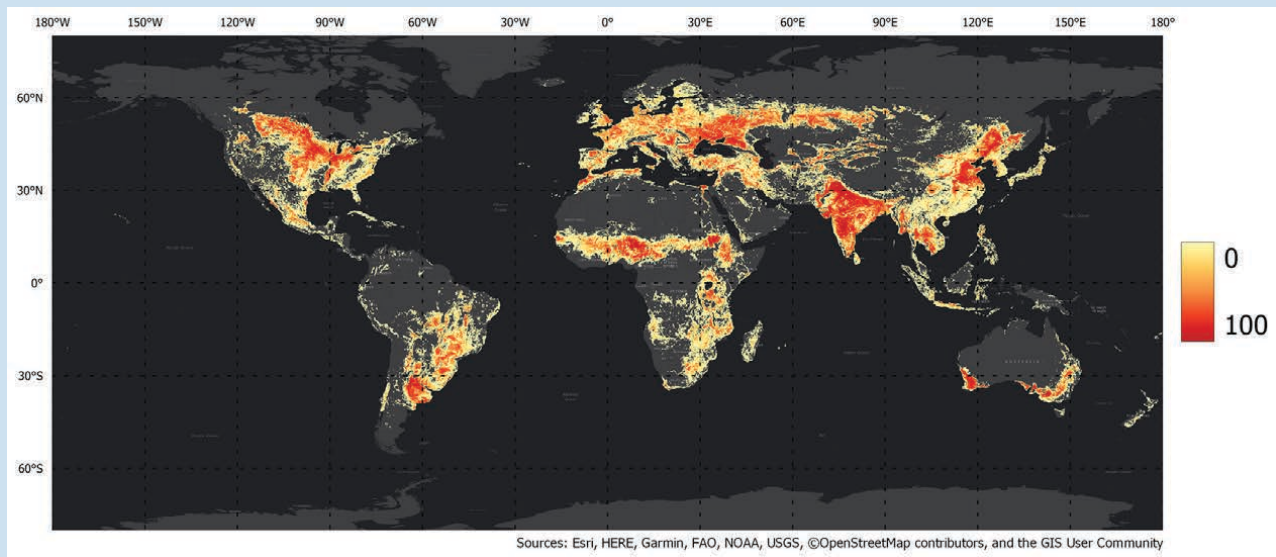
Source: Y. Ru, B. Blankespoor, U. Wood-Sichra, T.S. Thomas, L. You, and E. Kalvelagen. 2023. Estimating Local Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AgGDP) Across the World. *Earth System Science Data*. 24 March. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-1357-2023>.

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Previously, farmers and agronomists would inspect crops for signs of health or distress, looking for the presence of pests or diseases. This may have been accompanied by analysis of soil nutrient and pH levels. However, these practices were time-consuming and costly, making large-scale assessments of agricultural productivity challenging.

Using remote-sensing datasets, researchers can examine localized and crop-specific effects of climate change in a cost-effective way. Moreover, these methods are inherently scalable, making it easier to assess such impacts across economies and over time.

As one example, the European Space Agency has created the World Cereal Database (Van Tricht et al. 2023). The database consists of global crop maps at a 10 x 10-meter resolution for wheat, barley, rye, and maize. It was compiled by training a machine-learning model on in-situ reference data and Sentinel-2 satellite data.



Remote-sensing data also provide tools to estimate crop yield. For instance, using satellite-derived data, researchers can monitor vegetation health through indices like the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index. This index measures the difference between visible and near-infrared light reflected by vegetation. Healthy plants reflect more near-infrared and less visible light, while unhealthy plants reflect the opposite.

This information enables analysts to combine data on crop type and crop productivity with granular satellite-based environmental datasets (e.g., on temperature, precipitation, flooding, and air pollution). Doing so can reveal how specific environmental factors impact different crops, allowing for more targeted strategies to anticipate the impacts of climate change and improve crop resilience, optimize resource use, and enhance overall agricultural productivity.

References:

Y. Ru, B. Blankespoor, U. Wood-Sichra, T.S. Thomas, L. You, and E. Kalvelagen. 2023. Estimating Local Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AgGDP) Across the World. *Earth System Science Data*. 24 March. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-1357-2023>.

K. Van Tricht, J. Degerickx, S. Gilliams, D. Zanaga, M. Battude, A. Grosu, J. Brombacher, et al. 2023. WorldCereal: A Dynamic Open-Source System for Global-Scale, Seasonal, and Reproducible Crop and Irrigation Mapping. *Earth System Science Data*. 6 December. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-5491-2023>.

Data on Climate Change Vulnerability

Improved approaches to climate change hinge on more precise definitions of “vulnerability”.

There are multiple dimensions to the concept of climate change vulnerability. For instance, while people in coastal areas will likely be susceptible to a rise in sea-level, those living in inland rural districts may be more prone to the effects of drought. The exposure of some communities to the natural hazards induced by climate change might also be dictated by factors of income, with poorer villages and urban areas often situated in more at-risk zones and having fewer resources to cope with adverse events. Meanwhile, individuals within a given community, notably women, children, the elderly, and members of indigenous groups, may have a lower capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. As an example, older people tend to have a higher propensity for severe fatigue and heatstroke during periods of extreme high temperatures. While all of these populations may be vulnerable to climate change in different ways and for different reasons, the overarching concern is an amplified risk of being trapped in a life of poverty (UNESCAP, ADB, UNDP 2024; ADB 2023b).

Although a broad definition does exist, the concept of vulnerability to climate change is complex and constantly evolving. While various frameworks and interpretations can be applied—ranging from focusing solely on exposure to natural hazards to incorporating elements of sensitivity to hazard exposure and adaptive capacity—challenges remain in capturing the myriad environmental, economic, social, and political factors that can influence climate change vulnerability.³

The difficulties in standardizing measures of vulnerability are reflected in the Global Set. Within the set, almost all statistical indicators containing the term “vulnerable”—such as “vulnerable species”, “vulnerable or fragile ecosystems”, “infrastructure vulnerable to climate change”, and others—are still classified as lacking consistent definitions and methodologically sound compilation procedures, and/or not having even economy-level data available.

Vulnerability to climate change is therefore a concept that requires a more multifaceted approach for effective understanding and measurement (Žurovec, Čadro, and Sitaula 2017; Moss, Brenkert, and Malone 2001; Choi 2019). Steps toward developing such an approach include expanding the collection of relevant data and creating methodologies that can address the multitude of statistical gaps.

³ Current methodologies for measuring vulnerability are as diverse as the definitions. Common approaches include the use of vulnerability indices, which aggregate various indicators to provide a quantifiable measure. However, these methods face challenges such as the selection of appropriate indicators, the subjectivity in weighting these indicators, and the difficulty in capturing dynamic and nonlinear relationships. This situation calls for a critical examination of how various methodologies either align with or diverge from different conceptual frameworks of vulnerability.



Climate change exacerbates vulnerability to disasters. Changes in climate and weather patterns compound pre-existing disaster risks, with adverse outcomes that mostly impact poorer communities and other disadvantaged populations (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).

To understand diverse vulnerabilities, policymakers need more geographically granular data.

Another persistent challenge in examining climate change vulnerability is a lack of geographically granular data, which can shed light on the unique climate-related challenges and vulnerabilities of different localities within economies.

In general, people with limited incomes are more exposed to the effects of climate change because they lack the financial resources to cope. Therefore, granular data on how the impacts of climate change overlap with socioeconomic conditions are crucial. These data can help pinpoint and prioritize regions needing immediate intervention and assistance.

While the Global Set includes several indicators that can help in better understanding different dimensions of climate change vulnerability, a number of these indicators are commonly compiled using geographically broad surveys (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Commonly Used Data Sources for Select Climate Change “Vulnerability” Indicators

Several indicators for climate change vulnerability are compiled exclusively using data aggregated at broad geographic levels based on the underlying survey design.

Indicator	Typical Data Source
proportion of population who rely on subsistence and pastoral farming	Agriculture Census, Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, Labor Force Surveys
proportion of population with access to electricity	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
proportion of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)
proportion of population with access to heating/cooling	Population and Housing Census, Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project (GRUMP), Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL)
proportion of population living in coastal areas	Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)
proportion of the population living below the (international) poverty line	Household Income and Expenditure Surveys, Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS)
proportion of population living in non-coastal hazard-prone areas	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR)
proportion of population living in slums and settlement areas	Population and Housing Census, Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; World Bank. Global Electrification Database; and United Nations. SDG Indicators Metadata Repository. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

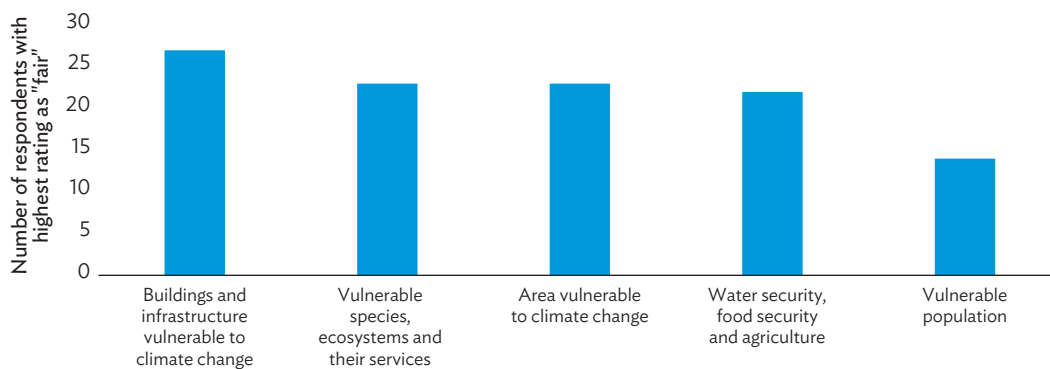
The surveys mentioned in Table 3.1 often have sample sizes that are large enough to provide nationally representative estimates or reliable estimates at broadly defined intranational domains, e.g., states, provinces, or regions. However, these sample sizes are typically inadequate to provide reliable estimates at more geographically granular levels, such as municipalities and/or villages (ADB 2020b). Even an indicator as important as “the proportion of population with access to electricity” has generally been supported by data derived from surveys conducted at provincial or national levels. Ideally, increasing survey sample sizes would produce reliable geographically disaggregated estimates. In practice, however, increasing a survey’s sample size is not always logistically feasible or financially viable for national statistics offices or the organizations that conduct such surveys (ADB 2020a; ADB 2020b).

National statistics offices confirm the paucity of granular data on climate vulnerability.

The ADB survey of national statistics offices on their compilation of climate change statistics underlines the need to improve the geographic granularity of “vulnerability” data, with results shown in Figure 3.16. Of the 29 offices that participated in the survey, 27 rated the data granularity for “buildings and infrastructure vulnerable to climate change” as at best only fair (i.e., rated as “fair”, “insufficient”, or “no response”). The data granularity for three other vital “vulnerability” topics was rated as at best only fair by nearly 80% of the 29 participating offices. Only the topic of “vulnerable population” received a granularity rating higher than “fair” from a majority of the survey respondents.

Figure 3.16: Rating of Geographic Granularity of Data for Specified “Vulnerability” Topics

For 4 of the 5 “vulnerability” topics, a vast majority of the participating national statistics offices believed there was significant room to improve the geographic granularity of data.



Note: The height of each bar represents the number of respondents who answered “fair”, “insufficiently disaggregated” or “no response” when asked to compare the level of geographic granularity of indicators on climate change vulnerability.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank’s 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

The ADB survey corroborates previous studies highlighting how data constraints have made it challenging for development practitioners to incorporate social inequalities across localities into climate vulnerability analyses. For instance, only 19 of 69 risk assessments by international development organizations incorporated any mention of varying risks across locations and to different population groups (Choong et al. 2024; Soden et al. 2023).

This scenario highlights the urgent need to enhance the availability of detailed data on key “vulnerability” topics, especially data disaggregated at the district and city levels. Such localized information will support more accurate vulnerability assessments, which subsequently feed into the development of targeted policies and initiatives to build climate resilience in the most-affected communities.

Granular data reveal how climate change vulnerability influences the incidence of poverty.

Individuals living in extreme and chronic poverty encounter distinct challenges when confronted by issues associated with climate change. For extremely poor individuals, who already lack basic necessities such as clean water, food, and shelter, the adverse effects of climate change, including more frequent flooding or longer droughts, may exacerbate their hardships and potentially trap them in a cycle of deprivation. For others struggling in more moderate levels of poverty, the impacts of climate change may make it more difficult for them to make ends meet due, for example, to additional health-related expenses or reduced productivity at work caused by factors such as heat stress (Pogačar et al. 2018; Somanathan et al. 2021; Dutta et al. 2015).

Figure 3.17 shows the proportion of the population living below various poverty lines in 2022 within economies categorized by levels of vulnerability to climate change and grouped by income level. The analysis suggests that, among lower-income economies, prevalence of poverty was higher in the economies that also had higher levels of climate change vulnerability. For instance, among the low income and lower middle-income economies, the incidence of extreme poverty (those living on less than \$2.15 per day) was 1.9% in economies with low vulnerability risk, but this figure rose to 8.8% in the high-risk economies.

Figure 3.17: Proportion of People Living Below Various Poverty Lines, by Level of Vulnerability Risk and by Economy Income Grouping

Prevalence of poverty was significantly higher in low income and lower middle-income economies with high levels of vulnerability to natural hazards and associated disasters.



\$ = United States dollars.

Note: For the purpose of this analysis, Low Risk includes Very Low, Low, and Medium Risk categories, while High Risk includes both High Risk and Very High Risk as defined by the Climate-Driven INFORM Risk Index from the International Monetary Fund.

Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using World Bank 2017 poverty estimates based on purchasing power parity; and International Monetary Fund. Climate-Driven INFORM Risk Index.

[click here for figure data](#)

Notably, within the upper middle-income and high-income economies, there were a minimal number of localities that were classified as high risk, suggesting that these economies might have better infrastructure and systems in place to mitigate climate vulnerability, or they could be geographically less exposed to severe climate hazards.

From a policy perspective, a data-driven comparison of levels of climate change vulnerability can provide critical insights for ensuring equitable resource allocation.

Highlighting the income-vulnerability nexus within two specific economies.

Selected rural areas from the Southeast Asian economies of Thailand and Viet Nam serve as illustrative examples of vulnerability to climate change relative to income distribution. In 2017, the Thailand-Viet Nam Socio Economic Panel collected survey data from three provinces in each economy: Buriram, Nakhon Phanom, and Ubon Ratchathani in Thailand; and Dak Lak, Ha Tinh, and Thua Thien Hue in Viet Nam. The analysis disaggregated respondents into five income quintiles, with the first quintile representing the poorest 20% and the fifth quintile representing the wealthiest 20%. The results on income losses caused by climate-related shocks are shown in Figure 3.19.

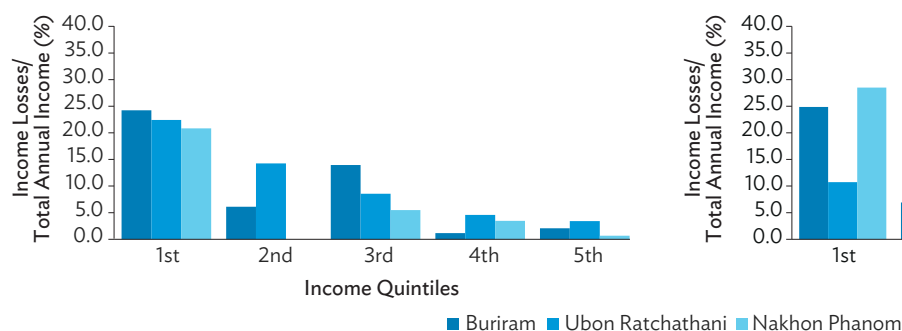
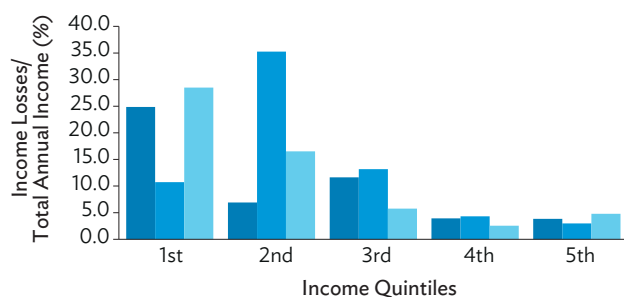
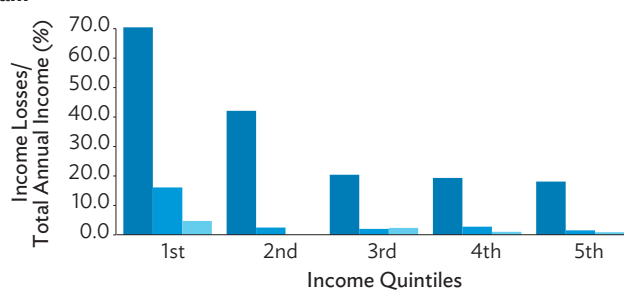
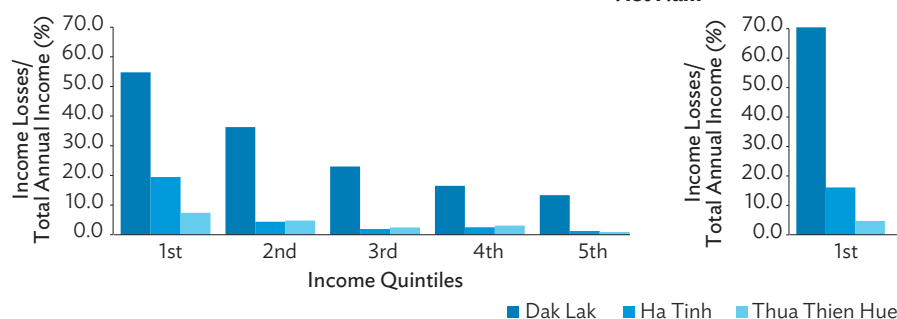
When asked about the percentage of income lost due to flooding of agricultural land, the poorest 20% in all six provinces reported significantly higher losses than did those in the higher income quintiles. For instance, in Ubon Ratchathani, those in the first quintile reported having lost about 22.5% of their income due to flooding of agricultural land; significantly higher than the 14.3% and 8.6% reported by respondents from the province's second and third quintiles, respectively. Interestingly, respondents from the third income quintile in Buriram reported a higher percentage loss of income due to flooding than did those in the second income quintile. This may be explained by regional disparities in access to flood mitigation, where some poorer communities may have been provided with greater resources for flood recovery.

In the context of income lost due to drought, the survey delivered varying results across the two economies. In Viet Nam, the percentage of income lost followed predictable patterns. Notably, the first and second quintiles in Dak Lak reporting losses of 70.5% and 42.1% of their income, respectively. In Thailand, however, the survey results in the context of drought varied greatly by province and across income distribution. In Ubon Ratchathani, the second quintile reported a striking 35.3% loss of income compared to the first quintile's loss of 10.7%. Similarly, in Buriram, the third quintile reported higher percentage losses than the second quintile.

For both flooding and drought, the higher-income groups showed relatively lower percentages of income losses, suggesting lower vulnerability possibly due to better access to resources, diversified income sources, or more robust infrastructure.

Figure 3.18: Income Losses and Climate-Related Shocks in Provinces of Thailand and Viet Nam, by Income Quintile

Rural households from lower income quintiles faced disproportionate financial impacts from climate-related shocks.

A. Flooding of Agricultural Land**B. Drought****Thailand****Viet Nam**

Note: The survey designers chose provinces purposively based on official statistics, that met the following criteria: low average per capita income, high dependence on agriculture, existence of special risk factors such as remoteness and peripheral location along the border, poor infrastructure, risky conditions for crop production (drought, flood, storms). Income quintiles were calculated based on the pooled sample across the provinces, per economy.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using 2017 data from the Thailand-Viet Nam Socio Economic Panel. <https://www.tvsep.de/en/data> (Accessed 15 January 2024).

[click here for figure data](#)

Geographically granular data can inform policies to alleviate poverty exacerbated by climate change.

Beyond the general observation that climate-related shocks disproportionately affect poorer households, the examples in Thailand and Viet Nam allude to the valuable insights that can be obtained by examining geographically disaggregated data. For instance, by identifying anomalies across income quintiles in the different provinces of the two economies, researchers are then able to look more closely at the reasons why some districts or communities exhibited unexpected income losses due to flooding or droughts. More generally, geographically granular data may help governments and development practitioners identify localities and settings requiring specific poverty-reduction initiatives related to climate change or where the focus may simply be on improving income stability, livelihood diversification, and strengthening social safety nets. Either way, geographically granular data provides a nuanced perspective that enriches our understanding of vulnerability to climate change, which provides critical insight into optimizing the use of scarce resources (ADB 2023c).

Advanced technologies are helping deliver more granular perspectives on climate vulnerability.

Innovations in digital technology and the use of big data present a new paradigm of sourcing data for development purposes. These innovations can be vitally important in contributing to core indicators of climate change vulnerability such as “proportion of the population living below the (international) poverty line” and “proportion of population living in slums and settlement areas”.

Figure 3.19 shows poverty maps developed using the enhanced spatial resolution that can be achieved by harnessing satellite imagery, with the Philippines and Thailand chosen as illustrative examples (Martinez and Mehta 2020). Such mapping is done by training a computer vision algorithm to identify specific features in daytime satellite images and predict the level of economic activity in any given area (ADB 2021). While the spatial distribution of poverty is shown in Figure 3.20, it may be feasible to adopt a similar approach to enhance the geographic granularity of other climate change vulnerability indicators.

It should, however, be noted that as part of ADB’s survey on the compilation climate change data, only 9 of 29 responding national statistics offices had access to satellite-based climate change vulnerability maps at the division or pixel level. Such maps are crucial for identifying areas where climate change may worsen poverty within an economy.

Water risk has become one of the focal points of vulnerability to climate change.

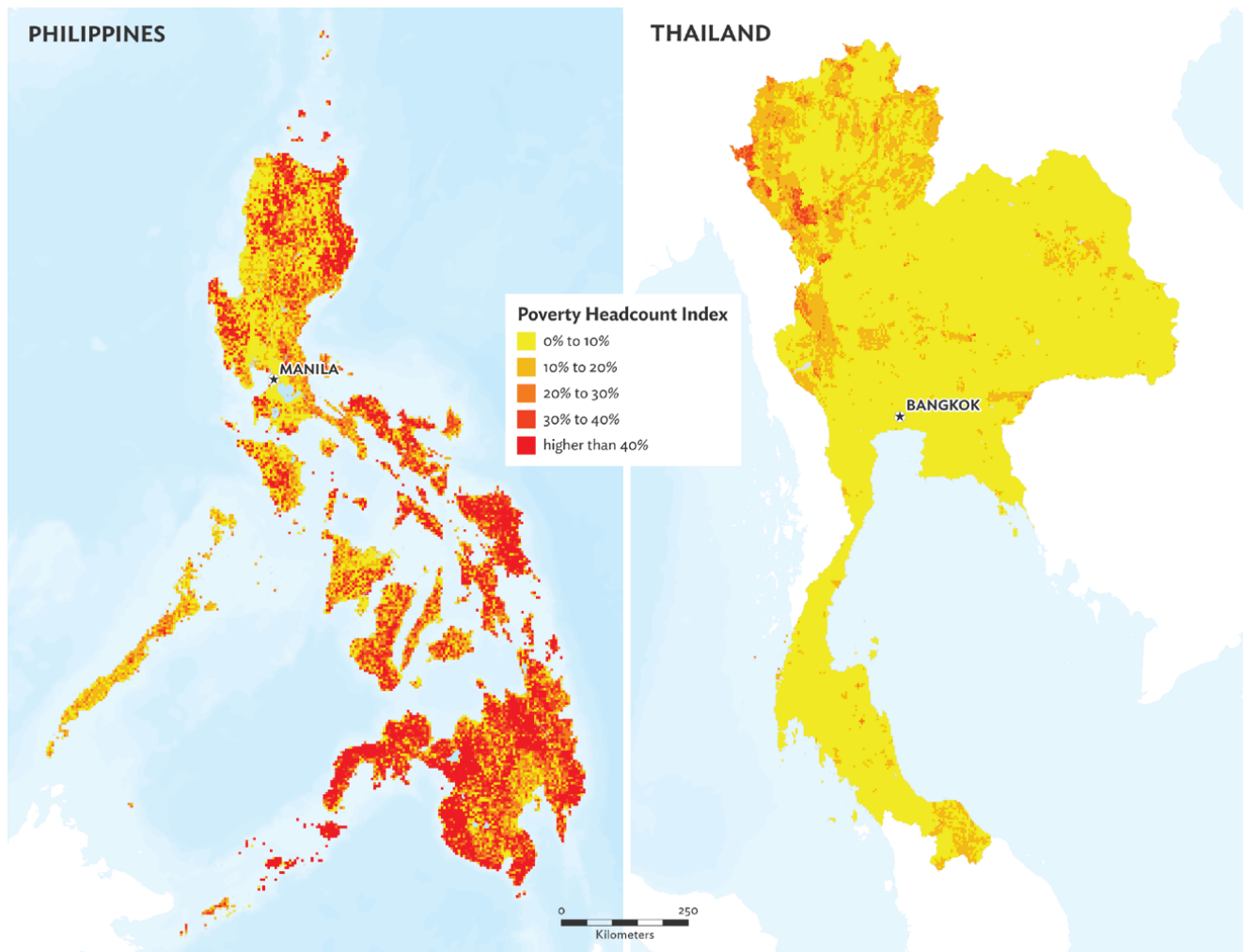
The World Resources Institute measures water risk globally by considering factors related to water stress and depletion; interannual and seasonal variabilities; groundwater table decline; riverine and coastal flood risks; drought risk; untreated wastewater and lack of sanitation; lack of drinking water; environmental, social, and governance issues; and other risk factors (WRI 2023).⁴ Latest data compiled by the institute suggest that 25 economies, representing a quarter of the global population, experience extremely high water stress each year. Moreover, 50% of the world’s population, or about 4 billion people, face water stress for at least one month annually—and this proportion could rise to nearly 60% by 2050 (Kuzma et al. 2023).

⁴ Physical risk quantity refers to water stress, water depletion, interannual variability, seasonal variability, groundwater table decline, riverine flood risk, coast flood risk, and drought risk. Physical risk quality refers to untreated connected wastewater, and coastal eutrophication potential. Regulatory and reputational risk refers to unimproved or no drinking water, unimproved or no sanitation, and business conduct risk exposure related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues (WRI 2023).

Water risk is particularly relevant in Asia and the Pacific, where water scarcity due to climate change is magnified by other factors such as population growth and urbanization. In fact, the region continues to face profound challenges in providing safely managed water supply and sanitation services for its people, with approximately 500 million Asians lacking basic water access. These concerns are further exacerbated by inefficient irrigation systems and the impacts of natural hazards on water infrastructure.

Figure 3.19: Satellite-Based Maps of Poverty Distribution in the Philippines and Thailand

Satellite imagery and computer algorithms allow mapping of poverty distribution with a high level of geographic granularity.



Notes: Poverty maps for the Philippines (left) and Thailand (right) show poverty levels in terms of headcount index, i.e., proportion of population living under the poverty line; for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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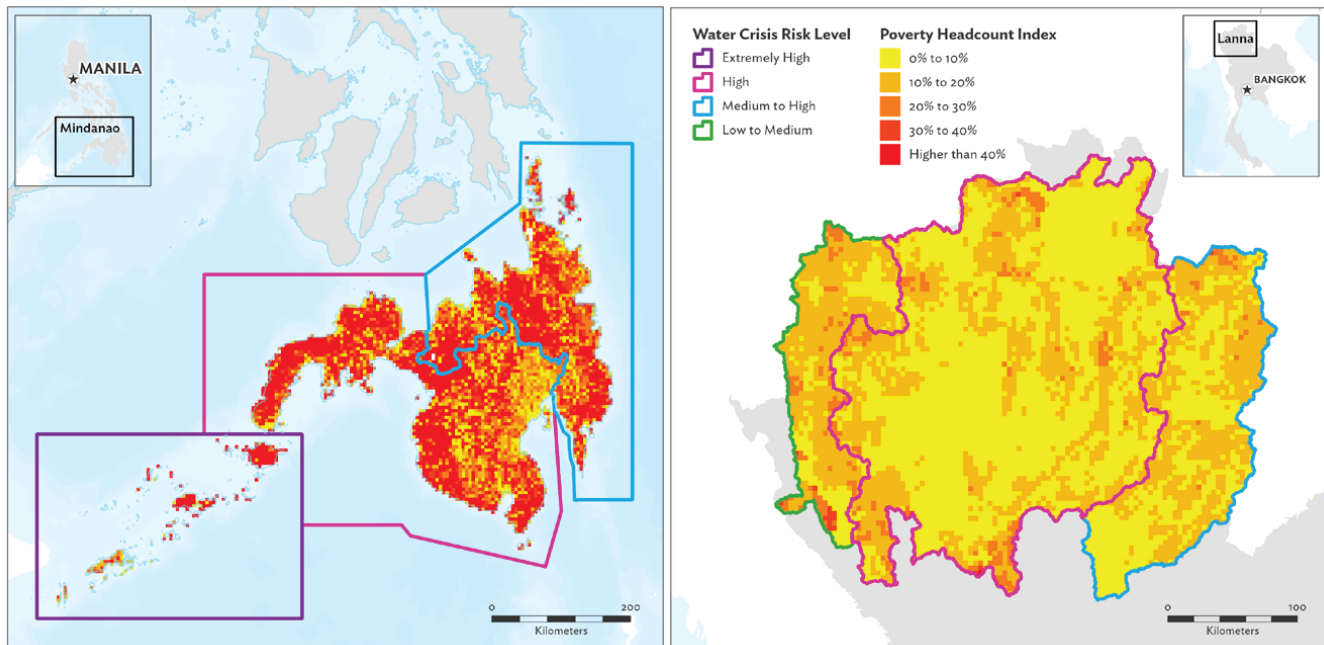
Sources: Asian Development Bank. Mapping Poverty through Data Integration and Artificial Intelligence: A Special Supplement of the Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (<https://www.adb.org/publications/mapping-poverty-data-integration-ai>).

Overlaying granular water risk data with detailed poverty mapping can provide rich insights for policymakers.

Geographically granular data on water risk allow researchers to pinpoint areas with scarce water resources or those that experience frequent droughts or severe flooding. Accurate and precise information on these matters can ensure that water management strategies and resource allocation are targeted where they are needed most.

To illustrate the power of examining geographically granular data, Figure 3.20 focuses on the parts of Thailand and the Philippines with higher concentrations of poverty but with varying levels of water risk. In general, by identifying localities where high water risk coincides with significant poverty, policymakers can ensure that resources are allocated not only to address environmental needs but also to take into account socioeconomic vulnerability to climate change.

Figure 3.20: Levels of Water Risk in Selected Poor Areas of the Philippines and Thailand
Overlaying granular data on poverty and water risk can aid in better targeting of climate-related resources.



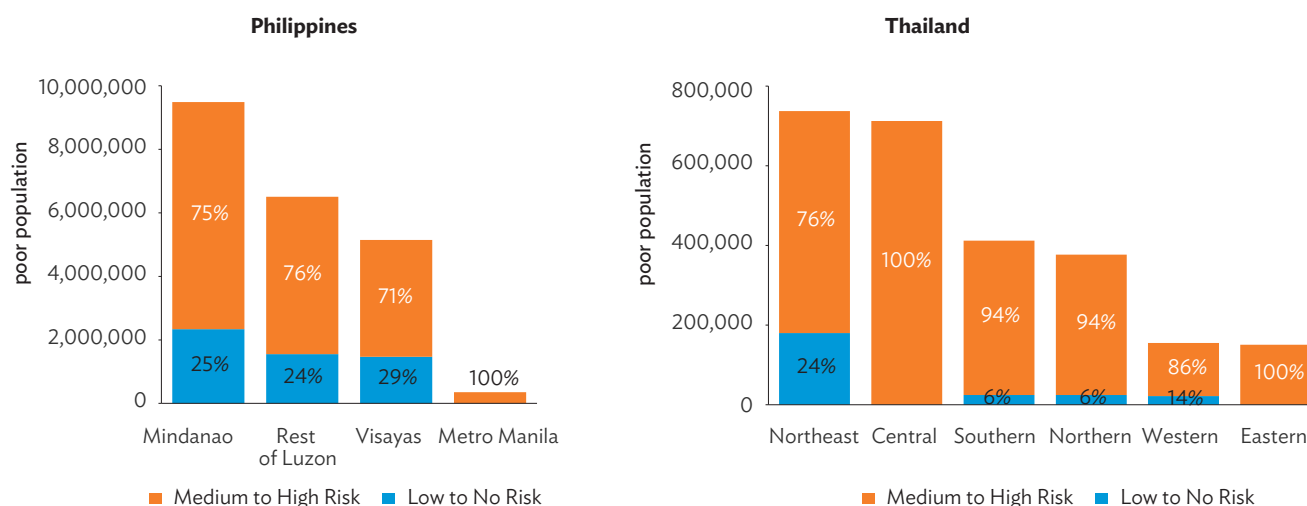
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Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using various data sources. For poverty incidence per 4 square kilometer area data: Asian Development Bank. Mapping Poverty through Data Integration and Artificial Intelligence: A Special Supplement of the Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (<https://www.adb.org/publications/mapping-poverty-data-integration-ai>). For water risk data: Aqeduct. Aqeduct 4.0: Updated Decision-Relevant Global Water Risk Indicators (<https://www.wri.org/research/aqeduct-40-updated-decision-relevant-global-water-risk-indicators>) (accessed December 11, 2023).

Figure 3.21 outlines the level of water risk faced by people living in poverty across all areas of the Philippines and Thailand, summarized by major island groupings or regions. Analysis of the figure reveals that 16.1 million poor Filipinos experienced medium-to-high risk of water stress, while 2.2 million poor people in Thailand also lived in areas with medium-to-high risk, with this level of risk dominating in all geographic areas.

Figure 3.21 Intersection of Poverty and Water Risk in the Philippines and Thailand

About 16.1 million Filipinos and 2.2 million Thais faced a substantial water crisis while living below the poverty line.



Note: National poverty incidence for the Philippines was 16.6% in 2018, while for Thailand was 7.8% in 2017. The specified years were chosen based on the availability of granular spatial data for poverty estimates. More recent poverty estimates for the Philippines and Thailand were only available at lesser spatial resolution or higher geographic aggregation levels. Medium-to-high water crisis risk areas are areas tagged as medium-to-high, high, or extremely high in the water risk classification label provided in the source data.

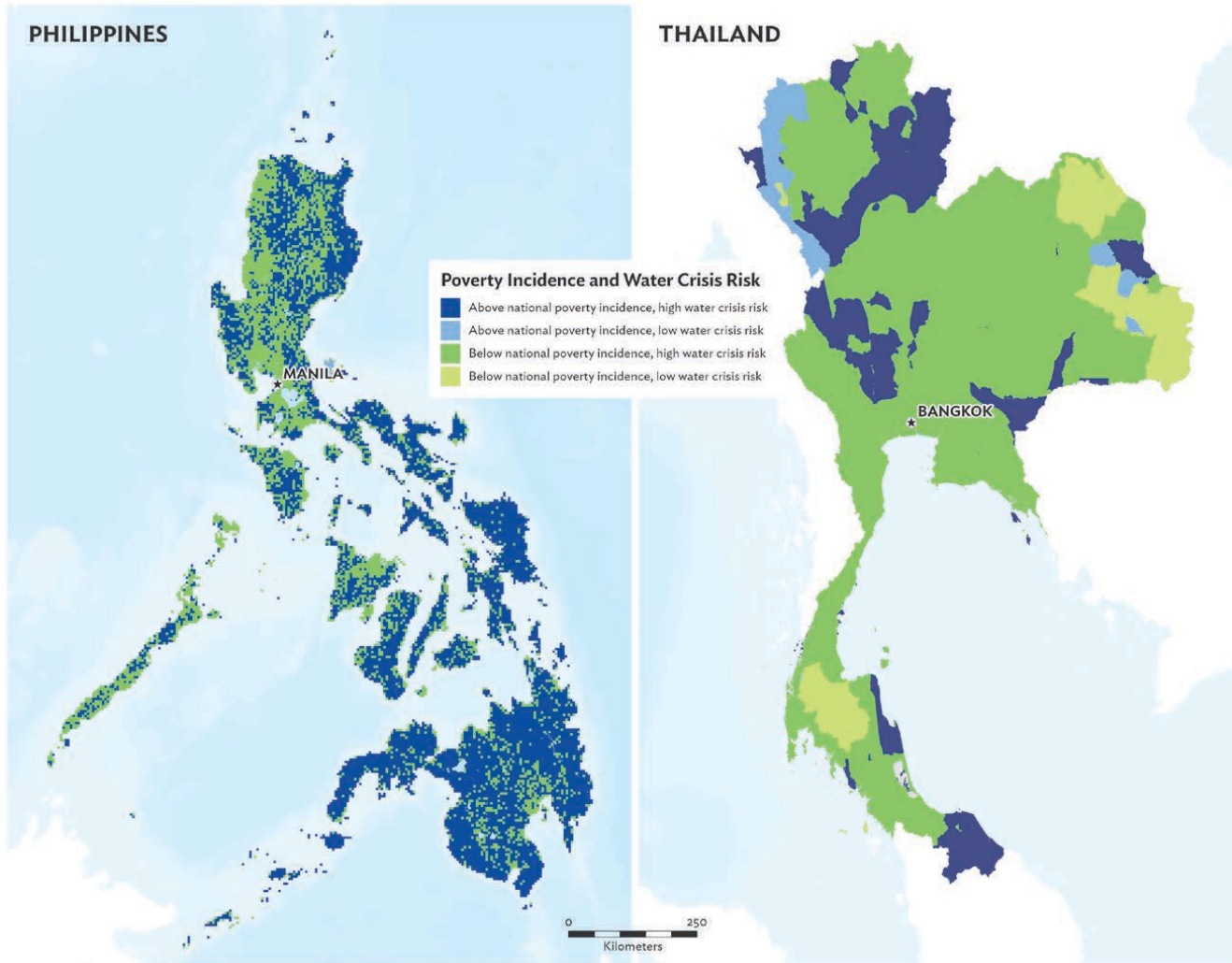
Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using various data sources. Asian Development Bank analysis using various data sources. For poverty incidence per 4 square kilometer area data: Asian Development Bank. Mapping Poverty through Data Integration and Artificial Intelligence: A Special Supplement of the Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (<https://www.adb.org/publications/mapping-poverty-data-integration-ai>). For water risk data: Aqueduct. Aqueduct 4.0: Updated Decision-Relevant Global Water Risk Indicators (<https://www.wri.org/research/aqueduct-40-updated-decision-relevant-global-water-risk-indicators>) (accessed December 11, 2023).

[click here for figure data](#)

Figure 3.22 combines satellite-based poverty mapping with granular data on water risk in the two economies. It shows that 64% of the land area in the Philippines simultaneously exceeded national poverty rates while being exposed to medium-to-high risk of water stress. This confluence was most evident in Mindanao, Visayas, and parts of Luzon. Meanwhile, only 19% of Thailand's land area recorded poverty rates that exceeded the national average and at the same time had medium-to-high risk of water stress. This intersection was most common in the Northern region.

Figure 3.22: Geographic Mapping of Poverty and Water Risk in the Philippines and Thailand

Almost two-thirds of the Philippines was home to poor communities with medium-to-high risk of water stress; the ratio was less than one-fifth for Thailand.



Notes: National poverty incidence for Philippines was 16.6% in 2018, while for Thailand was 7.8% in 2017. The specified years were chosen based on the availability of granular spatial data for poverty estimates. More recent poverty estimates for the Philippines and Thailand were only available at lesser spatial resolution or higher geographic aggregation levels. High water crisis risk areas are areas tagged as medium-to-high, high, or extremely high in the water risk classification label provided in the source data.

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Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using various data sources. For poverty incidence per 4 square kilometer area data: Asian Development Bank. Mapping Poverty through Data Integration and Artificial Intelligence: A Special Supplement of the Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (<https://www.adb.org/publications/mapping-poverty-data-integration-ai>). For national poverty incidence data: Philippine Statistics Authority (<https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases/data>) (accessed March 1, 2024) and Thailand National Statistics Office (<http://statbbi.nso.go.th/staticreport/page/sector/en/08.aspx>) (accessed March 1, 2024). For water risk data: Aqueduct. Aqueduct 4.0: Updated Decision-Relevant Global Water Risk Indicators (<https://www.wri.org/research/aqueduct-40-updated-decision-relevant-global-water-risk-indicators>) (accessed December 11, 2023).

Flooding is another major climate concern, particularly in Asia and the Pacific.

Since the turn of the millennium, the Asia and Pacific region has experienced some of its most-damaging floods on record. These floods have caused countless fatalities, inflicted billions of dollars in damage to assets and infrastructure, and uprooted the lives and livelihoods of millions of Asians. In fact, since 2010, floods have accounted for half the region's displacements caused by natural hazards, leaving 113.6 million people homeless and without work (ADB and IDMC 2022).

The socioeconomic vulnerability of people living in poverty is significantly amplified if they reside in flood-prone areas because they have a higher risk of losing their homes, possessions, livestock, and livelihoods. They are also vulnerable to contracting waterborne diseases during and after floods, and may be unable to access or afford appropriate medical attention. Most significantly, poor people are disproportionately represented among those who lose their lives during severe flood events (Fox 2004).

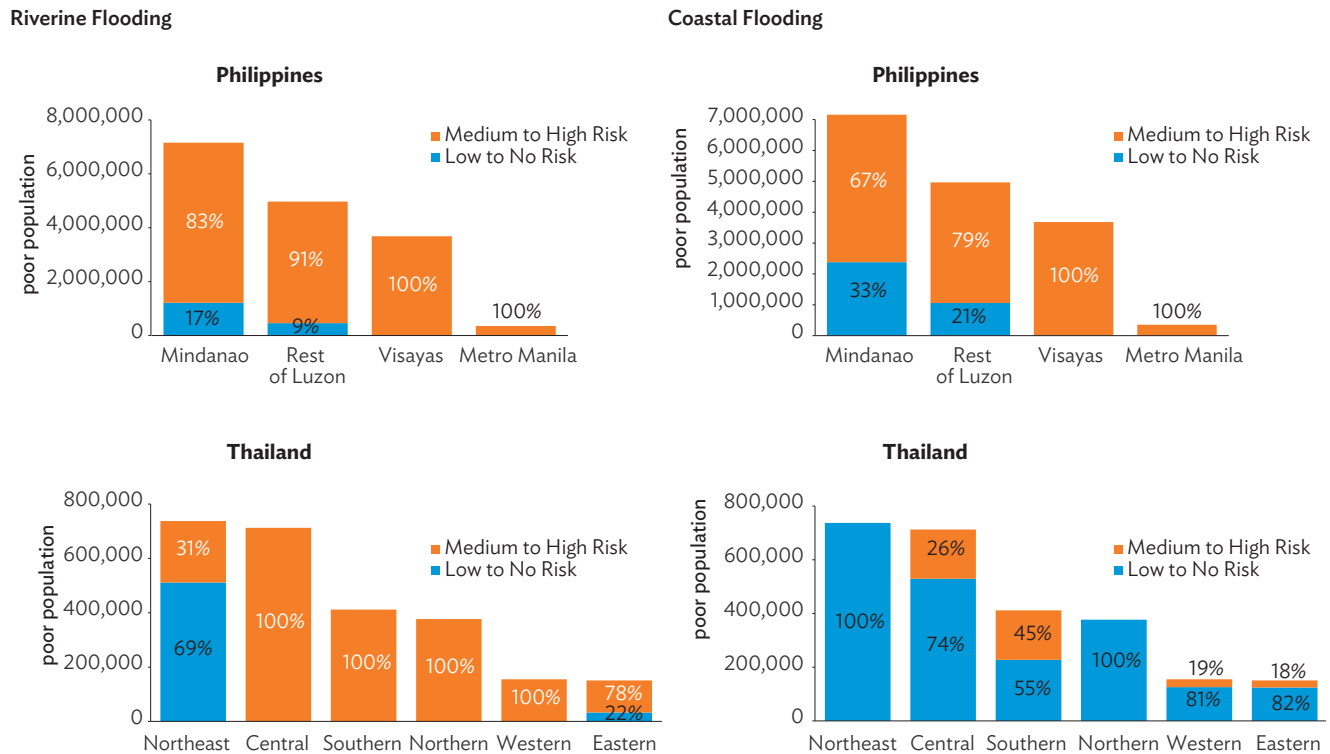
Intersection of granular datasets can also help mitigate vulnerability to flooding.

Analysis of interwoven data on poverty and flood risk assists policymakers in developing strategies and allocating resources to reduce the vulnerability of the poor in the context of severe flooding.

Figure 3.23 outlines the level of riverine or coastal flood risk faced by poor communities across four areas of the Philippines and six regions of Thailand. The subsequent analysis reveals that 12.7 million poor Filipinos were living in areas with medium to high flood risk (both riverine and coastal). Perhaps due to its geography, Thailand had a significantly lower number of poor people (400,000) residing in areas with medium to high risk of riverine and/or coastal flooding. The Northern and Northeast regions of Thailand was the only geographic area that was not dominated by medium to high flood risk for poor communities.

Figure 3.23: Intersection of Poverty and Flood Risk in the Philippines and Thailand

About 12.7 million Filipinos and 0.4 million Thais faced substantial risk of flooding while living below the poverty line.



Note: National poverty incidence for the Philippines was 16.6% in 2018, while for Thailand was 7.8% in 2017. The specified years were chosen based on the availability of granular spatial data for poverty estimates. More recent poverty estimates for the Philippines and Thailand were only available at lesser spatial resolution or higher geographic aggregation levels. High coastal flood risk areas are areas tagged as medium-to-high, high, or extremely high in the coastal flood risk classification label provided in the source data.

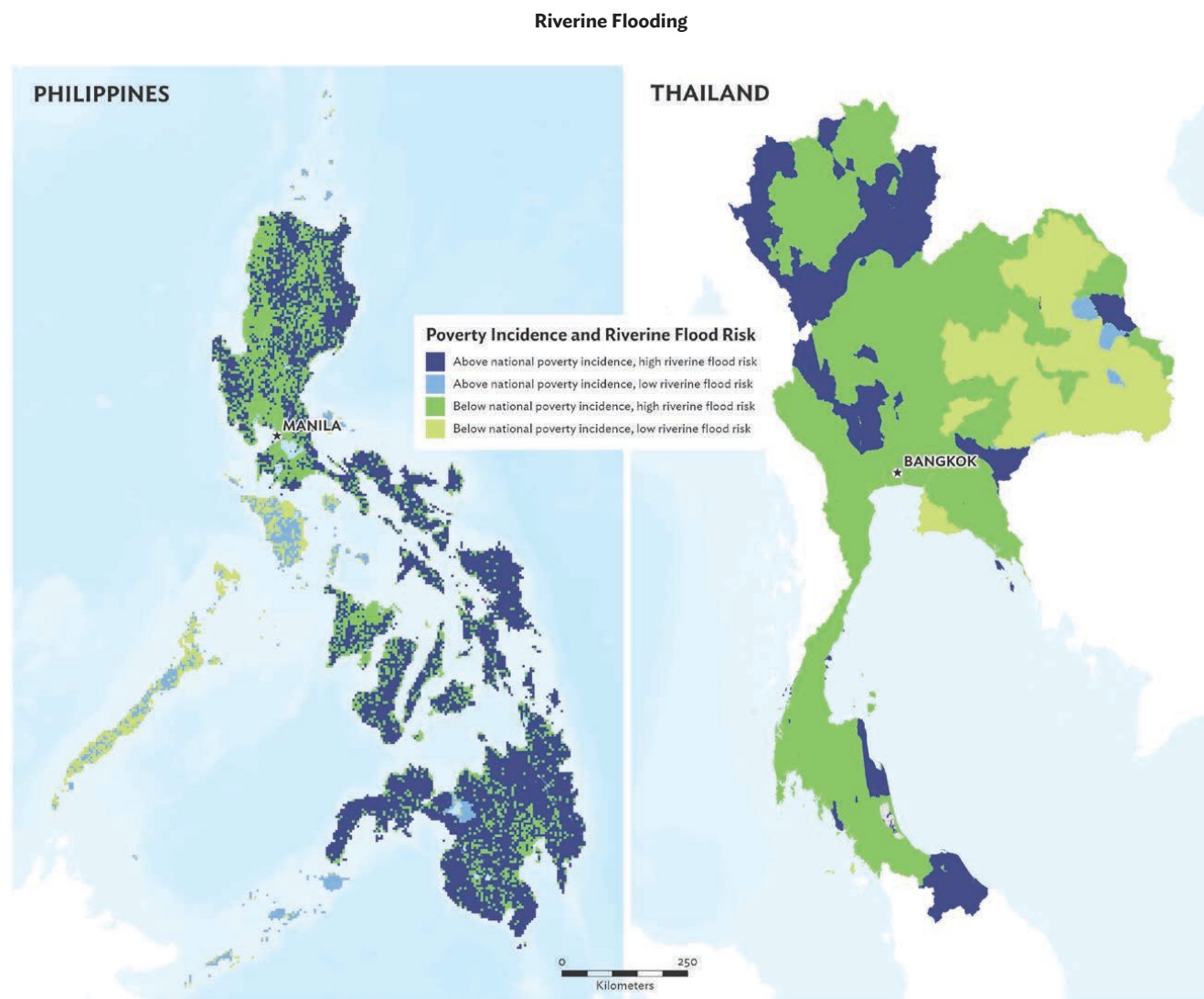
Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using various data sources. For water risk data: Aqueduct. Aqueduct 4.0: Updated Decision-Relevant Global Water Risk Indicators (<https://www.wri.org/research/aqueduct-40-updated-decision-relevant-global-water-risk-indicators>) (accessed December 11, 2023). For poverty incidence per 3-kilometre area data: Asian Development Bank. Mapping Poverty through Data Integration and Artificial Intelligence: A Special Supplement of the Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (<https://www.adb.org/publications/mapping-poverty-data-integration-ai>). For national poverty incidence data: Philippine Statistics Authority (<https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases/data>) (accessed March 1, 2024) and Thailand National Statistics Office (<http://statbbi.nso.go.th/staticreport/page/sector/en/08.aspx>) (accessed March 1, 2024).

[click here for figure data](#)

Figure 3.24 overlays satellite-based poverty maps of the Philippines and Thailand with the granular data on respective risks of riverine or coastal flooding, with the maps of each economy classifying only land areas with available data. It shows that 59.6% of the analyzed land area of the Philippines simultaneously exceeded national poverty rates and was exposed to medium-to-high risk of riverine flooding, while 51.0% of that economy's analyzed land area had a confluence of poverty and medium to high risk of coastal flooding. Regions of the Philippines where the confluence was most evident for either riverine or coastal flooding were Visayas and Mindanao. In Thailand, 33.0% of the analyzed land area had poverty rates exceeding national averages while the risk of riverine flooding was medium to high, with the Northern and Western regions being most affected. Furthermore, Thailand had only 3.7% of its analyzed area where poverty intersected with a medium to high risk of coastal flooding.

Figure 3.24: Geographic Mapping of Poverty and Flood Risk in the Philippines and Thailand

The Philippines had vast areas where poor communities were subject to medium-to-high risk of riverine or coastal flooding.

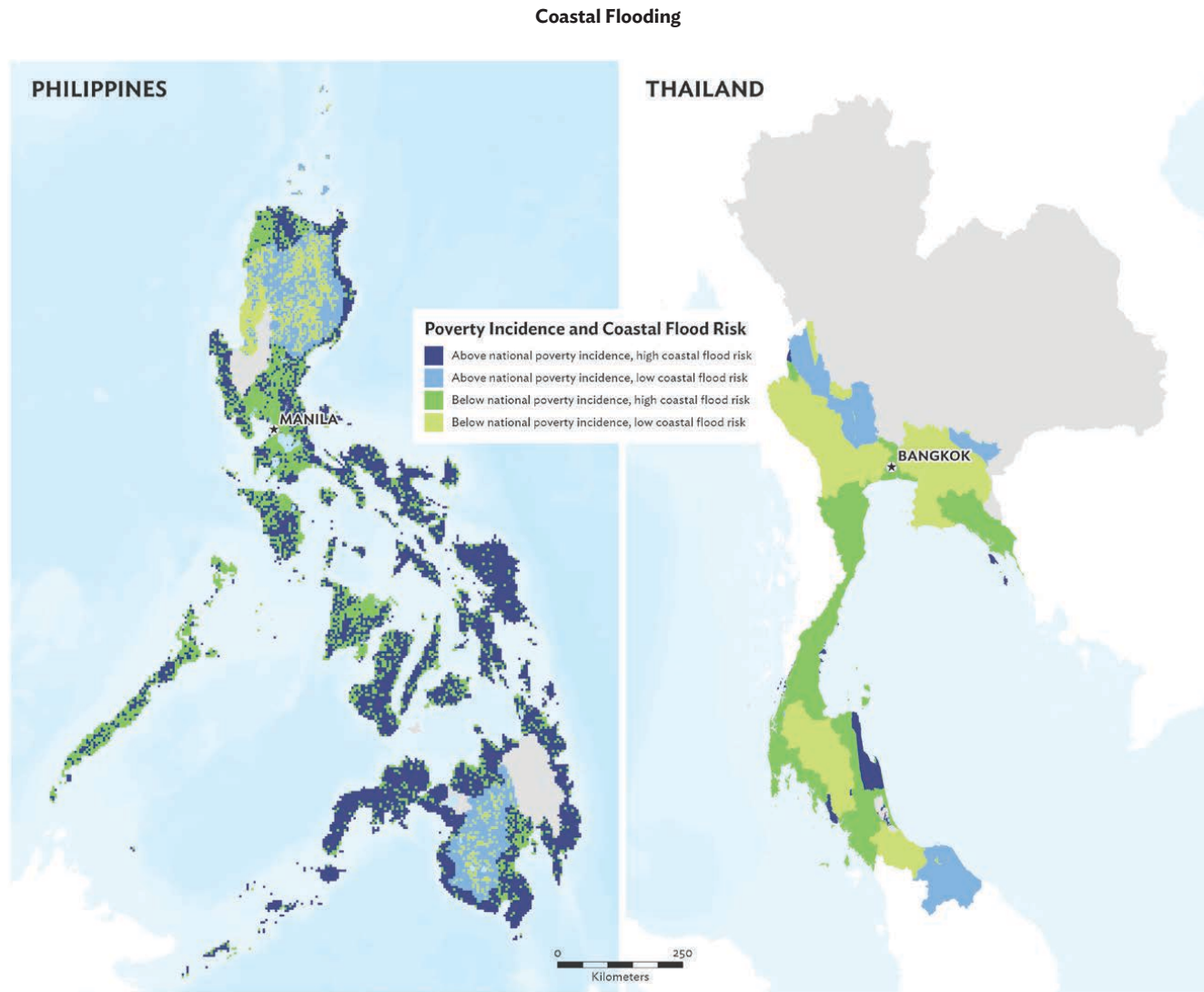


Note: National poverty incidence for the Philippines was 16.6% in 2018, while for Thailand was 7.8% in 2017. The specified years were chosen based on the availability of granular spatial data for poverty estimates. More recent poverty estimates for the Philippines and Thailand were only available at lesser spatial resolution or higher geographic aggregation levels. High coastal flood risk areas are areas tagged as medium-to-high, high, or extremely high in the coastal flood risk classification label provided in the source data.

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Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using various data sources. For water risk data: Aqueduct 4.0: Updated Decision-Relevant Global Water Risk Indicators (<https://www.wri.org/research/aqueduct-40-updated-decision-relevant-global-water-risk-indicators>) (accessed December 11, 2023). For poverty incidence per 3-kilometre area data: Asian Development Bank. Mapping Poverty through Data Integration and Artificial Intelligence: A Special Supplement of the Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific (<https://www.adb.org/publications/mapping-poverty-data-integration-ai>). For national poverty incidence data: Philippine Statistics Authority (<https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases/data>) (accessed March 1, 2024) and Thailand National Statistics Office (<http://statbbi.nso.go.th/staticreport/page/sector/en/08.aspx>) (accessed March 1, 2024).

continued on next page

Figure 3.24 *continued*

Note: National poverty incidence for the Philippines was 16.6% in 2018, while for Thailand was 7.8% in 2017. The specified years were chosen based on the availability of granular spatial data for poverty estimates. More recent poverty estimates for the Philippines and Thailand were only available at lesser spatial resolution or higher geographic aggregation levels. High coastal flood risk areas are areas tagged as medium-to-high, high, or extremely high in the coastal flood risk classification label provided in the source data.

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Data on Climate Change Mitigation

Granular data can play a key role in inspiring action on climate change mitigation.

Mitigating the impacts of climate change requires galvanized efforts by a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society, and the general public (ASEAN 2021; ADBI 2021; IMF 2020; Jaumotte, Liu, and McKibbin 2021). To raise awareness, build trust, and mobilize resources that can support such efforts, it is critical to convey the urgent need for climate change mitigation to the entire populace worldwide.

Geographically granular data can play a crucial part in raising both global and local awareness on climate change mitigation and accelerating appropriate efforts. Such data can point to good practices among locally initiated mitigation measures, which in turn attract greater interest and support from stakeholders, including investors, for the expansion of such measures. Geographically detailed data can also aid in identifying localities that may be falling behind on implementing climate change mitigation measures such as promoting green technologies or establishing stricter standards on GHG emissions. In general, a data-driven approach to informing climate change mitigation can foster trust and facilitate a process where local communities are deeply engaged (Mai and Elsässer 2022).

National statistics offices confirm the need for more geographically granular data on mitigation.

High-quality and detailed data can be instrumental in designing more effective and impactful mitigation measures for specific economies or localities. For instance, data on the expenditure for climate change mitigation in relation to GDP can help policymakers identify gaps in financing and investment for further action on mitigation. However, this information is among the 22% of “mitigation” indicators in the Global Set that lack established definitions and/or sound data compilation methodologies. Perhaps more critically, 72% of “mitigation” indicators in the Global Set are shown to have a sparsity of available data. This highlights the urgent need to standardize definitions and methodologies, and to collect relevant and geographically granular data, for compiling climate change mitigation indicators.

This need was confirmed by the national statistics offices that responded to ADB’s survey on the compilation of climate change statistics in Asia and the Pacific. Of the 29 offices that responded to the survey, 21 indicated a strong demand for more geographically detailed data on climate change mitigation.

Reconciling climate change mitigation with poverty reduction goals remains a contentious issue.

Development practitioners recognize the complex relationship between climate change mitigation and poverty reduction, with some arguing that there are potential policy trade-offs between the two (Lankes et al. 2024; Lopez-Calva 2023; Wollburg, Hallegatte, and Mahler 2023; ADB 2023b; Scherer et al. 2018). For instance, efforts to expand mitigation initiatives such as carbon sink tree plantations may deprive forest farmers of opportunities to increase family income through other non-farm activities (Wu, Hou, and Yu 2021; Li, Hui, and Yu 2015; Jindal, Kerr, and Carter 2012).

More broadly, poverty reduction programs are typically designed to increase consumption levels of people with low incomes (World Bank 2022). However, increased consumption has historically been linked to higher economic growth (Mahler, Aguilar, and Newhouse 2022; Dollar, Kleineberg, and Kraay 2016), which in turn is seen to drive rises in CO₂-equivalent emissions (IPCC 2022b). In fact, some studies estimate that eradicating poverty may increase global emissions by as much as 3% (Wollburg, Hallegatte, and Mahler 2023; Bruckner 2022, Scherer et al. 2018, Hubacek et al. 2017).

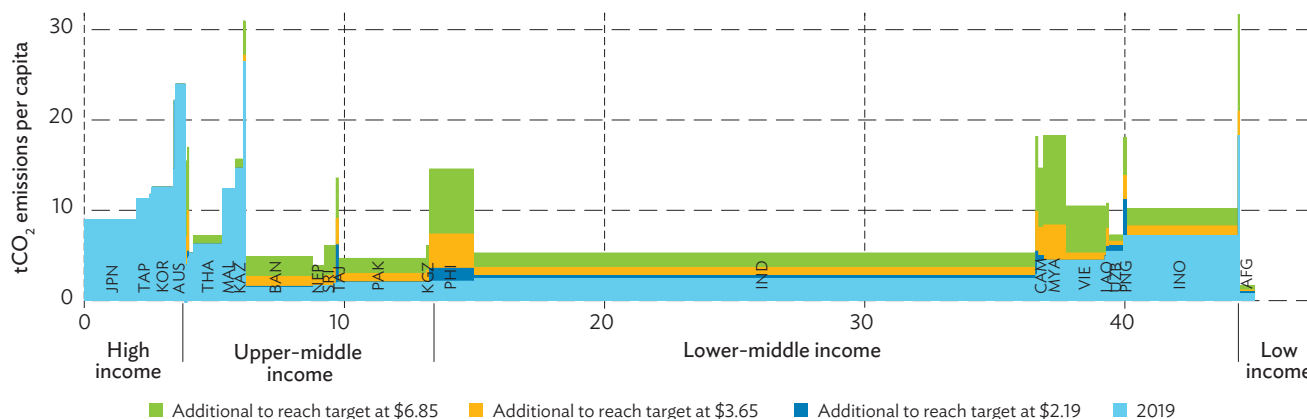
The implications that poverty reduction has for global climate goals is particularly relevant for Asia and the Pacific, whose projected growth of the middle classes is expected to dwarf that of all other regions in the world. Increased spending capacity among residents of Asia and the Pacific is expected to induce growth in the region's already high carbon footprint (ADB 2023b).

Figure 3.25 presents estimates of the increases in GHG emissions stemming from the achievement of certain poverty reduction goals in selected economies of Asia and the Pacific. These numbers suggest that more ambitious poverty reduction targets create a more acute need for climate action. For instance, to reduce the proportion of people living on less than \$3.65 per day to 3% by 2050, Asia and the Pacific may contribute an additional 1.2% in per capita GHG emissions—and this percentage increases to 2.9% for a similar target using a higher poverty line of \$6.85.

In an attempt to unite policymakers on two seemingly incompatible development goals, Wollburg, Hallegatte, and Mahler (2023) surmised that the challenge lies not in reconciling poverty alleviation with climate goals, but in ensuring an economically and environmentally sustainable middle-income standard of living. The authors suggest that boosting energy efficiency and accelerating the transition to less carbon-intensive energy sources can help ease this tension further. Additionally, Lankes et al. (2024) noted that more research is needed to understand how to design climate change mitigation programs that drive rapid technical, behavioral, and systemic changes that also contribute to poverty reduction.

Figure 3.25: Effects of Poverty Reduction on Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Selected Economies of Asia and the Pacific

Lower middle-income economies may emit more GHG per capita in order to reduce poverty by 2050.



\$ = United States dollars; AFG = Afghanistan; AUS = Australia; BAN = Bangladesh; CAM = Cambodia; GHG = greenhouse gas; IND = India; JPN = Japan; KAZ = Kazakhstan; KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic; KOR = Republic of Korea; LAO = Lao People's Democratic Republic; MYA = Myanmar; MAL = Malaysia; NEP = Nepal; PAK = Pakistan; PHI = Philippines; PNG = Papua New Guinea; SRI = Sri Lanka; TAP = Taipei, China; tCO₂ = tonne of carbon dioxide; THA = Thailand; TAJ = Tajikistan; TKM = Turkmenistan; UZB = Uzbekistan; VIE = Viet Nam.

Notes: The level of additional GHG emissions per capita required to meet poverty reduction targets was derived as follows: (i) The authors estimated the year when the poverty target would be met (ii) The authors counted only the GHG emissions associated with economies maintaining gross domestic product per capita levels to keep people out of poverty. The emissions needed for poverty alleviation were estimated by calculating the difference between the poverty-reduction scenario and the counterfactual no-poverty-reduction scenario. This was calculated by counting the additional emissions from higher consumption of all people in all economies that have not met a 3% poverty reduction target.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from: Wollburg, Hallegatte, and Mahler. "Ending Extreme Poverty Has a Negligible Impact on Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions." *Nature* 623 (2023): 982–986. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06679-0>.

[click here for figure data](#)

Policymakers can be guided by the notion of “just transition” in developing climate policy.

It is important for policymakers to take into consideration the potential socioeconomic impacts of climate strategies and to align climate action with principles of equity and inclusion (Hughes and Rescalvo 2021).

A “just transition” is a multifaceted strategy that aims to manage potentially adverse effects of climate action on different people, especially socioeconomically vulnerable groups, while equitably distributing livelihood opportunities and promoting climate- and environment-friendly economic development. This may be achieved through a combination of support for new industries that create green employment (especially for vulnerable populations), strengthening social protection systems, mobilizing private sector investment, and advancing skills development (AfDB et al.). These strategies may be complemented by initiatives that incentivize people toward green and more sustainable consumption (Bazaraa, Mahrous, and Elsharnouby 2022; Ibikunle 2023; He et al. 2023).

Considering that the challenges and opportunities associated with a just transition are context-specific (ADB 2023a), policymakers would benefit from integrated statistical datasets providing information on the carbon footprints of various products and

services, their relevance to climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, and their impacts on communities and employment opportunities. In addition, a solid data foundation on “loss and damage”—the harms inflicted by climate change despite mitigation and adaptation efforts (e.g., lives lost, monetary costs from destruction of infrastructure, buildings, etc.; and economic and noneconomic impacts on livelihoods, etc.) (UNEP 2023)—may also inform the design of just transition programs.

Granular data can emphasize the link between climate change mitigation and poverty reduction.

Despite improved access to electricity globally—increasing from 83.6% in 2010 to 91.4% in 2021—achieving universal access to electricity remains a major challenge for some specific economies. For instance, about one in five economies of Asia and the Pacific have electrification rates below 95%, based on the latest data available.

In this context, harnessing renewable energy sources such as solar photovoltaic technology offers potentially optimal off-grid electricity supply. However, such solutions also raise questions regarding the appropriate location of solar farms.

Results from a study conducted by Oregon State University show that, among various types of land cover, croplands or farmlands are some of the most productive places on Earth for solar power generation, with a median solar potential of approximately 28 watts per square meter (Adeh et al. 2019). Adeh et al. also estimated that global energy demand may be offset by solar production if even less than 1% of cropland were converted to “agrivoltaics” systems, which integrate solar power generation and food production on the same land. While there is extensive ongoing research on optimizing agrivoltaics, recent implementations on farms in the United States have demonstrated increased profitability with optimal crop yields and minimal environmental impact (Krishnamurthy and Serpell 2021). In addition, a study conducted by Kampherbeek et al. (2023) noted that solar panels tend to provide more shade and soil moisture for vegetation, resulting in increases in digestibility of forage and its protein content. The same study also notes that sheep with access to solar panels graze more than sheep on native rangeland, perhaps because solar panels are protecting sheep from climatic conditions.

At the same time, it is crucial to note that not all croplands are suitable for conversion into solar photovoltaic areas. Factors such as the reduction in area of productive croplands may intensify concerns about food insecurity and the effects on vulnerable communities whose livelihoods depend on cropping.

Relevant granular datasets, such as those detailing access to electricity and areas covered by cropland, can create a more nuanced understanding of these issues.

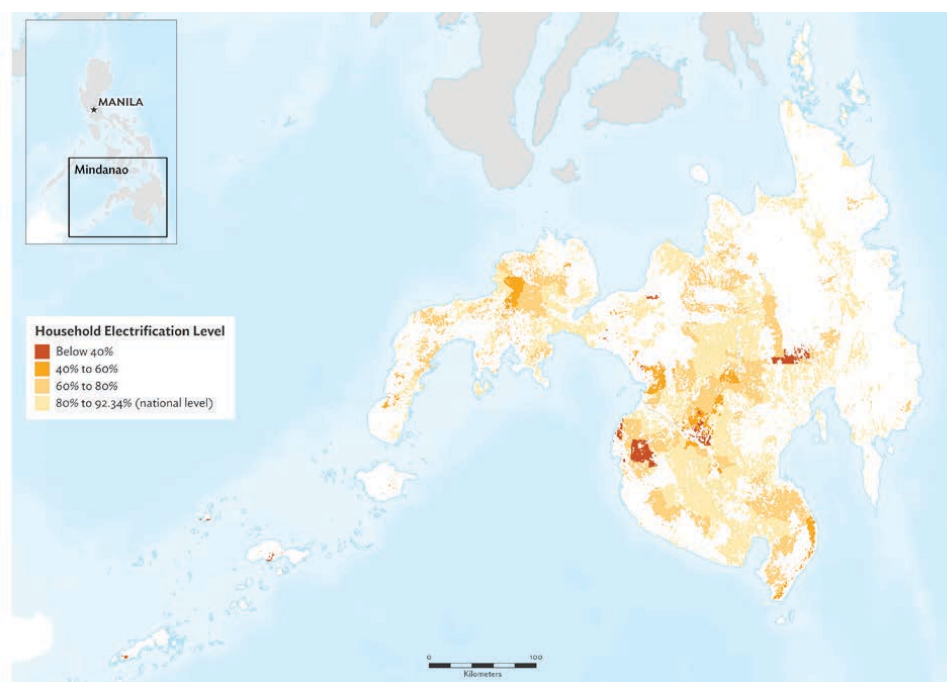
Mapping of croplands and electrification rates can help target areas for solar development.

Mindanao, one of the three major island groups in the Philippines, is home to several localities with high prevalence of poverty. These include the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, with 44.8% of its population living in poverty in 2023; Zamboanga Peninsula (38.2%); Northern Mindanao (32.8%); and SOCCSKSARGEN (30%) (PSA 2023). In many rural parts of Mindanao, access to affordable electricity also remains a challenge, with residents relying on costly diesel generators (IRENA 2017).

Solar energy has been identified as one of the solutions to address power supply deficiencies in Mindanao (DOE 2014). While installed capacity in solar energy has improved in the Philippines, it is lower compared to some neighboring economies (Levosada et al. 2022). In developing more solar energy installations to narrow this gap, there is a need to conduct thorough site suitability studies. This process may be assisted by geographically granular mapping of electrification rates against land use types, e.g., cropping, in poorer areas of the Philippines, as illustrated for Mindanao in Figure 3.26.

Figure 3.26: Geographic Mapping of Croplands and Electrification Rates in Mindanao, Philippines

Triangulating data on electrification rates and land use may help in identifying off-grid electricity solutions to address energy poverty.



Notes: Household electrification rates were measured at the municipal level then spatially overlaid with croplands areas, which were identified using raster-based land cover data for 2018 with 300-meter spatial resolution.

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Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using the European Space Agency's land cover (P. Defourny, C. Lamarche, C. Brockmann, M. Boettcher, S. Bontemps, T. De Maet, G.L. Duveiller, et al. 2023. Observed annual global land-use change from 1992 to 2020 three times more dynamic than reported by inventory-based statistics, in preparation. 2023. Observed annual global land-use change from 1992 to 2020 three times more dynamic than reported by inventory-based statistics, in preparation); (accessed February 19, 2024) and the Philippine Statistics Authority's 2020 Census of Population and Housing (accessed May 29, 2024).

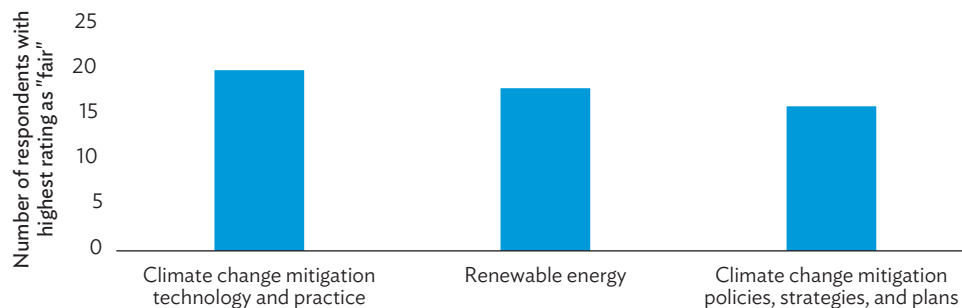
Capacity for effective policy on climate change mitigation is compromised by insufficient data granularity.

While the example in Figure 3.26 highlights the importance of geographically granular data in supporting climate change mitigation policies that are socioeconomically equitable, a wide gap remains in the availability of relevant data and statistics. This was confirmed by the national statistics offices surveyed by ADB on the compilation of climate change statistics in the Asia and Pacific region.

When asked to compare the level of geographic granularity of the data available for climate change mitigation indicators with the level of granularity required for effective policymaking, statistics offices from across the region suggested there was significant room for improvement, as shown in Figure 3.27. For instance, among the 29 offices that participated in the survey, a significant majority rated the data granularity as at best only fair (i.e., rated as “fair”, “insufficient”, or “no response”) for key topics such as “climate change mitigation technology and practice”, “renewable energy”, and “climate change mitigation policies, strategies, and plans”.

Figure 3.27: Rating of Geographic Granularity of Data for Specific “Mitigation” Topics

A majority of the national statistics offices surveyed called for improvement to the granularity of data across the three key topics supporting climate change mitigation.



Note: The height of each bar represents the number of respondents who answered “fair”, “insufficiently disaggregated” or “no response” when asked to compare the level of geographic granularity of indicators on climate change mitigation.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank’s 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

The findings in Figure 3.27 underscore the need for greater efforts to enhance the granularity of data that support climate change mitigation indicators, particularly in economies with lower income levels and lesser statistical capacity. Such granularity can contribute significantly to ensuring that mitigation policies and strategies are targeted and responsive to local contexts and needs.

Data on Climate Change Adaptation

There are clear benefits to enhancing the granularity of data on climate change adaptation.

Since climate change adaptation strategies are typically location-specific, the availability of geographically granular data is crucial to the accurate development of such strategies, ensuring the best use of available resources (UNFCCC 2020). For example, one subset of localized data could help create an appropriate adaptation strategy for coastal regions dealing with sea-level rise while another subset of data might inform adaptation recommendations for agricultural districts facing changing rainfall patterns. Similarly, geographically granular data could be used to identify which crops will be viable under projected climatic conditions, or where infrastructure needs to be reinforced to withstand increased flooding.

The use of granular data also promotes inclusivity and “ownership” of climate action. Such data provide evidence for communities to be more engaged with their local authorities in crafting adaptation strategies to address their specific needs.

In essence, high-quality granular data help ensure that the varying responses to climate change are as nuanced and geographically specific as the challenges faced. The availability of granular data to the general public also promotes transparency and accountability in climate action, which are fundamental to building stronger and more resilient communities.

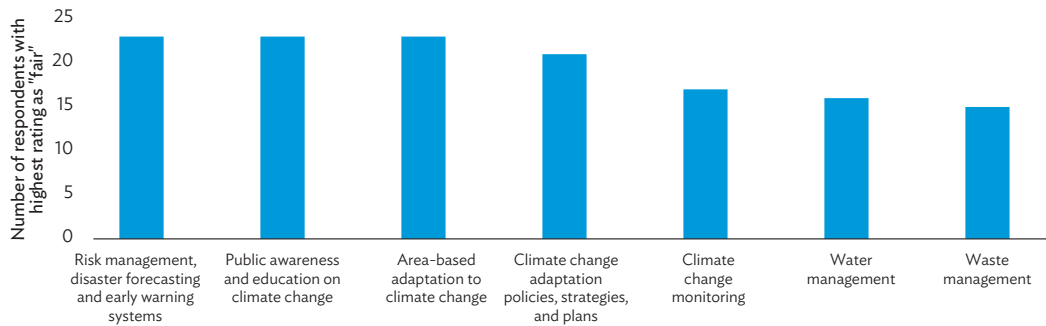
National statistics offices recognize a lack of data granularity on critical “adaptation” topics.

Results from ADB’s survey on the compilation of climate change statistics in Asia and the Pacific reveal major levels of concern around the geographic granularity of data for various core aspects of climate change adaptation. Figure 3.28 shows that, of the 29 national statistics offices who responded to the survey, 23 rated the data granularity as at best only fair (i.e., rated as “fair”, “insufficient”, or “no response”) for critical topics such as “risk management, disaster forecasting, and early warning systems”; “public awareness of and education on climate change”; and “area-based adaptation to climate change”. Even a topic as central to adaptation as “climate change monitoring” attracted poor ratings for data granularity from a majority of respondents. This suggests that decision-makers may face challenges in accessing the detailed information needed to effectively design and implement adaptation policies and strategies.

Although Figure 3.28 does show relatively better results for the availability of detailed data on water management and waste management in Asia and the Pacific, there is still room for improvement under these topics, given their crucial role in building resilience to climate change impacts, particularly in vulnerable communities.

Figure 3.28: Rating of Geographic Granularity of Data for Specific “Adaptation” Topics

Almost all national statistics offices described as at best only “fair” the data granularity for four key topics on climate change adaptation.



Note: The height of each bar represents the number of respondents who answered “fair”, “insufficiently disaggregated” or “no response” when asked to compare the level of geographic granularity of indicators on climate change adaptation.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank’s 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

Disaster risk reduction strategies are a key plank in policy design for climate change adaptation.

From 1975 to 2020, 6.9 billion people across Asia and the Pacific were affected by disasters triggered by natural hazards, resulting in the loss of 2 million lives (UNESCAP 2021). Moreover, since 2014, there have been in excess of 225 million displacements due to such disasters, accounting for more than 75% of the global estimate (ADB 2022). In 2022 alone, the Asia and Pacific region experienced 140 major disasters with economic losses reaching \$57.3 billion (UNESCAP 2023a).

As climate change continues to ramp up the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, there has been additional focus by policymakers and development practitioners on the concept of disaster risk reduction (DRR). DRR is aimed at preventing new, and reducing existing, disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and the achievement of sustainable development. DRR is the policy objective of disaster risk management, and its goals and objectives are defined in DRR strategies and plans.

DRR strategies define goals and objectives across different time periods and with concrete targets, indicators, and timeframes. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, these should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk, and the strengthening of economic, social, health, and environmental resilience. The framework’s expected outcome through to 2030 is: “The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities, and countries”.

It is important to note that most DRR strategies cover a broad range of events, not all of which are related to climate change. However, a substantial proportion of these events can be linked to climate change and DRR strategies can be particularly useful in mitigating the impact of climate-related disasters.

Adoption of localized DRR strategies is mixed across economies of Asia and the Pacific.

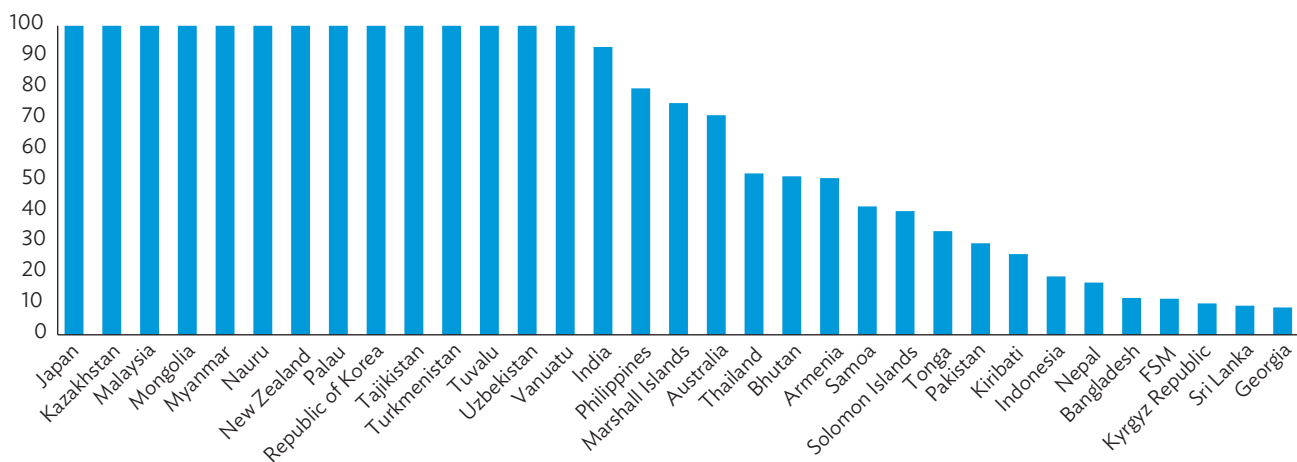
In most instances, local government units serve as the primary responsible authority during disasters because they are closest to affected communities and they most often have the best appreciation of local context (UNDRR 2019).

It is therefore imperative to increase the proportion of local government units that are able to adopt and implement localized DRR strategies in line with national strategies. Figure 3.29 uses geographically granular data to show the progress on local strategy adoption for 33 ADB member economies with available data. Analysis of the figure suggests that 18 of the reporting economies had at least 70% of local governments with tailored DRR strategies. Conversely, seven economies had only 20% of local governments with their own DRR strategies.

However, a separate study conducted in 2019 by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction showed that only 6% of 169 Asian cities had a fully integrated DRR plan, with full Sendai compliance; 17% of cities had a standalone DRR plan complying with the Sendai framework; 57% had plans offering only partial compliance; and 20% had no plan at all (UNDRR 2019).

Figure 3.29: Proportion of Local Governments with Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in line with National Guidelines, 2022 or Latest Year (%)

Although 18 of 33 ADB regional members exceeded 70% local adoption of DRR strategies, 7 economies were below 20% adoption.



DRR = disaster risk reduction, FSM = Federated States of Micronesia.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 10 April 2024).

[click here for figure data](#)

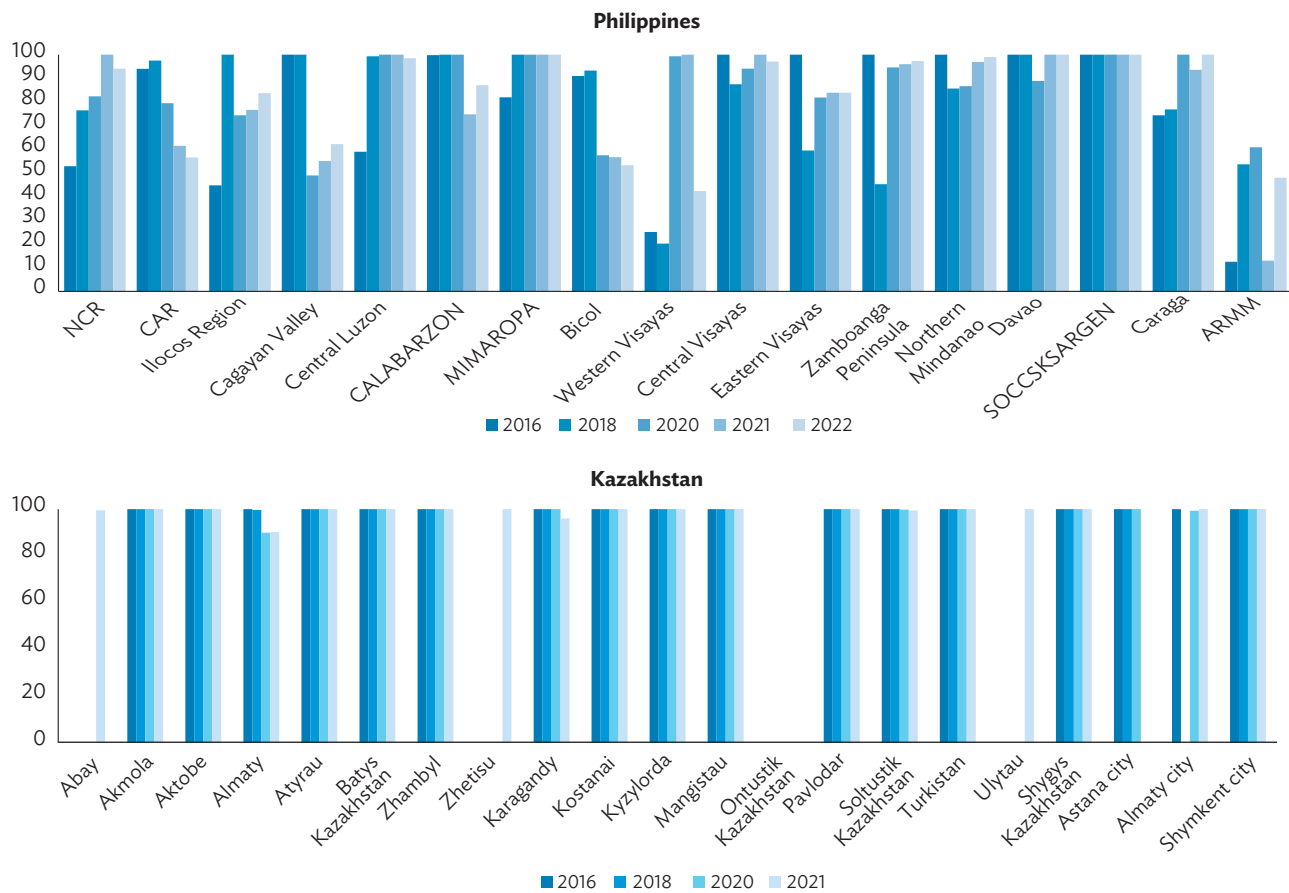
Granular data can help identify where DRR efforts are lagging within economies.

Using data that have been disaggregated to a district or city level, it is possible to observe more precise disparities in the proportion of local governments that adopt and implement localized DRR strategies in line with national strategies.

In the case of the Philippines, Figure 3.29 shows that 80% of local governments in that economy had adopted and implemented localized DRR strategies in line with national guidelines by 2021. However, analysis at the subnational level reveals disparities in implementation rates for different localities within the Philippines (Figure 3.30). This suggests difficulties in adoption and/or implementation or in the mechanisms used for reporting.

Figure 3.30: Proportion of Local Governments in the Philippines and Kazakhstan with Local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in line with National Guidelines (%)

Granular data can indicate how local government adaptation efforts differ among specific localities and from year to year.



ARMM = Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, CAR = Cordillera Administrative Region, NCR = National Capital Region.

Note: Estimates for the Philippines for 2022 are available from SDG Watch.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority. SDG Watch. <https://psa.gov.ph/sdg>. Bureau of National Statistics, The Republic of Kazakhstan. Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030. <https://stat.gov.kz/en/sustainable-development-goals/goal/>.

[click here for figure data](#)

Similarly, while Figure 3.31 shows that almost all local governments in Kazakhstan had adopted and implemented local disaster risk management at 100% by 2021, the percentage for a few districts or cities actually fell during 2019–2022.

Discrepancies between national aggregates and regional specifics highlight the importance of granular data for DRR efforts.

It is essential to recognize subnational nuances in the adoption of localized DRR strategies. Such analysis is vital to appropriately directing support and resources for climate change adaptation planning, since lower DRR implementation rates could signal underlying challenges for local governments, such as resource constraints, inadequate training, or insufficient public awareness.

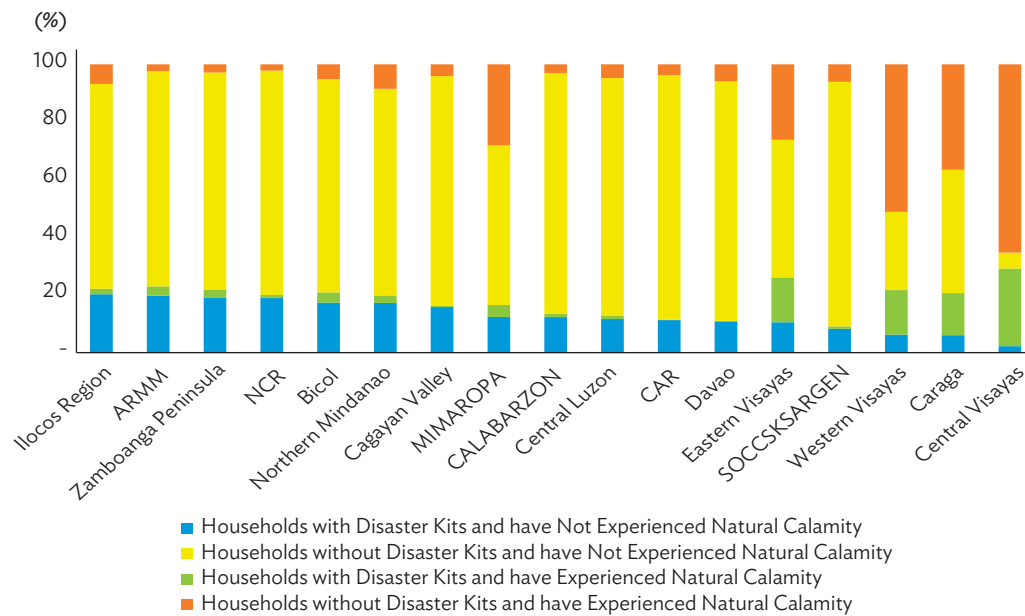
It should, however, be noted that some data on local adoption and implementation of DRR strategies might be unreliable. Some local government units may not follow a standard way of measuring adoption and implementation, while others do not report at all. Furthermore, verifying the accuracy of self-reported data from local governments may also be challenging (UNDRR 2019). All of this makes it difficult to compare data without doing more rigorous assessments.

One approach to achieving a more nuanced understanding of adaptation efforts at the local level is to complement self-reported data from local government units with geographically granular data from surveys. An example of such a survey is the Philippine Annual Poverty Indicators Survey, which includes data showing the proportion of households that report having a disaster emergency kit or evacuation bag. Having an emergency kit is a proxy measure of individual and community preparedness, indicating whether or not people have essential supplies to sustain themselves in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. These levels of preparedness can often reflect the effectiveness of a local government's DRR strategy.

Figure 3.31 shows that, in 2022, the proportion of households with a disaster emergency kit or evacuation bag ranged from 9.2% to 29.2% for different localities across the Philippines.

Figure 3.31: Proportion of Philippine Households with a Disaster Emergency Kit, 2022

Across all localities in the Philippines, 81.8% of households reported having no disaster emergency kit or evacuation bag.



ARMM = Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, CAR = Cordillera Administrative Region, NCR = National Capital Region.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from: Philippine Statistics Authority. Annual Poverty Indicators Survey 2022. <https://psada.psa.gov.ph/catalog/APIS/about>.

[click here for figure data](#)

Measures should be taken to ensure community acceptance of localized DRR strategies.

The range of results depicted in Figure 3.32 may be due to a variety of factors, including socioeconomic status, access to resources, public awareness of the importance of disaster preparedness, and whether a substantial number of people have been affected by disasters in the past. Conducting further localized surveys to obtain more granular information could help shed light on these issues.

However, the results in the figure also point to a potential disparity between the adoption of DRR strategies by local governments in the Philippines, which was reported as 80% in 2021, and the level of disaster preparedness reported by individual households in the same year.

It is therefore important to ensure continued efforts not only in implementing DRR strategies at the local level but also in ensuring that these strategies are effectively communicated and adopted at the community, household, and individual level. Such efforts may involve targeted public education campaigns, community outreach programs, and initiatives to make disaster emergency kits more accessible, particularly in localities where household preparedness is low.

Research into other areas of climate change can inform the design of adaptation efforts.

While development organizations seek to underscore the importance of government responsibility in adaptation initiatives, it is crucial that individuals also take their own actions to adapt to the risks of climate change (Darjee, Neupane, and Köhl 2023). However, actions by individuals (and their support for climate change policies in general) are greatly influenced by their perceptions of climate change. In other words, people who are aware of the impacts of climate change are more likely to take appropriate actions that can reduce their vulnerability and enhance their resilience (Alam, Alam, and Mushtaq 2017).

A case study in Australia showed that involving communities in roundtable discussions on climate change impacts and adaptation resulted in a deeper understanding of the factors influencing climate change (Ross et al. 2015).

Meanwhile, a study highlighted how awareness of climate change can produce different adaptation strategies. The study revealed that small farms and landless households made more nonagricultural changes to their income strategies (e.g., off-farm work, starting cottage enterprises) while medium to large farms implemented agricultural adjustments (e.g., changing planting times, cultivating other crops). Having such information at hand can help policymakers improve access to financial and technical support in relevant areas, particularly for impoverished farming groups (Alam, Alam, and Mushtaq 2017).

Unfortunately, sources of data regarding the actual effects of climate change are scant. Oftentimes, economies that are more vulnerable to impacts of climate change are those with limited capacity to report on climatic data. Where these instrumental records of climate variances are insufficiently available, local perceptions have been used as a basis to identify change in climate variables (Shrestha et al. 2019).

For instance, a study in Nepal during 2019 recorded local perceptions of weather variances related to climate change, then analyzed how accurately they reflected scientific climatic data. Results showed general alignment of actual and perceived changes in temperature and rainfall.

A multidimensional approach to granular data will deliver more comprehensive climate insights.

While this report has so far highlighted the benefits of using geographically granular data in climate-related policymaking, it is equally important to consider the temporal aspect of climate change as well as the cross-cutting themes of gender, social inclusion, and community participation.

Temporal granularity refers to the frequency and precision of data collection over time (Bernet 2023). It influences models and projections since analyzed results may differ between data gathered on, say, an hourly basis versus a single value given for an entire year (Oberle and Elsland 2019). For instance, finer temporal data on electricity use may offer additional insights on consumption patterns and help inform energy-saving initiatives. Moreover, data with high temporal granularity enable timely interventions, such as real-time monitoring of extreme weather events to trigger early warning systems and rapid response efforts. Likewise, intermediate policy actions can be better monitored and more quickly adapted based on regularly updated data and insights. Nevertheless, it is recognized that collecting data at more frequent periods comes with increased costs and should be considered carefully.

Gender considerations are also important in developing climate change policies. Women, particularly in developing economies, often bear a disproportionate burden of the impacts of climate change due to their roles in agriculture, water collection, and household management. For example, the 2024 Asia-Pacific SDG Partnership Report projected that women in the region will be more vulnerable to climate change, with extreme poverty among females expected to rise to 17.1% compared to 9.3% for women globally (UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP 2024). Similarly, the Unjust Climate Report emphasized gender disparities (FAO 2024). This report noted that extreme heat or precipitation reduced the income of female-headed households by almost triple the reduction seen in male-headed households (1.3% versus 0.5%, respectively). sex-disaggregated data are therefore crucial to understanding and addressing the differentiated impacts of climate change. To assist national statistics offices in collecting more disaggregated data on the gender-environment nexus, a model questionnaire was developed by the UN Women organization. The questionnaire can be used as a standalone survey or for integration into existing surveys (UN Women 2022).

Beyond gender, other social dimensions such as age, ethnicity, disability, and socioeconomic status also influence how people experience and respond to climate change. Data that capture these dimensions of social inclusion are essential for ensuring that climate action is equitable and does not inadvertently exacerbate existing inequalities. Structural inequalities result in more substantial differences in climate vulnerability, particularly for people in rural areas (FAO 2024). Overlaying climatic data with dimensions of social inclusion can lead to more equitable distribution of resources and help craft tailored communications that encourage vulnerable groups to take climate action.

Another important consideration is the concept of participatory data collection, which involves communities directly gathering climate-related data. This approach can help ensure that climate-related data reflect local realities and knowledge. For instance, involving farmers in recording rainfall patterns can provide more granular and context-specific information than satellite data alone. Similarly, indigenous communities often

have deep knowledge of local ecosystems and climate patterns, which can provide context to raw climate data. When communities participate in data collection, they develop a better understanding of climate change and its impacts. This process builds local capacity for climate action and fosters a sense of ownership over climate initiatives.

Integrating temporal granularity and gender-considerate, socially inclusive, and participatory approaches into the collection of climate data is complex. It requires interdisciplinary collaboration, innovative methodologies, and sizeable investment. However, doing so offers significant opportunities for developing more nuanced and effective climate strategies.

SECTION 4

Strengthening Statistical Capacity for Climate Action

National statistical systems play an important role in collecting vital information on climate change.

A national statistical system (NSS) comprises statistical agencies and units, including the national statistics office (NSO) and government line ministries with official statistics and data compilation mandates, that jointly compile, process, and disseminate high-quality statistics to monitor national development targets (ECLAC 2019).

Agencies within the NSS together provide data-driven insights on how their economies are faring with respect to societal goals, including climate-related targets and the actions required to address the adverse impacts of climate change. They undertake comprehensive data collection efforts and may also play a critical role in analyzing these data to discern trends and patterns. The resulting information becomes the basis for making informed policy decisions and creating effective responses aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts.

At the heart of any NSS is the NSO. NSOs are responsible for coordination within the statistical system including national statistics offices and other government ministries involved in climate action. NSOs and other mandated agencies may also collaborate with external stakeholders, the private sector, and civil society organizations to further strengthen data sharing and communication. This collaboration can lead to more comprehensive data collection and analysis, resulting in more effective climate change policies and strategies.

By disseminating their findings, NSOs and other statistical agencies contribute to educating the public about the realities of climate change and the urgency of action. Their efforts significantly enhance understanding of the vulnerability of populations to the impacts of climate change and disasters triggered by natural hazards. A common set of standards – shared globally and among NSOs and line agencies – on the structure, collection, definitions, production and exchange of data will facilitate these efforts. Readers are encouraged to refer to the Key Indicators Special Supplement released with this volume on “Enhancing Data Management through Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange Standard” for more information.



Using data to accelerate climate action. Strengthening capacity to develop robust data and statistical frameworks plays a pivotal role in providing accurate information that enables targeted climate initiatives (photo by Raymond Adofina / ADB).

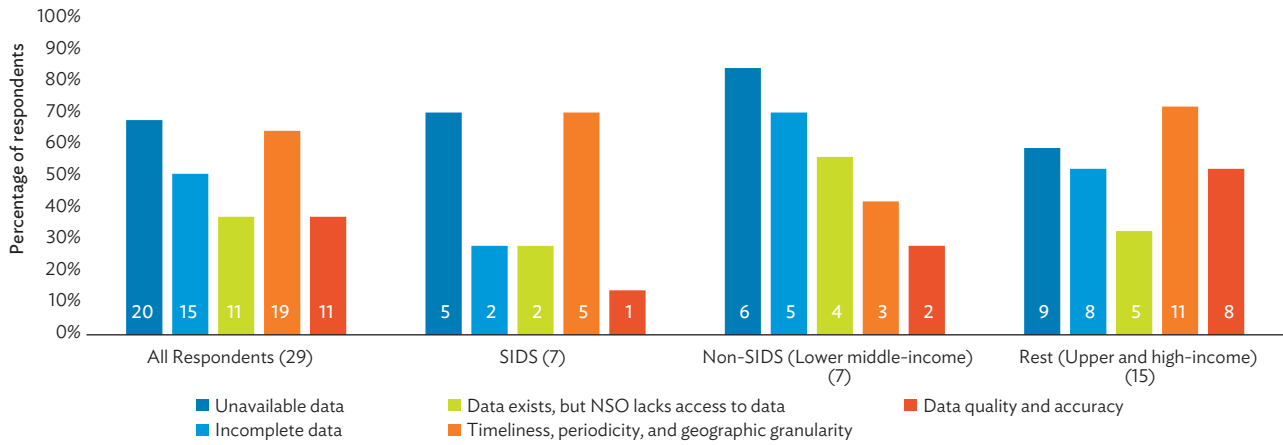
Lack of data on climate change is a critical issue for national statistics offices.

In 2024, ADB's Data Division conducted a survey of the bank's member economies, exploring issues around the compilation of climate change statistics in Asia and the Pacific. When asked to identify pressing issues on climate change statistical requirements, NSOs cited the unavailability of relevant data as one of the most prominent concerns, as shown in Figure 4.1. This unavailability of data may stem from the fact that 37% of indicators in the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, the leading statistical framework on climate change, do not have agreed definitions and/or compilation methodologies. In some instances, the perceived issue on lack of data may also be driven by limited understanding on how to integrate the climate data that exist with the conventional macroeconomic data that NSOs usually compile.

Figure 4.1 additionally shows that the timeliness, regularity, and geographic granularity of data on climate change were also key concerns for NSOs.

Figure 4.1: Critical Issues for Climate Change Data in Asia and the Pacific

Data availability, timeliness, and geographic granularity are critical shortfalls that need to be addressed urgently.



NSO = national statistics office, SIDS = small island developing states.

Notes: The figures at the base of each bar refer to the number of respondents who provided a specific response while the figures in parentheses represent the total number of respondents falling under a specific type of economy.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank’s 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

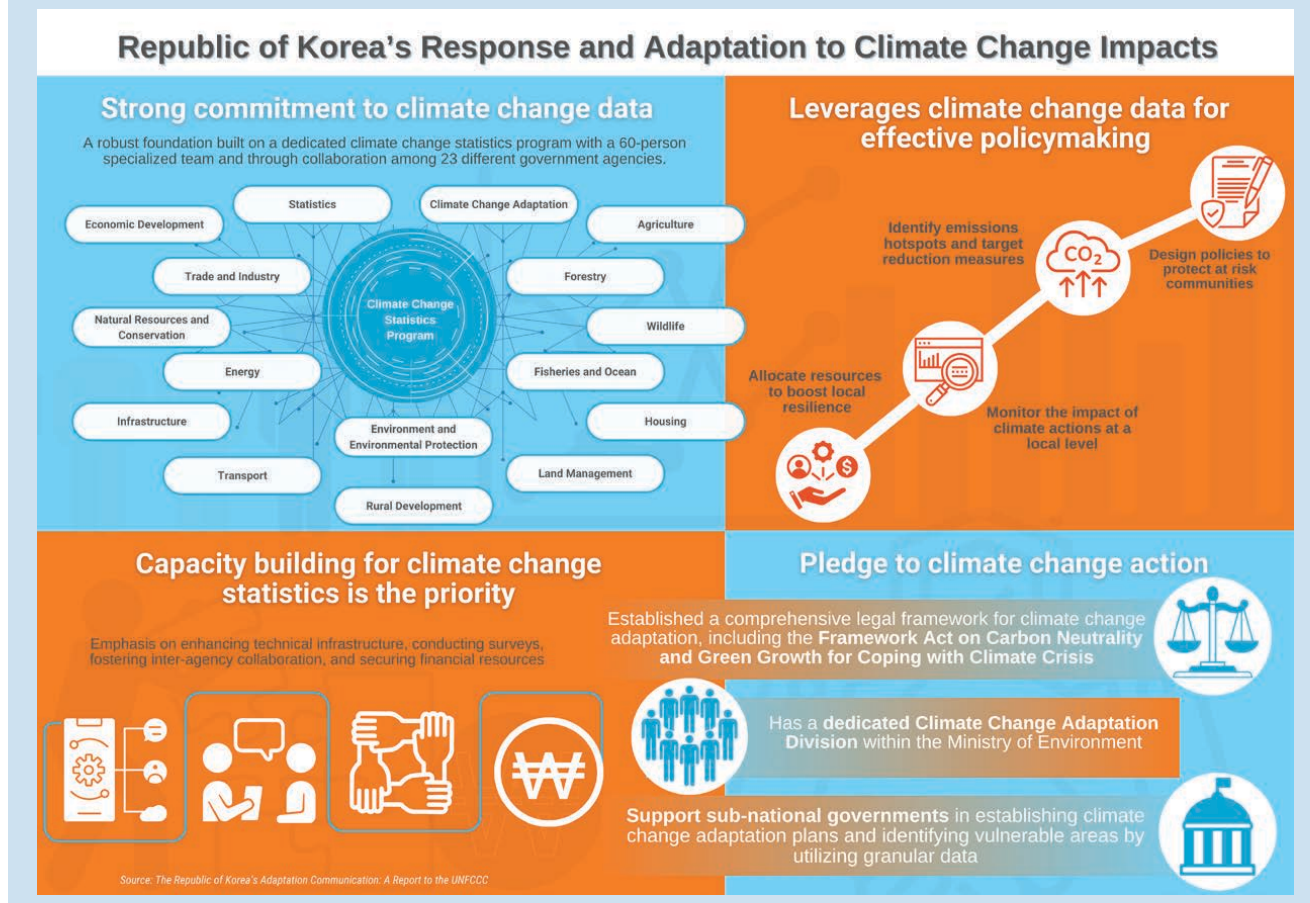
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A national statistics plan can act as the centerpiece to policy action on climate change.

High-quality data and statistics are integral to designing, monitoring, and evaluating important development frameworks. For instance, the statistical indicators embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) help the international community assess progress in addressing poverty and promoting inclusive economic growth while ensuring environmental sustainability. At the national level, official statistics serve as a compass for policymakers, helping shape strategic priorities and evaluate the effectiveness of government programs.

Data and statistics also guide targeted initiatives for economies facing a unique combination of development challenges. The availability of a strong data foundation is particularly important for small island developing states (SIDS), a distinct group of economies with specific social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities, including geographic remoteness and dispersion, small populations and markets, narrowly based economic structure, low fiscal revenue, vulnerability to exogenous economic shocks, high import and export costs for goods, and increasing exposure to natural hazards and climate change. This SIDS grouping includes several economies in the Pacific, who are at the frontline of climate vulnerability and urgently need data-driven policies to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change (SPC 2023).

Box 4.1: An Example of a Data-Driven Climate Action Ecosystem

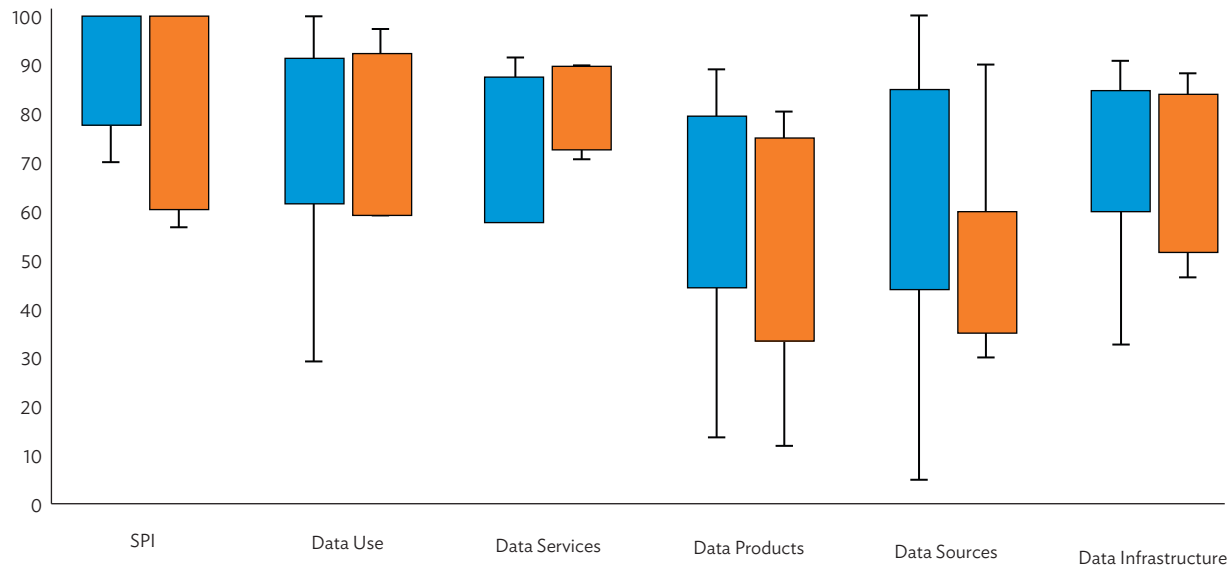


For individual economies, the centerpiece for guiding the collection, analysis, and dissemination of data for development purposes is a national statistics plan. Such a plan outlines statistical priorities aligned with the national development agenda and provides a comprehensive framework to ensure that high-quality, timely, and detailed data are available to inform policy decisions and monitor progress toward development targets. Having a national statistics plan may also provide a holistic perspective on factors contributing to persistent data gaps and what actions national and international statistical systems need to undertake to address such issues (Figure 4.2).

Results of ADB's survey on climate change statistics show that, of the 29 member economies that responded, 20 had a national statistics plan. The lack or absence of a national statistics plan in several economies may be attributed to factors such as financial constraints, limited technical capacity to develop such comprehensive plans, and/or lack of appreciation for the need to allocate resources to statistical infrastructure. In addition, in some economies where data collection and management are fragmented across various government agencies, coordinating efforts to develop a unified statistics plan may be viewed as bureaucratically challenging.

Figure 4.2: Performance Index and Subcomponents by Presence of National Statistics Plan

Economies with a national statistical plan generally had higher performance scores, particularly in data products, data sources, and data infrastructure.



NSO = national statistics office, SPI = Statistical Performance Indicator.

Notes: The SPI measures the maturity of national statistical systems based on five pillars: (i) data use, which captures the demand side of the statistical system; (ii) data services, which captures the availability and adequacy of information on data releases, online access, and other data services; (iii) data products, which captures whether the statistical system is able to produce data particularly on the Sustainable Development Goals, (iv) data sources, which captures availability of censuses, surveys, administrative data, geospatial data, and other private sector and citizen-generated data, and (v) data infrastructure, which captures availability of standards and methodology used in classification.

Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey; World Bank. Statistical Performance Indicators. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators> (accessed 11 June 2024); and Dang et al. 2023. Statistical Performance Indicators and Index – A New Tool to Measure Country Statistical Capacity. *Scientific Data*. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-023-01971-0>.

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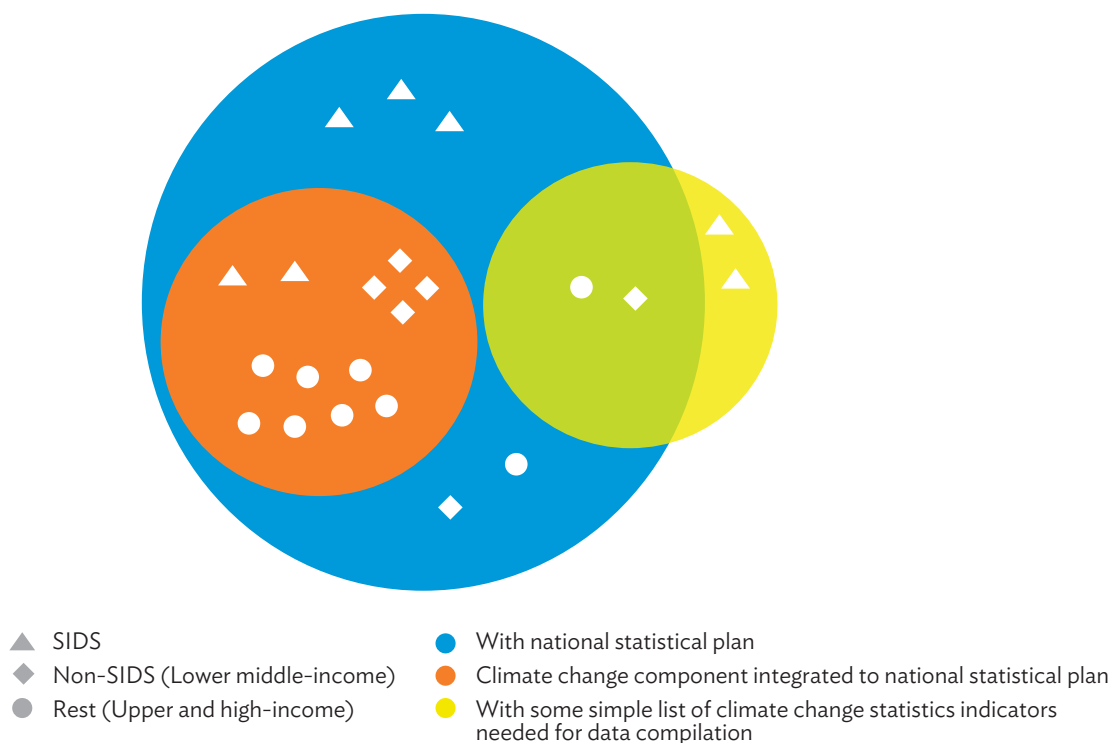
Having a specific climate change statistics program may deliver more optimal use of resources.

Having a national climate change statistics plan can help NSOs and other agencies optimize their resources by prioritizing indicators based on actual demand for climate-related data. A detailed climate change statistics plan may also provide information on which data are already being collected by organizations outside the national statistical system, in turn helping to forge data-sharing partnerships and avoiding duplication of data collection efforts. Furthermore, a national climate change statistics plan that provides specific recommendations on how to strengthen coordination across stakeholders may result in enhanced use of resources and expertise, as indicated for general national statistics plans.

However, the survey of NSOs conducted by ADB shows that only 13 of the 29 economies who responded had a climate change component integrated into their national statistics plan and four economies had a simple approach listing climate change indicators for compilation (Figure 4.3). Among SIDS, only four economies had either an integrated climate change component or an independent climate change statistics program.

Figure 4.3: Existence of National Statistics Plan and Climate Change Statistics Program

A number of small island developing states have work to do on implementing appropriate strategies on climate change statistics.



SIDS = small island developing state.

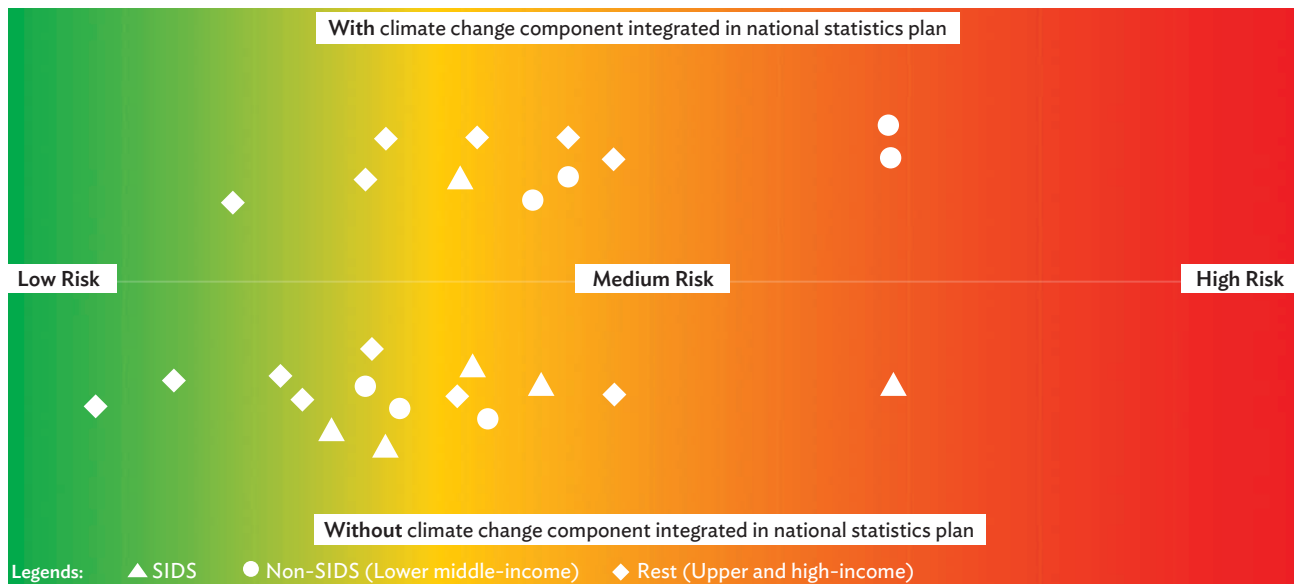
Sources: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey; and World Bank. Statistical Performance Indicators. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators> (accessed 11 June 2024).

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When factoring in level of exposure to the impacts of climate change, six of the 14 economies at medium or high risk reported that they did not have a climate change component integrated into their national statistics plan (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Existence of Climate Change Component in National Statistics Plan, by Risk Index

Almost half the economies at medium to high levels of risk from climate change and natural hazards did not have climate change components in their national statistics plans.



Notes: Based on 26 national statistics offices that responded to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) survey and had available data for the risk index. Risk is a function of hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity.

Sources: Asian Development Bank visualization using data from the Inform Risk Index compiled by the Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and from ADB's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

Specialized survey and census modules can help collect valuable information on climate change.

Given the growing demand for diverse data on climate change, it is crucial for NSOs to address existing gaps in the availability of such data. One strategy is to incorporate specific modules on climate change and related topics into existing surveys or censuses that are conducted regularly. If resources permit, NSOs may also collaborate with relevant ministries and development partners to conduct specialized surveys focused on climate change.

As an example of such work, the Pacific Community has taken a proactive stance on the collection and analysis of household-level data pertaining to climate change and disasters triggered by natural hazards, piloting the Natural Disasters and Climate Change Survey Module (also known as the Core Module and Sourcebook or CMS). The core module identifies a list of additional questions that can be appended to existing household surveys (Table 4.1). Meanwhile, sections of the sourcebook may be incorporated into large-scale, multiple-topic household surveys or may even serve as a basis for conducting standalone climate change surveys (SPC 2023).

Table 4.1: Content of the Pacific Community's Core Module on Climate Change

The module collects annual information that may be used to analyze the socioeconomic effects on households of disasters triggered by natural hazards.

• Occurrence of disasters impacting the household in the last 12 months	• Number of household members who got sick as a consequence of disasters
• Type of household's asset/service impacted by the disaster	• Number of total workdays household members lost as a consequence of disasters
• Economic value of the damages inflicted to the household's dwelling	• Number of total school days children lost as a consequence of disasters
• Economic value of the damages inflicted to household's agricultural, livestock, or fishery assets	• Basic services disrupted as a consequence of disasters
• Economic value of the damages inflicted to household's other productive assets	• Disaster(s) impacting household's other assets/services (and corresponding unit of measurement)
• Number of household members injured, missing, or dead as a consequence of disasters	• Household members forced to relocate elsewhere, either temporarily or permanently, as a consequence of disasters.

Source: Adopted from Table 4 of Pacific Community. 2023. Natural Disasters and Climate Change Survey Module.

The CMS is comprehensive and covers various data topics, including housing conditions, perceptions of climate change, impacts on households of extreme weather events and disasters triggered by natural hazards, and climate change adaptation measures adopted at the household level. Several ADB member economies in the Pacific, such as the Cook Islands and Kiribati, have already incorporated CMS questions into their surveys, specifically the Household Income and Expenditure Survey and the Climate Change and Labour Force Survey.

The data collected through these statistical efforts help policymakers better understand the vulnerability of Pacific communities to the impacts of disasters and climate change. NSOs from other regions are encouraged to consider the feasibility of incorporating such questions into their surveys.

Furthermore, the data gathered from these survey and census modules can be viewed as “ground truth” data, which can be used to train machine-learning models. This approach allows statisticians to improve the granularity of climate change data by incorporating nonconventional data sources.

Big data and innovative technologies offer tremendous potential to fill gaps in climate analysis.

The power of “big data” presents unparalleled opportunities for NSOs to enhance the timeliness and geographic granularity of data used for climate analysis. In turn, those data can contribute to more detailed climate modeling, predictive analytics, and real-time monitoring.

The ability of big data to process vast datasets enables the detection of subtle environmental changes and patterns, facilitating a more nuanced understanding of climate impacts and aiding in the development of targeted adaptation and mitigation strategies. Furthermore, the application of advanced analytics, machine learning, and artificial intelligence technologies may uncover new insights to enrich the policymaking process. By harnessing the power of big data, NSOs can play a crucial role in guiding national and international climate action, contributing to the resilience of communities and ecosystems against the adverse effects of climate change. Box 4.2 expands on these concepts and provides examples of big data and machine learning for enhanced data compilation under select climate change indicators.

Box 4.2: Innovative Data Sources and Methods to Enhance the Compilation of Climate Change Data and Statistics

Big data and artificial intelligence (AI) have tremendous potential to bridge gaps in traditional data and statistics on climate change. By harnessing vast amounts of data from diverse sources, AI algorithms can analyze, predict, and visualize climate patterns and impacts with unprecedented accuracy and speed. This outpaces traditional labor-intensive and lengthy data collection and processing, which usually takes months to years. AI's predictive capabilities also support proactive measures against climate risks, ultimately leading to more effective climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. All of this enhances the statistical community's understanding of climate dynamics and supports swift policy action, as shown in the examples below. Nonetheless, it is also important to note the limitations of these big data and AI-based methods. For instance, there are cases where the size of the training data sets is insufficient, limiting their effectiveness for a wide range of climate and conservation applications.

Harnessing Big Data from Improved Satellite and Remote Sensing Technology

Significant advancements in satellite and sensor technology have enabled the collection of more granular and precise data on select indicators of climate change drivers and impacts. These include data on carbon dioxide concentration, temperature, flooding, and sea-level rise.

For instance, the Orbiting Carbon Observatory (OCO) missions operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have played a pivotal role in measuring atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations. The transition from OCO-2 (launched in 2014) to OCO-3 (launched in 2019) marked a significant improvement in data granularity. OCO-3 features a new pointing mirror assembly that allows for targeted observations and increased coverage of emission hot spots and urban areas, providing a more detailed understanding of carbon sources and sinks.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES) have also undergone significant upgrades. The transition from the GOES-13 (launched in 2006) to the GOES-R series (GOES-16 and 17, launched in 2016 and 2018, respectively) has greatly enhanced temperature-monitoring capabilities. The GOES-R series features the Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI) with increased spatial resolution—0.5 kilometers (km) to 2 km depending on the band—providing more frequent and detailed temperature observations.

Meanwhile, the European Space Agency's Sentinel-1 mission has improved the frequency and timeliness of flood-monitoring data. The addition of Sentinel-1B (launched in 2016) to the existing Sentinel-1A (launched in 2014) reduced the satellite revisit time from 12 days to 6 days. However, Sentinel-1B has recently been decommissioned due to a technical issue. To maintain the continuity of the Sentinel-1 mission, the European Space Agency is preparing to launch Sentinel-1C, an updated satellite that will replace Sentinel-1B and ensure the ongoing collection of high-quality flood-monitoring data.

NASA's Jason series of satellite altimeters have been instrumental in monitoring global sea-level rise. The transition from Jason-2 (launched in 2008) to Jason-3 (launched in 2016) brought improvements in measurement accuracy. Jason-3 features an upgraded radiometer and a more precise orbit determination system, enabling sea-level measurements with an accuracy of about 2.5 centimeters. This enhanced data granularity is critical for understanding the pace and impacts of sea-level rise.

The launch of the Environmental Defense Fund's MethaneSAT is expected to revolutionize the monitoring of methane emissions from oil and gas facilities. With a resolution of 1 km by 1 km, MethaneSAT will provide more detailed and targeted observations compared to existing satellites such as Sentinel-5P (7 km by 7 km resolution). This improved data granularity will support efforts to identify and mitigate emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

(continued on next page)

All these advancements in satellite and sensor technology have significantly enhanced the granularity and accuracy of climate change data. They enable better monitoring, understanding, and decision-making related to climate change vulnerability and adaptation strategies. As technology continues to evolve, it is crucial to invest in and leverage these advancements to support evidence-based policy and climate action.

Mapping Solar Facilities Using Satellite Imagery and Machine Learning

Despite the increasing call to decarbonize the world to prevent the impacts of climate change, there has been a scarcity of information about solar energy, a key component of the renewable energy systems needed to replace carbon-intensive sources. In particular, global databases containing inventories of solar photovoltaic power facilities have been unable to fully address questions about the capacity of solar technologies to meet the world's increasing energy needs.

In 2018, Kyle Story and Lucas Kruitwagen met at the Stanford Natural Capital Symposium, where they discussed the possibility of mapping all solar facilities in the world using advanced technologies.

The process started by developing a machine-learning pipeline to map solar facilities. Story and Kruitwagen first determined the satellite imagery sources: Airbus SPOT (SPOT) and the European Space Agency's Sentinel-2 satellite (S2). This was followed by the identification of the model to analyze the data: a semantic segmentation model approach (using UNet architectures) that takes in a satellite image and outputs a full prediction map. Lastly, using available data on open street maps as a starting point, the UNet models for SPOT and S2 imagery were trained separately. A multistep analysis—a global initial search and a series of steps to filter true detections—was employed separately for each pipeline branch. Through an iterative experimentation process, some involving manual inspection of the datasets, the confirmed true detections were processed into polygon footprints and merged each pipeline branch into a final master dataset. The pipeline was deployed on the Descartes Labs geospatial platform where the global search processed upwards of 170 terabytes of imagery from SPOT and around 380 terabytes of data from S2. Results showed locations for 68,661 solar facilities—432% more than the previously best-available datasets. The datasets were enriched by including installation dates, identifying land-cover class, and matching to existing asset-level databases.

The massive feat undertaken by Story and Kruitwagen made it feasible to search the entire globe in a matter of days to compile granular data on different climate solutions.

Other Big Data-Related Initiatives

The Global Plastic Watch is a digital platform that combines satellite imagery and AI to track plastic pollution across the globe. The tool utilizes publicly available satellite imagery data collected by the European Space Agency.

The World Environment Situation Room, developed by the United Nations Environment Programme, is a comprehensive platform integrating the best open-access environmental data, information, and knowledge to support decision-making and policy action at the global, regional, national, and local levels. It consolidates more than 45 platforms and 70 datasets, harnessing the collective capacity of a network of partner organizations. This hub monitors critical environmental elements, including sea-levels, glacier mass, water, air, biodiversity, pollution, waste, etc. Increasingly, indicators are being gathered in near-real-time at high resolution through earth observation and sensor technologies. These AI-enhanced, timely, and quality datasets aim to facilitate prompt action on climate change.

The GEMS Air Pollution Monitoring Platform aims to advance emissions monitoring by leveraging a combination of satellite data, scientific algorithms, and ground imagery. It serves green finance, green industry, and regulatory bodies involved in air quality monitoring, and supports a wide range of needs, including risk analysis, investment in environmental transformation, regulatory compliance, and air quality improvement. The platform's global spatiotemporal coverage provides transparent, consistent, and trustworthy accounting of air pollutants.

The Trase platform is designed to enhance the transparency of global agricultural supply chains by integrating and mapping trade-flow data. It connects consumer economies with production regions, utilizing customs records, trade contracts, tax registration, production, and shipping data. The platform's comprehensive analysis reveals the connections between exports and agricultural, environmental, and social risks, empowering users to take actions that positively impact the climate. This approach provides a detailed understanding of supply chain dynamics, promoting sustainable and equitable practices in commodity trading.

The Sustainable Consumption and Production Hotspot Analysis Tool (SCP-HAT) is a tool that integrates data related to the environment and other socioeconomic data with trade-related data. The tool allows the tracking of environmental pressures and impacts throughout the supply chain of products and services within a specific economy.

Reference: K. Story and L. Kruitwagen. 2022. How We Mapped The World's Solar Power Plants. *ResourceWatch*. 16 May. <https://blog.resourcewatch.org/2022/05/16/how-we-mapped-the-worlds-solar-power-plants/>.

The use of big data requires financial commitment and new thinking within NSOs.

The use of big data does continue to present challenges, particularly concerning data privacy and security as well as the availability of requisite technical expertise in this specialized field. Ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive data necessitates robust security measures and data governance policies, while the complexity and sheer volume of big data processes demand particular skills in data science and computational modeling. Systems to protect data privacy and the recruitment of appropriately qualified talent can be expensive propositions for NSOs.

In terms of climate change analysis, the integration and standardization of data sources pose additional challenges. Addressing these issues calls for not only advanced technological solutions but also greater innovation and collaboration between NSOs and other organizations from relevant disciplines. Throughout the processes of integration and standardization, it is essential for statisticians and other data users to exercise caution when merging data, to ensure consistency in definition, timing, and methodology. There is a need for continuous assessment and learning, professional development, and sharing of innovative practices, particularly in relatively new areas such as environmental and climate change statistics.

Ongoing capacity-building initiatives are required to prepare NSOs for the big data era.

The successful implementation of big data strategies will support the monitoring of national climate policies and actions. This requires not only data and technology but also effective policies and governance structures that enable the use of big data to inform national strategies on climate change statistics.

As demand grows for big data analytics in climate change, so does the need for comprehensive capacity-building among NSOs. Future efforts must prioritize equipping NSOs with the advanced technological infrastructure and analytical skills necessary to leverage big data effectively. Investing in education, training, and the development of new methodologies will be key to enhancing the analytical capabilities of NSOs, ensuring they are well-prepared to tackle the complexities of climate data.

The role of knowledge management is crucial in harnessing big data for the analysis of climate change. For instance, learning from the experiences (successful and otherwise) of teams that have experimented with big data in analyzing climate change can provide valuable insights for future big-data-related initiatives. Referencing the knowledge work that has already been done is particularly relevant for those NSOs and organizations that operate with constrained resources.

Governments and other stakeholders must also recognize that incorporating big data into climate change analysis requires a sustained commitment, with continuous investment in technology and human resources, and promotion of a culture that values evidence-based policymaking. NSOs and other agencies must be afforded the budgetary latitude to ensure that climate-related statistical initiatives can evolve with the changing data environment. This means ongoing learning programs and capacity to integrate new data sources and analytical techniques.

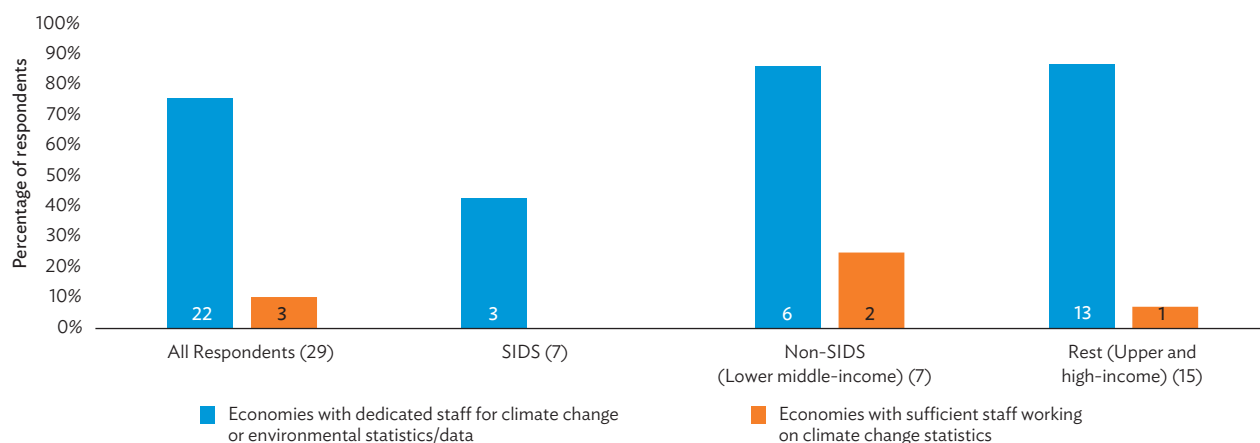
Investment in human resources is crucial to developing effective climate statistics programs.

Highly skilled statisticians, data analysts, people who are well-trained in geospatial data, and climate scientists are needed to collect, analyze, and interpret complex climate data. Moreover, effective management of climate change statistics requires ongoing training to enhance the capacity of existing staff and foster a culture of continuous learning and adaptation. Ultimately, a well-equipped human resource pool can drive the creation of robust, reliable, and relevant climate statistics, informing policy decisions and contributing to sustainable development.

While room for further improvement remains, ADB's survey on the compilation of climate change statistics in Asia and the Pacific noted some progress in human resource allocation. Of the 29 NSOs that responded to the survey, 22 reported having a dedicated unit or team of technical staff that handles climate change or environmental statistics and data (Figure 4.5). However, it is important to note that 19 of the 22 were either lower

Figure 4.5: Availability of Dedicated Unit and/or Sufficient Staff for Climate Change Data

Although most participating NSOs had a dedicated unit or team handling climate change statistics, the size of the team was deemed insufficient in 26 of 29 offices.



NSO = national statistics office, SIDS = Small island developing states.

Notes: The figures at the base of each bar refer to the number of respondents who provided a specific response while the figures in parentheses represent the total number of respondents falling under a specific type of economy.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

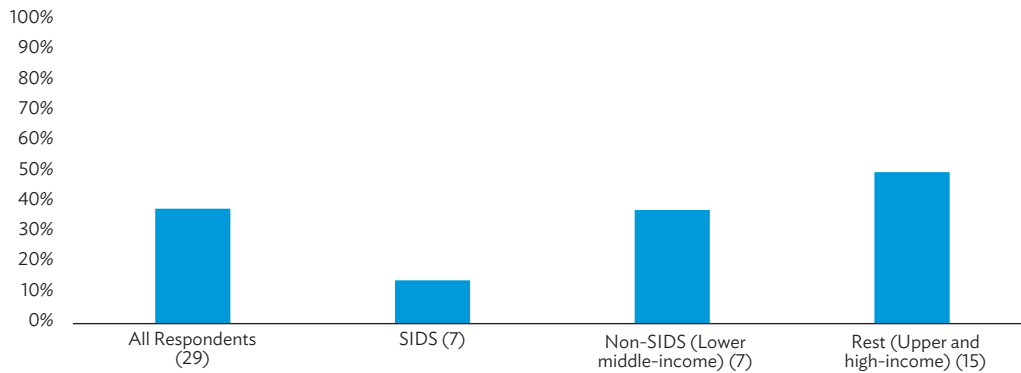
[click here for figure data](#)

or upper middle-income or high-income economies (non-SIDS), and just three were SIDS. More concerningly, only three of the 29 participating economies reported having sufficient staff working on climate change statistics, with no SIDS having sufficient staff in this area. These survey results underscore the need to address disparities and drive further progress in critical staffing areas, especially for ADB’s most vulnerable members.

In other results from the ADB survey, only 11 of the 29 participating NSOs reported that they had conducted or participated in capacity building activities on climate change statistics during 2019–2023, with only one of these being a SIDS economy (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Participation in Capacity Building Activities for Compiling Climate Change Statistics

11 NSOs in the survey had undertaken statistical capacity building activities in the 5 years from 2019 to 2023.



NSO = national statistics office, SIDS = Small island developing states.

Notes: The figures in parentheses represent the total number of respondents falling under a specific type of economy.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank’s 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

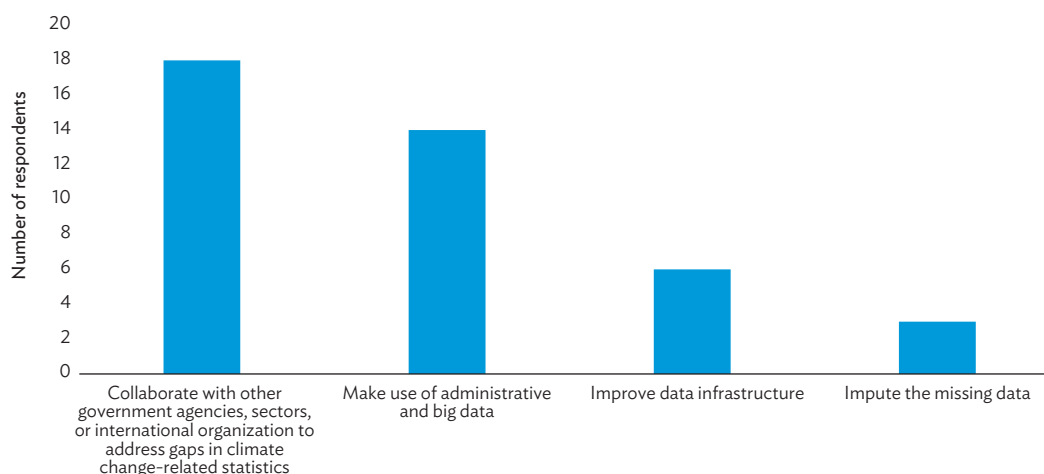
Strengthening capacity in climate change statistics requires multistakeholder collaboration.

Improving statistical capacity in various areas of climate change relies on collaboration between and with governments, international development and research organizations, academia, and the private sector to foster innovation and the exchange of knowledge. By pooling resources and expertise, new capacity building initiatives can drive the development of best practices in the compilation of climate change data and statistics, ensuring NSOs have the latest and most powerful statistical tools and methodologies at their disposal. Through these collaborative efforts, NSOs will be better positioned to contribute effectively to global climate action, bolstering efforts to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of a changing climate.

ADB's survey on the compilation of climate change statistics in Asia and the Pacific suggests that such collaboration is already underway among NSOs in member economies. As part of the survey, 18 NSOs reported collaborating with other government agencies, sectors, or international organizations to address data gaps in statistics related to climate change (Figure 4.7). Other actions commonly taken by NSOs included use of administrative and big data and improvement to data infrastructure.

Figure 4.7: Measures Taken by National Statistics Offices to Address Data Gaps on Climate Change

Collaboration with other agencies and organizations was the most common measure taken by NSOs to address climate change data gaps.



NSO = national statistics office.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

NSOs are working together to develop more comprehensive statistical systems on climate change.

Collaboration between NSOs, often with input from environmental agencies or associated ministries, can facilitate more comprehensive and reliable climate change and environmental statistics.⁵ Additionally, support provided by more advanced NSOs to their peers with fewer resources can help build capacity and promote the exchange of best practices, ultimately contributing to the development of robust climate change statistics programs across Asia and the Pacific.

⁵ For example, the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership (GOAP) Asia Pacific Community of Practice serves as a regional collaboration platform with the objective of forging collaboration across governments, international organizations, and research institutions that have an interest in learning about and developing ocean accounts for the region (GOAP 2020).

According to the survey by ADB's Data Division, 6 of the 29 participating NSOs in Asia and the Pacific indicated that they had provided support related to climate change statistics to other economies, either directly (3 of 6) or through associated organizations (4 of 6).

Based on feedback from the six economies that provided support, the most common types of assistance were for capacity building and project proposals. Other types of support included short-term assistance, provision of experts, and support on acquisition of technological and/or digital infrastructure and equipment.

NSOs and other relevant agencies must also collaborate more generally to inform cross-border climate policies and action.

In Asia and the Pacific, many crucial ecosystems traverse national borders. For instance, the Mekong River flows through several economies, including Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Without effective cross-border monitoring and management, climate impacts such as increased flooding throughout the Mekong basin could pose significant threats to millions of people, their lands, and their livelihoods. It is therefore imperative that NSOs and other relevant agencies in the region deepen their collaboration, continuously sharing data, insights, and expertise. By doing so, they can help ensure the sustainable management of shared natural resources to safeguard against the adverse effects of climate change.

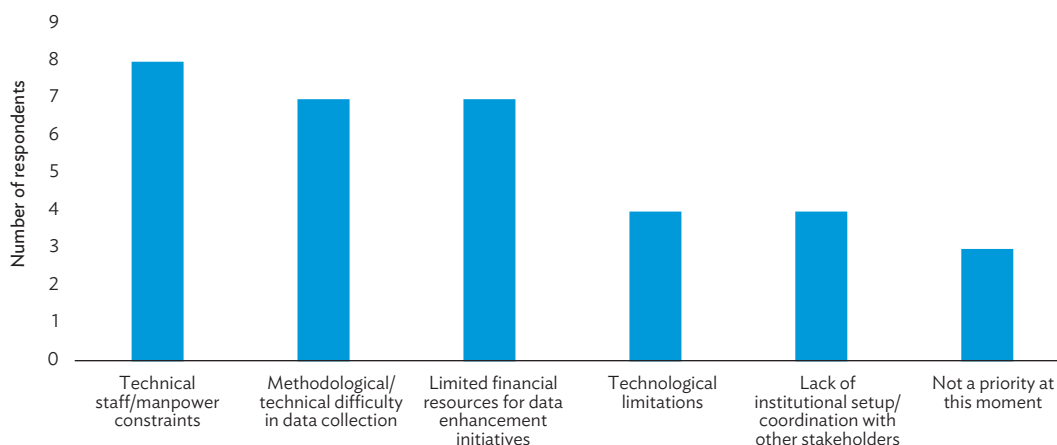
Development organizations can help strengthen the availability and analysis of climate change data.

International development organizations have been at the forefront of developing and implementing initiatives to improve the quality, timeliness, and granularity of climate change data, helping NSOs to navigate the evolving data requirements for climate action. Assistance from development organizations is particularly crucial where NSOs have limited resources and capacity to address climate change data gaps on their own.

In the ADB climate data survey, 10 economies reported not taking any measures to address data gap issues. The most common reasons for this lack of action were constraints in technical staffing, limited financial resources, methodological and/or technical difficulty in data collection, and other technological limitations (Figure 4.8). Other reasons included lack of institutional coordination with other stakeholders and climate change data not being a priority.

Figure 4.8: Reasons for Lack of Measures to Address Gaps in Climate Change Data

Technical staffing, along with methodological difficulties and financial constraints, made it most difficult for NSOs to address climate change data gaps.



NSO = national statistics office.

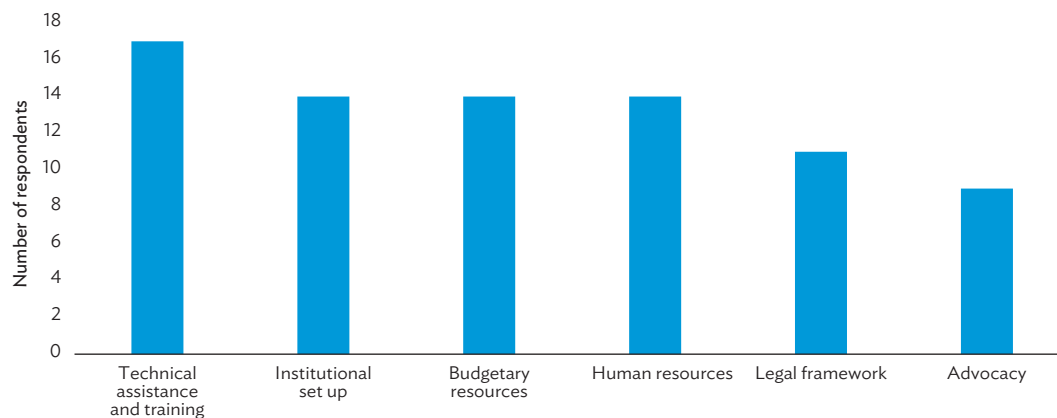
Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

When asked about inputs needed for the enhancement and expansion of programs, divisions, or initiatives related to climate change statistics, NSOs most commonly cited technical assistance and training, institutional setup, budgetary resources, and human resources (Figure 4.9). Other factors identified included a satisfactory legal framework and greater advocacy for enhancement and expansion of programs, divisions, or initiatives related to climate change statistics.

Figure 4.9: Inputs Needed for Enhancing and Expanding Climate Change Statistics Programs

NSOs generally called for more technical assistance and training, budgetary resources, and human resources to enhance their climate change statistics programs.



NSO = national statistics office.

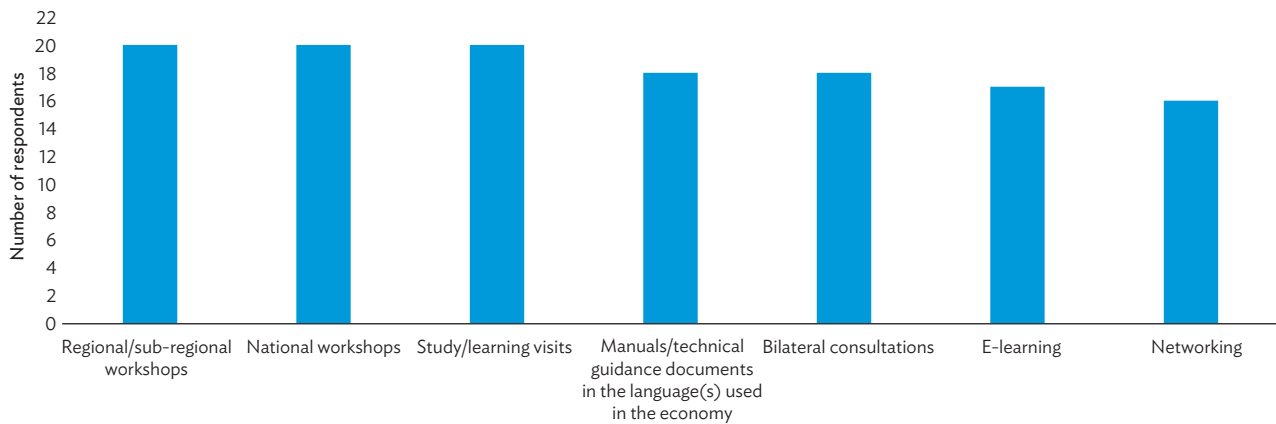
Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

Regarding the methods by which their economy needs technical support and capacity building in climate change statistics, NSOs said the greatest requirements were regional and/or subregional workshops, national workshops, study and/or learning visits, manuals and/or technical guidance documents in the language(s) used in the economy, and bilateral consultations (Figure 4.10). Other needs included more e-learning programs and networking among relevant stakeholders, experts, or institutions involved in climate change data compilation and capacity building efforts.

Figure 4.10: Specific Requirements for Capacity Development in Climate Change Statistics

20 of 29 participating NSOs said that regional, subregional, and national workshops, along with study and learning visits, would greatly assist in building their capacity in climate change statistics.



NSO = national statistics office.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank’s 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

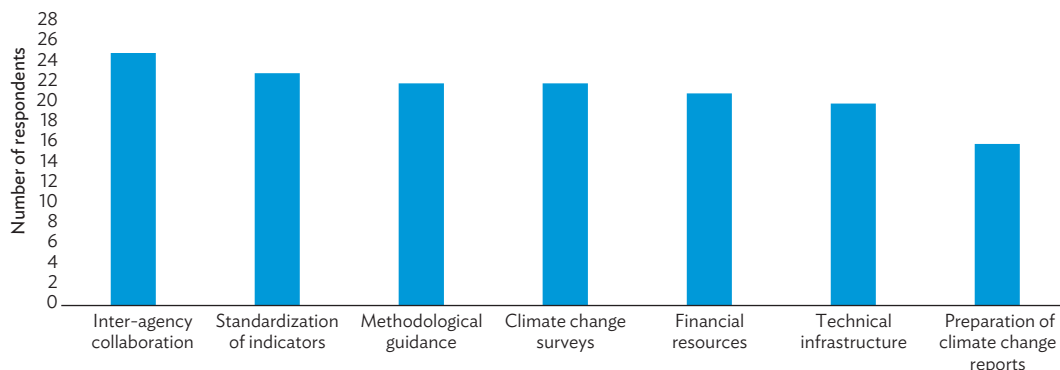
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Finally, when asked about the highest priorities for their economy to enhance its ability to compile climate change statistics, NSOs most commonly cited interagency collaboration, standardization of indicators, methodological guidance, and assistance with climate change surveys (Figure 4.11). Interestingly, these factors were ranked higher than the need for greater financial resources, technical infrastructure, and preparation of climate change reports.

The findings in Figure 4.11 reinforce the relevance of having a climate change component integrated into a national statistical plan. Such a component can include measures that foster interagency synergies and standardization through knowledge sharing and coordinated collection, analysis, and dissemination of climate-related data. Integrating climate change into the national statistical plan helps ensure that limited resources are being used to collect, process, and analyze the most policy-relevant data, collaboratively.

Figure 4.11: Priorities for Enhancing Capability in Compiling Climate Change Statistics

NSOs rated interagency collaboration as more important than financial resources to build capacity in the compilation of climate change statistics



NSO = national statistics office.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

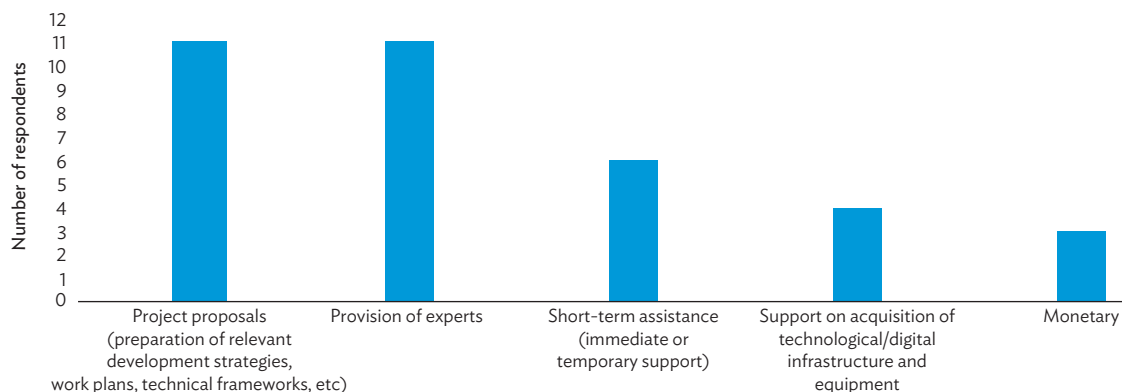
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NSOs commonly request support on understanding the statistical dimensions of climate change.

From the ADB survey, 13 of the 29 participating NSOs reported that they had sought support from international organizations or other economies to improve their understanding of climate change statistics. Such requests were more common among lower and upper middle-income economies compared to high-income economies. Ironically, economies with higher statistical capacity were more likely to seek support than those with lower statistical capacity. The most common types of assistance requested were input on project proposals and provision of experts (Figure 4.12). Other types of support included short-term assistance, support on the acquisition of technological and/or digital infrastructure and equipment, and monetary assistance.

Figure 4.12: Support to Improve Understanding of Statistical Concepts on Climate Change

Technical issues, such as input on project proposals and provision of experts, outweighed other considerations, including monetary assistance.



NSO = national statistics office.

Source: Asian Development Bank analysis using data from the bank's 2024 Climate Change Data Granularity and Statistical Capacity Building Survey.

[click here for figure data](#)

ADB makes a substantial contribution to developing new climate change data methodologies.

As Asia and the Pacific's climate bank, ADB works with governments and other institutions to mobilize resources and implement cutting-edge knowledge programs based on data-driven insights around climate change. This aligns with one of the guiding principles articulated in ADB's Climate Change Action Plan 2023–2030, which aims to ensure that climate action is robust and grounded in evidence by utilizing the latest science and knowledge, including climate data, climate-modeling tools, and related spatial information and technology. This approach is especially crucial for SIDS and other vulnerable economies where availability of and access to comprehensive and reliable data and information can be challenging (ADB 2023a).

Recognizing the role of healthy ecosystems in generating economic vitality and prioritizing the need to statistically track the decline of natural resources due to unsustainable practices, ADB has supported initiatives aimed at quantifying or placing value on nature's contribution to economic growth. Such information can then be integrated into areas such as development planning, policymaking, financial reform, investment decisions, and knowledge generation.

Developing a methodologically sound system for natural capital accounting is one way to address fundamental gaps in climate change data, since these gaps often stem from having statistical concepts that are not well defined and lack established methodologies. ADB is actively contributing to this goal by developing systems and tools to accurately value the contribution of ecosystems and incorporate these values into national accounting systems.⁶

ADB is also highly active in advancing general statistical capacities for its vulnerable members.

In the Pacific, ADB supports its small island developing members in preparing for and responding to shocks more effectively and efficiently, by strengthening their capacity to collect, analyze, and use risk data that can inform policy and guide long-term planning (ADB 2023a).

ADB's Data Division is also collaborating with Statistics Korea to strengthen climate change statistical capacity across Asia. Part of its pilot initiative entails updating Mongolia's environment-related satellite accounts and developing an administrative

⁶ A relevant initiative is built on the work ADB initiated with Stanford University and the Chinese Academy of Science, a collaboration that led to the adoption of the Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP), an index for valuing nature's services. This approach has been applied in numerous economies and plays a crucial role in the sustainable transformation of agricultural value chains and food systems across Asia and the Pacific.

database on the use of electricity and natural resources, greenhouse gas emissions, discharges and wastages. The database will provide critical information for policymakers to advance Mongolia's climate change agenda (ADB 2023d).

Another initiative outlined in ADB's Climate Change Action Plan 2023–2030 entails designing and implementing a framework and technical solution aimed at tracking carbon emissions across global supply chains, in line with international financial reporting standards (ADB 2023a). This solution will eventually also incorporate other environmental, social, and governance data.

Internally, ADB has developed a digital data management platform that provides seamless access to climate data, information, and knowledge for the bank's personnel. There are also initiatives in progress to develop information architecture that will be the foundation of an upcoming ADB climate knowledge navigator, featuring digital knowledge management powered by artificial intelligence (ADB 2023a).

ADB applies granular data to drive localized action on climate adaptation, resilience, and social protection.

ADB's Community Resilience Partnership Program (CRPP) aims to help economies and communities in Asia and the Pacific scale up investments in climate adaptation. The CRPP recognizes that implementing localized climate adaptation measures requires financial resources that match the needs of each community. ADB therefore accesses geographically granular data to make informed decisions on the level of investments to allocate for various communities.

The CRPP is operationalized through the Community Resilience Financing Partnership Facility, an initiative established to strengthen the resilience of poor and vulnerable people in ADB's developing member economies and assist them in coping with the impacts of climate change (ADB 2023e). Under the facility, ADB takes advantage of granular data to inform and drive the implementation of various large-scale public investments in combating climate change.

Meanwhile, ADB's support for multihazard climate and disaster risk assessments in the Pacific have resulted in the compilation of locally specific, geo-referenced data on projected climate change and disaster impacts such as sea-level rise and changes in temperature (ADB 2023a).

Also recognizing government agencies' need for reliable, readily understandable, and rapidly available information on the impacts of natural hazards, ADB is conducting research on how to harness big data in enhancing disaster management and response at the local level (Pundit, Nur, and Hewitt 2023).

The bank also uses granular data to provide recommendations on adaptive social protection programs, which can be specifically tailored to the needs of the communities who are most affected by climate change. These can also be used in developing early warning systems as well as in designing programs that allow for meaningful participation of women and girls to build their resilience to climate change.

Other development organizations are creating platforms to enhance statistical capacity on climate change.

Other international development organizations have also worked to promote the use of new technologies for compiling climate change statistics.

In 2022, the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific organized an e-learning course on the compilation of climate change indicators, focusing on energy and air emission accounts (UNSIAP 2023). In 2023, the World Bank and its partners hosted a conference showcasing innovative data sources and analytical techniques to better monitor emissions and appraise mitigation efforts. This included guidance on the use of satellite imagery, sensors, and geospatial information to collect more timely and granular data on temperatures, carbon emissions, and climate vulnerability (World Bank 2023).

In addition to technology-focused programs, development organizations have been creating and coordinating work programs and assessment tools to support the compilation of climate change statistics. These include survey tools such as the United Nations Statistics Division's Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool, which helps NSOs identify data gaps and prioritize areas for improvement.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Development Account (DA14) Project aims to enhance the capacity and understanding of statistics related to climate change and disasters in 50 targeted economies. The project includes various workshops, tailored methodologies and guidelines, and webinar surveys to identify challenges and gaps in building resilient and agile statistical systems (UNESCAP 2023b).

International organizations are providing direct support for statistical capacity and planning.

Some international organizations have provided direct and comprehensive support to specific economies of Asia and the Pacific, helping them develop their climate change statistics plans and enhancing their capacity to compile climate change data.

For example, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, the Pacific Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and the United Nations Development Programme combined to provide technical and

financial support to Tuvalu. Among a raft of initiatives, the resulting multisectoral plan included strategies and actions to improve the understanding and application of climate change data by Tuvalu's bureaucracy; upgrade the capacity of national meteorology services; train staff on climate change monitoring and data analysis; establish climate observation stations on all islands; and develop a shared climate change database to inform policymaking and adaptation planning.

Similar capacity building efforts have been supported by regional and international organizations in other Pacific economies, such as Fiji and Niue (GEF, UNDP, and SPREP 2006), to enhance their ability to compile and utilize climate change data (Johnson, Bell, and De Young 2013).

Sharing climate and other relevant socioeconomic data can ease pressure on individual economies.

Although this report underscores the scope of statistical deficiencies and gaps in available data on climate change, it is important to note that such gaps are not always due to the *absence* of data. In some contexts, climate-relevant data have been collected but they are not easily accessible, as they reside under the uncoordinated initiatives of individual economies and other organizations.

Addressing the fragmented, siloed collection and compilation of climate and other relevant socioeconomic data will facilitate greater collaboration and knowledge-sharing (OGP n.d.). In particular, implementing open and interoperable climate data systems—while maintaining appropriate data privacy protocols—across government, the private sector, nongovernment institutions, and development organizations may reduce the pressure on NSOs and other agencies to generate a wide range of climate change data. Such collaboration and knowledge sharing allows policymakers to focus on issues most relevant to their national interests and development agendas.

Climate change data requirements should reflect economy needs and priorities.

The pressing need to address climate change and the importance of granular data in providing evidence for climate action cannot be overemphasized. However, it is equally important to recognize that each economy has a unique combination of needs when it comes to addressing climate change and, accordingly, NSOs and other statistical agencies are expected to tailor their data requirements to the development priorities of their respective economies. The full Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, while ideal in its scope, should not be regarded as the final arbiter when it comes to compiling data on climate change.

A study on geographic differentiation of climate change revealed the different priorities of certain economies and how these economies were influenced by the specific challenges they experienced and their level of wealth. The considerations included geographic vulnerability to natural hazards, prevalence of road transportation, low air quality, preservation of biodiversity, and capacity to advance policy and responses to climate change. For example, economies experiencing extreme precipitation and flooding prioritized research on weather events and the consequences of heavy rainfall, such as the need for improved water management. On the other hand, economies expected to influence global solutions, often the more affluent nations, geared their studies toward broader climate policies and action (Debernardi, Seeber and Cattaneo 2024). This suggests that poorer economies with specific climate-related challenges may rightly choose to concentrate their data collection efforts on indicators related directly to those challenges.

The Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators provides a comprehensive framework of the multifaceted dimensions of climate change. While NSOs and other statistical agencies can use it as a basis for developing their own climate change data systems, each economy has unique environmental, economic, and social contexts that determine which indicators are most pertinent to their specific contexts. Therefore, it may not be realistic to expect that every economy can fully complete every indicator in the Global Set. In fact, during COP28, it was emphasized that having more data may not be the key to supporting climate action; rather, it is more important to ensure that existing data are reliable, coherent, and accessible (UNECE 2023). Overall, outlining data requirements suitable to each economy's development priorities and strategies is crucial. It acknowledges the multidimensional nature of climate change, considers the varying capacities of NSOs and other statistical agencies, and ensures that limited government budgets and resources are allocated where they are needed most.

Central to the notion of tailoring statistical platforms is the integration of a climate change data strategy into the national statistics plan. Such a strategy allows each economy to outline priority statistical data and indicators and to ensure that data to be collected are relevant, meaningful, and actionable for those creating policies toward climate action.



PART II
**SDGs and Other Regional
Socioeconomic Trends**

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, measured as people living below the international poverty line of \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP)							
ADB Regional Member	1.1.1.a: Proportion of Population Living below the \$2.15 a Day (2017 PPP) Poverty Line ^{a,b}		1.1.1.b: Proportion of Employed Population Living below the International Poverty Line, by Age Group and Sex ^{c,d}				
	2010		2019				
	2021		Age Group				
	2021		Total (2023)	15+ Female	Male	15-24	25+
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.0	0.8 (2022)	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Azerbaijan ^e	0.0 (2005)	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Georgia	14.4	5.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	3.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
Pakistan	9.4	4.9 (2018)	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	6.8 (2009)	6.1 (2015)	2.8	4.5	3.6	4.0	3.9
Turkmenistan	...	...	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
Uzbekistan ^e	81.5 (2003)	2.3 (2022)	18.7	21.1	24.2	23.8	23.0
East Asia							
China, People's Republic of	13.9	0.1 (2020)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hong Kong, China ^g	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korea, Republic of ^g	0.5	0.2 (2016)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	1.1	0.2 (2022)	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Taipei, China	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
South Asia							
Bangladesh	18.2	5.0 (2022)	5.8	11.5	8.7	9.7	9.6
Bhutan	1.7 (2012)	0.0 (2022)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
India	22.9 (2011)	12.9	9.0	12.4	10.4	13.6	10.6
Maldives	3.8 (2009)	0.0 (2019)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nepal	8.2	...	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Sri Lanka	3.5 (2009)	1.0 (2019)	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia ^h	...	...	20.5	20.3	23.2	26.3	20.8
Indonesia	18.3	1.9 (2023)	3.1	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10.9 (2012)	7.1 (2018)	7.2	8.0	7.5	12.2	6.4
Malaysia	0.1 (2011)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Myanmar	...	2.0 (2017)	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.2
Philippines	11.3 (2009)	3.0	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Timor-Leste	40.9 (2007)	24.4 (2014)	29.7	17.1	19.6	22.1	17.6
Viet Nam	2.9	0.7 (2020)	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.8
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1.0 (2008)	1.3 (2019)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Kiribati	14.0 (2006)	1.7 (2019)	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	0.9 (2019)	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	16.0 (2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	1.7 (2012)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	39.7 (2009)	...	29.3	31.1	24.3	37.2	24.9
Samoa ^e	1.1 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	26.6 (2012)	...	...	17.8	...	...	...
Tonga	1.3 (2009)	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	14.7	10.0 (2019)	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies							
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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									
ADB Regional Member	(%)								
	Total	2010 Urban	Rural	Total	2022 Urban	Rural	Total	2022 Urban	Rural
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	38.3 (2011)	...	...	54.5 (2016)	41.6 (2016)	58.6 (2016)	...	...	...
Armenia	35.8	35.7	36.0	24.8	22.1	29.0	...	...	...
Azerbaijan ^e	9.1	...	...	5.2 (2023)	3.9 (2023)	6.8 (2023)	...	...	...
Georgia	37.3 ^f	32.7 ^f	43.3 ^f	11.8 (2023)	9.4 (2023)	15.6 (2023)	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	6.5	3.7	10.1	5.3 (2023)	4.1 (2023)	7.0 (2023)	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	33.7	23.6	39.5	33.2	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	36.8	18.2 (2013)	35.6 (2013)	21.9 (2018)	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	36.4 (2012)	...	...	22.5	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	11.0 (2023)	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	...	...	17.2	...	...	0.0 (2020)	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China ^g	15.7	...	...	17.3 (2020)	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of ^g	18.6 (2011)	...	...	14.9	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	38.8	33.2	49.0	27.1	23.0	35.6	...	...	...
Taipei, China	1.2 ^h	...	...	1.3 ^h	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	31.5	21.3	35.2	18.7	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	12.0 (2012)	1.8 (2012)	16.7 (2012)	12.4	4.2	17.5	...	...	...
India	21.9 ⁱ (2011)	13.7 ⁱ (2011)	25.7 ⁱ (2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	5.4 (2019)	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	25.2	15.5	27.4	20.3	18.3	24.7	...	...	...
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 ^j	21.1	17.0	22.7	17.8 (2019)	12.6 (2019)	22.8 (2019)	...	...	...
Indonesia	13.3	9.9	16.6	9.0	7.1 (2023)	12.3	...	...	...
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)	...	6.2 (2021)	0.2 (2016)	1.0 (2016)	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	25.2 (2012)	13.0 (2012)	34.0 (2015)	15.5 (2023)	11.6 (2021)	25.7 (2021)	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	16.4	...	...	5.4	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	41.8 (2014)	28.3 (2014)	47.1 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	14.2	6.9	17.4	4.3	1.5	5.9	...	...	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	28.1 ^k (2013)	19.8 ^k (2013)	36.7 ^k (2013)	29.9 (2019)	20.4 (2019)	41.5 (2019)	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	21.9 (2019)	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	7.2 (2019)	2.5 (2019)	21.2 (2019)	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	41.2 ^k (2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	24.0 ^k (2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	37.5 (2017)	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^e	18.8 ^k (2013)	...	...	21.9 ^k (2018)	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	12.7 ^l (2013)	9.1 ^l (2013)	13.6 ^l (2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	27.0 (2015)	...	...	24.0 (2021)	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	19.7 ^k	19.8 ^k	19.7 ^k	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	12.7 ^k	...	10.0 ^k	15.9 (2019)	2.0 (2019)	20.8 (2019)	...	...	...
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 Philippines, the Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China, whose estimates are income-based. The World Bank has updated the international poverty lines using 2017 purchasing power parity (PPP), however, 2011-based PPP poverty estimates are still released for SDG monitoring.
- c For Indicator 1.1.1.b, the estimates are based on the international poverty line of \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP).
- d Data are taken from estimates and projections modeled by the International Labour Organization (ILO). 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 by the ILO annually.
- e For Indicator 1.1.1.a, the latest available estimate for Azerbaijan is for 2005: 0.0%; for Samoa, the latest available estimate is for 2013: 1.2%.
- f Refers to absolute poverty or the share of the population under the absolute poverty line.
- g 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.
- h Refers to the percentage of the low-income population to the total population.
- i Based on the Tendulkar methodology, using mixed reference period.
- j The urban and rural poverty estimates refer to other areas excluding Phnom Penh.
- 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 capital of Solomon Islands).

Source: For indicator 1.1.1.a: World Bank. Poverty and Inequality Platform. <https://pip.worldbank.org/> (accessed 09 April 2024). For indicator 1.1.1.b: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed 16 July 2024). For indicator 1.2.1: Economies' official sources; United Nations Statistics Division. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG Indicators, Global Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 July 2024); and Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicators. <https://www.spc.int/nmdi/> (accessed 30 July 2024).

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

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						
ADB Regional Member	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 (%)		1.3.1.c: Proportion of Poor Population Receiving Social Assistance Cash Benefit (%)	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
	Developing ADB Member Economies					
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	7.5 (2020)	10.7 (2010)	24.7 (2020)	...	...
Armenia	47.3	49.2 (2021)	87.6 (2015)	81.9 (2021)	38.2	32.2 (2021)
Azerbaijan	40.3	35.2 (2023)	100.0 (2015)	97.0 (2023)	100.0	100.0 (2023)
Georgia	...	94.6	91.9 (2015)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kazakhstan	100.0 (2015)	94.3 (2023)	82.6 (2015)	95.7 (2023)	28.9	100.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	42.9	100.0	100.0	...	89.4 (2018)
Pakistan	...	20.2	2.3 (2010)	17.4	...	74.3
Tajikistan	...	29.8 (2021)	92.8 (2015)	100.0 (2021)	...	50.7 (2021)
Turkmenistan	...	42.7 (2021)	...	77.2 (2021)	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	56.0	100.0 (2017)	100.0 (2021)	68.0 (2017)	100.0
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	63.0	75.6 (2021)	100.0	100.0	51.6	100.0 (2021)
Hong Kong, China	...	59.7 (2020)	72.9	73.2 (2020)	...	...
Korea, Republic of	65.7	80.2	100.0 (2018)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mongolia	72.4	93.5 (2021)	100.0	100.0 (2021)	94.9	100.0 (2018)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	28.4	22.0 (2021)	33.4	56.9 (2021)	11.0	59.4 (2021)
Bhutan	...	11.9 (2021)	3.2 (2012)	18.8 (2019)	...	76.5 (2021)
India	22.0	48.8	25.2	45.9	...	100.0
Maldives	...	30.1 (2021)	99.7 (2012)	100.0 (2021)	...	100.0 (2021)
Nepal	...	21.0	62.5 (2010)	77.2 (2021)	...	70.1 (2018)
Sri Lanka	30.4	41.3 (2021)	25.2	31.1 (2021)	51.5	100.0 (2020)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	36.0 (2021)	81.7 (2011)	100.0 (2021)	...	...
Cambodia	...	20.8	3.2	8.1 (2020)	...	12.3 (2020)
Indonesia	...	54.3 (2021)	14.0 (2015)	31.2 (2021)	...	100.0 (2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	15.5 (2021)	5.6 (2010)	7.0 (2021)	...	58.0 (2021)
Malaysia	...	29.2 (2023)	19.8 (2010)	18.5 (2023)	...	17.4 (2020)
Myanmar	...	6.3 (2020)	0.9	14.9 (2020)	...	0.8 (2018)
Philippines	47.1	34.9	39.8 (2015)	65.6 (2021)	...	100.0
Singapore	...	100.0 (2023)	48.9 (2018)	37.3 (2021)	...	...
Thailand	...	70.1 (2020)	83.0	82.6 (2020)	...	- (2020)
Timor-Leste	...	30.6 (2020)	89.7	100.0 (2020)	...	94.9 (2018)
Viet Nam	37.9	38.3	39.9	40.9 (2020)	...	76.0 (2020)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	100.0	...	67.2	...	...
Fiji	...	65.6	65.4 (2015)	100.0	...	55.2
Kiribati	...	21.0 (2020)	...	93.8 (2020)	...	15.9 (2018)
Marshall Islands	...	25.2 (2020)	64.2 (2010)	62.7 (2020)	...	-
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	20.0 (2021)	...	97.0 (2021)	...	...
Nauru	...	65.8 (2020)	100.0 (2018)	95.7 (2020)	...	...
Niue	48.6 (2018)	...	100.0 (2018)	...	...	...
Palau	...	93.2 (2019)	...	100.0 (2020)	...	5.8 (2019)
Papua New Guinea	...	9.1	0.9 (2010)	1.9	...	-
Samoa	...	20.2 (2023)	49.5 (2011)	93.9 (2023)	...	69.2 (2018)
Solomon Islands	...	17.2 (2019)	13.1 (2010)	20.5 (2019)	...	2.9 (2018)
Tonga	...	28.2	73.3 (2018)	100.0	...	-
Tuvalu	...	4.5 (2019)	19.5 (2005)	100.0 (2019)	...	-
Vanuatu	...	57.4 (2019)	3.5 (2011)	4.1 (2019)	...	-
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	82.0	94.0	74.3	74.4	...	69.6
Japan	75.4	94.6 (2020)	100.0 (2015)	100.0 (2020)	...	37.9 (2020)
New Zealand	100.0	100.0 (2023)	100.0	100.0 (2023)	37.4	86.7 (2023)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 1.1.2: Selected Indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 1— Social Protection and Official Development Assistance (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				Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	
	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 (%)		1.a.1: Official Development Assistance Grants for Poverty Reduction, by Recipient Countries (percentage of GNI)	
	2016	2022	2016	2022	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	5.9 (2019)	...	0.4 (2020)	1.6	3.3 (2021)
Armenia	16.2 (2015)	21.1 (2021)	21.4	31.8 (2021)	0.1	0.0
Azerbaijan	12.6 (2015)	10.6 (2023)	...	10.3 (2023)	0.0	0.0
Georgia	...	92.0	...	30.2	0.1	0.1
Kazakhstan	...	75.1	...	54.4	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	10.7	17.8	16.0	0.6	0.5
Pakistan	...	17.1	...	5.2 (2021)	0.1	0.1
Tajikistan	...	13.8 (2021)	6.4	15.6 (2021)	0.6	0.8
Turkmenistan	...	10.3 (2021)	...	14.5 (2021)	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	16.0 (2017)	40.2	22.0 (2017)	51.0	0.0	0.1
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	31.0 (2017)	38.7 (2021)	2.2	2.9 (2021)	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong, China	...	28.3 (2020)	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	48.9 (2018)	49.3	40.0 (2018)	35.3	...	...
Mongolia	35.1 (2015)	88.4 (2021)	100.0	100.0 (2021)	0.2	0.4
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	4.3 (2015)	19.2 (2021)	29.4 (2015)	44.5 (2021)	0.2	0.1
Bhutan	...	6.7 (2021)	...	4.0 (2021)	0.3	0.4 (2021)
India	14.0 (2015)	38.2	...	51.9	0.0	0.0
Maldives	...	11.2 (2021)	...	8.2 (2020)	0.1	0.3
Nepal	...	18.6 (2021)	...	27.5 (2021)	0.7	0.4
Sri Lanka	4.4	27.7 (2020)	...	36.1 (2021)	0.0	0.1
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	15.6 (2021)	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	2.7 (2020)	...	7.0 (2020)	0.6	0.5
Indonesia	...	49.5 (2021)	...	43.6 (2021)	0.0	0.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	11.2 (2021)	...	...	0.6	0.6
Malaysia	...	2.0 (2020)	...	1.6 (2021)	0.0	0.0
Myanmar	...	1.1 (2020)	...	2.1 (2020)	0.3	0.3
Philippines	7.8	22.7	13.6 (2015)	9.9 (2021)	0.1	0.0
Singapore	...	100.0 (2023)	...	27.8 (2023)	...	...
Thailand	...	59.9 (2020)	18.9	31.8 (2020)	0.0	0.0
Timor-Leste	...	26.5 (2020)	30.7	38.2 (2020)	1.0	1.4
Viet Nam	10.0	21.7 (2021)	...	1.4 (2020)	0.0	0.0
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	100.0	100.0 (2018)	100.0	1.8	0.5 (2019)
Fiji	...	39.7	...	10.8	0.4	0.3
Kiribati	...	5.1 (2020)	1.3 (2018)	1.3 (2019)	4.1	4.0
Marshall Islands	...	1.7 (2020)	...	-	0.6	3.1
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	2.2 (2019)	...	6.8 (2020)	0.7	1.5
Nauru	...	45.4 (2020)	...	66.0 (2019)	8.1	1.5
Niue	23.8 (2018)	...	84.5 (2018)	...	...	...
Palau	...	17.8 (2020)	...	...	0.4	0.8 (2021)
Papua New Guinea	...	-	...	-	0.3	0.4
Samoa	...	6.8 (2023)	- (2018)	- (2023)	2.7	0.9
Solomon Islands	...	0.4 (2019)	...	...	2.6	1.7
Tonga	...	8.1	...	-	1.4	1.5 (2021)
Tuvalu	...	4.5 (2019)	...	-	5.4	5.5
Vanuatu	...	53.3 (2019)	...	12.9 (2019)	2.4	1.4
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	82.0 (2015)	93.6	100.0	100.0	...	...
Japan	...	69.8 (2020)	85.4 (2018)	85.4 (2019)	...	...
New Zealand	100.0 (2018)	100.0 (2023)	67.1 (2018)	79.9 (2023)	...	...

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GNI = gross national income.

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 12 July 2024).

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	2022 ^c	2010	2022 ^d	2010	2022 ^d	2010	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia^d	...	...	39.9	28.3	5.9	3.4	...	...
Afghanistan	19.4	30.4	47.4	33.1	5.2	3.7	9.1 (2004)	3.6
Armenia	2.7	<2.5	16.4	7.2	15.6	11.5	4.1	4.4 (2016)
Azerbaijan	<2.5	<2.5	19.3	13.3	12.1	10.1	6.6 (2011)	3.2 (2013)
Georgia	6.8	4.0	10.4	4.8	16.6	5.0	1.3 (2009)	0.6 (2018)
Kazakhstan	3.2	<2.5	12.7	4.9	12.7	7.7	4.1	3.1 (2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	7.4	6.1	17.8	10.3	8.5	6.4	1.4 (2009)	1.0 (2021)
Pakistan	14.9	20.7	45.1	34.0	4.9	2.7	14.9 (2011)	7.1 (2018)
Tajikistan	24.9	8.7	29.0	13.1	6.4	3.0	4.3 (2009)	5.6 (2017)
Turkmenistan	4.5	4.1	14.4	6.7	6.1	3.6	7.2 (2006)	4.1 (2019)
Uzbekistan	3.6	<2.5	15.4	6.9	9.1	4.2	4.4 (2006)	2.4 (2021)
East Asia^d	...	...	8.7	4.5	6.7	8.8	...	...
China, People's Republic of	<2.5	<2.5	8.9	4.6	6.7	8.9	2.3	1.9 (2017)
Hong Kong, China	<2.5	<2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	<2.5	<2.5	2.0	1.7	7.0	5.4	0.5 (2011)	0.2 (2020)
Mongolia	17.1	<2.5	15.3	6.1	9.4	10.7	1.6	0.9 (2018)
Taipei, China	4.7	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^d	...	...	43.5	30.8	2.1	2.7	...	...
Bangladesh	15.2	11.9	42.2	26.4	1.6	2.1	12.1 (2011)	11.0
Bhutan	...	...	32.8	22.7	6.5	6.5	5.9	...
India	14.8	13.7	44.0	31.7	2.2	2.8	20.0 (2006)	18.7 (2020)
Maldives	...	...	18.1	13.9	6.3	3.3	10.6 (2009)	9.1 (2017)
Nepal	10.4	5.7	43.4	26.7	1.1	1.7	11.2 (2011)	7.0
Sri Lanka	10.5	4.1	17.2	15.9	1.2	1.3	11.8 (2009)	15.1 (2016)
Southeast Asia^d	...	...	31.6	26.4	5.6	7.5	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	18.4	10.9	8.4	9.1	2.9 (2009)	...
Cambodia	10.7	4.6	37.4	22.3	2.1	3.8	11.0	9.6 (2021)
Indonesia	13.1	7.2	35.9	31.0	7.9	10.6	12.3	10.2 (2018)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	15.6	5.4	43.4	27.7	2.1	4.0	5.9 (2011)	9.0 (2017)
Malaysia	3.5	<2.5	17.4	21.9	6.2	5.7	13.2 (2006)	11.0
Myanmar	11.0	5.3	33.0	24.1	2.2	0.8	7.9 (2009)	7.4 (2018)
Philippines	13.1	5.9	32.6	28.8	3.2	4.6	7.0 (2011)	5.4 (2021)
Singapore	...	...	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.6 (2000)	...
Thailand	10.1	5.6	15.2	11.8	8.7	8.6	6.7 (2012)	7.2
Timor-Leste	19.6	15.9	54.8	45.1	2.8	1.3	18.9 (2009)	8.3 (2020)
Viet Nam	10.5	5.2	27.4	19.3	3.8	8.1	4.1	4.7 (2020)
The Pacific^d	...	...	41.3	45.0	8.3	14.1	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	6.1	7.8	9.0	7.1	5.8	7.4	6.4 (2004)	4.6 (2021)
Kiribati	5.1	3.7	17.1	14.2	2.1	2.0	...	3.5 (2018)
Marshall Islands	...	...	38.7	30.5	4.0	4.4	...	3.5 (2017)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	22.7	14.8	3.9	4.5	1.0 (2007)	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	29.2	27.7	47.3	51.2	9.2	16.0	14.1	...
Samoa	4.1	5.4	4.8	7.4	5.7	7.9	...	3.1 (2019)
Solomon Islands	14.2	19.4	32.5	29.8	3.2	5.5	4.3 (2007)	8.5 (2015)
Tonga	...	...	8.9	1.8	15.9	10.9	5.2 (2012)	1.1 (2019)
Tuvalu	...	...	8.7	5.2	5.4	4.2	3.3 (2007)	2.8 (2019)
Vanuatu	6.4	7.9	26.5	31.4	4.8	5.1	5.9 (2008)	4.7 (2013)
Developed ADB Member Economies^d	...	...	6.2	4.6	3.9	7.2	...	...
Australia	<2.5	<2.5	3.1	3.4	12.1	21.8	0.2 (2007)	...
Japan	3.2	3.4	7.0	5.0	1.7	2.1	2.3	...
New Zealand	<2.5	<2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^d	...	...	32.1	23.7	4.4	5.1	...	...
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^d	...	...	31.5	23.3	4.4	5.1	...	...
WORLD	8.7	9.1 (2023)	27.9	22.3	5.5	5.6	7.7	6.8

... = data not available, < = less than, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to modeled estimates from the Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates Database.

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 2021–2023. 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 2024 as weightings.

Sources: For Indicator 2.1.1: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT Database. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FS> (accessed 31 July 2024). 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 26 July 2024); and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Malnutrition Data. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/dataset/malnutrition-data/> (accessed 26 July 2024). For total population of children 0–5 years old used as weightings: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2024. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/> (accessed 26 July 2024).

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

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 (or economies), in particular least developed countries (or economies)						
ADB Regional Member	2.a.1: The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures			2.a.2: Total Official Flows to the Agriculture Sector ^a (constant 2022 \$ million)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia	...	...	...	1,276.8	1,043.7	907.9
Afghanistan	0.2	0.2	0.1	794.5	370.7	278.0
Armenia	0.3	0.1	0.3	97.0	39.7	21.7
Azerbaijan	0.5	0.5	0.2 (2021)	17.9	56.2	6.5
Georgia	0.1	0.4	0.6	18.7	45.6	45.4
Kazakhstan	0.9	0.9	0.8 (2021)	58.7	71.7	31.7
Kyrgyz Republic	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.9	26.9	52.6
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2021)	178.2	321.4	161.2
Tajikistan	0.1	0.0	0.1	53.5	36.1	51.7
Turkmenistan	...	0.3	0.2 (2021)	1.1	0.1	0.2
Uzbekistan	0.2 (2011)	0.2	0.2	33.3	75.4	258.9
East Asia	...	...	...	361.5	432.7	424.8
China, People's Republic of	0.9	1.0	0.9 (2021)	318.3	414.5	397.5
Hong Kong, China	2.7	1.8	1.5	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	2.1	2.1	1.8 (2021)	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.4	0.1	0.1	43.2	18.1	27.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	...	...	...	1,092.7	1,556.9	1,404.1
Bangladesh	0.5	0.6	0.5	196.7	265.3	446.7
Bhutan	0.7	0.8	0.6	6.3	6.4	24.9
India	0.5	0.5	0.5	747.3	1,133.7	706.8
Maldives	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	10.5
Nepal	0.3	0.3	0.3	106.6	113.2	115.0
Sri Lanka	0.6	0.8	0.5	35.9	37.7	100.3
Southeast Asia	...	...	...	1,624.3	976.9	1,229.7
Brunei Darussalam	1.0	0.6	0.7 (2021)	...	...	...
Cambodia	0.0	0.1	0.1	78.5	120.2	162.7
Indonesia	0.1	0.2	0.2	1,006.6	229.1	436.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.1	0.1	0.3	54.2	72.2	79.7
Malaysia	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.3	5.0	0.6
Myanmar	0.2	0.3	0.2 (2020)	39.0	144.6	62.1
Philippines	0.4	0.4	0.2	129.0	116.2	287.9
Singapore	6.8	7.7	6.9 (2021)	...	...	...
Thailand	0.4	0.8	0.5	10.8	7.7	8.0
Timor-Leste	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.1	25.9	23.3
Viet Nam	0.3	0.4	0.4	276.9	255.9	168.7
The Pacific^b	...	...	...	58.1	86.7	124.3
Cook Islands	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.7 (2019)
Fiji	0.3	0.6	0.4	3.2	21.4	33.8
Kiribati	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2021)	3.0	2.6	6.3
Marshall Islands	0.2	0.2	0.2 (2019)	3.2	1.6	0.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.1	0.1	0.2 (2020)	1.0	1.9	0.9
Nauru	...	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Niue	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.2
Palau	0.1	0.1	0.2 (2019)	0.6	0.7	1.0
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.4	31.5	49.0
Samoa	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.6	4.2	3.9
Solomon Islands	0.1 (2011)	0.1	0.2	11.8	13.6	11.5
Tonga	0.4	0.2	0.2 (2020)	2.2	2.0	3.2
Tuvalu	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.3	2.5
Vanuatu	0.1	0.2	0.2 (2020)	6.3	4.1	10.5
Developed ADB Member Economies	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	0.5	0.3	0.1	...	...	...
Japan	2.1	2.2	2.0 (2021)	...	...	...
New Zealand	0.2	0.1	0.0	...	...	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	...	...	...	4,413.5	4,096.8	4,090.9

... = 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 29 July 2024).

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 (or economies) 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	2020	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies	275	194			76	52	43	32
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	899	620			88	58	49	36
Armenia	33	27	34.3	67.5 (2023)	19	10	10	5
Azerbaijan	33	41	99.4	99.9 (2016)	38	18	20	9
Georgia	41	28	99.6	99.7	14	9	10	5
Kazakhstan	20	13	99.4	99.9 (2018)	20	10	12	5
Kyrgyz Republic	72	50	98.3	100.0 (2020)	30	17	17	12
Pakistan	230	154	43.0 (2011)	68.0 (2020)	87	61	50	39
Tajikistan	32	17	87.7	94.8 (2017)	43	30	20	13
Turkmenistan	9	5	99.5 (2006)	99.7	43	40	23	23
Uzbekistan	38	30	100.0	99.0	30	13	17	8
East Asia	32	23			15	7	8	3
China, People's Republic of	33	23	99.6	99.9 (2016)	16	7	8	3
Hong Kong, China	1	3* (2022)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Korea, Republic of	8	8	99.9 (2009)	100.0 (2021)	4	3	2	1
Mongolia	65	39	98.8	99.3 (2018)	26	13	11	8
Taipei, China	4	13 (2022)	...	...	...	...	3	2 (2020)
South Asia	193	106			56	29	31	18
Bangladesh	301	123	26.5	69.8	49	29	30	17
Bhutan	117	60	64.5	98.9 (2021)	40	24	22	13
India	179	103	52.3 (2008)	89.4 (2021)	58	29	32	18
Maldives	60	57	98.2	99.5 (2017)	14	6	8	4
Nepal	349	174	36.0 (2011)	80.1	48	27	28	17
Sri Lanka	37	29	98.6 (2007)	99.5 (2016)	11	7	6	4
Southeast Asia	162	120			32	23	16	12
Brunei Darussalam	42	44	99.8	99.6 (2021)	10	10	5	5
Cambodia	276	218	71.0 (2011)	98.7	44	24	21	12
Indonesia	219	173	83.1 (2012)	95.7 (2023)	34	21	17	11
Lao People's Democratic Republic	284	126	40.1 (2012)	64.4 (2017)	68	40	29	20
Malaysia	25	21	98.6	99.8	8	8	4	4
Myanmar	293	179	70.6	60.2 (2016)	63	40	29	21
Philippines	105	78	72.2 (2011)	89.6	30	28	14	14
Singapore	8	7	99.8	99.5	3	2	1	1
Thailand	35	29	99.4 (2009)	99.6	13	8	7	5
Timor-Leste	376	204	29.3	56.7 (2016)	72	49	28	22
Viet Nam	60	46	91.9 (2011)	96.1 (2021)	23	20	12	10
The Pacific	246	170			51	38	23	19
Cook Islands	...	...	100.0 (2009)	...	11	7	6	4
Fiji	42	38	99.7	99.8 (2021)	22	28	9	14
Kiribati	131	76	98.3	91.9 (2019)	58	56	24	23
Marshall Islands	...	...	90.0	92.4 (2017)	39	29	18	13
Micronesia, Federated States of	46	74	100.0 (2009)	...	35	24	18	13
Nauru	...	...	97.4 (2007)	...	38	27	24	17
Niue	...	...	100.0	...	36	25	19	13
Palau	...	...	99.6	98.7	20	22	10	12
Papua New Guinea	289	192	53.0 (2006)	56.4 (2018)	58	41	27	21
Samoa	62	59	80.8 (2009)	88.9 (2020)	19	16	8	6
Solomon Islands	147	122	85.5 (2007)	...	27	18	11	7
Tonga	93	126	99.0	98.3 (2019)	13	11	6	5
Tuvalu	...	...	93.1 (2007)	99.5 (2020)	31	20	16	9
Vanuatu	93	94	89.4 (2013)	...	24	18	10	8
Developed ADB Member Economies	6	4			4	3	2	1
Australia	5	3	99.1	98.7 (2021)	5	4	3	2
Japan	6	4	99.8	99.8	3	2	1	1
New Zealand	10	7	96.8	95.8 (2021)	6	5	3	3
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	156	105			44	27	24	16
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	153	104			43	27	24	16
WORLD	254	223	72.1	86.3 (2023)	51	37	22	17

... = data not available; * = 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.

Sources: For Indicators 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, and 3.2.2: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024).

For Indicator 3.1.1 for Hong Kong, China: Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Centre for Health Protection Statistics.

<https://www.chp.gov.hk/en/statistics/data/10/27/110.html> (accessed 24 July 2024). For Indicator 3.1.1 for Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China,

Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Statistical Yearbook 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 2023 Edition; past editions.

https://www.dh.gov.hk/english/statistics/statistics_hs/files/2023.pdf (accessed 24 July 2024). For Indicator 3.2.2 for Taipei, China: Government of

Taipei, China, Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2020 Cause of Death Statistics.

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

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

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						
ADB Regional Member	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	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.02	0.04	189.0	185.0	13.4	9.1
Armenia	0.12	0.19	61.0	25.0	-	-
Azerbaijan	0.08	0.05	104.0	68.0	0.2	-
Georgia	0.12	0.14	127.0	60.0	-	-
Kazakhstan	0.15	0.12	144.0	78.0	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	0.13	0.11	120.0	130.0	0.0	-
Pakistan	...	...	276.0	258.0	7.6	11.5
Tajikistan	0.14	0.03	128.0	78.0	0.0	-
Turkmenistan	...	...	79.0	48.0	-	-
Uzbekistan	0.13	0.10	97.0	83.0	0.1	-
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	...	...	76.0	52.0	0.0	-
Hong Kong, China	...	...	80.0	49.0	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	97.0	39.0	0.4	0.1
Mongolia	0.02	0.01	428.0	452.0	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	<0.01	<0.01	221.0	221.0	4.3	1.2
Bhutan	0.13	0.10	232.0	164.0	0.8	-
India	...	0.05	276.0	199.0	17.4	2.6
Maldives	...	...	32.0	39.0	...	...
Nepal	0.08	0.01	311.0	229.0	0.5	0.0
Sri Lanka	0.02	<0.01	66.0	62.0	0.1	-
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	69.0	57.0	...	...
Cambodia	0.16	0.07	438.0	320.0	34.6	1.5
Indonesia	0.20	0.10	342.0	385.0	8.2	4.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.17	0.18	221.0	138.0	13.3	0.9
Malaysia	0.20	0.09	75.0	113.0	4.5	-
Myanmar	0.35	0.19	500.0	475.0	35.0	12.4
Philippines	0.05	0.24	531.0	638.0	1.0	0.1
Singapore	0.09	0.03	35.0	51.0	...	...
Thailand	0.26	0.13	181.0	155.0	2.5	0.5
Timor-Leste	0.11	0.08	498.0	498.0	93.2	-
Viet Nam	0.17	0.06	231.0	176.0	0.3	0.0
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	-	13.0	...	...
Fiji	0.12	0.40	27.0	66.0	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	347.0	431.0	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	428.0	483.0	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	191.0	53.0	...	...
Nauru	...	...	34.0	172.0	...	...
Niue	...	...	-	48.0	...	...
Palau	...	...	118.0	45.0	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.43	0.65	432.0	432.0	142.3	163.7
Samoa	...	...	8.3	4.7	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	78.0	59.0	170.9	223.5
Tonga	...	...	12.0	2.2	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	153.0	296.0	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	69.0	30.0	85.4	6.2
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	0.05	<0.01 (2022)	6.6	5.6	...	...
Japan	...	...	20.0	9.5	...	...
New Zealand	0.03	<0.01	8.0	5.9	...	...

... = 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. For the period 2000–2019, 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. For 2020 and 2021 specifically, these methods were retained for most economies. However, for economies with large absolute reductions in the reported number of people newly diagnosed with tuberculosis in 2020 or 2021 relative to pre-2020 trends (which suggested major disruptions to access to tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment during the COVID-19 pandemic), dynamic models were used in replacement of the methods used for 2000–2019.

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: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). AIDSinfo. <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/> (accessed 24 July 2024). For Indicators 3.3.2 and 3.3.3: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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	Total	2019 Female	2019 Male	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	37.8	35.3	4.1	3.6	4.6	24.1
Armenia	25.0	19.9	3.3	1.3	5.6	13.6
Azerbaijan	29.8	27.2	4.1	1.6	6.6	17.2
Georgia	27.1	24.9	9.2	3.0	16.0	12.7
Kazakhstan	31.4	22.4	17.6	6.8	29.0	12.2
Kyrgyz Republic	27.9	20.3	7.4	3.2	11.7	13.3
Pakistan	31.8	29.4	8.9	4.3	13.3	11.9
Tajikistan	30.5	28.3	4.3	2.8	5.7	13.9
Turkmenistan	33.1	27.7	5.7	2.6	8.8	8.0
Uzbekistan	28.9	25.3	8.0	4.8	11.3	9.3
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	19.0	15.9	8.1	6.2	9.8	17.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	1.2 (2022)
Korea, Republic of	10.6	7.3	28.6	16.9	40.2	6.9
Mongolia	41.6	35.0	17.9	5.4	30.7	12.4
Taipei, China	...	...	15.5 (2020)	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	21.5	18.9	3.7	1.7	5.7	18.6
Bhutan	19.4	18.5	4.6	2.7	6.3	12.2
India	23.7	21.9	12.7	11.1	14.1	15.4
Maldives	16.5	11.6	2.7	0.8	3.9	1.3
Nepal	20.2	21.5	9.0	2.7	16.4	28.2
Sri Lanka	17.0	13.2	14.0	6.2	22.3	11.5
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	19.9	18.5	2.7	0.8	4.4	3.6
Cambodia	23.7	22.5	4.9	2.8	7.0	18.8
Indonesia	26.1	24.8	2.4	1.1	3.7	11.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	28.3	26.8	5.4	3.2	7.6	16.4
Malaysia	18.9	18.4	5.7	2.3	8.9	13.9
Myanmar	28.3	24.9	2.9	1.1	4.9	19.3
Philippines	24.4	24.5	2.2	1.2	3.1	9.7
Singapore	11.0	9.5	11.2	7.1	15.0	1.9
Thailand	14.9	13.7	8.8	2.9	15.0	25.4
Timor-Leste	19.9	19.9	3.7	2.0	5.3	12.0
Viet Nam	22.4	21.2	7.5	4.7	10.4	17.7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	17.6
Fiji	39.6	37.7	9.0	5.7	12.2	5.3
Kiribati	53.0	50.8	28.3	8.6	48.6	6.2
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	11.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	44.6	46.3	28.2	12.7	43.2	14.1
Nauru	...	30.0 (2017)	...	...	...	8.0
Niue	...	18.5 (2016)	...	...	...	-
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	22.2
Papua New Guinea	35.4	36.0	2.9	1.6	4.2	14.9
Samoa	32.4	31.2	12.6	6.7	18.0	9.6
Solomon Islands	40.4	39.2	14.7	1.9	27.0	11.2
Tonga	26.3	24.8	3.8	2.6	5.0	8.5
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	17.9
Vanuatu	40.4	39.7	18.0	7.6	28.1	12.5
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	9.9	8.6	12.5	6.4	18.6	4.5
Japan	9.5	8.3	15.3	9.2	21.8	2.7
New Zealand	11.8	10.3	11.0	5.8	16.5	6.6

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 (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	2019	2010	2022	2021	2019	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	42.1 ^c (2015)	...	107.5 (2011)	62.0 (2021)	41.0	266.0	16.6
Armenia	39.4	...	27.1	12.8 (2021)	68.0	75.0	5.8
Azerbaijan	21.5 ^c (2006)	...	48.6	37.3	66.0	125.0	3.6
Georgia	52.8 ^{c,d}	51.3 ^c (2018)	48.4	21.9	68.0	93.0	3.3
Kazakhstan	79.6 ^{c,d}	73.2 ^{c,d} (2018)	28.0	19.7	80.0	83.0	3.2
Kyrgyz Republic	62.1 (2012)	64.6 (2018)	34.1	30.0	69.0	125.0	2.3
Pakistan	47.0 ^c (2012)	48.5 ^{c,d} (2017)	48.1	41.0 (2021)	45.0	192.0	38.8
Tajikistan	50.8 ^c (2012)	52.1 ^c (2017)	47.5	41.8 (2019)	67.0	204.0	9.0
Turkmenistan	75.6 ^c (2015)	79.6 ^c	26.2 (2011)	22.4 (2018)	75.0	88.0	5.7
Uzbekistan	...	...	23.8	36.1	75.0	152.0	2.9
East Asia							
China, People's Republic of	96.6 ^{c,d} (2001)	...	5.9	6.1 (2020)	81.0	95.0	2.2
Hong Kong, China	...	...	3.3	1.2	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	1.8	0.4	89.0	19.0	5.2
Mongolia	65.3 ^{c,d}	63.6 (2018)	18.9	21.1	65.0	215.0	3.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	69.7 ^c (2011)	77.4 ^c	118.3	68.0	52.0	144.0	18.2
Bhutan	84.6 ^{c,d}	...	19.6 (2011)	10.4 (2021)	60.0	94.0	15.7
India	63.9 ^c (2007)	...	37.2	11.3 (2020)	63.0	139.0	36.4
Maldives	42.7 ^c (2009)	29.2 (2016)	15.6	5.1 (2019)	61.0	32.0	2.3
Nepal	56.2 (2011)	61.9 ^c	91.6 (2011)	71.2 (2020)	54.0	178.0	17.8
Sri Lanka	69.4 ^{c,d} (2006)	74.3 ^c (2016)	23.5	...	67.0	92.0	4.8
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	14.2 (2011)	9.0 (2021)	78.0	20.0	1.7
Cambodia	51.6 ^c	...	53.8	48.0 (2020)	58.0	163.0	17.1
Indonesia	79.0 (2012)	77.0 (2017)	46.9	36.1 (2016)	55.0	96.0	15.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	60.5 (2011)	72.3 (2017)	94.4	83.4 (2016)	52.0	195.0	20.5
Malaysia	...	...	14.0	6.0	76.0	76.0	14.4
Myanmar	74.9 (2015)	...	35.1 (2011)	24.5 (2019)	52.0	184.0	12.9
Philippines	54.0 ^c (2011)	56.0 (2017)	68.0 (2011)	34.8 (2019)	58.0	203.0	16.9
Singapore	...	...	4.8	2.7	89.0	23.0	8.5
Thailand	89.2 ^c (2012)	88.2	50.1	23.5 (2021)	82.0	46.0	11.8
Timor-Leste	38.4 (2009)	45.9 (2016)	50.0	...	52.0	186.0	20.4
Viet Nam	73.1 ^{c,d}	72.1 ^c (2020)	38.0	29.0 (2020)	68.0	103.0	6.9
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	51.1	28.3 (2019)	46.0	...	...
Fiji	...	...	38.2	31.1 (2019)	58.0	119.0	10.8
Kiribati	35.8 ^c (2009)	53.1 (2018)	49.9	50.6 (2017)	48.0	247.0	37.4
Marshall Islands	80.5 ^c (2007)	...	82.2	...	59.0	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	33.0 (2009)	...	48.0	254.0	14.0
Nauru	42.5 ^c (2007)	...	60.5	56.1 (2021)	60.0	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	44.0	...	...
Palau	...	...	30.6 (2012)	34.5 (2019)	65.0	...	...
Papua New Guinea	40.6 ^c (2006)	49.2 (2016)	91.4	67.7 (2016)	30.0	190.0	24.9
Samoa	34.9 ^c (2009)	27.0	39.2 (2011)	54.9 (2018)	55.0	145.0	8.2
Solomon Islands	60.0 ^c (2006)	...	61.6 (2009)	...	47.0	281.0	32.7
Tonga	47.9 ^c (2012)	49.9	24.0	30.0 (2017)	57.0	52.0	7.1
Tuvalu	41.0 ^c (2007)	44.9 (2020)	44.2 (2009)	43.8 (2018)	52.0	...	...
Vanuatu	50.7 ^c (2013)	...	78.0 (2011)	...	47.0	260.0	25.0
Developed ADB Member Economies							
Australia	...	...	16.7	6.8	87.0	10.0	1.9
Japan	...	...	4.6	2.0 (2021)	83.0	12.0	8.4
New Zealand	...	...	29.0	11.1	85.0	12.0	2.1

... = data not available, -- = magnitude equals zero, 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 For additional information regarding the data, please refer to the United Nations' SDG Global Database at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>.

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 24 July 2024). For Indicator 3.4.1 for Nauru and Niue: Pacific Community. Pacific Data Hub. Explorer. <https://stats.pacificdata.org/> (accessed 24 July 2024). For Indicator 3.4.2 for Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2020 Cause of Death Statistics. 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 24 July 2024).

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 (or economies), especially in least developed countries (or economies) and small island developing states						Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries (or economies), in particular developing countries (or economies), 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 ^{c,d,e} (%)
	Density of Medical Doctors			Density of Nursing and Midwifery Personnel			Average of 15 International Health Regulations Core Capacity Scores
	2010	2015	2021	2010	2015	2020	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia	12.7	13.4	15.1	24.8	22.9	18.3	61
Afghanistan	2.4	2.9	2.5 (2020)	6.3 (2009)	1.3	4.5 (2018)	38
Armenia	27.8	29.6	31.2 (2019)	51.2	50.3	48.3 (2019)	57
Azerbaijan	35.8	32.9	30.9 (2020)	71.9	60.8	57.2	65
Georgia	47.5	53.4	56.1 (2022)	42.2	42.9	59.8 (2022)	72
Kazakhstan	38.4	39.1	40.3 (2020)	75.5	71.9	69.4	67
Kyrgyz Republic	23.1	22.2 (2014)	21.5	55.8	50.0	44.2	48
Pakistan	7.5	8.8	10.8 (2019)	5.2	4.5	4.7 (2019)	51
Tajikistan	16.8	20.8	21.3	39.0	46.5	53.7	65
Turkmenistan	22.0	21.3	21.4	43.6	42.7	39.2 (2021)	81
Uzbekistan	25.3	24.2	28.0	113.4	112.7 (2014)	57.6	62
East Asia	14.9	18.2	25.2	16.3	24.8	37.3	86
China, People's Republic of	14.6	18.0	25.2	15.2	23.3	35.2 (2021)	94
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	74.2	81.8 (2018)	...
Korea, Republic of	20.1	22.4	25.2	47.1	59.6	89.1 (2021)	99
Mongolia	27.7	32.6	38.7	36.5	41.4	42.2 (2018)	66
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	...	...	7.3	...	19.0	16.5	68
Bangladesh	3.6	4.8	6.7	1.8	2.7	6.1 (2021)	71
Bhutan	2.7 (2012)	3.4	5.5 (2022)	10.2 (2012)	14.4	20.5 (2022)	64
India	...	...	7.3 (2020)	...	20.8 (2017)	17.3	86
Maldives	14.5	12.9 (2016)	21.6 (2019)	51.7	68.6	49.0	65
Nepal	5.1 (2012)	8.9 (2017)	8.7	15.8 (2012)	20.9 (2014)	34.9 (2021)	48
Sri Lanka	7.1	8.5	11.9	17.1	19.2	24.4 (2021)	71
Southeast Asia	4.2	5.3	8.4	19.4	21.1	36.9	71
Brunei Darussalam	14.2	17.5	19.1	73.4	65.4	67.1 (2021)	71
Cambodia	2.3	1.9 (2014)	2.1 (2019)	8.5	5.9	10.2 (2019)	68
Indonesia	1.4	2.7	6.9 (2022)	...	13.0	41.7 (2022)	75
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.3	4.0	3.3	8.5	12.1	11.8	55
Malaysia	11.5	15.0	23.2	31.4	40.8	33.9 (2019)	89
Myanmar	5.4	6.3 (2016)	7.5 (2019)	9.2	10.6 (2016)	11.0 (2019)	63
Philippines	5.5	6.2	7.9	26.9	46.3	47.5 (2021)	64
Singapore	17.5	22.1	26.0	56.8	59.5	...	94
Thailand	3.8	4.5	9.3 (2020)	20.3	23.2	30.8 (2019)	87
Timor-Leste	...	6.9	7.7 (2020)	11.5	14.7	17.7	66
Viet Nam	7.1	8.0	...	12.4	14.3	...	54
The Pacific	1.3	...	...	8.8	...	10.3	52
Cook Islands	14.5 (2009)	14.0 (2014)	13.5 (2019)	69.9 (2009)	67.8	81.9 (2019)	68
Fiji	4.1 (2009)	8.1	...	21.7 (2009)	28.6	38.4 (2019)	55
Kiribati	3.8	1.9 (2013)	...	37.4	54.7 (2013)	36.2 (2018)	40
Marshall Islands	6.0	...	...	23.8	...	42.4 (2018)	53
Micronesia, Federated States of	6.7 (2012)	...	9.6 (2020)	...	...	22.0 (2019)	53
Nauru	10.8	12.5	...	68.0 (2011)	62.5	70.6 (2018)	38
Niue	16.7 (2008)	...	...	88.9 (2008)	...	105.3 (2018)	50
Palau	15.7	14.0 (2014)	17.8 (2020)	64.3	62.4 (2014)	65.0	57
Papua New Guinea	0.5	...	0.6	4.8	...	5.1 (2021)	42
Samoa	3.3	3.3 (2016)	5.5	14.7	17.7 (2014)	30.2	46
Solomon Islands	2.0 (2011)	1.9 (2016)	...	17.5 (2011)	19.6 (2013)	21.4 (2018)	51
Tonga	5.4	5.1 (2013)	10.1	37.2	38.1 (2013)	41.8 (2021)	70
Tuvalu	11.5 (2009)	9.2 (2014)	12.6 (2020)	62.1 (2008)	37.6 (2014)	36.9	61 (2021)
Vanuatu	1.8 (2012)	1.6 (2016)	1.6 (2019)	17.8 (2012)	...	14.0 (2019)	56
Developed ADB Member Economies	23.9	26.1	28.7 (2020)	103.4	116.7	126.4	91
Australia	33.6	35.1	39.8	104.7	122.6	137.1 (2021)	89
Japan	22.1	24.3 (2016)	26.1 (2020)	103.1	115.9 (2016)	124.5	99
New Zealand	26.3	30.5	35.7 (2022)	106.3	108.3	117.4 (2022)	85
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	...	...	14.7	...	21.8	27.2	63
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	...	...	15.2	...	25.4	30.9	65
WORLD	...	...	17.3	...	...	37.7 (2021)	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 For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

c The scores are based on self-assessment and self-reporting by the economy and the World Health Organization (WHO) may need to provide more technical support guidance to ensure data quality. In 2018, WHO introduced a new State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool (SPAR), which has been in use since. For 2021 onward, the tool uses the second edition of the SPAR questionnaire. Historical trends and data analysis of scores for similar capacity titles should be taken with caution.

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

e Aggregates are derived for reporting economies only.

Sources: For Indicator 3.c.1: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024). For Indicator 3.c.1 Density of Nursing and Midwifery Personnel for Hong Kong, China: World Health Organization. The Global Health Observatory. <https://www.who.int/data/gho> (accessed 24 July 2024). For Indicator 3.d.1 for World: World Health Organization. Electronic State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool (e-SPAR). <https://extranet.who.int/e-spar/> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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

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

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

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				
ADB Regional Member	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
	2021	2019	2022	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	64.3	...	50.4 (2015)
Azerbaijan	67.4	71.7	30.8	38.1
Georgia	87.2	55.8	33.1	33.6
Kazakhstan	90.7	70.8	36.3	50.4
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	7.5	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	69.8	...	14.1	19.3
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	98.3	95.6	82.5	86.2
Korea, Republic of	...	95.2	85.3	83.8
Mongolia ^b	...	...	35.9	48.9
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	57.8	58.1
Cambodia	11.0 (2019)	18.0	7.9	12.0
Indonesia ^c	...	17.5 (2015)	25.5	18.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.0 (2019)	7.9	...	...
Malaysia	58.0 (2019)	64.0	41.9	41.0
Myanmar	11.0 (2019)	12.0	...	...
Philippines	10.0 (2019)	17.0	23.7	16.0
Singapore	96.7	95.5	88.8	92.0
Thailand	...	43.4 (2011)	34.6	31.7
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	82.0 (2019)	91.0	77.1	71.8
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	...	68.0	78.8	73.7
Japan	...	...	86.3	88.0
New Zealand	89.9	55.9	79.3	71.3

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

a For Indicator 4.1.1.c, the latest available estimates are for 2009: 16.8% (Reading) and 13.4% (Mathematics).

b For Indicator 4.1.1.b, the latest available estimate is for 2007: 33.9% (Mathematics).

c For indicator 4.1.1.b, the latest available estimates for Reading is 2011: 66.2%.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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

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									
ADB Regional Member	Primary (%)								
	2010			2021					
	Total	Q 1	Q 2	Total	Q 1	Q 2	Total	Q 1	Q 2
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	40.73 (2011)	20.70 (2011)	26.24 (2011)	44.24 (2022)	19.15 (2022)	26.88 (2022)			
Armenia	99.40	99.48 (2011)	100.00 (2011)	99.46	98.63 (2018)	99.39 (2018)			
Azerbaijan	97.53	94.76 (2006)	98.60 (2006)	...	...	...
Georgia	99.21	100.00 (2013)	100.00 (2013)	99.53 (2023)	100.00 (2018)	100.00 (2018)			
Kazakhstan	99.72	99.36 (2011)	100.00 (2011)	99.86 (2020)	...	...	
Kyrgyz Republic	99.16	99.91 (2012)	99.05 (2012)	99.37 (2023)	100.00 (2018)	99.60 (2018)			
Pakistan	60.90 (2012)	24.13 (2012)	49.84 (2012)	59.66 (2018)	28.45 (2018)	47.96 (2018)			
Tajikistan	97.97	97.47 (2012)	96.57 (2012)	98.94 (2022)	97.80 (2017)	99.39 (2017)			
Turkmenistan	99.64	99.67 (2006)	100.00 (2006)	99.75 (2023)	98.78 (2019)	99.88 (2019)			
Uzbekistan	99.76	100.00 (2006)	100.00 (2006)	99.79 (2023)	99.69 (2022)	99.87 (2022)			
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	96.69	93.16	94.76	98.38 (2023)	93.44 (2016)	97.62 (2016)			
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	99.94	100.00 (2012)	100.00 (2012)	99.99	...	...	
Mongolia	96.52	89.50	95.19	99.65 (2023)	96.80 (2018)	99.16 (2018)			
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	72.26	47.34 (2011)	68.82 (2011)	88.02 (2023)	70.44 (2019)	79.88 (2019)			
Bhutan	67.86	42.27	54.78	...	...	...
India	86.16	84.02 (2011)	85.24 (2011)	95.74 (2023)	86.69 (2020)	94.06 (2020)			
Maldives	96.91	93.97 (2009)	95.87 (2009)	98.95 (2022)	96.55 (2017)	95.95 (2017)			
Nepal	64.70	58.41 (2011)	66.78 (2011)	86.14	83.94	80.50			
Sri Lanka	98.38 (2006)	96.44 (2006)	98.83 (2006)	...	...	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	71.07	43.38	60.83	81.65 (2023)	64.26	82.62			
Indonesia	94.40	87.09 (2012)	94.86 (2012)	97.72 (2022)	90.84 (2017)	97.05 (2017)			
Lao People's Democratic Republic	58.51	27.65 (2011)	54.02 (2011)	83.43 (2017)	57.83 (2017)	79.71 (2017)			
Malaysia	96.88 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	63.11	...	...	86.06	64.24 (2016)	83.52 (2016)			
Philippines	86.77	60.13 (2008)	82.94 (2008)	95.60 (2023)	88.23 (2022)	96.67 (2022)			
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	97.35	97.86 (2013)	97.19 (2013)	99.53 (2023)	97.26 (2022)	98.35 (2022)			
Timor-Leste	63.83	39.43 (2009)	47.89 (2009)	78.03	59.87 (2016)	71.37 (2016)			
Viet Nam	94.42	88.77 (2011)	94.66 (2011)	99.01 (2023)	94.51	98.87			
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	97.93	...	...	98.80 (2023)	98.26	96.35			
Kiribati	92.42	...	...	93.58 (2023)	88.40 (2019)	93.22 (2019)			
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	55.36	...	...	62.78 (2022)	38.56 (2018)	49.45 (2018)			
Samoa	97.61	...	...	98.24 (2023)	97.40 (2019)	97.47 (2019)			
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	98.34	...	...	98.60 (2023)	96.91 (2019)	98.31 (2019)			
Tuvalu	97.85	...	...	98.33 (2023)	100.00 (2020)	100.00 (2020)			
Vanuatu	77.76	63.88 (2007)	81.40 (2007)	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	99.58	98.28	99.62	99.52 (2023)			
Japan	100.00	100.00 (2018)			
New Zealand			

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

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						
ADB Regional Member	Lower Secondary					
	2010			2021		
	Total	Q 1	Q 2	Total	Q 1	Q 2
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	23.38 (2011)	7.83 (2011)	12.41 (2011)	31.27 (2022)	10.52 (2022)	16.21 (2022)
Armenia	99.28 (2011)	98.32 (2011)	98.76 (2011)	97.36 (2018)	95.92 (2018)	96.24 (2018)
Azerbaijan	92.07	84.28 (2006)	85.89 (2006)	...	...	...
Georgia	97.79	97.84 (2013)	96.82 (2013)	98.69 (2023)	93.17 (2018)	97.25 (2018)
Kazakhstan	99.43	98.25 (2011)	98.45 (2011)	99.91 (2020)	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	97.67	98.14 (2012)	97.04 (2012)	98.39 (2023)	96.12 (2018)	99.67 (2018)
Pakistan	40.21	11.30 (2012)	30.61 (2012)	50.10 (2023)	13.39 (2018)	34.37 (2018)
Tajikistan	87.48	82.85 (2012)	85.54 (2012)	98.19 (2022)	93.23 (2017)	91.35 (2017)
Turkmenistan	99.42	97.15 (2006)	98.38 (2006)	99.73 (2023)	97.34 (2019)	99.38 (2019)
Uzbekistan	97.67	95.39 (2006)	96.32 (2006)	98.51 (2023)	99.44 (2022)	98.67 (2022)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	84.94	66.41	85.47	92.28 (2023)	84.49 (2016)	90.73 (2016)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	99.94	100.00 (2012)	100.00 (2012)	100.00	...	...
Mongolia	85.13	49.46	80.10	99.27 (2023)	83.34 (2018)	93.32 (2018)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	49.98	16.27 (2011)	36.43 (2011)	70.86 (2023)	43.27 (2019)	57.70 (2019)
Bhutan	38.78	16.01	19.20	...	...	...
India	71.93	69.65 (2011)	71.21 (2011)	89.09 (2023)	69.48 (2020)	83.07 (2020)
Maldives	79.02	63.50 (2009)	69.93 (2009)	96.00 (2022)	81.94 (2017)	90.51 (2017)
Nepal	52.31	35.61 (2011)	48.82 (2011)	77.73	66.09	67.65
Sri Lanka	88.11 (2006)	77.02 (2006)	85.92 (2006)	...	...	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	36.68	11.73	17.82	58.58 (2023)	29.01	47.56
Indonesia	75.27	51.01 (2012)	66.84 (2012)	89.89 (2022)	66.21 (2017)	82.31 (2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	41.69	4.21 (2011)	15.84 (2011)	53.57 (2017)	16.41 (2017)	39.35 (2017)
Malaysia	87.48 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	41.31	...	...	53.44	12.91 (2016)	24.04 (2016)
Philippines	71.10	26.77 (2008)	57.36 (2008)	81.22 (2023)	60.61 (2022)	80.44 (2022)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	83.70	78.63 (2013)	84.46 (2013)	90.43 (2023)	79.91 (2022)	87.29 (2022)
Timor-Leste	49.13	23.83 (2009)	28.70 (2009)	62.96	32.92 (2016)	46.67 (2016)
Viet Nam	82.89	67.01 (2011)	73.19 (2011)	93.20 (2023)	67.23	82.06
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	88.40	...	...	95.16 (2023)	78.40	87.34
Kiribati	76.33	...	...	79.96 (2023)	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	95.86	...	...	96.96 (2023)	94.87 (2019)	96.74 (2019)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	80.25	...	...	87.34 (2023)	87.12 (2019)	88.33 (2019)
Tuvalu	74.07	...	...	79.81 (2023)	75.56 (2020)	83.42 (2020)
Vanuatu	36.46	11.16 (2007)	18.49 (2007)	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	99.15	96.56	99.25	98.71 (2023)	97.69 (2018)	100.00 (2018)
Japan
New Zealand

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

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						
ADB Regional Member	Upper Secondary					
	2010			2021		
	Total	Q 1	Q 2	Total	Q 1	Q 2
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	13.72 (2011)	2.92 (2011)	4.49 (2011)	26.70 (2022)	6.08 (2022)	10.38 (2022)
Armenia	93.05 (2011)	87.84 (2011)	88.70 (2011)	77.99 (2018)	75.40 (2018)	73.88 (2018)
Azerbaijan	83.85	53.89 (2006)	71.18 (2006)	...	...	...
Georgia	96.01 (2013)	89.14 (2013)	92.75 (2013)	77.27 (2018)	53.50 (2018)	68.68 (2018)
Kazakhstan	96.40	85.38 (2011)	87.89 (2011)	98.34 (2020)	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	85.29 (2012)	88.86 (2012)	84.88 (2012)	83.36 (2018)	72.44 (2018)	82.80 (2018)
Pakistan	18.56	3.33 (2012)	8.70 (2012)	25.48 (2023)	1.38 (2018)	7.85 (2018)
Tajikistan	61.00	50.86 (2012)	52.27 (2012)	77.45 (2022)	66.11 (2017)	67.83 (2017)
Turkmenistan	92.70 (2006)	9.74 (2015)	14.63 (2015)	15.73 (2019)	7.30 (2019)	6.60 (2019)
Uzbekistan	78.70	64.66 (2006)	68.05 (2006)	98.61 (2023)	89.81 (2022)	94.84 (2022)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	43.97	26.51	34.93	79.30 (2023)	50.94 (2016)	60.82 (2016)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	97.97	94.75	98.30	97.65 (2016)	92.09 (2016)	96.97 (2016)
Mongolia	62.62	26.43	49.69	77.29 (2018)	50.50 (2018)	62.30 (2018)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	13.45 (2011)	0.24 (2011)	3.49 (2011)	29.36 (2019)	12.10 (2019)	20.36 (2019)
Bhutan	20.98	6.12	8.19	...	...	...
India	34.98 (2011)	24.02 (2011)	24.12 (2011)	50.50 (2020)	19.78 (2020)	35.28 (2020)
Maldives	13.21 (2009)	4.84 (2009)	4.49 (2009)	40.26 (2017)	18.30 (2017)	28.55 (2017)
Nepal	29.50 (2011)	2.32 (2011)	2.92 (2011)	35.90	15.40	17.54
Sri Lanka	25.03 (2006)	8.29 (2006)	12.68 (2006)	...	...	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	16.98	0.67	3.56	26.65	6.09	16.48
Indonesia	48.73	21.76 (2012)	34.51 (2012)	69.61 (2022)	31.34 (2017)	46.19 (2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	23.88	1.14 (2011)	5.51 (2011)	31.09 (2017)	4.44 (2017)	16.02 (2017)
Malaysia	36.88 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	16.80 (2016)	1.31 (2016)	5.37 (2016)
Philippines	66.12	21.30 (2008)	48.96 (2008)	72.99 (2023)	35.85 (2022)	54.43 (2022)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	54.15 (2013)	28.66 (2013)	39.16 (2013)	71.05 (2022)	43.09 (2022)	63.99 (2022)
Timor-Leste	49.21	27.12 (2009)	33.00 (2009)	52.94	19.34 (2016)	28.47 (2016)
Viet Nam	48.39 (2011)	20.09 (2011)	32.54 (2011)	57.89	30.29	40.78
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	34.28 (2007)	...	...	54.57	29.54	41.36
Kiribati	11.55	...	...	20.39 (2023)	3.94 (2018)	5.93 (2018)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	16.89 (2018)	1.67 (2018)	4.10 (2018)
Samoa	49.90	...	...	59.01 (2023)	38.81 (2019)	43.71 (2019)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	79.88	...	...	86.47 (2023)	67.65 (2019)	76.85 (2019)
Tuvalu	41.80	...	...	54.48 (2023)	30.50 (2020)	47.34 (2020)
Vanuatu	8.42	- (2007)	0.84 (2007)	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	85.02	73.48	77.22	88.49 (2023)	84.51 (2018)	84.16 (2018)
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 26 July 2024).

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

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}						
ADB Regional Member	2010			2022		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	27.1	27.1	27.2
Azerbaijan	30.4	29.7	30.9	94.2	93.9	94.4
Georgia	48.5 (2007)	49.9 (2007)	47.2 (2007)	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	94.3 (2011)	94.8 (2011)	93.8 (2011)	75.6	75.5	75.8
Kyrgyz Republic	51.6	52.6	50.6	83.9	84.5	83.3
Pakistan	...	...	...	10.7 (2021)	11.6 (2021)	9.8 (2021)
Tajikistan	7.3	6.7	7.9	11.9 (2017)	10.9 (2017)	12.7 (2017)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	33.6	34.2	32.9	67.0	67.6	66.5
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	96.3	95.7	96.9	98.8 (2020)	97.6 (2020)	100.0 (2020)
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	96.8	96.7	96.8
Mongolia	96.9	99.0	94.9	89.0	89.4	88.6
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	34.3	34.5	34.1	20.0	20.7	19.4
Bhutan	4.5 (2000)	4.5 (2000)	4.6 (2000)	42.1 (2020)	42.4 (2020)	41.7 (2020)
India	...	...	...	94.4	95.4	93.5
Maldives	87.9	91.2	84.9	88.4 (2020)	89.0 (2020)	87.7 (2020)
Nepal	81.6 (2011)	85.0 (2011)	78.4 (2011)	65.0	62.0	67.8
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	49.3 (2018)	51.0 (2018)	47.7 (2018)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	99.6	99.4	99.7	96.4 (2020)	96.8 (2020)	96.1 (2020)
Cambodia	35.8	36.6	35.1	49.7	53.0	46.7
Indonesia	91.0	93.1	89.1	86.1	83.6	88.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	35.5	35.9	35.1	64.0	65.2	62.9
Malaysia	83.3	85.4	81.2	83.5	84.3	82.7
Myanmar	9.9	10.4	9.5	12.0 (2018)	12.3 (2018)	11.8 (2018)
Philippines	41.3 (2009)	41.9 (2009)	40.7 (2009)	71.3	73.0	69.7
Singapore	...	...	...	96.0 (2021)	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...	99.9	99.7 (2021)	99.4 (2021)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	60.2 (2020)	64.2 (2020)	56.5 (2020)
Viet Nam	84.3	...	...	96.8	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	80.2	74.6	85.5
Fiji	43.8 (2006)	44.5 (2006)	43.1 (2006)	86.8	92.4	81.4
Kiribati	...	...	...	89.6 (2020)	89.6 (2020)	89.6 (2020)
Marshall Islands	47.8 (2002)	48.4 (2002)	47.2 (2002)	90.8	95.0	86.8
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	58.4	60.6	56.4
Nauru	84.7 (2012)	73.6 (2012)	95.5 (2012)	75.6 (2020)	80.5 (2020)	70.9 (2020)
Niue	...	...	...	97.4	84.2 (2016)	83.3 (2016)
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	66.3 (2018)	66.5 (2018)	66.1 (2018)
Samoa	23.9	26.8	21.2	31.4	33.8	29.1
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	66.8 (2019)	68.6 (2019)	65.2 (2019)
Tonga	...	...	...	82.6	82.0	83.1
Tuvalu	...	...	...	95.1 (2018)	100.0 (2018)	90.7 (2018)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	81.3	82.3	80.4
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	51.4	51.1	51.7	91.7	91.6	91.8
Japan	...	...	...	97.1 (2021)	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	86.9 (2021)	86.8 (2021)	86.9 (2021)

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, 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: Armenia (2021); Australia (2001–2010 and 2013–2022); Azerbaijan; Bangladesh (2009); Cambodia (2006 and 2015); Hong Kong, China (2002–2004, 2006, 2008–2010, 2012–2013, 2016–2018, and 2020); Indonesia (2009); Japan (2013–2021); Republic of Korea (2013–2022); Nepal (2013); New Zealand (2014–2016 and 2018–2021); Niue (2022); Pakistan (2014–2016); Samoa (2000–2001); Singapore (2018–2021); Thailand (2018 and 2020); Tuvalu (2018); and 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 8 July 2024).

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

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries (or economies), especially least developed countries (or economies) and small island developing States								
ADB Regional Member	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	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia ^{a,b}	87.8	72.9 (2022)	77.5 (2005)	81.3 (2022)	...	81.3 (2022)	...	83.0 (2022)
Azerbaijan ^{a,b}	90.9	91.0 (2022)	100.0	99.8 (2022)	...	99.7 (2022)	...	96.9 (2022)
Georgia	96.6 (2003)	...	94.6 (2009)	...	94.6 (2009)	...	94.8 (2009)	...
Kazakhstan ^{c,d}	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	82.6	93.4	68.4	96.0	...	...	...	...
Pakistan ^{a,b}	...	...	84.2	76.9 (2021)	...	57.6 (2021)	...	77.3 (2021)
Tajikistan	85.2	...	92.9	...	94.0 (2003)	...	94.3 (2003)	...
Turkmenistan ^c	...	...	...	99.6 (2021)	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^{a,b}	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	95.1	97.5 (2022)	95.6	95.7 (2022)	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of ^d	...	100.0 (2021)	100.0	100.0 (2021)	100.0	100.0 (2021)	100.0	100.0 (2021)
Mongolia	89.9	98.0 (2022)	97.6	99.7 (2022)	100.0 (2007)	...	100.0 (2006)	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	...	...	57.7 (2011)	74.3 (2022)	58.5	67.0 (2022)	40.7	62.5 (2022)
Bhutan	93.8 (2000)	100.0 (2020)	91.5 (2008)	100.0 (2022)	90.2 (2008)	100.0 (2022)	72.2 (2008)	96.9 (2022)
India ^{a,b,c,d}	...	93.0	...	91.8	...	91.6	...	92.4
Maldives	39.0	66.2 (2019)	76.0	88.8 (2019)	97.6	94.1 (2019)	94.5	91.3 (2019)
Nepal	81.5	82.4 (2021)	73.7	98.1	57.2	95.5 (2021)	72.3	90.6
Sri Lanka ^{a,b}	83.1	81.5 (2020)	82.1	87.6 (2021)	...	82.9 (2021)	...	77.7 (2021)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^{a,b}	73.0	58.1 (2020)	87.1	85.2 (2020)	...	89.5 (2019)	...	90.5 (2020)
Cambodia	98.3	100.0 (2022)	99.1	100.0 (2022)	99.8	100.0 (2022)	99.8 (2007)	100.0 (2021)
Indonesia ^{a,b}	...	...	...	...	...	39.7 (2022)	...	36.8 (2022)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	97.5	94.5 (2021)	95.4	89.7 (2022)	99.3	93.7 (2022)	99.4	93.7 (2022)
Malaysia ^d	...	36.8 (2022)	95.4	88.1 (2022)	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	58.5	81.4 (2018)	99.9	95.3 (2018)	98.3	89.5 (2018)	100.0	87.7 (2018)
Philippines ^{a,b}	100.0	100.0 (2021)	100.0	100.0 (2021)	...	100.0 (2021)	...	100.0 (2021)
Singapore	...	...	98.6 (2009)	98.0 (2021)	...	...	...	...
Thailand ^{a,b,c,d}	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam ^a	98.5 (2011)	82.7 (2022)	98.3	99.7 (2020)	99.1	86.3 (2022)	...	99.9 (2022)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	69.7 (2011)	100.0 (2022)	96.6 (2011)	100.0 (2022)	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^d	...	87.5 (2022)	100.0 (2011)	92.4 (2022)	...	...	94.8 (2008)	...
Kiribati ^d	...	93.6 (2020)	85.4 (2008)	90.5 (2020)	79.2 (2008)	85.9 (2020)	33.6 (2008)	...
Marshall Islands ^{a,b,c}	100.0 (2002)	...	...	52.5 (2022)	...	68.4 (2022)	...	80.2 (2022)
Micronesia, Federated States of ^{a,b,c,d}	...	14.0 (2021)	...	27.5 (2021)	...	31.7 (2021)	...	30.3 (2021)
Nauru ^{a,b}	82.1 (2007)	...	74.2 (2007)	...	...	100.0 (2022)	...	57.1 (2022)
Niue ^{a,b,c,d}	...	100.0 (2022)	...	100.0 (2022)	...	100.0 (2022)	...	...
Palau ^{a,c}	...	...	...	100.0 (2021)	...	...	...	100.0 (2021)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^d	...	100.0 (2018)	...	...	...	...	71.9 (2009)	54.7 (2020)
Solomon Islands	61.3 (2011)	...	58.0	82.4 (2019)	70.8	93.9 (2019)	70.9	...
Tonga ^{c,d}	...	62.4 (2022)	...	96.9 (2022)	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu ^{a,b,c,d}	...	75.4 (2022)	...	46.5 (2022)	...	29.1 (2022)	...	28.1 (2022)
Vanuatu	100.0 (2007)	100.0 (2022)	100.0 (2007)	100.0 (2022)	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

- a For Indicator 4.c.1.d, the earliest available estimate for Armenia is for 2019: 75.4%. For Azerbaijan, the earliest available estimate is for 2018: 94.9%. For Pakistan, the earliest available estimate is for 2019: 77.4%. For Uzbekistan, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 100%. For India, the earliest available estimate 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 Indonesia, the earliest available estimate is for 2022: 36.8%. For the Philippines, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 100%. For Thailand, the earliest available estimate is for 2021: 100%. For Viet Nam, the earliest available estimate is for 2022: 99.9%. For the Marshall Islands, the earliest available estimate is for 2020: 66.9%. For the Federated States of Micronesia, the earliest available estimate is for 2013: 1.7%. For Nauru, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 100%. For Niue, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Palau, the earliest available estimate is for 2021: 100%. For Tuvalu, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 34.6%.
- b For Indicator 4.c.1.c, the earliest available estimate for Armenia is 2019: 73.6%. For Azerbaijan, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 91.6%. For Pakistan, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 61.2%. For Uzbekistan, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 75.3%. 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 Indonesia, the earliest available estimate is for 2022: 39.7%. For the Philippines, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 100%. For Thailand, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For the Marshall Islands, the earliest available estimate is for 2019: 48.4%. For the Federated States of Micronesia, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 5.0%. For Nauru, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 100%. For Niue, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Palau, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 52.4%.
- c For Indicator 4.c.1.b, the earliest available estimate for Kazakhstan is for 2014: 100%. For Turkmenistan, the earliest available estimate is for 2019: 99.2%. For India, the earliest available estimate is for 2017: 69.8%. For Thailand, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 100%. For the Marshall Islands, the earliest available estimate is for 2021: 51.4%. For the Federated States of Micronesia, the earliest available estimate is for 2018: 39.7%. For Niue, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Palau, the earliest available estimate is for 2021: 100%. For Tonga, the earliest available estimate is for 2013: 99.6%. For Tuvalu, the earliest available estimate is for 2016: 76.6%.
- d For Indicator 4.c.1.a, the earliest available estimate for the Kazakhstan is for 2014: 100%. For the Republic of Korea, the earliest available estimate is for 2013: 100%. For India, the earliest available estimate is for 2020: 83.8%. For Malaysia, the earliest available estimate is for 2017: 36.8%. For Thailand, the earliest available estimate is for 2021: 100%. For Fiji, the earliest available estimate is for 2020: 93.5%. For Kiribati, the earliest available estimate is for 2020: 93.6%. For the Federated States of Micronesia, the earliest available estimate is for 2018: 26.7%. For Niue, the earliest available estimate is for 2015: 100%. For Samoa, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 100%. For Tonga, the earliest available estimate is for 2012: 100%. For Tuvalu, the earliest available estimate is for 2014: 74.6%.

Source: United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 27 June 2024).

[Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.](#)

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	2021
	2010	2022	2010	2022		
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a		...	...	...	18.7	23.5
Afghanistan	...	9.6 (2023)	...	28.7 (2023)	27.3	27.0 (2021)
Armenia	...	- (2016)	...	5.3 (2016)	9.2	35.5
Azerbaijan	1.9 (2011)	...	11.0 (2011)	...	11.4	18.6
Georgia	...	0.3 (2018)	...	13.9 (2018)	5.1	18.4
Kazakhstan	...	0.2 (2015)	...	7.0 (2015)	17.8	27.4
Kyrgyz Republic	0.9 (2014)	0.3 (2018)	...	12.9 (2018)	25.6	20.0
Pakistan	...	3.6 (2018)	...	18.3 (2018)	22.2	20.5
Tajikistan	...	0.1 (2017)	...	8.7 (2017)	17.5	27.0
Turkmenistan	...	0.2 (2019)	...	6.1 (2019)	16.8	25.9
Uzbekistan	0.3 (2006)	0.2	7.2 (2006)	3.4	22.0	33.6
East Asia^a		...	...	...	20.3	25.7
China, People's Republic of	...	0.1 (2020)	...	2.8 (2020)	21.3	24.9
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	14.7	19.1
Mongolia	...	0.9 (2018)	...	12.0 (2018)	4.0	17.1
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^a		...	...	...	18.7	17.7
Bangladesh	...	15.5 (2019)	...	51.4 (2019)	18.6	20.9
Bhutan	6.2	...	25.8	...	8.5	17.4
India	...	4.8 (2021)	...	23.3 (2021)	10.8	15.1
Maldives	0.3 (2009)	- (2017)	...	2.2 (2017)	6.5	4.6
Nepal	...	5.8	...	34.9	33.2	33.1
Sri Lanka	...	0.9 (2016)	...	9.8 (2016)	5.8	5.3
Southeast Asia^a		...	...	...	19.3	22.9
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	9.1
Cambodia	1.9 (2014)	1.9	18.5 (2014)	17.9	21.1	20.8
Indonesia	...	0.6 (2018)	...	11.2 (2018)	18.0	21.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	7.1 (2017)	...	32.7 (2017)	25.2	22.0
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	9.9	13.5
Myanmar	...	1.9 (2016)	...	16.0 (2016)	4.3 (2011)	15.3 (2022)
Philippines	...	1.5	...	9.4	21.0	27.3
Singapore	...	- (2023)	...	0.1 (2023)	23.4	29.1
Thailand	...	5.5	...	17.0	13.3	16.6
Timor-Leste	...	2.6 (2016)	...	14.9 (2016)	29.2	40.0
Viet Nam	0.9 (2014)	1.1 (2021)	10.6 (2014)	14.6 (2021)	25.8	30.3
The Pacific^a		...	...	...	2.5	7.3
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	0.2 (2021)	...	4.0 (2021)	8.5 (2006)	10.9
Kiribati	...	2.4 (2019)	20.3 (2009)	18.4 (2019)	4.4	6.7
Marshall Islands	5.5 (2007)	...	26.3 (2007)	...	3.0	6.1
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	-	7.1
Nauru	1.9 (2007)	...	26.8 (2007)	...	-	10.5
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	-	6.3
Papua New Guinea	...	8.0 (2018)	21.3 (2006)	27.3 (2018)	0.9	1.7
Samoa	...	0.9 (2020)	10.8 (2014)	7.4 (2020)	8.2	13.0
Solomon Islands	...	5.6 (2015)	...	21.3 (2015)	-	8.0
Tonga	...	0.4 (2019)	5.6 (2012)	10.1 (2019)	3.1	7.1
Tuvalu	- (2007)	- (2020)	9.9 (2007)	1.8 (2020)	-	6.3
Vanuatu	2.5 (2013)	...	21.4 (2013)	...	3.9	1.9
Developed ADB Member Economies^a		...	...	...	18.1	21.7
Australia	...	...	...	...	27.3	38.4
Japan	...	...	...	...	11.3	10.0
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	33.6	50.0
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a		...	...	...	18.7	22.3
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a		...	...	...	18.6	22.3

... = 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.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 12 July 2024). 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 12 July 2024). For indicator 5.5.2: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data> (accessed 12 July 2024).

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			2022		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	19.3	28.1	16.6	30.0	36.4	27.7
Armenia	83.2	...	...	82.4	...	...
Azerbaijan	65.0	90.7	58.0	71.6	92.3	81.1
Georgia	66.1	87.6	39.4	69.1	88.0	40.5
Kazakhstan	77.9	...	...	89.3 (2021)	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	57.6	87.6	41.2	76.5	91.8	67.3
Pakistan	38.5	49.8	32.4	50.6	56.8	46.9
Tajikistan	47.4	...	...	55.3	...	...
Turkmenistan	81.8	91.5	72.7	94.9	97.1	92.3
Uzbekistan	66.9	86.5	46.5	79.8	88.8	70.7
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	...	89.7	...	...	97.9	...
Hong Kong, China	99.4	99.4	...	100.0	100.0	...
Korea, Republic of	97.8	...	...	99.3	...	...
Mongolia	28.7	40.0	5.1	39.3	51.3	12.7
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	55.0	42.4	60.6	59.1	54.2	62.4
Bhutan	26.3	40.9	18.6	73.3	58.9	84.6
India	...	...	43.8	...	...	66.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	29.4	37.9	27.6	16.1	23.2	14.2
Sri Lanka	46.3	88.1	37.0	47.1	83.0	38.7
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	22.0	51.1	14.6	29.1	57.5	19.6
Indonesia	26.8	32.9	20.8	30.3	34.6	24.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	13.7	24.3	9.2	17.9	27.0	12.4
Malaysia	93.3	...	...	93.9	...	...
Myanmar	43.2	67.9	33.1	57.4	72.4	50.4
Philippines	45.2	60.7	32.4	47.9	61.9	35.0
Singapore	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	51.3	74.5	41.1	57.8	75.8	46.4
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	40.3	52.4	27.1	41.9	52.5	27.0
Kiribati	11.8	18.4	5.8	14.4	20.4	6.5
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	97.4	...	...	93.5	...	...
Palau	75.9	82.6	55.8	90.4	97.7	57.5
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	61.0	85.5	54.9	62.2	90.2	56.2
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	29.4	50.2	23.1	29.5	50.8	23.1
Tuvalu	8.1	10.4	5.3	8.7	10.5	5.4
Vanuatu	...	55.4	...	...	56.3	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	99.3	...	...	99.5	...
Japan	98.1	...	...	98.7	...	...
New Zealand	89.3	...	...	100.0	...	...

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)

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						
ADB Regional Member	6.2.1a: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services (%)					
	2010			2022		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	12.9	3.0	...	10.8	-	...
Azerbaijan	59.7	48.7	...	69.0 (2019)	63.0	...
Georgia	34.2	22.9	48.3	24.1	14.1	39.2
Kazakhstan	...	86.9	...	...	84.3	...
Kyrgyz Republic	89.2	81.5	93.5	92.6	86.3	96.5
Pakistan	...	...	19.6	...	...	40.2
Tajikistan	...	...	57.4	...	...	59.3
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	73.9	64.8	83.3	74.5	63.4	85.9
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	34.0	53.4	15.3	67.2	84.7	36.7
Hong Kong, China	75.1	75.1	...	96.5	96.5	...
Korea, Republic of	93.5	...	...	99.4	...	...
Mongolia	53.5	62.0	35.9	66.0	70.3	56.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	18.2	26.2	14.7	31.0	28.8	32.4
Bhutan	46.2	47.3	45.6	50.5	41.0	57.9
India	25.6	29.7	23.8	52.1	42.7	57.4
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	27.0	28.5	26.7	50.6	44.6	52.2
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	19.5	35.5	15.4	36.7	44.7	34.1
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	44.0	55.5	39.1	61.1	63.3	59.8
Malaysia	78.6	...	...	86.0	...	...
Myanmar	61.0	60.8	61.1	60.6	52.7	64.3
Philippines	51.0	49.4	52.3	62.7	56.2	68.8
Singapore	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	...
Thailand	22.6	25.9	20.0	26.3	30.0	22.2
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	37.8	40.2	36.8	43.7	40.8	45.4
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	46.5	42.6	50.7	48.8	42.7	57.3
Kiribati	22.1	24.9	19.6	24.8	24.6	25.1
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	29.8	...	...	28.3	...
Samoa	49.2	42.9	50.7	42.9	36.7	44.3
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	37.0	29.3	39.4	32.0	22.3	35.0
Tuvalu	43.7	37.4	51.3	37.2	34.7	42.1
Vanuatu	...	37.8	...	...	29.8	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	94.6	...	...	95.8	...	...
Japan	97.9	...	...	99.1	...	...
New Zealand	86.3	...	...	88.7	...	...

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 (or economies) 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	2021	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	54.8	54.8	54.8	112.7	80.0	68.0
Armenia	42.9	66.0	59.9	90.4	40.3	21.8
Azerbaijan	48.4	51.6	57.3	18.1	65.0	1.1
Georgia	5.8	5.3	5.2	56.3	46.9	54.7
Kazakhstan	33.0	30.0	34.1	17.7	0.2	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	50.0	50.0	50.0	11.7	23.8	36.1
Pakistan	113.7	120.8	162.1	82.1	300.1	193.6
Tajikistan	71.6	68.7	69.9	22.9	43.2	95.9
Turkmenistan	144.1	144.7	135.2	0.0	...	0.0 (2021)
Uzbekistan	143.1	158.1	121.8	32.5	113.4	107.0
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	42.9	43.2	41.5	259.7	194.8	59.5
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	85.2	85.2	85.2	...	...	...
Mongolia	3.9	3.2	3.4	23.4	8.0	51.8
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	5.7	5.7	5.7	179.9	207.4	236.7
Bhutan	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	6.7	10.7
India	66.5	66.5	66.5	413.8	433.1	356.6
Maldives	3.4	15.7	15.7	2.0	7.6	14.3
Nepal	8.3	8.3	8.3	77.7	111.7	130.3
Sri Lanka	90.8	90.8	90.8	148.4	150.9	68.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	3.5	3.5	3.5	...	...	...
Cambodia	1.0	1.0	1.0	39.3	79.6	172.5
Indonesia	24.2	28.8	29.7	260.0	121.5	180.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.8	5.1	4.8	26.9	103.3	90.3
Malaysia	3.1	3.2	3.4	49.3	59.8	0.6
Myanmar	5.8	5.8	5.8	21.4	71.1	19.2
Philippines	25.5	26.4	27.2	46.7	26.4	55.4
Singapore	219.9	84.6	83.1	...	...	...
Thailand	23.0	23.0	23.0	6.3	7.3	3.2
Timor-Leste	28.3	28.3	28.3	18.7	16.7	4.6
Viet Nam	18.1	18.1	18.1	380.6	564.9	324.0
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	0.6	4.5	...
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	3.4	11.0
Kiribati	...	...	...	0.1	6.9	7.4
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	0.2	1.1	6.4
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	0.1	1.8	1.7
Nauru	...	...	...	0.1	5.6	2.1
Niue	...	...	...	0.4	0.0 (2016)	0.0
Palau	...	...	...	0.1	1.3	5.2
Papua New Guinea	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.5	6.6	30.5
Samoa	...	...	...	15.3	19.2	0.8
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	6.3	8.1	10.3
Tonga	...	...	...	1.0	1.8	0.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	0.0	2.5	1.5
Vanuatu	...	...	...	0.8	3.2	6.5
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	5.3	3.7	4.6	...	...	...
Japan	37.2	36.7	36.1	...	...	...
New Zealand	4.2	8.1	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 22 July 2024).

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	2022	2010	2021	2010	2021
	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022							2010	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	42.7	85.3	82.8	95.9	30.2	81.7	19.9	36.1	15.2	20.0	2.6	2.9
Armenia	99.8	100.0	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.1	97.9	9.4	9.1	3.9	3.9
Azerbaijan	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	93.7	98.5	4.5	1.3	3.9	4.7
Georgia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.0	92.2	39.2	25.2	3.6	3.9
Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.6	93.1	1.4	2.0	8.5	5.8
Kyrgyz Republic	99.0	99.7	99.1	100.0	98.9	99.6	71.5	77.0	25.6	27.6	5.1	5.2
Pakistan	87.1	95.0	96.5	100.0	82.1	93.0	35.3	52.6	47.4	41.6	4.4	4.2
Tajikistan	98.8	100.0	99.4	99.0	98.6	100.0	69.7	86.1	61.8	34.9	5.1	4.0
Turkmenistan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	0.1	0.1	12.6	10.2
Uzbekistan	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	85.6	77.8	1.3	1.0	13.4	7.6
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	57.4	87.8	12.3	15.2	9.0	6.3
Hong Kong, China	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.2
Korea, Republic of	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.3	3.7	6.1	5.3
Mongolia	78.5	100.0	96.1	100.0	41.9	100.0	34.9	54.2	4.5	3.0	8.1	7.0
Taipei, China ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	2.1 (2015)	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	55.3	99.4	90.1	100.0	40.0	99.3	12.6	28.0	40.3	25.0	2.3	1.9
Bhutan	73.3	100.0	99.3	100.0	59.4	100.0	65.7	88.0	84.8	81.8	12.1	9.7
India	76.3	99.2	94.0	100.0	68.4	99.3	35.3	74.5	36.2	34.9	5.4	4.2
Maldives	99.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.7	100.0	93.4	99.7	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.9
Nepal	68.6	91.3	95.5	97.7	63.2	93.7	21.4	39.6	87.3	73.7	5.9	5.6
Sri Lanka	85.3	100.0	95.6	100.0	83.0	100.0	21.8	35.5	61.9	48.8	2.1	1.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	0.0	5.2	6.3
Cambodia	31.1	92.3	91.3	99.0	15.8	88.0	11.5	53.5	64.8	52.4	5.1	5.0
Indonesia	94.2	100.0	99.0	100.0	89.4	98.2	40.6	89.1	36.0	20.2	4.3	3.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	70.2	100.0	97.3	100.0	58.6	100.0	3.5	10.2	64.9	51.5	3.3	4.3
Malaysia	99.5	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	96.5	84.1	2.0	7.5	5.2	4.5
Myanmar	48.8	73.6	89.0	93.9	32.5	62.8	9.1	50.7	84.6	62.9	4.0	4.2
Philippines	85.5	94.8	93.9	98.0	78.5	91.1	40.1	59.1	32.7	28.0	3.1	2.8
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.5	1.1	2.6	2.5
Thailand	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	72.8	86.1	22.8	19.0	5.1	4.4
Timor-Leste	38.0	99.7	83.4	100.0	20.6	100.0	4.5	17.7	34.8	12.1	1.4	2.5
Viet Nam	97.4	100.0	99.9	100.0	96.4	100.0	49.8	98.1	34.6	24.2	4.4	3.9
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	99.1	100.0	99.0	100.0	...	...	80.5	72.7	7.3	8.8	...	...
Fiji	92.4	92.0	96.9	97.6	87.4	86.8	32.4	56.1	28.0	29.7	2.2	2.3
Kiribati	63.2	94.4	89.5	86.0	39.4	94.3 (2020)	3.0	14.8	50.1	42.2	7.8	6.9
Marshall Islands	89.4	100.0	92.4	96.1	81.1	100.0	56.8	64.0	13.7	12.1	12.2	10.3
Micronesia, Federated States of	64.5	85.3	84.6	98.6	58.8	79.4	11.7	13.2	2.0	2.1	4.7	6.5
Nauru	99.2	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0 (2015)	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1.7	10.6	6.9
Niue	99.4	100.0	99.7	100.0	...	...	94.0	98.5	1.4	3.0	...	...
Palau	98.8	100.0	99.4	99.9	96.9	100.0	46.7	29.5	-	0.9	12.6	13.3
Papua New Guinea	19.5	19.0	71.2	65.1	11.8	14.2	7.7	10.0	55.3	54.5	6.5	6.5
Samoa	96.4	98.3	98.9	100.0	95.8	97.9	26.7	39.6	41.9	36.0	4.3	4.9
Solomon Islands	35.4	76.0	65.4	79.0	27.9	75.4	8.2	8.7	45.1	49.1	6.9	5.1
Tonga	92.8	100.0	97.9	100.0	91.2	100.0	59.6	89.5	1.0	1.8	3.5	4.7
Tuvalu	96.7	100.0	98.1	100.0	95.1	99.1	45.1	75.2	0.5	5.0	4.0	2.8
Vanuatu	44.1	71.6	82.3	97.0	31.7	60.7	12.2	6.4	38.1	24.6	4.2	5.2
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.2	12.3	5.2	4.1
Japan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.7	8.8	4.3	3.3
New Zealand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.4	28.9	4.7	3.8
WORLD	83.6	91.4	95.9	97.7	72.9	84.0	57.4	73.6	16.0	18.7	5.5	4.6

... = 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.

a Latest available data from World Bank's Sustainable Energy for All database is only up to 2015.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 30 June 2024). 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 30 June 2024).

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 (or economies)			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 2015 \$ ^a (%)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	-0.5	-5.5	-8.6	10.4	-1.4	-14.0
Armenia	2.8	3.6	13.1	2.5	4.1	7.8
Azerbaijan	3.7	-0.1	4.1	3.5	-1.0	0.9
Georgia	6.8	3.1	10.5	4.6	0.8	7.3
Kazakhstan	5.8	-0.2	2.1	5.5	0.6	3.5
Kyrgyz Republic	-1.7	2.1	5.4	-1.8	2.3	1.4
Pakistan	0.5	4.6	4.2	-2.0	3.0	-3.0
Tajikistan	4.4	3.5	5.8	3.2	2.9	3.8
Turkmenistan	14.3	1.1	0.2	7.7	5.2	0.3
Uzbekistan	8.2	5.5	4.0	5.9	6.0	3.7
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	9.9	6.4	3.0	10.4	6.9	5.3
Hong Kong, China	6.2	1.7	-3.4	6.7	1.5	4.9
Korea, Republic of	6.3	1.9	2.6	5.4	1.5	0.5
Mongolia	5.0	-0.9	3.5	4.2	1.4	3.6
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	6.3	7.2	6.0	2.2	4.6	4.4
Bhutan	10.7	7.6	4.5	11.4	3.8	4.5
India	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.4	-0.9
Maldives	3.1	-0.5	13.4	-0.6	-4.6	8.1
Nepal	5.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	2.7	-1.4
Sri Lanka	7.8	3.7	-8.1	6.2	-0.1	-4.5
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	1.1	-1.5	-2.4	0.7	-0.1	-1.9
Cambodia	4.4	5.6	4.2	5.1	3.1	4.3
Indonesia	4.9	3.7	4.6	3.2	4.0	2.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.5	5.8	3.0	6.2	5.7	1.7
Malaysia	5.6	3.5	7.5	4.2	2.8	2.9
Myanmar	9.3	6.1	2.8	9.4	2.5	1.0
Philippines	5.4	4.6	6.0	4.5	4.7	1.8
Singapore	11.1	1.5	3.0	7.1	-0.2	2.7
Thailand	6.8	2.6	2.5	7.0	3.2	2.9
Timor-Leste	7.3	1.0	-21.7	6.9	0.3	-1.2
Viet Nam	10.4	5.9	7.2	3.6	6.2	4.0
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	-8.1	6.5	28.3	...	...	...
Fiji	2.6	4.5	19.4	0.5	5.3	4.9
Kiribati	-2.9	8.2	-0.7	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	5.8	4.2	2.7	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	2.5	4.2	-1.5	...	...	...
Nauru	8.6	33.5	0.2	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	1.9	8.8	-2.8	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	6.9	3.9	3.2	12.0	3.8	1.1
Samoa	0.8	5.2	-1.6	4.9	3.3	5.4
Solomon Islands	7.2	-0.9	-6.2	6.8	-1.2	-0.4
Tonga	0.6	1.7	-2.7	0.8	1.9	0.8
Tuvalu	-4.6	10.6	-0.3	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-0.8	-2.2	-0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-1.6
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Japan	4.1	1.7	1.6	4.5	1.3	1.7
New Zealand	-0.1	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	-0.6

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

a Modeled data based on GDP per person engaged, constant 2015 United States dollar.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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

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						
ADB Regional Member	(%)					
	2010			2022		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	1.7 (2012)	3.3 (2012)	1.4 (2012)	5.7 (2021)	5.5 (2021)	5.7 (2021)
Armenia	19.5	21.7	17.6	8.8	6.6	11.1
Azerbaijan	5.6	6.9	4.4	5.7	6.5	4.8
Georgia	20.2	17.6	22.5	11.7 (2020)	10.2 (2020)	13.1 (2020)
Kazakhstan	5.8	6.6	4.9	4.9	5.5	4.3
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	6.0	6.3	5.7	4.1 (2021)	4.3 (2021)	3.9 (2021)
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)	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	4.0	2.3	5.3	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^b	5.4	6.3	4.6	5.3 (2020)	7.7 (2020)	3.9 (2020)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	4.1	3.8 (2000)	3.6 (2000)	5.1 (2021)	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4.3	3.5	5.1	2.9 (2023)	2.4 (2023)	3.5 (2023)
Korea, Republic of	3.3	2.8	3.7	2.7 (2023)	2.7 (2023)	2.6 (2023)
Mongolia	6.5	5.9	7.1	5.3 (2023)	4.4 (2023)	6.1 (2023)
Taipei, China	5.2	4.5	5.8	3.8 (2020)	3.8 (2020)	3.9 (2020)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	3.4	4.4	3.0	5.2	8.3	4.3
Bhutan	3.3	4.0	2.7	3.1 (2023)	4.2 (2023)	2.4 (2023)
India	3.1	3.8	2.9	4.2 (2023)	4.1 (2023)	4.2 (2023)
Maldives ^c	11.7 (2009)	13.7 (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 ^b	4.8	7.4	3.4	4.5	6.2	3.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	6.9 (2014)	7.8 (2014)	6.1 (2014)	5.2	5.9	4.7
Cambodia	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4 (2021)	0.4 (2021)	0.4 (2021)
Indonesia	5.6	6.4	5.1	3.3 (2023)	3.1 (2023)	3.5 (2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5
Malaysia	3.4	3.3 (2011)	2.9 (2011)	3.9	4.1	3.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	1.5 (2020)	2.1 (2020)	1.0 (2020)
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.4
Singapore ^a	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.4
Thailand	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7 (2023)	0.8 (2023)	0.7 (2023)
Timor-Leste	3.3	4.3	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.5
Viet Nam	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6 (2023)	1.5 (2023)	1.7 (2023)
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)	...	...	...
Kiribati	30.6	34.1	27.6	11.0 (2020)	12.3 (2020)	9.9 (2020)
Marshall Islands	4.7 (2011)	4.5 (2011)	4.9 (2011)	9.8 (2021)	11.5 (2021)	8.9 (2021)
Micronesia, Federated States of	8.9 (2014)	13.9 (2014)	5.4 (2014)	...	...	...
Nauru	23.0 (2011)	25.5 (2011)	21.4 (2011)	5.1 (2021)	5.2 (2021)	4.9 (2021)
Niue	2.2 (2001)	2.1 (2001)	2.3 (2001)	0.6	-	-
Palau	1.4 (2014)	1.8 (2014)	1.1 (2014)	0.8 (2020)	1.0 (2020)	0.6 (2020)
Papua New Guinea	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.1
Samoa	5.7 (2011)	6.8 (2011)	5.2 (2011)	5.0	7.8	3.5
Solomon Islands	2.0 (2009)	1.8 (2009)	2.3 (2009)	...	...	...
Tonga	1.1 (2006)	7.4 (2003)	3.8 (2003)	2.1 (2021)	2.5 (2021)	1.8 (2021)
Tuvalu	6.5 (2002)	8.6 (2002)	5.0 (2002)	7.3	8.3	6.7
Vanuatu	1.8	1.6	2.1	4.0 (2020)	4.1 (2020)	4.0 (2020)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	5.2	5.4	5.1	3.7 (2023)	3.6 (2023)	3.8 (2023)
Japan	5.1	4.6	5.5	2.6 (2023)	2.3 (2023)	2.8 (2023)
New Zealand	6.6	6.9	6.2	3.7 (2023)	4.0 (2023)	3.5 (2023)

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)

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						
ADB Regional Member	(%)					
	2010			2022		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.9 (2012)	4.5 (2012)	2.6 (2012)	8.8 (2021)	9.4 (2021)	8.5 (2021)
Armenia	39.0	47.4	32.4	19.3	17.4	20.7
Azerbaijan	14.9	16.0	13.9	13.6	15.3	12.1
Georgia	41.5	45.7	39.1	31.3 (2020)	32.7 (2020)	30.5 (2020)
Kazakhstan	5.2	5.7	4.8	3.8	4.9	2.8
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	11.9	13.8	10.7	8.3 (2021)	9.0 (2021)	7.9 (2021)
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 ^b	...	...	...	13.2 (2020)	21.4 (2020)	8.3 (2020)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	9.1 (2000)	8.6 (2000)	9.5 (2000)	14.3 (2021)	...	...
Hong Kong, China	12.2	10.3	14.1	8.9 (2023)	8.3 (2023)	9.5 (2023)
Korea, Republic of	8.7	7.8	10.2	5.4 (2023)	5.4 (2023)	5.4 (2023)
Mongolia	14.8	14.2	15.2	12.5 (2023)	9.9 (2023)	13.7 (2023)
Taipei, China	13.1	12.7	13.6	11.6 (2020)	12.1 (2020)	11.3 (2020)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	6.4	7.0	5.9	16.1	20.5	14.6
Bhutan	9.2	11.0	7.1	15.0 (2023)	17.7 (2023)	12.2 (2023)
India	9.6	10.4	9.4	15.5 (2023)	15.6 (2023)	15.4 (2023)
Maldives ^c	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 ^b	19.0	23.8	16.1	22.1	26.0	19.8
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	25.3 (2014)	27.9 (2014)	23.4 (2014)	18.3	22.1	16.0
Cambodia	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8 (2021)	1.0 (2021)	0.7 (2021)
Indonesia	17.6	18.8	16.7	13.1 (2023)	13.1 (2023)	13.1 (2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3
Malaysia	9.7 (2011)	10.7 (2011)	9.1 (2011)	11.7	13.4	10.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	4.9 (2020)	5.8 (2020)	4.1 (2020)
Philippines	9.9	12.0	8.7	6.9	8.3	6.0
Singapore ^a	9.9	12.5	7.6	8.4	10.8	6.5
Thailand	2.5	3.1	2.1	4.4 (2023)	5.9 (2023)	3.2 (2023)
Timor-Leste	12.4	19.1	8.7	3.4	3.4	3.4
Viet Nam	3.6	3.5	3.6	6.3 (2023)	6.0 (2023)	6.6 (2023)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	15.5 (2011)	15.3 (2011)	15.6 (2011)	3.4 (2019)	- (2019)	4.6 (2019)
Fiji	14.2 (2011)	18.4 (2011)	12.1 (2011)	...	...	...
Kiribati	54.0	61.8	47.6	27.0 (2020)	32.5 (2020)	23.5 (2020)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	24.9 (2021)	25.1 (2021)	24.8 (2021)
Micronesia, Federated States of	18.9 (2014)	29.9 (2014)	10.4 (2014)	...	...	...
Nauru	26.6 (2013)	37.5 (2013)	20.9 (2013)	12.0 (2021)	14.5 (2021)	10.6 (2021)
Niue	9.0 (2001)	7.6 (2001)	10.3 (2001)	-	-	-
Palau	5.6 (2014)	- (2014)	- (2014)	3.3 (2020)	3.5 (2020)	3.1 (2020)
Papua New Guinea	3.6	3.0	4.3	3.8	3.0	4.6
Samoa	16.1 (2011)	22.2 (2011)	13.8 (2011)	13.4	23.3	8.3
Solomon Islands	1.3 (2013)	1.6 (2013)	1.0 (2013)	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	6.4 (2021)	10.1 (2021)	4.1 (2021)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	20.0	21.7	18.9
Vanuatu	4.8	4.8	4.8	9.7 (2020)	9.6 (2020)	9.8 (2020)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	11.6	11.1	11.9	8.4 (2023)	7.4 (2023)	9.3 (2023)
Japan	9.4	8.1	10.8	4.1 (2023)	3.8 (2023)	4.4 (2023)
New Zealand	17.4	17.8	17.1	10.7 (2023)	10.6 (2023)	10.9 (2023)

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*)

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						
ADB Regional Member	(%)					
	2010			2022		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	1.2 (2012)	2.7 (2012)	0.9 (2012)	4.5 (2021)	3.8 (2021)	4.7 (2021)
Armenia	16.4	17.9	15.1	7.9	5.8	10.1
Azerbaijan	4.2	5.6	3.0	4.6	5.5	3.8
Georgia	17.6	14.9	20.1	10.1 (2020)	8.7 (2020)	11.2 (2020)
Kazakhstan	5.9	6.8	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.4
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3 (2021)	3.6 (2021)	3.1 (2021)
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 ^b	...	...	...	4.2 (2020)	5.6 (2020)	3.3 (2020)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	2.6 (2000)	2.7 (2000)	2.5 (2000)	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	3.6	2.8	4.3	2.6 (2023)	2.1 (2023)	3.2 (2023)
Korea, Republic of	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.6 (2023)	2.6 (2023)	2.6 (2023)
Mongolia	5.1	4.6	5.6	4.6 (2023)	4.0 (2023)	5.2 (2023)
Taipei, China	4.5	3.5	5.3	3.2 (2020)	3.0 (2020)	3.3 (2020)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2.5	3.3	2.2	3.0	5.4	2.3
Bhutan	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.7 (2023)	2.2 (2023)	1.3 (2023)
India	1.7	2.4	1.4	2.4 (2023)	2.6 (2023)	2.3 (2023)
Maldives ^c	6.5 (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 ^b	2.6	4.6	1.5	2.7	4.0	2.0
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	4.1 (2014)	4.9 (2014)	3.4 (2014)	3.5	3.9	3.2
Cambodia	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3 (2021)	0.3 (2021)	0.3 (2021)
Indonesia	3.1	3.7	2.7	1.7 (2023)	1.4 (2023)	1.9 (2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.3
Malaysia	1.5 (2011)	1.4 (2011)	1.5 (2011)	2.3	2.2	2.4
Myanmar	...	...	...	0.7 (2020)	1.2 (2020)	0.4 (2020)
Philippines	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8
Singapore ^a	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
Thailand	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4 (2023)	0.3 (2023)	0.4 (2023)
Timor-Leste	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Viet Nam	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0 (2023)	0.9 (2023)	1.1 (2023)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	6.5 (2011)	6.5 (2011)	6.4 (2011)	0.8 (2019)	- (2019)	- (2019)
Fiji	2.7 (2011)	2.4 (2011)	2.8 (2011)	...	...	...
Kiribati	20.9	22.8	19.2	7.5 (2020)	8.5 (2020)	6.6 (2020)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	7.3 (2021)	9.2 (2021)	6.1 (2021)
Micronesia, Federated States of	6.1 (2014)	9.0 (2014)	4.0 (2014)	...	...	...
Nauru	9.1 (2013)	13.1 (2013)	6.1 (2013)	3.3 (2021)	3.4 (2021)	3.3 (2021)
Niue	1.0 (2001)	1.2 (2001)	0.8 (2001)	-	-	-
Palau	1.0 (2014)	1.4 (2014)	0.7 (2014)	0.6 (2020)	0.9 (2020)	0.4 (2020)
Papua New Guinea	1.5	0.7	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.9
Samoa	3.0 (2011)	2.8 (2011)	3.0 (2011)	3.2	4.6	2.4
Solomon Islands	0.5 (2013)	0.4 (2013)	0.6 (2013)	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	1.3 (2021)	1.4 (2021)	1.3 (2021)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	4.8	5.7	4.1
Vanuatu	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.8 (2020)	2.9 (2020)	2.7 (2020)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	3.8	4.0	3.7	2.7 (2023)	2.8 (2023)	2.7 (2023)
Japan	4.7	4.2	5.0	2.4 (2023)	2.2 (2023)	2.6 (2023)
New Zealand	4.5	4.8	4.2	2.5 (2023)	2.8 (2023)	2.3 (2023)

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

a For 2021, data is derived using ILOSTAT microdata processing.

b For 2020, data is derived using ILOSTAT microdata processing.

c For 2009 and 2019, data is derived using ILOSTAT microdata processing

Source: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data> (accessed 10 July 2024).

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 ^a		8.7.1: Proportion of Children (Aged 5–17 Years) Engaged in Child Labor		
	8.6.1: Proportion of Youth (Aged 15–24 Years) not in Education, Employment, or Training ^a (%)		8.7.1: Proportion of Children (Aged 5–17 Years) Engaged in Child Labor (%)		
	2010	2022	Total	Female	Male
Developing ADB Member Economies					
Central and West Asia					
Afghanistan	35.1 (2014)	43.8 (2021)	13.3 (2023)	10.9 (2023)	15.6 (2023)
Armenia	38.3	22.1	3.9 (2015)	2.7 (2015)	4.9 (2015)
Azerbaijan	9.6	...	...	...	...
Georgia	32.6 (2012)	24.9 (2020)	1.5 (2015)	0.9 (2015)	2.1 (2015)
Kazakhstan	8.2	9.5 (2016)	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	14.9	15.9 (2021)	20.1 (2018)	15.6 (2018)	24.2 (2018)
Pakistan	31.1	34.6 (2021)	9.0 (2018)	5.1 (2018)	12.4 (2018)
Tajikistan	42.2 (2009)	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	0.3 (2016)	0.1 (2016)	0.4 (2016)
Uzbekistan	...	...	17.8 (2022)	14.5 (2022)	21.1 (2022)
East Asia					
China, People's Republic of	12.7 (2000)	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	7.0	5.9 (2023)	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	10.8 (2002)	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	17.6	14.7 (2023)	7.9 (2018)	6.5 (2018)	9.1 (2018)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia					
Bangladesh	30.1	30.0	5.9 (2019)	3.0 (2019)	8.7 (2019)
Bhutan	...	19.7 (2023)	1.7 (2010)	1.7 (2010)	1.6 (2010)
India	28.9	23.5 (2023)	4.3 (2012)	3.1 (2012)	5.3 (2012)
Maldives	32.5 (2009)	26.3 (2019)	...	...	...
Nepal	23.1 (2008)	34.8 (2017)	19.2 (2014)	19.3 (2014)	19.0 (2014)
Sri Lanka	26.7	18.1	0.8 (2016)	0.6 (2016)	0.9 (2016)
Southeast Asia					
Brunei Darussalam	17.1 (2014)	20.0	...	...	...
Cambodia	5.3	6.2 (2021)	13.5 (2017)	13.6 (2017)	13.4 (2017)
Indonesia	26.6	21.4 (2023)	1.7	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.1	22.5	26.3 (2017)	26.2 (2017)	26.3 (2017)
Malaysia	14.4 (2011)	10.2	...	...	...
Myanmar	18.6 (2015)	15.0 (2020)	8.1 (2015)	7.6 (2015)	8.7 (2015)
Philippines	25.3	12.8	1.5	1.3	1.7
Singapore	3.7 (2013)	6.8 (2023)	...	...	...
Thailand	12.5	12.5 (2023)	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	19.0	29.1	7.2 (2016)	6.8 (2016)	7.6 (2016)
Viet Nam	8.2	11.3 (2023)	5.7	6.2	5.2
The Pacific					
Cook Islands	...	12.5 (2019)	...	...	...
Fiji	18.4 (2011)	20.1 (2016)	15.6	12.3	18.8
Kiribati	46.9 (2015)	53.7 (2020)	7.1 (2019)	5.5 (2019)	8.6 (2019)
Marshall Islands	...	40.0 (2021)	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	28.7 (2014)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	36.4 (2013)	41.0 (2021)	...	...	...
Niue	...	10.8	...	...	...
Palau	13.3 (2014)	18.0 (2020)	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	35.5	27.7	...	...	...
Samoa	39.1 (2012)	30.1	13.0 (2020)	10.8 (2020)	14.9 (2020)
Solomon Islands	7.0 (2013)	...	13.8 (2015)	13.8 (2015)	13.8 (2015)
Tonga	...	18.7 (2021)	25.9 (2019)	18.5 (2019)	32.9 (2019)
Tuvalu	...	34.3	3.7 (2020)	4.0 (2020)	3.4 (2020)
Vanuatu	31.8	47.5 (2020)	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	13.7	11.7 (2023)	...	...	...

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

a For detailed information on data coverage, employment definition, reference period, and repository, please see <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>.

Sources: For Indicator 8.6.1: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/> (accessed 24 July 2024). For Indicator 8.7.1: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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

Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all							
ADB Regional Member	8.10.1: Number of Commercial Bank Branches and ATMs per 100,000 Adults				8.10.2: Proportion of Adults (15 Years and Older) with an Account at a Bank or Other Financial Institution or with a Mobile-Money Service Provider (%)		
	Commercial Bank Branches		ATMs				
	2010	2022	2010	2022	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	18.1	26.0	33.2	74.0	17.5	55.4	
Azerbaijan	10.0	6.6	27.5	39.4	14.9	46.3 (2022)	
Georgia	21.4	31.3	48.7	99.3	33.0	70.5	
Kazakhstan	3.3	12.4	61.8	89.8	42.1	81.1	
Kyrgyz Republic	6.2	7.6	7.4	45.8	3.8	45.1	
Pakistan	7.9	10.8	4.1	11.2	10.3	21.0	
Tajikistan	5.6	3.5	4.6	27.2	2.5	39.5	
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	0.4	40.6 (2017)	
Uzbekistan	39.2	52.0	8.5 (2014)	81.9	22.5	44.1	
East Asia							
China, People's Republic of	7.7 (2012)	8.8	24.9	76.7	63.8	88.7	
Hong Kong, China	23.9	19.0	47.1	49.5	88.7	97.8	
Korea, Republic of	18.2	12.9	266.3	257.2 (2021)	93.1	98.7	
Mongolia	55.1	60.7	18.9	41.2	77.7	98.5	
Taipei, China	17.2 (2011)	16.2 (2023)	134.9 (2015)	157.3 (2023)	87.3	94.7	
South Asia							
Bangladesh	7.8	8.8	2.1	12.6	31.7	52.8	
Bhutan	15.3	20.9 (2021)	8.9	45.2 (2021)	33.7 (2014)	...	
India	10.0	14.3	7.2	24.6	35.2	77.5	
Maldives	11.9	14.6	16.7	44.4	...	79.6 (2017)	
Nepal	5.1	23.1	7.3 (2011)	21.2	25.3	54.0	
Sri Lanka	14.0	17.2	...	...	68.5	89.3	
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	23.3	16.2 (2021)	82.0	73.1 (2021)	...	...
Cambodia	4.0	12.6	5.1	38.0	3.7	33.4	
Indonesia	7.9	12.4	12.8	45.8	19.6	51.8	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.5	3.0	8.5	27.5	26.8	37.3	
Malaysia	10.7	8.2	50.3	51.7	66.2	88.4	
Myanmar	1.5	5.6 (2019)	0.1 (2012)	6.9 (2019)	22.8 (2014)	47.8	
Philippines	7.5	9.0 (2021)	15.1	29.4 (2021)	26.6	51.4	
Singapore	9.9	6.4	59.3	51.0	98.2	97.6	
Thailand	10.8	8.7	80.7	99.9	72.7	95.6	
Timor-Leste	1.7	5.4	2.4	16.2	...	...
Viet Nam	3.3	3.0	17.3	27.6	21.4	56.3 (2022)	
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	10.9	10.2	32.4	48.8	...	...
Kiribati	6.0 (2011)	...	10.5 (2011)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	18.6	28.5	3.1	10.7	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	14.4	12.6	8.6	12.6	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	33.4	44.9 (2017)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.5	1.4	5.1	7.4	...	...
Samoa	24.4	23.0	24.4	54.7	...	...
Solomon Islands	4.4	3.9	11.0	13.6	...	...
Tonga	21.5	33.0 (2018)	27.7	40.5 (2018)	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	20.6	21.1 (2021)	28.1	56.6 (2021)	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies							
Australia	30.8	19.3	168.7	117.7	99.1	99.3	
Japan	33.8	33.7	130.7	112.8	96.4	98.5	
New Zealand	34.7	16.7	72.6	50.4	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)

Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance, and financial services for all				
ADB Regional Member	8.a.1: Aid for Trade (millions of constant 2021 United States dollars)			
	Commitments		Disbursement	
	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	1,988.5	488.8	2,208.6	361.8
Armenia	156.3	38.8	166.0	226.6
Azerbaijan	98.8	119.3	60.9	66.8
Georgia	336.2	510.1	274.2	210.2
Kazakhstan	191.9	5.1	65.0	8.4
Kyrgyz Republic	164.5	247.7	80.8	203.5
Pakistan	805.6	1,580.5	359.2	713.8
Tajikistan	248.5	390.1	168.5	317.3
Turkmenistan	18.6	3.7	3.1	4.0
Uzbekistan	407.6	1,053.3	85.9	695.8
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	596.8	538.7	457.5	420.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	308.1	92.6	132.7	125.8
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	1,080.3	2,764.8	460.0	3,081.0
Bhutan	54.0	84.0	78.8	70.3
India	2,531.2	4,128.0	1,903.3	4,209.6
Maldives	12.6	110.0	29.2	55.8
Nepal	475.9	756.0	242.5	490.5
Sri Lanka	287.7	109.9	294.7	164.8
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	419.0	1,365.3	201.3	655.0
Indonesia	654.8	1,341.7	880.1	853.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	264.6	231.5	137.0	221.4
Malaysia	13.8	5.1	28.2	5.0
Myanmar	31.8	101.4	40.9	352.9
Philippines	115.6	2,352.5	321.9	1,247.1
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	270.6	126.5	144.0	240.8
Timor-Leste	87.1	39.9	44.5	60.2
Viet Nam	1,607.9	287.7	1,494.3	969.0
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	5.1	1.0 (2019)	3.0	5.7 (2019)
Fiji	18.7	58.8	9.3	41.8
Kiribati	4.1	13.4	3.6	33.4
Marshall Islands	0.7	8.1	8.1	27.6
Micronesia, Federated States of	1.2	42.7	10.6	15.1
Nauru	0.2	17.0	0.9	12.3
Niue	4.2	0.5	4.9	6.7
Palau	1.2	43.5	5.9	33.5
Papua New Guinea	242.4	281.9	122.0	258.0
Samoa	24.4	64.7	30.0	31.9
Solomon Islands	40.5	128.0	25.0	79.1
Tonga	28.5	21.0	28.5	33.7
Tuvalu	1.2	76.3	1.5	14.6
Vanuatu	19.2	66.0	38.3	39.7
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

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

Sources: For indicator 8.10.1: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 17 July 2024). For indicator 8.10.1: Commercial bank branches for Taipei, China: Central bank of Taipei, China; and ATMs for Taipei, China: Financial Supervisory Commission, Banking Bureau. For Indicator 8.10.2: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 17 July 2024). For indicator 8.a.1: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 17 July 2024).

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

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

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				
ADB Regional Member	9.1.2: Passenger Volume, by Air Transport ^a		9.1.2: Freight Volume, by Air Transport ^b	
	2017	2022	2017	2022
	(p-km million)		(t-km million)	
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia	51,455.5	51,673.8	496.8	3,340.8
Afghanistan	1,843.7	2,173.7	21.5	2.4
Armenia	...	496.3	...	2.4
Azerbaijan	4,204.1	3,197.6	61.6	2,853.3
Georgia	600.0	316.9	0.5	5.1
Kazakhstan	12,597.2	15,443.7	49.5	177.2
Kyrgyz Republic	2,175.8	1,856.4	0.0	0.2
Pakistan	18,514.6	15,614.3	214.5	95.3
Tajikistan	1,467.7	1,147.1	2.9	93.1
Turkmenistan	2,939.6	502.5	19.5	28.6
Uzbekistan	7,112.7	10,925.2	126.8	83.2
East Asia^c	1,266,268.0	495,747.0	47,259.0	50,233.8
China, People's Republic of	950,425.2	410,702.1	23,323.6	30,132.8
Hong Kong, China	150,193.8	16,010.6	12,415.2	6,347.2
Korea, Republic of	164,423.6	67,823.7	11,511.8	13,741.0
Mongolia	1,225.4	1,210.6	8.4	12.7
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia^c	216,727.2	204,282.2	2,880.2	2,777.4
Bangladesh	9,087.3	9,904.0	61.7	933.4
Bhutan	389.1	139.0	0.5	7.3
India	190,343.5	179,652.0	2,407.1	1,462.1
Maldives	768.7	523.4	7.7	27.6
Nepal	1,970.1	2,997.3	4.6	32.1
Sri Lanka	14,168.5	11,066.6	398.5	314.8
Southeast Asia^c	605,563.2	334,155.7	11,429.0	9,216.8
Brunei Darussalam	3,768.1	1,128.6	132.6	30.7
Cambodia	1,849.6	307.8	0.9	4.1
Indonesia	111,371.1	60,474.8	1,052.4	580.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	860.7	290.1	1.5	11.7
Malaysia	111,058.6	39,370.7	1,455.2	1,125.2
Myanmar	1,711.2	1,499.9	4.8	6.4
Philippines	63,909.7	38,659.7	753.4	629.8
Singapore	135,587.3	92,139.4	5,063.0	4,695.6
Thailand	119,168.9	45,690.6	2,511.9	1,366.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	56,278.1	54,594.0	453.3	766.3
The Pacific^c	8,117.3	6,200.1	145.5	166.8
Cook Islands	29.8	16.5	0.1	-
Fiji	5,451.8	4,598.0	102.6	106.2
Kiribati	10.7	14.2	-	0.4
Marshall Islands	14.2	3.7	0.2	0.3
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	151.2	37.9	7.9	3.7
Niue	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1,747.6	1,216.2	29.2	32.7
Samoa	21.7	2.9	-	0.0
Solomon Islands	324.6	108.6	3.8	6.2
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	365.8	202.1	1.6	17.3
Developed ADB Member Economies	381,168.3	230,073.3	14,003.1	11,697.9
Australia	155,093.0	93,447.3	1,982.6	1,196.6
Japan	191,538.0	118,354.6	10,684.6	9,688.6
New Zealand	34,537.3	18,271.4	1,336.0	812.7
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^c	2,148,131.3	1,092,058.8	62,210.4	65,735.5
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^c	2,529,299.6	1,322,132.0	76,213.6	77,433.4

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, 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 20 July 2023).

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

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

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 (or economies)						
ADB Regional Member	9.2.1: Manufacturing Value-Added (at constant 2015 \$)				9.2.2: Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment ^a	
	As a Proportion of GDP (%)		Per Capita		Proportion of Total Employment ^a (%)	
	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	7.3	7.4	38.9	27.1	6.8 (2012)	6.4 (2021)
Armenia	9.0	11.3	261.1	618.4	5.9	5.9 (2021)
Azerbaijan	4.6	7.1	235.5	397.8	4.8	5.6
Georgia	8.8	7.8	270.2	445.2	5.3	5.9 (2020)
Kazakhstan	11.3	11.2	985.6	1,362.5	7.0	6.8
Kyrgyz Republic	17.6	16.7	169.0	210.8	6.9	10.7 (2021)
Pakistan	12.6	11.8	148.5	196.3	13.5	14.9 (2021)
Tajikistan	19.2	19.1	155.6	271.0	5.5 (2009)	5.4 (2018)
Turkmenistan	46.4	32.5	2,487.4	1,920.5	23.5	25.6 (2021)
Uzbekistan	12.3	13.6	261.2	503.7	11.5	9.0 (2020)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	27.5	28.6	1,540.2	3,443.0	...	28.7 (2020)
Hong Kong, China	1.3	1.0	492.6	453.3	3.8	2.5
Korea, Republic of	26.8	26.6	6,922.8	9,052.6	16.8	15.6 (2023)
Mongolia	9.0	8.1	240.1	359.1	6.3	9.2
Taipei, China	27.8	35.8 (2021)	5,583.0	9,887.0 (2021)	28.3	27.1 (2021)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	15.3	24.6	158.6	550.6	12.4	14.4 (2017)
Bhutan	8.7	5.6	188.3	195.2	3.9	6.8
India	15.3	15.3	193.7	343.4	11.3	11.7
Maldives	2.0	1.9	169.8	230.5	9.1 (2009)	9.7 (2019)
Nepal	5.3	4.9	37.0	51.3	0.2 (2008)	14.5 (2017)
Sri Lanka	18.9	16.5	570.4	640.7	17.1	17.5 (2020)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	14.7	18.4	4,832.5	5,249.3	3.7 (2014)	6.5
Cambodia	14.3	19.2	126.7	299.5	10.7	16.5 (2021)
Indonesia	21.5	20.0	578.9	847.5	12.5	14.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.0	8.7	125.0	244.3	5.1	3.4
Malaysia	22.8	24.1	1,847.8	2,819.3	16.8	16.8
Myanmar	18.7	22.9	166.6	336.6	10.9 (2015)	12.2 (2020)
Philippines	20.6	19.3	497.2	706.9	8.3 (2012)	7.9
Singapore	21.0	21.7	10,072.8	13,835.5	14.6 (2011)	9.6
Thailand	30.1	26.2	1,529.0	1,688.6	14.1	16.0
Timor-Leste	0.9	1.7	10.9	27.2	3.2	1.5
Viet Nam	18.7	26.3	379.6	1,000.2	14.3	21.4
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	2.5	1.4	383.9	267.7	3.9 (2011)	3.8 (2019)
Fiji	11.1	9.5	476.5	535.0	9.3 (2011)	5.6 (2016)
Kiribati	5.1	4.1	66.5	58.5	13.2	4.0 (2020)
Marshall Islands	5.7	1.3	189.6	71.7	0.7	4.3 (2021)
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.4	0.6	13.1	17.2	2.4 (2014)	...
Nauru	26.4	21.3	1,051.2	1,904.2	0.5 (2013)	1.4 (2021)
Niue	...	...	...	...	3.2 (2015)	1.5 (2017)
Palau	0.7	1.0	92.5	122.2	3.2 (2008)	1.5 (2020)
Papua New Guinea	2.6	1.7	55.7	42.3	1.8	1.2
Samoa	9.3	5.2	361.3	199.9	5.5 (2011)	5.1 (2017)
Solomon Islands	11.7	10.4	238.5	197.4	5.5 (2013)	...
Tonga	6.1	5.0	204.7	202.3	...	17.9 (2021)
Tuvalu	1.1	0.2	29.4	6.2	...	9.8
Vanuatu	5.0	2.6	142.9	67.0	2.3	4.0 (2020)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	7.5	5.1	3,689.1	2,881.9	8.9	6.5 (2023)
Japan	20.8	22.3	6,852.2	8,313.5	16.8	15.6 (2023)
New Zealand	12.3	9.0	4,354.7	3,856.9	11.6	8.9

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

a For detailed information on data coverage, employment definition, reference period, and repository, please see <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>.

Sources: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024). For Taipei, China and Indicator 9.2.2 for Turkmenistan: United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Statistics Data Portal. <https://stat.unido.org/> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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

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 (or economies) taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities						
9.4.1: Carbon Dioxide Emissions ^a						
ADB Regional Member	Per Unit of GDP (PPP) (kg of CO ₂ per constant 2017 \$)			Per Unit of Manufacturing Value-Added (kg of CO ₂ per constant 2015 \$)		
	2010	2015	2021	2010	2015	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.68	0.39	0.31
Azerbaijan	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.58	0.77	0.45
Georgia	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.54	1.18	0.95
Kazakhstan	0.65	0.42	0.45	3.17	1.54	0.94
Kyrgyz Republic	0.27	0.34	0.28	0.65	1.76	0.43
Pakistan	0.16	0.16	0.17	1.32	1.17	1.44
Tajikistan	0.13	0.17	0.19	–	0.07	0.60
Turkmenistan	0.75	0.61	0.60	0.12	0.04	0.05
Uzbekistan	0.85	0.47	0.43	2.28	0.88	0.77
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	0.66	0.53	0.43	1.33	0.91	0.61
Hong Kong, China	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.54	0.61	0.58
Korea, Republic of	0.32	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.14
Mongolia	0.70	0.52	0.58	1.88	1.19	1.28
Taipei, China	...	...	...	0.33	0.23	0.15
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.39	0.30	0.25
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.31	0.28	0.24	1.63	1.49	1.22
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.06	0.06	0.11	1.22	2.15	4.05
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.07
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.26	0.23	0.34	0.23	0.22	0.16
Cambodia	0.12	0.14	0.18	0.36	0.15	0.25
Indonesia	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.87	0.53	0.61
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.08	0.17	0.31	1.13	1.38	0.55
Malaysia	0.33	0.29	0.26	0.57	0.43	0.41
Myanmar	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.28	0.28	0.12
Philippines	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.24	0.20	0.14
Singapore	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.19	0.23	0.16
Thailand	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.47	0.52	0.46
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	0.23	0.22	0.28	1.25	0.61	1.09
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	0.38	0.32	0.27	0.38	0.37	0.36
Japan	0.23	0.23	0.19	0.24	0.22	0.18
New Zealand	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.26	0.30	0.25

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, CO₂ = 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> (accessed 1 July 2024); For CO₂ per unit of manufacturing value-added for Taipei, China: United Nations Industrial Development Organization. UNIDO Data Portal. <https://stat.unido.org/sdg> (accessed 1 July 2024).

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

Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries (or economies), in particular developing countries (or economies), 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				
ADB Regional Member	9.5.1: Research and Development Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP (%)		9.5.2: Researchers (Full-Time Equivalent) (per million inhabitants)	
	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.24	0.21	...	1,220
Azerbaijan	0.22	0.15	...	1,691
Georgia	0.08 (2013)	0.24	604 (2013)	1,823
Kazakhstan	0.15	0.12	365	682
Kyrgyz Republic	0.16	0.08	...	...
Pakistan	0.33 (2011)	0.16 (2021)	133 (2011)	415 (2021)
Tajikistan	0.09	0.09 (2020)	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.15	0.16	547	547
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	1.71	2.43 (2021)	901	1,687 (2021)
Hong Kong, China	0.75	1.07	3,050	4,809
Korea, Republic of	3.32	4.93 (2021)	5,425	9,082 (2021)
Mongolia	0.24	0.09	...	534
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
India	0.79	0.65 (2020)	156	260 (2020)
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.30	...	60 (2002)	...
Sri Lanka	0.13	0.12 (2020)	104	105 (2020)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	0.04 (2004)	0.28 (2018)	285 (2004)	514
Cambodia	0.05 (2002)	...	18 (2002)	...
Indonesia	0.08 (2009)	0.28 (2020)	89 (2009)	400 (2020)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.04 (2002)	...	16 (2002)	...
Malaysia	1.04	0.95 (2020)	1,448	726 (2020)
Myanmar	0.20 (2002)	0.04	18 (2002)	19 (2021)
Philippines	0.11 (2011)	0.32 (2018)	84 (2011)	172 (2018)
Singapore	1.93	2.16 (2020)	6,285	7,225 (2020)
Thailand	0.36 (2011)	1.21 (2021)	531 (2011)	1,699 (2021)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	0.15 (2011)	0.43 (2021)	687 (2013)	779 (2021)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	0.03 (2016)	...	33 (2016)
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	2.37	1.83 (2019)	4,594	...
Japan	3.10	3.30 (2021)	5,120	5,638 (2021)
New Zealand	1.23 (2011)	1.45 (2021)	3,733 (2011)	5,102 (2021)

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

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. <https://data.uis.unesco.org/#> (accessed 10 July 2024).

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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: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States		Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research, and innovation in developing countries (or economies), including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, <i>inter alia</i> , industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	
	9.a.1: Total Official International Support to Infrastructure ^a (constant 2022 \$ million)		9.b.1: Proportion of Medium and High-Tech Industry Value-Added in Total Value-Added ^b (%)	
	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia	4,260.2	5,675.8		
Afghanistan	1,423.2	77.1	9.5 ^c	8.5 (2020)
Armenia	230.2	416.9	4.4	4.7
Azerbaijan	224.4	170.8	7.7	14.5
Georgia	370.9	893.3	17.0 ^c	10.8
Kazakhstan	1,219.5	751.4	9.2	15.1
Kyrgyz Republic	68.6	237.3	4.5	2.3
Pakistan	507.0	989.4	17.1 ^c	23.4 (2016)
Tajikistan	126.0	365.7	3.7 ^c	2.8 ^c (2019)
Turkmenistan	1.6	329.0	...	8.3 ^c (2020)
Uzbekistan	88.7	1,445.0	16.9 (2013)	17.0
East Asia^d	2,575.6	1,745.3		
China, People's Republic of	2,482.7	1,510.6	41.4 ^c	48.5 ^c (2020)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	22.0	17.3
Korea, Republic of	...	...	61.2 ^c	64.4
Mongolia	92.9	234.6	2.1 ^c	3.3 (2020)
Taipei, China	...	...	64.4	70.5
South Asia	6,847.3	12,814.9		
Bangladesh	449.1	3,894.1	9.2 (2012)	5.3 (2018)
Bhutan	91.5	45.5	...	...
India	5,664.7	7,935.0	38.0	41.9
Maldives	29.0	63.3	2.6 ^c (2013)	...
Nepal	185.1	411.4	8.3 (2011)	10.3 (2020)
Sri Lanka	427.9	465.4	9.8 ^c	8.6 (2019)
Southeast Asia^d	3,482.0	6,569.3		
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	3.3 ^c	...
Cambodia	126.2	588.1	0.3	0.3
Indonesia	1,087.0	1,549.6	34.2	26.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	101.7	170.2	3.8 ^c	...
Malaysia	22.0	45.9	40.6	42.2 (2020)
Myanmar	4.8	287.9	15.5 ^c	36.4 (2019)
Philippines	256.2	2,229.2	37.2	29.3
Singapore	...	...	78.2	85.5
Thailand	128.6	279.9	43.8 ^c	39.9 (2016)
Timor-Leste	24.4	43.0	...	...
Viet Nam	1,731.1	1,375.6	20.7	38.4
The Pacific^e	242.5	1,103.7		
Cook Islands	1.6	9.9 (2019)	...	...
Fiji	12.4	64.6	7.3	6.3 (2019)
Kiribati	1.3	25.2	...	...
Marshall Islands	4.8	175.4	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	9.3	11.8	...	...
Nauru	0.2	11.7	...	...
Niue	3.4	4.2	...	...
Palau	5.2	33.5	...	...
Papua New Guinea	104.1	608.2	12.6	12.6
Samoa	23.4	26.7	...	...
Solomon Islands	14.5	64.2	...	...
Tonga	25.6	30.4	17.3	17.3
Tuvalu	0.8	10.4	...	...
Vanuatu	35.8	27.5	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	...	...
Australia	...	...	27.8	28.9
Japan	...	...	54.5	54.7 (2020)
New Zealand	...	...	21.5	23.7
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^e	17,407.6	27,909.0		

... = 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 The indicator is reported in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) revision provided by the economies. This may affect comparability among economies reporting data according to different ISIC revisions - Revision 3 (1990) or Revision 4 (2008).

c Reported in ISIC Revision 3.

d Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

e 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 24 July 2024). For Indicator 9.b.1 for Cambodia, Papua New Guinea, Taipei, China, and Tonga: United Nations Industrial Development Organization. UNIDO Statistics. <https://stat.unido.org/> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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

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

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 (or economies) by 2020							
ADB Regional Member	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		
	(%)		(%)		(%)		
	2015	2022	2015	2022	2015	2022	
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	89.2	92.0	32.0	58.0 (2021)	–	26.0 (2021)	
Armenia	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	46.5	100.0	
Azerbaijan	100.0	100.0	95.5	99.8	39.0	94.0	
Georgia	99.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	82.0	99.7	
Kazakhstan	96.6	99.0	72.7	97.7	65.5	87.3	
Kyrgyz Republic	97.8	98.8	59.0	98.0	1.6	96.9	
Pakistan	86.0	89.4	46.0	79.9	16.0	76.4	
Tajikistan	60.0	90.0 (2021)	60.0	90.0 (2021)	60.0	80.0 (2021)	
Turkmenistan	93.9	98.0	60.0	75.8 (2021)	25.0	67.0 (2021)	
Uzbekistan	98.0	99.5	43.0	96.0	10.0	85.0	
East Asia							
China, People's Republic of	99.5	99.9	95.0	99.9	85.0	99.9	
Hong Kong, China	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	
Korea, Republic of	99.9	99.9	99.0	99.9	99.0	99.9	
Mongolia	99.0	100.0	95.0	100.0	6.9 (2016)	99.0	
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	99.4	99.6	71.0	98.5	65.0	98.5	
Bhutan	98.0	98.0	80.0	97.0	40.0	97.0	
India	95.0	99.2	74.0	98.8	4.0	98.7	
Maldives	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.0	100.0	
Nepal	82.0	93.0 (2021)	50.0	54.1 (2021)	–	45.0 (2021)	
Sri Lanka	99.0	99.0	83.0	97.0	35.0	97.0	
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	97.0	98.6	91.0	98.6	80.0	98.6	
Cambodia	99.0	99.6	70.0	92.1	30.0	92.1	
Indonesia	87.9	98.8	60.0	96.5	5.0	96.5	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	98.0	95.0 (2021)	65.0	85.0 (2021)	5.0	52.0 (2021)	
Malaysia	96.0	98.6	92.0	96.9	71.0	96.9	
Myanmar	95.0	96.0	79.3	95.4	–	94.3	
Philippines	99.0	99.0 (2021)	78.0	96.0 (2021)	39.0	80.0 (2021)	
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Thailand	97.0	98.8	97.0	98.8	21.0	98.1	
Timor-Leste	96.0	96.5	96.0	96.5	–	45.0	
Viet Nam	94.0	99.9	70.0	99.9	–	99.9	
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	100.0 (2016)	100.0 (2021)	29.7	55.0 (2021)	55.0 (2017)	55.0 (2021)	
Fiji	88.0	98.0 (2021)	68.4	96.0 (2021)	17.0	80.0 (2021)	
Kiribati	70.0	74.0	19.0	73.0	–	64.0	
Marshall Islands	65.0	65.0 (2021)	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	80.0	80.0 (2021)	15.0	15.0 (2021)	–	– (2021)	
Nauru	98.0	98.0 (2021)	98.0	98.0 (2021)	–	30.0 (2021)	
Niue	...	...	–	60.0 (2021)	20.0 (2019)	60.0 (2021)	
Palau	98.0	98.0	88.0	89.0	...	...
Papua New Guinea	89.0	89.0 (2021)	60.0	64.4 (2021)	35.0	50.0 (2021)	
Samoa	97.0	99.0	86.0	99.0	–	99.0	
Solomon Islands	91.0	95.0 (2021)	19.0	45.0 (2021)	11.5	25.0 (2021)	
Tonga	92.0	99.0 (2021)	70.0	99.0 (2021)	–	96.0 (2021)	
Tuvalu	19.0	50.0 (2021)	19.0	48.0 (2021)	–	25.0 (2021)	
Vanuatu	93.0	90.0	51.0	70.0	18.0	70.0	
Developed ADB Member Economies							
Australia	99.0	99.8	99.0	99.8	94.0	99.7	
Japan	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.0	96.6	
New Zealand	98.0	98.5	98.0	98.5	88.0	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 20 July 2024).

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

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

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		
ADB Regional Member	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	0.2 (2016–2021)	-0.9 (2016–2021)
Kazakhstan ^c	3.7 (2016–2021)	4.2 (2016–2021)
Kyrgyz Republic ^c	1.6 (2016–2021)	2.5 (2016–2021)
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	5.4 (2015–2020)	4.0 (2015–2020)
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Republic of ^d	2.5 (2012–2016)	2.3 (2012–2016)
Mongolia ^c	2.5 (2016–2018)	3.1 (2016–2018)
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	1.7 (2016–2019)	0.7 (2016–2019)
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam	...	...
Cambodia	...	...
Indonesia ^c	3.1 (2018–2023)	2.3 (2018–2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^c	1.9 (2012–2018)	3.1 (2012–2018)
Malaysia ^d	3.2 (2015–2021)	3.1 (2015–2021)
Myanmar ^c	9.5 (2015–2017)	1.3 (2015–2017)
Philippines ^d	3.0 (2015–2021)	0.8 (2015–2021)
Singapore	...	...
Thailand ^c	1.5 (2017–2021)	0.6 (2017–2021)
Timor-Leste	...	...
Viet Nam ^c	2.6 (2016–2022)	2.8 (2016–2022)
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	7.8 (2015–2021)	5.1 (2015–2021)
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies		
Australia ^d	-0.5 (2014–2018)	-0.3 (2014–2018)
Japan	...	...
New Zealand	...	...

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

a Refers to the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution or the total population in a country from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period. Data reported are based on consumption, except for Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea, which are based on income. For detailed information, please visit <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata>.

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 most recent year of a survey but not earlier than 2018.

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 24 July 2024).

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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) of Fine Particulate Matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in Cities ^b (population weighted)	
	2010	2022	2010	2022	Total 2019	Urban 2019
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	64.8	71.6	...	567.7 (2019)	62.5	75.2
Armenia	10.4	8.4	7.0	1.6	34.1	36.2
Azerbaijan	26.9	...	...	...	24.6	26.2
Georgia	10.9	7.1	14.3 (2015)	2.7	19.1	20.9
Kazakhstan	10.5	0.8	-	4.3	26.5	35.4
Kyrgyz Republic	24.8	2.4	81.2	6.7 (2020)	37.6	39.6
Pakistan	63.6	56.0	1,173.8 (2009)	18.2 (2018)	50.1	51.6
Tajikistan	37.5	17.1	28.8 (2015)	4.9 (2020)	53.6	56.8
Turkmenistan	9.8	8.4	...	- (2019)	26.4	26.4
Uzbekistan	15.6	7.1	...	0.3 (2021)	41.0	44.5
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	...	26.3	...	13,691.6	38.2	40.2
Hong Kong, China	...	1.8	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	4.4	368.3	28.1 (2021)	24.0	24.4
Mongolia	37.7	17.9	41.0	20.7	41.3	50.6
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	55.1	51.5	11,295.3 (2007)	...	46.0	46.8
Bhutan	53.7	44.7	0.5	243.0 (2018)	26.1	16.9
India	51.8	41.4	...	2,885.1 (2021)	50.2	53.0
Maldives	39.9	34.8	0.2 (2008)	0.1	13.0	12.7
Nepal	51.9	40.1	292.8	62.3 (2021)	36.4	36.9
Sri Lanka	53.7	44.7	- (2009)	115.4 (2020)	23.9	24.8
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	28.8	21.6	...	...	6.9	6.8
Cambodia	56.6	42.3	0.0	- (2021)	17.8	18.3
Indonesia	26.9	19.4	859.9	63.9 (2021)	19.3	19.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	37.3	54.8	120.7	...	21.2	24.2
Malaysia	28.8	21.6	33.0	26.0	21.5	23.7
Myanmar	45.4	58.3	14.6	250.1	27.2	27.8
Philippines	42.9	35.9	...	6,284.8	22.5	24.2
Singapore	28.8	21.6	...	...	13.3	13.3
Thailand	12.0	2.0	...	...	24.6	25.5
Timor-Leste	50.0	33.9	29.6	- (2017)	20.5	21.8
Viet Nam	20.6	32.5	988.0	2.3 (2019)	20.9	22.1
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	7.8	7.9
Fiji	12.5	9.4	24.6	7.1	7.4	8.1
Kiribati	11.8	5.9	0.3 (2014)	22.5 (2021)	7.6	8.0
Marshall Islands	1.4	2.4	- (2011)	7.6	7.2	7.5
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	- (2009)	0.0 (2021)	7.8	8.1
Nauru	1.4	0.6	...	-	7.4	7.4
Niue	...	...	...	...	6.7	...
Palau	1.1	0.6	- (2011)	2.2	7.8	7.9
Papua New Guinea	20.9	22.3	-	1.7 (2020)	8.9	9.5
Samoa	2.6	34.6	27.2 (2009)	-	7.8	8.1
Solomon Islands	6.1	1.9	5.8	3.1	7.8	8.7
Tonga	1.3	0.3	1.1 (2011)	0.6 (2020)	7.5	7.7
Tuvalu	1.5	50.9	- (2011)	0.1	6.8	...
Vanuatu	4.3	3.1	3.1	- (2021)	8.4	9.1
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	0.1	0.0	106.3	1,956.1	8.9	9.1
Japan	...	2.0	2,529.2 (2015)	2,807.0 (2021)	10.8	11.1
New Zealand	-	-	42.2 (2015)	519.7	8.6	8.7

... = 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 Nations' SDG Global Database by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and have been extracted from two sources: (a) the Sendai Framework Monitoring System as provided by designated national focal points; and (b) 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/dataportal> (accessed 17 July 2024).

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.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries (or economies) and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	
	12.2.1: Material Footprint				12.2.2: Domestic Material Consumption				12.c.1: Fossil-fuel subsidies (consumption and production) as a proportion of total GDP ^a	
	All (t million)		Per Capita (t)		All (t million)		Per Capita (t)		2010 (%)	
	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia	1,171.7	1,837.5	...	...	1,503.7	2,275.6	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	52.2	48.6	1.9	1.2	46.9	49.2	1.7	1.2	0.2	2.6
Armenia	20.7	20.5	7.0	7.4	30.0	64.5	10.2	23.2	0.3	0.1 (2020)
Azerbaijan	75.3	86.4	8.2	8.3	77.5 ^b	77.3	8.4 ^b	7.5	2.3	19.9
Georgia	34.0	40.9	8.9	10.9	24.8	44.8	6.5	12.0	0.1	0.1
Kazakhstan	250.6	303.5	15.1	15.6	434.5	559.1	26.1	28.8	4.3	15.2
Kyrgyz Republic	13.8	29.4	2.5	4.4	33.6	43.1	6.1	6.5	6.5	14.2
Pakistan	558.0	1,001.0	2.9	4.2	559.5	983.6	2.9	4.2	3.1	6.6
Tajikistan	25.9	43.9	3.4	4.4	17.9	47.8	2.3	4.8	2.0	6.7
Turkmenistan	29.8	68.7	5.7	10.7	48.7	65.3	9.2	10.2	25.4	40.8
Uzbekistan	111.2	194.6	3.9	5.6	230.5	341.0	8.1	9.8	22.9	18.3
East Asia	26,305.7^c	36,228.3^c	...	...	27,597.8	36,229.0	...	...	...	...
China, People's Republic of	24,849.7	34,625.1	18.4	24.3	26,370.7	34,774.1	19.6	24.4	0.6	0.6
Hong Kong, China	276.7	237.6	38.8	31.7	69.6	126.6	9.8	16.9	-	-
Korea, Republic of	1,127.7	1,279.6	23.1	24.7	746.4	879.4	15.3	17.0	0.2	0.4
Mongolia	51.6	86.0	19.1	25.3	106.2	165.3	39.3	48.6	-	3.9
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	304.9	283.6	13.2	11.9	...	...
South Asia	5,681.5	7,967.7	...	...	6,154.7	9,102.5	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	409.0	795.3	2.8	4.6	372.9	619.7	2.5	3.6	3.2	7.1
Bhutan	12.0	19.4	17.0	24.7	13.0	21.9	18.4	28.0	-	0.4
India	5,043.9	6,779.9	4.1	4.8	5,597.4	8,163.5	4.5	5.8	1.5	2.1
Maldives	5.2	6.3 (2017)	14.3	13.4 (2017)	2.2	8.5	6.1	16.3	-	2.3
Nepal	107.9	258.2	4.0	8.5	89.2	202.8	3.3	6.6	-	-
Sri Lanka	103.4	108.6	5.0	5.0	80.0	86.0	3.9	3.9	0.8	2.3
Southeast Asia	4,265.8^c	6,117.5^c	...	...	4,430.7	5,771.3	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	10.0	17.0	25.2	37.8	7.5	-0.3	19.1	-0.7	2.7	7.7
Cambodia	112.1	182.8	7.8	10.9	123.4	144.8	8.6	8.6	-	0.7
Indonesia	1,307.5	1,933.9	5.4	7.0	1,309.3	2,094.4	5.4	7.6	3.3	4.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	48.0	91.6	7.6	12.2	53.4	111.6	8.4	14.8	-	0.5
Malaysia	456.0	707.5	15.9	20.8	487.2	674.5	17.0	19.9	0.9	4.2
Myanmar	231.9	244.9	4.7	4.5	230.0	186.1	4.7	3.4	-	0.9
Philippines	414.6	780.7	4.4	6.8	429.7	730.5	4.5	6.3	-	0.3
Singapore	191.7	257.9	37.1	43.2	114.4	127.2	22.1	21.3	...	-
Thailand	736.2	844.7	10.8	11.8	715.7	765.5	10.5	10.7	1.4	1.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	3.2	6.0	2.9	4.5	-	...
Viet Nam	757.9	1,056.6	8.7	10.8	956.9	930.9	10.9	9.5	1.6	8.8
The Pacific	...	...	...	...	109.4	86.7	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	5.2	4.1	...	...
Fiji	5.1	6.5 (2017)	5.7	7.1 (2017)	7.9	6.2	8.7	6.7	-	0.3
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.7	5.2	5.4	-	-
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	2.7	4.0	-	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.6	3.7	5.2	-	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.3	42.6	21.0	-	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.8	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	5.9	8.5	...	...
Papua New Guinea	44.9	34.7	5.9	3.4	92.9	70.5	12.3	6.9	-	-
Samoa	1.3	1.6 (2017)	6.9	7.5 (2017)	1.3	1.3	6.5	5.9	-	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	1.6	4.2	3.0	5.8	-	-
Tonga	...	...	...	...	1.4	0.5	13.4	5.0	-	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	-	...
Vanuatu	1.9	2.1 (2017)	7.6	7.2 (2017)	2.5	2.0	10.3	6.0	-	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	3,537.0	3,123.8	...	...	2,351.3	2,563.2	...	...	...	...
Australia	871.2	704.8	39.6	26.9	994.1	1,128.5	45.1	43.1	0.7	0.6
Japan	2,548.4	2,288.4	19.9	18.5	1,208.7 ^b	1,315.2	9.4 ^b	10.6	0.1	0.7
New Zealand	117.4	130.6	27.0	25.2	148.6 ^b	119.4	34.2 ^b	23.0	...	0.1

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product, t = metric ton.

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 Estimated value.

c Regional aggregates include reporting economies only.

Sources: For Indicators 12.2.1 and 12.2.2: United Nations Environment Programme. World Environment Situation Room - Environment Statistics Explorer. <https://wesi.unep.org/article/statistics-explorer> (accessed 17 July 2024). For Indicator 12.2.1 for Fiji, Maldives, Samoa, and Tuvalu: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD Data Explorer - Material Flow Accounts. https://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?datasetcode=MATERIAL_RESOURCES&lang=en (accessed 22 July 2024). For Indicator: 12.c.1: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 22 July 2024).

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

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries							
ADB Regional Member	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	13.1.3: Proportion of Local Governments that Adopt and Implement Local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in Line with National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies (%)	
	2010	2022	2010	2022	2021	2021	
	Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	289,693 (2019)	...	368 (2019)	0.73 (2019)	...	
Armenia	7,641	111,374	155	1,158	1.00 (2023)	64.8 (2023)	
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	- (2017)	...	...
Georgia	79	431,772	54	2,638	0.98 (2023)	8.8 (2023)	
Kazakhstan	1,516 (2011)	1,295	9	1,708	0.78	100.0	
Kyrgyz Republic	76,959	81,790 (2020)	158	348	0.90 (2019)	10.1 (2019)	
Pakistan	2,963	404 (2020)	2,199	10,599 (2020)	0.80 (2020)	29.6 (2020)	
Tajikistan	11,937 (2015)	2,085 (2020)	35 (2015)	8 (2020)	1.00 (2020)	100.0 (2022)	
Turkmenistan	...	- (2019)	...	- (2019)	0.75 (2019)	100.0 (2019)	
Uzbekistan	...	1,953 (2021)	...	11 (2021)	1.00	100.0	
East Asia							
China, People's Republic of	8,682,611 (2015)	5,798,200	819 (2015)	487	1.00 (2020)	...	
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	93,032	3,195 (2021)	28	5,120 (2021)	1.00	100.0	
Mongolia	9,086	318,145	226	306	1.00	100.0	
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	7,674,120 (2007)	206 (2021)	96	20,876 (2021)	0.95 (2020)	11.9 (2020)	
Bhutan	1,711	244 (2018)	2,763	21 (2019)	0.50 (2018)	51.3 (2018)	
India	187,873,332 (2015)	409,904 (2021)	7,489	5,619 (2021)	1.00 (2020)	93.1 (2022)	
Maldives	84 (2008)	40	4 (2008)	13	- (2017)	...	
Nepal	134,309	45,924 (2021)	1,002	508 (2021)	0.08 (2022)	16.9 (2019)	
Sri Lanka	1,193,504	64,507 (2020)	50	67 (2021)	0.93 (2020)	9.4 (2022)	
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	...	15,317 (2021)	...	54 (2021)	0.05 (2018)	...	
Cambodia	5,916	41,475 (2021)	91	142 (2021)	0.65 (2019)	...	
Indonesia	333,235	4,227,737 (2021)	1,630	144,475 (2021)	0.98	18.9	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	32,952	...	50	...	0.03	...	
Malaysia	9,882	199,244	4	31,954 (2021)	0.70	100.0	
Myanmar	545,156	142,533	55	219	0.05 (2022)	100.0 (2022)	
Philippines	1,489,711	7,095,397	192	14,301	1.00 (2023)	72.1 (2023)	
Singapore	...	228,667 (2021)	...	944 (2021)	...	...
Thailand	117,474 (2015)	2,727,329 (2021)	123 (2015)	154 (2021)	0.68 (2020)	52.2 (2020)	
Timor-Leste	19,331	...	10	...	...	...
Viet Nam	651,751	359 (2019)	60	5 (2019)	...	...
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	6,644	1,787	3	184	0.98 (2022)	- (2022)	
Kiribati	85 (2008)	333 (2021)	...	- (2021)	0.93	26.1	
Marshall Islands	96 (2008)	52,914	- (2015)	17	0.00 (2020)	75.0 (2022)	
Micronesia, Federated States of	7,600 (2015)	15,010 (2021)	2 (2011)	- (2021)	0.43	11.7	
Nauru	...	5,393	- (2015)	1	0.55 (2022)	- (2022)	
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	- (2011)	780	- (2011)	9	0.73	100.0	
Papua New Guinea	-	3,297 (2020)	16	651 (2021)	0.78 (2020)	- (2020)	
Samoa	6,332 (2009)	16,607	369 (2009)	29	0.05 (2022)	- (2022)	
Solomon Islands	1,456	20,080	4	144	0.73	-	
Tonga	-	68 (2020)	- (2011)	17	0.50 (2022)	33.5 (2022)	
Tuvalu	- (2011)	7,748	- (2011)	- (2021)	0.65 (2022)	100.0 (2022)	
Vanuatu	500	1,400 (2021)	-	- (2021)	0.60	100.0	
Developed ADB Member Economies							
Australia	23,223	60,881	38 (2011)	7,388	0.70 (2023)	57.5 (2023)	
Japan	69,117 (2015)	107,190 (2021)	89	148 (2021)	1.00 (2022)	100.0 (2022)	
New Zealand	11,759 (2015)	2,171,525	-	2,400	0.90 (2022)	100.0 (2022)	

... = 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 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 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.

Sources: For Indicator 13.1.1; Indicator 13.1.2 for Brunei Darussalam, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Japan, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka; and Indicator 13.1.3 for Japan and Nepal: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024). For Indicators 13.1.2 and 13.1.3: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. Sendai Framework Monitor. <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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

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

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					
ADB Regional Member	14.5.1: Average Proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Covered by Protected Areas (%)				
	2010	2015	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies					
Central and West Asia					
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia					
China, People's Republic of	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Hong Kong, China	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
Korea, Republic of	32.7	36.8	38.7	38.7	38.7
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia					
Bangladesh	34.4	34.5	38.8	38.8	38.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...
India	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	46.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Southeast Asia					
Brunei Darussalam	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Cambodia	41.2	41.2	51.0	51.0	51.0
Indonesia	16.0	22.9	25.7	25.7	25.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	16.1	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7
Myanmar	9.3	9.3	19.2	19.2	19.2
Philippines	33.6	34.7	46.6	46.6	46.6
Singapore	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Thailand	36.3	41.6	44.0	44.0	44.0
Timor-Leste	18.7	18.7	19.6	19.6	19.6
Viet Nam	18.7	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6
The Pacific					
Cook Islands	17.8	17.8	50.1	50.1	50.1
Fiji	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Kiribati	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.9
Marshall Islands	6.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Micronesia, Federated States of	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	49.4	72.3	72.3	72.3	72.3
Papua New Guinea	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Samoa	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2
Solomon Islands	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Tonga	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Developed ADB Member Economies					
Australia	53.6	61.6	65.6	65.6	65.6
Japan	45.7	64.6	66.5	66.5	66.5
New Zealand	46.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1

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

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 16 July 2024).

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				
	(%)		(%)		(%)		
	2010	2020	2010	2023	2010	2023	
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	42.4	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	13.2	20.5	9.8	19.2	
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	40.7	45.2	34.9	40.5	
Taipei, China	58.1 (2011)	60.8 (2022)	...	...	...	...
South Asia	24.5	25.3	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	14.5	14.5	41.5	42.1	–	–	
Bhutan	71.0	71.5	45.4	47.0	30.5	34.8	
India	23.4	24.3	1.4	6.3	2.6	8.3	
Maldives	2.7	2.7	–	–	...	...
Nepal	41.6	41.6	51.7	51.7	35.1	35.1	
Sri Lanka	33.6	34.2	41.1	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	19.6	25.9	36.2	39.0	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	73.4	71.9	26.5	48.7	16.4	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	25.4	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	31.2	40.2	30.2	39.5	
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	44.3	48.1	...	...
Papua New Guinea	79.9	79.2	7.2	7.3	...	...
Samoa	58.8	58.2	47.0	47.1	...	...
Solomon Islands	90.4	90.1	4.5	4.8	...	...
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	45.6	57.3	29.7	37.6	
Japan	68.5	68.4	50.2	65.1	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	...	...	...	...

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	2023	2010	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	7.6	45.8	0.93	0.92
Armenia	22.3	23.4	0.85	0.84
Azerbaijan	55.5	55.5	0.94	0.94
Georgia	34.8	43.2	0.94	0.93
Kazakhstan	38.1	45.3	0.89	0.88
Kyrgyz Republic	31.5	31.5	0.89	0.89
Pakistan	35.2	35.2	0.88	0.82
Tajikistan	15.8	16.8	0.99	0.99
Turkmenistan	15.2	15.2	0.98	0.98
Uzbekistan	27.7	34.8	0.97	0.97
East Asia	...	...	...	...
China, People's Republic of	10.2	11.8	0.77	0.73
Hong Kong, China	57.0	57.0	0.89	0.89
Korea, Republic of	20.2	20.2	0.74	0.68
Mongolia	45.0	49.3	0.96	0.95
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	...	...	0.79	0.74
Bhutan	45.4	47.0	0.82	0.82
India	1.1	10.0	0.72	0.67
Maldives	...	...	0.90	0.84
Nepal	62.0	62.0	0.85	0.85
Sri Lanka	29.4	30.4	0.61	0.56
Southeast Asia	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	69.5	69.5	0.86	0.85
Cambodia	60.8	93.8	0.83	0.79
Indonesia	21.4	27.5	0.81	0.76
Lao People's Democratic Republic	31.9	57.1	0.83	0.83
Malaysia	39.8	48.3	0.74	0.70
Myanmar	33.1	37.1	0.83	0.79
Philippines	22.3	43.3	0.72	0.67
Singapore	...	...	0.89	0.84
Thailand	85.7	85.7	0.80	0.76
Timor-Leste	45.4	50.8	0.89	0.84
Viet Nam	34.8	45.2	0.76	0.71
The Pacific	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	0.82	0.79
Fiji	5.5	5.5	0.72	0.69
Kiribati	...	...	0.79	0.75
Marshall Islands	...	...	0.86	0.82
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	0.71	0.66
Nauru	...	...	0.85	0.81
Niue	...	...	0.83	0.81
Palau	...	...	0.79	0.67
Papua New Guinea	7.3	7.4	0.87	0.82
Samoa	35.6	35.7	0.78	0.76
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.5	0.80	0.76
Tonga	...	(2022)	0.75	0.72
Tuvalu	...	...	0.87	0.82
Vanuatu	3.8	3.8	0.71	0.67
Developed ADB Member Economies	...	...	...	...
Australia	47.8	68.5	0.85	0.82
Japan	60.1	67.8	0.79	0.75
New Zealand	32.8	34.0	0.67	0.64
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 6 July 2024). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

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	2022	2015	2022	2023	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	3.5	4.0 (2021)	29.5	27.7 (2018)	46.8 (2014)	47.8 (2023)
Armenia	1.9	2.2 (2021)	28.8	57.2 (2021)	1.5 (2020)	98.7 (2016)
Azerbaijan	2.2	2.4	16.9	25.3	12.1 (2019)	93.6 (2006)
Georgia	4.9	2.0 (2019)	13.5	20.9	1.0	98.5 (2017)
Kazakhstan	8.3	2.6	13.8	20.3	11.6 (2019)	99.7 (2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	16.8	1.8 (2020)	18.0	20.5	31.4	98.9 (2018)
Pakistan	6.8	4.2	69.1	67.7 (2021)	15.9 (2022)	42.2 (2018)
Tajikistan	2.4	0.9 (2020)	...	...	11.1 (2019)	95.8 (2017)
Turkmenistan	2.0	1.1 (2015)	...	...	...	99.9 (2019)
Uzbekistan	3.0 (2008)	1.4 (2021)	...	...	5.9 (2019)	100.0
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	1.0	0.5 (2020)	...	...	11.6 (2012)	...
Hong Kong, China	0.5	0.4	18.8	37.5	2.6	...
Korea, Republic of	1.0	0.5	43.9	34.5	...	...
Mongolia	8.8	5.9	17.6	20.5	24.7 (2019)	99.6 (2018)
Taipei, China	0.8	0.8 (2015)	5.5	5.2 (2018)	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2.7	2.3 (2018)	73.8	75.6	23.0 (2022)	56.0 (2019)
Bhutan	2.3	2.5 (2020)	26.9 (2017)	14.2 (2019)	0.9 (2015)	99.9 (2010)
India	3.7	2.8	67.2	75.8	27.2 (2022)	89.1 (2021)
Maldives	1.7	0.6 (2019)	...	...	...	98.8 (2017)
Nepal	3.0	2.1 (2020)	...	53.0	6.2	73.2
Sri Lanka	3.7	3.4 (2019)	52.8	69.0 (2018)	10.0 (2011)	98.9 (2019)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	...	7.1	7.1 (2018)	...	...
Cambodia	2.3	...	49.3	28.7 (2018)	27.1	91.7
Indonesia	0.4	0.4 (2017)	33.2	17.5	20.3	83.4 (2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	40.3 (2018)	73.0 (2017)
Malaysia	1.9	0.7 (2021)	25.8	39.4 (2021)	0.4 (2019)	97.7
Myanmar	1.6	3.9	15.1 (2016)	22.0 (2020)	29.3 (2016)	81.3 (2016)
Philippines	9.1	4.3 (2019)	69.1	65.2	17.2 (2015)	94.0
Singapore	0.4	0.1	10.6	11.3	0.6	99.9 (2020)
Thailand	5.4	2.6 (2017)	18.6	4.3	9.9 (2016)	99.8
Timor-Leste	3.6	4.1 (2015)	78.3	23.2 (2018)	9.9 (2021)	60.4 (2016)
Viet Nam	1.5	...	17.6	11.5	31.1	98.1 (2021)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	3.5 (2012)	...	21.6	14.6 (2018)	...	100.0 (2017)
Fiji	2.2	2.2 (2020)	27.4	19.9 (2021)	10.5 (2009)	86.6 (2021)
Kiribati	3.7	...	9.8	5.4 (2018)	...	91.6 (2019)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	83.8 (2017)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	0.9 (2019)	...	...	4.6 (2009)	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	95.9 (2013)
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	11.2 (2018)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	9.4	...	37.9	34.4 (2019)	26.4 (2015)	13.4 (2018)
Samoa	8.2	6.2 (2018)	5.2	23.2 (2019)	30.5 (2009)	66.9 (2020)
Solomon Islands	3.7 (2008)	...	61.3	50.4 (2018)	43.8 (2015)	88.0 (2015)
Tonga	0.9	1.0 (2019)	7.4	7.4 (2018)	24.9 (2009)	97.7 (2019)
Tuvalu	9.5	– (2019)	...	...	...	87.2 (2020)
Vanuatu	...	0.3 (2020)	12.1	32.3 (2021)	11.9 (2009)	43.4 (2013)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	1.1	0.8	26.4	37.3 (2023)	...	100.0 (2017)
Japan	0.4	0.2	11.3	12.5	...	100.0 (2017)
New Zealand	1.0	1.1 (2021)	25.0	41.0	...	100.0 (2017)

... = data not available, – = magnitude equals zero, 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 16 July 2024). For Indicator 16.3.2: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 16 July 2024). For Indicator 16.5.2: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 16 July 2024). For Indicator 16.9.1: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF Data Warehouse. https://data.unicef.org/dv_index/ (accessed 16 July 2024).

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 countries 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 countries (or economies) to reduce debt distress		Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries (or 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 Countries (or Economies) ^a (constant 2022 \$ million)	
	2010	2022	Average, 2000–2010	Average, 2011–2022
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia			1,731.5	3,719.1
Afghanistan	0.3	2.2 (2020)	874.3	1,186.3
Armenia	2.7	4.5	73.3	98.7
Azerbaijan	1.1	2.9	38.0	117.9
Georgia	6.3	3.6	92.7	289.0
Kazakhstan	0.5	3.1	100.8	318.6
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	7.6	55.0	97.8
Pakistan	11.7	37.8	417.7	1,150.8
Tajikistan	2.7	4.9	34.6	60.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	6.5	17.4
Uzbekistan	3.3	4.9	38.6	382.6
East Asia^b			416.7	1,011.4
China, People's Republic of	0.8	1.9	372.1	814.3
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	4.3	12.6	44.6	197.1
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia			1,146.3	2,067.7
Bangladesh	4.5	5.9	254.3	698.2
Bhutan	14.4	14.2	17.0	31.7
India	1.7	2.2	655.9	916.6
Maldives	3.0	11.8	4.5	15.1
Nepal	10.4	9.6	96.0	255.9
Sri Lanka	10.7	13.3	118.6	150.3
Southeast Asia^b			1,726.8	3,340.2
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1.0	1.8	94.5	158.7
Indonesia	6.6	11.1	878.7	1,399.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.0	4.9	54.0	89.1
Malaysia	...	...	18.4	11.4
Myanmar	3.1	7.0	14.7	230.6
Philippines	16.0	5.0	163.1	697.8
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.4	0.5	45.3	90.8
Timor-Leste	-	0.6	59.3	44.6
Viet Nam	2.1	1.1	398.8	617.5
The Pacific			366.3	443.6
Cook Islands	...	...	2.8	4.6
Fiji	1.3	4.4	17.8	39.9
Kiribati	...	...	8.4	12.9
Marshall Islands	...	...	20.4	10.4
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	44.5	17.3
Nauru	...	...	11.3	6.6
Niue	...	...	2.1	7.0
Palau	...	...	1.6	4.2
Papua New Guinea	1.4	2.6	111.1	209.9
Samoa	5.0	19.2	18.7	36.0
Solomon Islands	3.1	1.5	103.4	48.8
Tonga	9.3	11.3	11.7	18.7
Tuvalu	...	...	3.1	5.8
Vanuatu	1.4	6.7	15.7	22.7
Developed ADB Member Economies			...	...
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^b			5,387.6	10,582.1

... = 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.

Source: United Nations. SDG Global Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal> (accessed 24 July 2024).

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 (or economies), including for least developed countries (or economies) 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 (or economies)	
	17.18.3: Availability of National Statistical Plan ^a	17.19.1: Dollar Value of All Resources Made Available to Strengthen Statistical Capacity in Developing Countries (or Economies) (million United States dollars)	17.19.2: Have Conducted at Least One Population and Housing Census in the Last 10 Years ^b
	2022	2021	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	B	0.8	...
Armenia	A, B, C, D	0.3	...
Azerbaijan	A, B, C	1.0	2019
Georgia	A, B, C	1.3	2022
Kazakhstan	A, B	0.2	2020
Kyrgyz Republic	A, B	1.8	2022
Pakistan	A, B	3.7	2017
Tajikistan	C, D, E (2019)	0.6	2020
Turkmenistan	...	0.4	2022
Uzbekistan	A, B	0.6	...
East Asia			
China, People's Republic of	A, B, C	0.4	2020
Hong Kong, China	A, B	...	2016
Korea, Republic of	A, B	...	2015
Mongolia	A, B	0.3	2020
Taipei, China	...	...	2020
South Asia			
Bangladesh	A, B	4.0	2022
Bhutan	A, B, C, D	0.4	2017
India	B	7.7	...
Maldives	B	0.1	2022
Nepal	B, C, D	64.8	2021
Sri Lanka	B	1.1	...
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam	A, B, C	...	2021
Cambodia	B	1.4	2019
Indonesia	B	2.1	2020
Lao People's Democratic Republic	B, C, D	5.1	2015
Malaysia	A, B, C	0.6	2020
Myanmar	B	1.3	2014
Philippines	A, B, C, D	0.4	2020
Singapore	A, B, C	...	2020
Thailand	A, B	0.5	...
Timor-Leste	B (2019)	0.9	2022
Viet Nam	B	20.3	2019
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	B, C (2019)	0.2 (2019)	2016
Fiji	C, D	0.3	2017
Kiribati	...	0.2	2015
Marshall Islands	...	0.1	2021
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	0.0 (2018)	...
Nauru	C (2019)	0.0 (2020)	2021
Niue	...	0.1	2017
Palau	C (2019)	0.0 (2020)	2015
Papua New Guinea	B	0.3	...
Samoa	A, B	0.2	2016
Solomon Islands	B	0.1	2019
Tonga	A, B	0.3	2016
Tuvalu	B	0.0 (2020)	2017
Vanuatu	C (2019)	0.1	2016
Developed ADB Member Economies			
Australia	A, B	...	2021
Japan	A, B, C	...	2020
New Zealand	B, C	...	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/database> (accessed 17 July 2024). For 17.19.2: For Australia: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Population Census. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/population-census/latest-release> (accessed 29 July 2024); For Georgia: National Statistics Office of Georgia. <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/736/2002-general-population-census-results> (accessed 17 July 2024); For Japan: Statistics Bureau of Japan. Monthly Report. <https://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/jinsui/tsuki/index.html> (accessed 29 July 2024); For Maldives: Maldives Bureau of Statistics. <https://statistics.maldives.gov.mv/census-in-2022> (accessed 17 July 2024); For Myanmar: Department of Population. <https://dop.gov.mm/en/publication-category/2014-reports> (accessed 17 July 2024); For Philippines: Philippine Statistics Authority. Census of Population and Housing. <https://psa.gov.ph/content/2020-census-population-and-housing-2020-cph-population-counts-declared-official-president> (accessed 29 July 2021); For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; For Timor-Leste: National Institute Of Statistics Timor-Leste. Census Population. <https://innet-ip.gov.tl/census-population/> (accessed 29 July 2024); and for Turkmenistan: State Statistics Committee of Turkmenistan. <http://www.stat.gov.tm> (accessed 17 July 2024).

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. Since March 2020, all SDG indicators have been supported by well-defined and internationally agreed-upon methodologies, a significant improvement from the 39% of indicators lacking such standards in 2016. Additionally, the percentage of indicators that are conceptually clear and have broad country (or economy) coverage increased substantially from 36% in 2016 to 66% in 2022. Despite these advances, there remain significant data gaps concerning geographic coverage, timeliness, and the 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 \$2.15 a day (at 2017 purchasing power parity) level, are not readily available for many countries (or economies). Similarly, poverty numbers are not widely available for vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities or Indigenous Peoples, since the sample surveys these poverty calculations are based on may not have adequate sample sizes to ensure accurate representation of these groups. 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, despite agreed definition of global minimum proficiency level (MPL) in reading and mathematics, patchy data posed a challenge in monitoring and assessing progress made.

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, in the absence of a household survey with employment module, employment data for the labor share in GDP when sourced from establishment surveys may not include information about the self-employed which usually comprises a sizeable portion of the working population in many economies.

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. 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 nationally representative surveys and administrative data sources (WHO/UNICEF).

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.

Table 2.1.1: Midyear Population

ADB Regional Member	Population (million)					Population Growth Rates ^a (%)				
	2010	2015	2021	2022	2023	2010	2015	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia^b	277.2	304.7	352.7	359.7	373.6*	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.3*
Afghanistan ^c	24.5	27.1	33.6 ^d	34.3 ^d	...	2.1	2.1	6.9	2.1	...
Armenia ^c	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.5
Azerbaijan	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.1	10.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.0
Georgia	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.1
Kazakhstan	16.1	17.5	19.0	19.6	19.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	3.2	1.4
Kyrgyz Republic ^c	5.5	6.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8
Pakistan	173.5	191.7	224.8	229.2	241.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6
Tajikistan	7.5	8.5	9.8	10.0	10.2*	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.0*
Turkmenistan	5.6	6.2	7.1	7.2	7.4	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
Uzbekistan	28.6	31.3	34.9	35.6	36.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1
East Asia^b	1,423.4	1,468.1	1,498.6	1,497.4	1,495.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
China, People's Republic of ^c	1,340.9	1,383.3	1,412.6	1,411.8	1,409.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
Hong Kong, China	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	0.7	0.9	-0.9	-0.9	2.6
Korea, Republic of	49.6	51.0	51.8	51.7	51.7	0.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
Mongolia	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4
Taipei, China	23.1	23.5	23.5	23.2	23.4	0.3	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	0.7
South Asia^b	1,382.6	1,493.0	1,594.3	1,605.8	1,619.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Bangladesh	148.6	158.9	171.7	169.8	171.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1
Bhutan	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
India ^c	1,186.0	1,284.0	1,370.0	1,383.0	1,395.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Maldives	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.3	3.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Nepal	26.3	28.0	29.2	29.4	29.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sri Lanka	20.7	21.0	22.2	22.2	22.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	-0.6
Southeast Asia^b	588.1	629.3	668.1	674.2	680.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.8	1.2	-0.2	1.1	1.1
Cambodia	14.1	15.1	16.6	16.8	17.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Indonesia	237.6	255.6	272.7	275.8	278.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.0	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Malaysia	28.6	31.2	32.6	32.7	33.4	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.1
Myanmar ^c	49.0	51.1	53.4	53.8	54.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Philippines	93.1	100.8	110.1	110.9	111.9	1.0	1.7	(2016) 1.1	1.2	0.9
Singapore ^c	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	1.8	1.2	-4.1	3.4	5.0
Thailand	65.9	68.0	69.7	69.9	70.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Timor-Leste	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.8
Viet Nam	87.1	92.2	98.5	99.5	100.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
The Pacific^{b,e}	9.3	10.6	14.4*	14.8*	15.2*	2.7	2.7	2.8*	2.8*	2.8*
Cook Islands	23.7	18.4	18.3*	19.2*	20.2*	4.9	0.1	-1.1	4.9	5.2
Fiji	850.7	869.5	893.5	899.5	897.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Kiribati ^c	103.1	110.1	121.4*	123.4*	125.4*	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Marshall Islands	52.9	49.9	42.5	41.5	40.5	1.1	-2.0	-3.4	-2.4	-2.4
Micronesia, Federated States of ^c	102.8	103.7	104.8*	105.0*	105.2*	-0.5	0.2	0.2*	0.2*	0.2*
Nauru	10.0	10.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	-0.2	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.7
Niue ^c	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-0.2	1.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
Palau	18.3	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.6	-1.9	1.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.3
Papua New Guinea	7,055.4	8,225.6	11,781.6	12,148.8	12,527.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Samoa	185.9	193.8	204.5	206.7	208.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.0
Solomon Islands	573.0	651.4	739.6	754.1	768.7	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.9
Tonga	102.9	101.4	100.2	100.1	100.0	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Tuvalu	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Vanuatu	239.7	268.6	307.0	314.0	321.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
Developed ADB Member Economies^b	154.5	155.6	156.5	156.3	156.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
Australia	22.0	23.8	25.7	26.0	26.6	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.3	2.4
Japan	128.1	127.1	125.7	125.1	124.5	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5
New Zealand	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.2	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.1	2.4
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	3,680.5	3,905.8	4,128.1*	4,151.8*	4,184.5*	1.0	1.0	0.8*	0.7*	0.7*
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^b	3,835.0	4,061.4	4,284.6*	4,308.1*	4,340.9*	1.0	1.0	0.7*	0.7*	0.7*
WORLD	7,021.7	7,470.5	7,954.4	8,021.4	8,091.7	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; (+/-) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

- a The annual population growth rate is calculated as the percentage change in population when comparing the reference year with the year prior. For example, the population growth rates under the column heading "2020" refer to population growth from 2019 to 2020.
- b Regional population totals include only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading, while regional population growth rates are estimated as a weighted average of the annual population growth rates of the reporting economies. Weights are based on the total population of the region for the years in which the reporting economies have published the annual growth rates.
- c Estimates of population size are as of 1 January for the Kyrgyz Republic and Armenia; 10 June for Afghanistan; 30 June for Niue and Singapore; 30 September for the Federated States of Micronesia; 1 October for India and Myanmar; 7 November for Kiribati; and 31 December for the People's Republic of China.
- d Prior 2021, total population refers to resident population. It excludes the nomadic population and populations in Daikunkdi, Helmand, Paktika, and Zabol provinces.
- e The total population for the Pacific subregion is expressed in millions, while estimates of population size for ADB developing member economies in the Pacific are expressed in thousands.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For Afghanistan (2021–2022), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (2000–2004), and Papua New Guinea (2001–2010, 2012–2020, 2022–2023): Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the economies' official sources. For Myanmar, Turkmenistan, and World: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2024. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/> (accessed 17 July 2024). For Nauru: Pacific Community. Pacific Data Hub. Stat Data Explorer. Population projections. <https://stats.pacificdata.org/> (accessed 23 May 2024).

Population

Table 2.1.2: Migration and Urbanization

ADB Regional Member	Net International Migration Rate ^a (per 1,000 population)						Urban Population ^b (% of total population)					
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2	40.8	39.3	39.2	39.6	40.8*
Afghanistan ^c	-5.9	-8.5	3.7	-13.7	-16.0	-1.2	23.2	24.7	25.6	24.7	25.0	...
Armenia	-10.2	-5.2	-4.5	-6.8	13.2	25.5	63.5	63.5	63.9	64.0	63.9	63.8
Azerbaijan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	-8.2	53.0	53.1	54.9	54.7	54.6	54.6
Georgia	-9.4	-3.5	-0.7	-0.7	7.1	0.5	56.5	57.5	59.2	59.5	60.0	60.7
Kazakhstan	-0.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	2.3	-0.2	53.8	56.8	58.8	59.2	61.6	61.9
Kyrgyz Republic	-1.2	-0.8	8.2	6.8	1.8	0.8	33.9	33.3	33.6	34.2	34.8	34.9
Pakistan	-2.2	-10.0	-2.4	-2.4	-5.4	-6.5	36.9	39.2	36.8	36.8	36.9	38.8
Tajikistan	-4.4	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	-1.7	-1.9	26.4	26.4	26.3	26.3	28.8	28.8*
Turkmenistan ^d	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.0	48.5	50.3	52.5	53.0	53.5	54.0
Uzbekistan	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	51.5	50.8	50.6	50.7	50.9	51.0
East Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.5	58.5	64.6	65.4	65.9	66.8
China, People's Republic of	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	50.0	57.3	63.9	64.7	65.2	66.2
Hong Kong, China ^d	1.2	1.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Korea, Republic of ^d	1.1	5.4	2.2	-0.3	1.7	1.7	81.9	81.6	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.5
Mongolia	-2.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	69.2	68.6	69.0	69.4	70.1	70.8
Taipei, China ^e	0.8	0.5	-0.9	-6.2	-1.1	-1.4	59.3	60.9	61.1	61.1	60.7	61.0
South Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.0	32.4	35.0	35.4	35.8	35.5
Bangladesh ^d	-7.3	-5.7	-6.0	-5.9	-3.2	-3.2	25.9	34.3	38.2	38.9	39.7	40.5
Bhutan ^d	-1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	34.8	38.9	42.3	43.0	40.9	44.4
India	-0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-1.0	-0.7	29.9	32.7	34.3	34.6	34.9	35.3
Maldives	17.7	21.8	19.2	18.2	-5.1	-5.5	36.4	38.5	40.7	41.3	41.7	42.1
Nepal ^f	-9.9	-7.9	5.6	4.4	-12.8	-13.8	16.6	18.5	62.4	63.2	66.1	27.9
Sri Lanka ^d	-4.7	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.2	-1.2	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.2
Southeast Asia	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.0	0.0	-0.2	44.2	47.3	50.2	50.7	51.2	51.8
Brunei Darussalam ^d	6.3	0.8	1.0	-	-	-	75.0	76.7	78.3	78.6	78.9	79.1
Cambodia ^d	-3.4	-3.7	-	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	20.3	22.2	24.2	24.7	25.1	25.6
Indonesia ^d	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	49.9	53.3	56.6	57.3	57.9	58.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^d	-4.7	-1.9	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	30.1	33.1	36.3	36.9	37.6	38.2
Malaysia	5.5	6.0	3.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	71.0	74.3	75.1	75.3	75.5	75.7
Myanmar ^d	-2.4	-1.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	28.9	29.9	31.1	31.4	31.8	32.1
Philippines ^d	0.1	-3.7	-0.4	-0.8	-1.9	-1.4	45.3	46.3	47.4	47.7	48.0	48.3
Singapore ^d	14.3	7.6	-25.9	-7.9	38.0	4.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand ^g	0.8	0.5	0.5	-0.0	0.3	0.3	42.0	48.6	54.8	56.0	57.1	58.2
Timor-Leste ^d	0.4	-0.0	2.9	2.3	-4.0	-4.1	27.7	29.5	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.5
Viet Nam	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	30.4	33.5	36.8	37.1	37.5	38.1
The Pacific	18.9	-13.8	-37.3	-33.6	-38.0	-39.2	18.5	18.5	18.9*	19.0	19.1	19.3
Cook Islands	18.9	-13.8	-37.3	-33.6	-38.0	-39.2	73.3	74.4	75.5	75.7	75.9	76.2
Fiji	-11.4	-11.3	-6.6	-6.6	-3.9	-3.6	52.2	54.7	57.2	57.7	58.2	58.7
Kiribati ^d	-4.2	-8.7	-	-2.7	-3.0	-3.7	47.4	51.6	55.6	56.3	57.1	57.8
Marshall Islands ^d	-23.5	-40.2	-46.9	-48.7	-45.6	-47.2	73.6	75.8	77.8	78.2	78.5	78.9
Micronesia, Federated States of ^d	-16.7	-13.0	-6.1	-10.7	-10.3	-10.1	22.3	22.5	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.4
Nauru ^d	-24.5	-7.9	-18.3	-11.7	-12.2	-12.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Niue ^d	-8.2	2.8	3.9	7.2	-	-	38.7	42.6	46.2	46.9	47.6	48.2
Palau	-21.3	-0.6	-	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	77.0	78.7	78.9*	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^d	6.6	3.5	1.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.7
Samoa	-16.6	-15.2	-10.8	-13.4	-13.2	-13.0	19.9	19.2	18.8	17.6	17.3	17.0
Solomon Islands ^d	9.5	9.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	20.3	23.8	29.1	30.2	31.4	32.6
Tonga	-19.5	-24.6	-17.1	-21.0	-21.1	-20.8	23.4	23.2	21.7	21.3	20.9	20.5
Tuvalu ^d	2.1	-16.3	-34.1	-35.9	-32.0	-32.9	54.8	59.7	64.0	64.8	65.5	66.2
Vanuatu	-5.9	-5.0	-0.7	-0.7	-	-	24.4	24.6	25.2	21.7	21.2	21.4
Developed ADB Member Economies	7.5	8.9	1.7	4.5	5.4	5.3	90.0	90.5	90.8	90.9	90.9	91.0
Australia	7.5	8.9	1.7	4.5	5.4	5.3	86.2	86.8	87.3	87.2	87.3	87.4
Japan ^d	1.0	1.3	0.3	-0.3	1.4	1.4	90.8	91.4	91.8	91.9	92.0	92.0
New Zealand	1.5	15.4	8.3	-2.9	4.2	4.1	84.2	84.3	84.4	84.3	84.1	84.2
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.9	45.2	48.6*	49.1	49.4	49.8*
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.9	47.0	50.2*	50.6	50.9	51.3*
WORLD	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.7	53.9	56.2	56.6	57.0	57.5

... = data not available; (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; - = magnitude equals zero; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to annual average migration over the period shown. United Nations population estimates and projections are based on all available sources of data on population size and levels of fertility, mortality, and international migration. Statistics on international migration are sourced from population registers and other administrative sources. These estimates and projections are made for 237 distinct national economies or areas comprising the total population of the world.

b In estimating the aggregates for Asia and the Pacific, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years. The aggregates were derived using data on total population and percentage of urban population from economies' official sources and the United Nations' World Urbanization Prospects 2018 and World Population Prospects 2024.

c For urban population, refers to the share of urban population to total resident population, i.e., excluding the nomadic population.

d For urban population, refers to data from World Urbanization Prospects 2018 for: 2014–2023 for Bangladesh; 2023 for Bhutan; 2020–2023 for Solomon Islands and the whole data series for Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Hong Kong, China; the Federated States of Micronesia; Indonesia; Japan; Kiribati; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; the Marshall Islands; Myanmar; Nauru; Niue; Papua New Guinea; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Timor-Leste; Turkmenistan; and Tuvalu.

e For urban population, refers to localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

f For 2000, the figure is an estimate based on the 2001 census. For 2002–2010 and 2012 onward, the figures are estimates based on the 2011 census and refer to 58 urban municipalities. For 2020 onward, data refer to 293 urban municipalities.

g For urban population, data for 2010 onward include non-Thai citizens who are listed in the civil registration.

Sources: For net international migration rate: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2024. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Migration/> (accessed 17 July 2024).

For urban population: economies' official sources; and United Nations. World Urbanization Prospects 2018. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/> (accessed 30 June 2024).

Table 2.1.3: Proportion of Total Population by Age Bracket, and Age Dependency Ratio

ADB Regional Member	Population Aged 0–14 Years (% of total population)				Population Aged 15–64 Years (% of total population)			
	2010	2015	2022	2023	2010	2015	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	37.1	36.8	36.1	35.9	58.8	59.1	59.4	59.5
Afghanistan	48.5	46.3	43.6	43.2	49.2	51.4	54.1	54.4
Armenia	19.3	20.1	19.9	19.5	70.0	69.0	67.2	67.2
Azerbaijan	22.3	23.5	22.8	22.3	71.8	70.8	69.7	69.6
Georgia	18.6	19.4	21.2	21.0	67.7	66.4	63.7	63.6
Kazakhstan	25.4	27.7	29.6	29.5	68.1	65.6	62.4	62.2
Kyrgyz Republic	30.3	31.8	32.9	32.7	65.3	63.2	61.9	61.9
Pakistan	39.3	38.8	37.3	37.0	57.0	57.4	58.6	58.8
Tajikistan	36.8	36.3	36.6	36.5	60.0	60.7	59.9	59.8
Turkmenistan	30.3	29.7	31.7	31.7	65.9	66.7	64.3	64.1
Uzbekistan	28.9	28.3	30.6	30.9	66.3	67.0	63.9	63.4
East Asia	18.3	18.1	16.9	16.3	72.9	71.7	69.2	69.1
China, People's Republic of	18.5	18.3	17.1	16.6	72.9	71.6	69.1	69.1
Hong Kong, China	12.2	11.5	10.9	10.7	74.6	73.1	68.4	67.7
Korea, Republic of	16.4	13.8	11.4	11.0	72.6	73.3	71.1	70.7
Mongolia	27.9	29.5	32.9	32.6	68.3	66.6	62.5	62.5
Taipei, China	15.5	13.7	12.2	11.9	73.7	73.9	70.3	69.7
South Asia	31.6	29.2	25.8	25.4	63.5	65.4	67.5	67.7
Bangladesh	34.1	31.2	28.8	28.4	61.7	63.9	65.1	65.3
Bhutan	29.4	27.0	22.0	21.5	65.5	67.4	71.7	72.2
India	31.3	28.9	25.5	25.1	63.7	65.6	67.8	68.0
Maldives	25.7	23.2	20.4	20.0	69.9	72.8	75.5	75.6
Nepal	36.0	33.0	28.9	28.7	59.3	61.5	64.9	64.9
Sri Lanka	25.4	24.7	22.7	22.4	67.2	66.3	65.9	65.9
Southeast Asia	27.9	26.6	24.7	24.3	66.4	67.2	67.8	67.9
Brunei Darussalam	25.3	23.6	21.2	21.0	71.2	72.3	72.6	72.5
Cambodia	33.3	31.9	30.5	30.1	62.8	63.5	63.8	63.9
Indonesia	27.9	27.0	25.3	24.9	66.2	67.0	67.9	68.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	36.3	33.2	30.9	30.6	59.9	62.6	64.7	64.9
Malaysia	27.9	25.8	22.8	22.3	67.1	68.5	70.0	70.3
Myanmar	28.2	26.5	24.7	24.5	66.5	67.9	68.4	68.4
Philippines	35.6	33.5	29.3	28.6	61.1	62.7	65.6	66.1
Singapore	14.1	12.7	12.0	11.8	78.5	78.3	75.3	75.1
Thailand	20.1	18.1	15.4	15.1	71.3	71.6	70.5	70.2
Timor-Leste	41.6	39.1	34.8	34.2	54.0	55.6	59.8	60.4
Viet Nam	24.6	24.0	23.9	23.6	69.4	69.6	67.8	67.8
The Pacific	37.0	35.9	34.0	33.8	59.9	60.9	62.3	62.5
Cook Islands	27.0	25.1	25.0	24.8	64.7	65.1	63.0	62.3
Fiji	30.8	29.6	27.7	27.4	64.7	65.2	66.1	66.3
Kiribati	36.6	35.2	35.1	34.9	59.8	61.1	60.9	61.0
Marshall Islands	39.7	37.5	34.6	34.7	58.3	59.7	61.3	60.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	35.7	34.0	32.3	32.1	61.1	62.1	62.2	62.1
Nauru	36.3	38.2	38.3	38.2	62.4	60.3	59.2	59.1
Niue	26.1	26.1	23.7	23.4	61.3	61.3	60.7	60.7
Palau	21.0	20.3	18.8	18.5	72.9	72.1	70.8	70.6
Papua New Guinea	37.5	36.2	34.1	33.8	59.8	61.0	62.6	62.8
Samoa	38.4	38.1	38.8	38.7	56.7	57.1	55.7	55.6
Solomon Islands	41.0	40.0	37.7	37.4	55.5	56.5	58.6	59.0
Tonga	37.6	36.7	35.6	35.6	56.6	57.3	57.9	57.8
Tuvalu	32.8	31.9	32.0	32.6	61.8	62.7	62.1	61.1
Vanuatu	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.6	58.6	57.7	57.0	57.2
Developed ADB Member Economies	14.4	14.0	13.2	13.0	64.2	61.3	59.9	60.0
Australia	19.1	18.9	18.2	18.0	67.4	66.2	64.7	64.6
Japan	13.4	12.8	11.9	11.6	63.5	60.2	58.7	58.8
New Zealand	20.9	19.9	18.6	18.4	66.2	65.6	64.9	64.8
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	26.5	25.3	23.4	23.0	67.1	67.5	67.4	67.5
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	26.0	24.9	23.0	22.6	67.0	67.2	67.1	67.2
WORLD	27.3	26.6	25.3	25.0	65.2	65.1	64.9	65.0

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Population

Table 2.1.3: Proportion of Total Population by Age Bracket, and Age Dependency Ratio (continued)

ADB Regional Member	Population Aged 65 Years and Older (% of total population)				Age Dependency Ratio for Total Population			
	2010	2015	2022	2023	2010	2015	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.6	70.0	69.3	68.3	68.1
Afghanistan	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	103.1	94.6	85.0	83.8
Armenia	10.7	10.9	12.9	13.2	42.9	45.0	48.8	48.7
Azerbaijan	5.9	5.8	7.5	8.0	39.3	41.3	43.5	43.6
Georgia	13.8	14.1	15.1	15.3	47.7	50.5	56.9	57.1
Kazakhstan	6.5	6.8	8.0	8.3	46.8	52.5	60.3	60.9
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.4	53.1	58.2	61.6	61.5
Pakistan	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	75.5	74.2	70.7	70.2
Tajikistan	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.7	66.7	64.7	66.8	67.1
Turkmenistan	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.3	51.7	49.9	55.6	56.1
Uzbekistan	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.7	50.9	49.3	56.5	57.6
East Asia	8.8	10.2	14.0	14.5	37.2	39.4	44.6	44.6
China, People's Republic of	8.7	10.1	13.8	14.3	37.2	39.6	44.7	44.7
Hong Kong, China	13.2	15.4	20.7	21.6	34.1	36.8	46.2	47.8
Korea, Republic of	11.0	13.0	17.5	18.3	37.7	36.5	40.6	41.5
Mongolia	3.8	3.8	4.6	4.9	46.5	50.1	60.0	60.0
Taipei, China	10.8	12.4	17.5	18.3	35.6	35.3	42.3	43.4
South Asia	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.9	57.5	53.0	48.2	47.8
Bangladesh	4.2	4.9	6.1	6.3	62.0	56.5	53.6	53.1
Bhutan	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.4	52.8	48.3	39.4	38.6
India	4.9	5.5	6.7	6.9	56.9	52.4	47.5	47.0
Maldives	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.3	43.1	37.4	32.4	32.3
Nepal	4.7	5.5	6.2	6.4	68.7	62.7	54.2	54.0
Sri Lanka	7.4	9.0	11.4	11.7	48.9	50.8	51.7	51.7
Southeast Asia	5.6	6.1	7.5	7.8	50.6	48.7	47.4	47.2
Brunei Darussalam	3.4	4.2	6.2	6.5	40.4	38.4	37.7	38.0
Cambodia	3.9	4.6	5.8	6.0	59.1	57.5	56.8	56.4
Indonesia	5.9	6.1	6.8	7.0	51.1	49.4	47.3	47.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	66.9	59.7	54.6	54.1
Malaysia	4.9	5.7	7.2	7.5	49.0	46.0	42.9	42.3
Myanmar	5.2	5.6	6.9	7.1	50.4	47.3	46.2	46.2
Philippines	3.3	3.8	5.0	5.3	63.8	59.5	52.4	51.2
Singapore	7.3	9.0	12.7	13.1	27.3	27.7	32.8	33.1
Thailand	8.6	10.3	14.1	14.7	40.3	39.7	41.9	42.5
Timor-Leste	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	85.2	79.8	67.3	65.5
Viet Nam	6.0	6.5	8.2	8.6	44.2	43.8	47.4	47.6
The Pacific	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	66.8	64.2	60.4	59.9
Cook Islands	8.3	9.8	12.0	12.9	54.5	53.5	58.8	60.5
Fiji	4.5	5.2	6.2	6.3	54.4	53.5	51.3	50.9
Kiribati	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.1	67.3	63.5	64.2	64.1
Marshall Islands	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.4	71.6	67.4	63.2	64.2
Micronesia, Federated States of	3.3	3.9	5.5	5.7	63.7	61.1	60.9	60.9
Nauru	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.7	60.4	65.9	68.8	69.1
Niue	12.6	12.7	15.6	15.9	63.1	63.2	64.8	64.6
Palau	6.1	7.5	10.4	10.9	37.2	38.6	41.2	41.6
Papua New Guinea	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.3	67.2	64.0	59.6	59.1
Samoa	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.7	76.4	75.3	79.7	80.0
Solomon Islands	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	80.1	76.9	70.6	69.5
Tonga	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.6	76.5	74.6	72.8	73.1
Tuvalu	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.3	61.9	59.6	61.0	63.6
Vanuatu	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	70.8	73.2	75.4	74.9
Developed ADB Member Economies	21.4	24.7	26.9	27.1	55.9	63.1	66.8	66.7
Australia	13.5	14.9	17.1	17.4	48.4	51.1	54.6	54.8
Japan	23.1	26.9	29.4	29.6	57.4	66.0	70.2	70.1
New Zealand	13.0	14.6	16.4	16.8	51.2	52.5	54.1	54.3
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	6.4	7.2	9.2	9.5	49.0	48.2	48.4	48.2
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	7.0	7.9	9.9	10.2	49.3	48.7	49.0	48.8
WORLD	7.6	8.3	9.8	10.0	53.5	53.5	54.0	53.9

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Notes:

- All figures presented in this table are ADB estimates using data from the United Nations' World Population Prospects 2022.
- United Nations population estimates are based on all available sources of data on population size and levels of fertility, mortality, and international migration for 237 distinct economies or areas comprising the total population of the world.

Source: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2024. <https://population.un.org/wpp/> (accessed 17 July 2024).

Labor Force and Employment

Table 2.1.4: Labor Force Participation Rates
(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan ^{a,b}	49.8 (2011)	55.4 (2013)	53.9 (2017)	...	41.9	...	...	...
Armenia ^c	61.2	62.5	58.9	59.9	58.5	57.8	58.8	...
Azerbaijan ^c	64.8	65.4	66.3	65.7	65.8	65.8	65.7	65.5
Georgia ^c	51.5	55.5	52.9	51.8	50.5	50.9	51.9	53.3
Kazakhstan	71.2	69.7	70.0	70.1	69.2	69.3	68.7	68.5
Kyrgyz Republic	64.2	62.4	59.8	60.2	60.1	60.3	...	...
Pakistan	45.9	45.2	44.3	44.8	...	44.9	...	...
Tajikistan	50.1	47.1	45.3	45.2	45.6	45.4	45.2	...
Turkmenistan ^d	49.8	48.2	47.9	47.8	46.5	46.2	47.8	48.1
Uzbekistan ^c	70.7	71.9	74.3	75.0	73.8	74.1	73.7	72.9
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of ^d	71.0	69.3	67.8	67.4	65.0	67.1	66.9	66.4
Hong Kong, China	59.6	61.1	61.3	60.7	59.7	59.4	58.2	57.3
Korea, Republic of	61.1	62.8	63.1	63.3	62.5	62.8	63.9	64.3
Mongolia ^c	61.6	61.5	61.0	60.5	58.8	56.9	58.6	57.6
Taipei, China	58.1	58.7	59.0	59.2	59.1	59.0	59.2	59.2
South Asia								
Bangladesh	59.3	57.1 (2013)	58.2 (2017)	...	...	...	61.2	...
Bhutan ^e	68.6	63.1	62.6	66.4	67.8	69.1	63.1	...
India	57.1	...	49.8	50.2	53.5	54.9	55.2	57.9
Maldives ^f	52.1	63.8 (2014)	57.6 (2016)	60.2	...	...	64.2	...
Nepal ^c	74.3 (2012)	72.2 (2014)	38.5	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	48.6	53.8	51.8	52.3	50.6	49.9	49.8	48.6
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^c	68.9 (2011)	65.6 (2014)	66.8	64.6	65.5	63.8	62.7	...
Cambodia	87.0	82.7	86.6 (2017)	87.4	...	84.0	...	...
Indonesia	67.7	65.8	67.3	67.5	67.8	67.8	68.6	69.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^c	79.2	...	40.8 (2017)	...	...	...	47.1	...
Malaysia ^c	63.7	67.9	68.3	68.7	68.4	68.6	69.3	...
Myanmar	67.0	64.7	61.5	63.2	...	...	...	...
Philippines	64.1	63.7	60.9	61.3	59.5	63.4	64.7	64.9
Singapore ^g	66.2	68.3	67.7	68.0	68.1	70.5	70.0	68.6
Thailand ^h	72.3	69.8	68.3	67.5	67.8	67.8	68.1	68.6
Timor-Leste ^c	24.0	30.6 (2013)	46.9 (2016)	...	...	30.5	...	...
Viet Nam	76.7	77.4	77.0	76.8	74.4	67.7	68.0	68.9
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	71.0 (2011)	...	71.9 (2016)	70.4	...	68.1	...	...
Fiji ⁱ	62.0	58.2	57.4	57.4	55.5	55.4	57.6	...
Kiribati	59.3	66.0	...	...	53.0	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	41.7 (2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	57.3	56.9 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru ^{b,d}	64.0 (2011)	68.7 (2013)	...	63.0	...	67.0	...	...
Niue	68.9 (2011)	...	68.6 (2017)	...	...	...	70.7	...
Palau	68.1 (2012)	77.4	...	...	76.9	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^d	48.3	47.7	47.6	47.4	47.0	46.8	47.5	47.3
Samoa ^b	41.3 (2011)	...	43.3 (2017)	...	...	43.4	43.8	...
Solomon Islands	62.9 (2009)	...	...	55.4	...	...	...	...
Tonga	94.8 (2003)	...	46.7	...	...	48.5	...	44.7
Tuvalu	59.4 (2012)	...	52.3 (2016)	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu ^d	69.2	69.5	69.2	69.2	68.5	68.8	69.4	69.5
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	65.4	65.0	65.4	65.8	64.7	65.6	66.4	66.7
Japan	59.6	59.6	61.5	62.1	62.0	62.1	62.5	62.9
New Zealand	67.6	68.8	70.9	70.5	70.2	70.8	71.3	72.1

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

Note: Based on varying concepts and definitions of "labor force" across economies.

- a For 2017, data cover the period from April 2016 to April 2017. For 2020, data cover the period from October 2019 to September 2020.
- b Figures for different years may not be directly comparable with each other due to changes in methodology and labor concepts adopted.
- c Recommendations from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians were adopted by: Armenia, beginning 2015; Brunei Darussalam, beginning 2017; Georgia, beginning 2010; the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for 2017; Malaysia, beginning 2019; Mongolia, beginning 2019; Nepal, for 2018; Timor-Leste, beginning 2010; and Uzbekistan, beginning 2017. Hence, data for these years may not be directly comparable with data in other years. The 19th conference provided the statistical concept of work for reference purposes; and the operational concepts, definitions, and guidelines for (i) three distinct subsets of work activities, referred to as forms of work, which include own-use production work, employment work, and volunteer work; (ii) related classifications of the population according to their labor force status and main work status; and (iii) measures of labor underutilization. The concept of employment has also been refined to refer to work for pay or profit.
- d Data refer to estimates modeled by the International Labour Organization.
- e For 2017, data are from the census of population. For all other years, data are from labor force surveys. Thus, data prior to and after the census year may not be directly comparable with 2017 data.
- f Includes local population only.
- g Refers to Singapore residents only.
- h Includes the seasonally inactive labor force.
- i For 2017, the reported number of employed people excludes those who are engaged in unpaid employment as of end of June. Hence, data for 2014 and 2016 are not comparable with data for 2017 because the former years include unpaid employment.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For the Federated States of Micronesia (2014), Nauru (2013), Papua New Guinea, the People's Republic of China, Turkmenistan, and Vanuatu: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/> (accessed 5 July 2024). For Tuvalu (2016): Pacific Data Hub. Explorer: National Minimum Development Indicators. [https://stats.pacificdata.org/vis?lc=en&df\[ds\]=SPC2&df\[id\]=DF_NMDI&df\[ag\]=SPC&df\[vs\]=1.0&dq=A..NMDI0014%2BOTH...T...T...&pd=2010%2C2020&ly\[rw\]=GEO_PICT&ly\[cl\]=TIME_PERIOD&fs\[0\]=Development%20indicators%2C0%7CNational%20Minimum%20Development%20Indicators%23NMDI%23&pg=0&fc=Development%20indicators&lo=1](https://stats.pacificdata.org/vis?lc=en&df[ds]=SPC2&df[id]=DF_NMDI&df[ag]=SPC&df[vs]=1.0&dq=A..NMDI0014%2BOTH...T...T...&pd=2010%2C2020&ly[rw]=GEO_PICT&ly[cl]=TIME_PERIOD&fs[0]=Development%20indicators%2C0%7CNational%20Minimum%20Development%20Indicators%23NMDI%23&pg=0&fc=Development%20indicators&lo=1) (accessed 11 July 2024).

Labor Force and Employment

Table 2.1.5: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Agriculture					
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan ^a	69.6 (2004)	43.6 (2017)	44.5	...	...	...
Armenia ^b	38.6	35.3	21.8	21.8	22.0	...
Azerbaijan ^b	38.2	36.4	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.8
Georgia ^{b,c}	26.2	23.0	19.8	18.9	17.9	16.5
Kazakhstan	28.3	16.2	13.5	13.4	12.4	11.9
Kyrgyz Republic	31.2	29.3	18.3	18.3	17.8	...
Pakistan	45.0	42.3	39.2 (2019)	37.5	...	...
Tajikistan	65.9	64.9	60.9	60.6	63.2	...
Turkmenistan	30.3	26.4	23.4	23.2	22.7	...
Uzbekistan ^p	26.8	27.6	26.4	25.2	25.1	24.2
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of ^d	36.7	28.1	23.6	22.9	24.1	22.8
Hong Kong, China ^e	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	6.6	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3
Mongolia ^b	33.5	28.5	23.8	25.9	24.9	24.2
Taipei, China	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4
South Asia						
Bangladesh	47.5	42.7 (2016)	...	...	45.4	...
Bhutan	59.4	58.0	49.9	49.2	43.5	...
India	49.6	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ^f	4.3	9.0 (2016)	7.4 (2019)	...	4.8	...
Nepal ^b	73.9 (2008)	64.0 (2011)	21.5 (2018)	...	...	...
Sri Lanka ^g	32.5	28.7	27.1	27.3	26.5	26.1
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	1.4 (2001)	0.5 (2014)	1.3	1.4	1.5	...
Cambodia	72.3	64.3 (2014)	33.1 (2019)	35.7	...	...
Indonesia	38.3	32.9	29.8	28.3	28.6	28.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^b	72.2	31.3 (2017)	...	...	56.8	...
Malaysia ^b	13.6	12.5	10.5	10.3	10.0	...
Myanmar	...	51.7	45.3 (2019)	...	...	...
Philippines	33.2	29.2	24.8	24.2	23.1	...
Singapore ^h	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Thailand	38.2	32.3	31.3	31.9	30.4	30.2
Timor-Leste ^b	26.3	31.6 (2016)	...	28.4	...	...
Viet Nam ⁱ	48.7	43.5	33.0	29.1	27.5	26.9
The Pacific						
Cook Islands ^j	4.9 (2006)	5.3 (2016)	2.5 (2019)	3.8	...	...
Fiji ^k	1.7	19.2 (2016)	3.2 (2019)	...	...	...
Kiribati ^l	22.1	24.3	23.2	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	52.2 (2000)	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	...
Nauru	...	...	0.7 (2019)	1.6	...	...
Niue	15.9 (2006)	8.7 (2017)	...	...	10.4	...
Palau ^m	7.8 (2005)	6.4	5.1	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	25.7	21.7	19.3	19.0	18.5	...
Samoa	35.4 (2006)	41.9 (2016)	...	35.3	30.0	...
Solomon Islands ⁿ	41.5 (2009)	...	68.4 (2019)	...	...	...
Tonga	27.9 (2006)	24.1 (2016)	20.0 (2018)	7.9	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2
Japan	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
New Zealand	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.6

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Labor Force and Employment

Table 2.1.5: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services (continued)
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Industry					
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan ^a	6.2 (2004)	...	18.1	...	...	...
Armenia ^b	17.4	15.9	21.0	22.1	21.9	...
Azerbaijan ^b	13.7	14.1	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.7
Georgia ^{b,c}	10.5	10.1	18.2	19.0	20.3	21.0
Kazakhstan	18.7	21.0	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.4
Kyrgyz Republic	21.1	20.9	25.9	26.7	26.3	...
Pakistan	20.9	23.6	24.0 (2019)	25.4	...	...
Tajikistan	7.9	6.7	9.1	9.0	9.1	...
Turkmenistan	29.5	31.7	33.5	33.7	33.7	...
Uzbekistan ^b	22.7	22.9	23.5	23.7	22.8	23.8
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of ^d	28.7	29.7	28.7	29.1	28.8	29.1
Hong Kong, China ^e	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.9
Korea, Republic of	25.0	25.4	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.0
Mongolia ^b	16.2	20.3	20.7	22.1	23.7	23.7
Taipei, China	35.9	36.0	35.4	35.5	35.4	35.1
South Asia						
Bangladesh	17.6	...	...	...	17.0	...
Bhutan	6.6	9.6	14.9	15.4	15.1	...
India	20.0	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ^f	9.4	...	18.0 (2019)	...	17.1	...
Nepal ^b	10.8 (2008)	...	30.8 (2018)	...	...	...
Sri Lanka ^g	24.6	25.8	26.9	26.0	26.5	25.5
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	21.4 (2001)	...	23.5	23.6	21.5	...
Cambodia	9.2	...	27.0 (2019)	27.3	...	...
Indonesia	19.3	22.2	21.6	22.3	22.2	22.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^b	8.1	...	...	...	10.2	...
Malaysia ^b	28.3	27.5	26.2	25.9	26.1	...
Myanmar	...	15.8	15.7 (2019)	...	...	...
Philippines	15.0	16.2	18.3	18.4	18.2	...
Singapore ^h	14.1	10.5	9.2	9.5	9.4	8.5
Thailand	20.8	23.7	22.6	22.2	22.2	21.9
Timor-Leste ^b	14.3	...	...	14.2	...	...
Viet Nam ⁱ	22.0	23.2	30.8	33.1	33.4	33.5
The Pacific						
Cook Islands ^j	14.2 (2006)	...	11.3 (2019)	11.9	...	...
Fiji ^k	23.9	...	24.0 (2019)	...	...	...
Kiribati ^l	16.1	18.2	5.6	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	21.8	14.8	14.4	12.8	12.3	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	9.0	8.2	7.7	7.5	...
Nauru	...	...	12.0 (2019)	20.7	...	...
Niue	17.1 (2006)	...	...	...	11.7	...
Palau ^m	2.6 (2005)	11.7	14.8	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.5	9.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	...
Samoa	21.8 (2006)	...	...	10.3	13.2	...
Solomon Islands ⁿ	13.7 (2009)	...	6.5 (2019)	...	...	...
Tonga	27.8 (2006)	...	29.7 (2018)	16.7	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	21.0	19.4	19.4	18.9	18.7	19.1
Japan	25.4	24.6	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.3
New Zealand	20.7	21.7	20.4	20.0	20.8	20.5

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Labor Force and Employment

Table 2.1.5: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services (continued)
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Employment in Services (% of total employment)					
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan ^a	24.2 (2004)	...	36.7	...	...	...
Armenia ^b	44.0	48.8	57.2	56.0	56.1	...
Azerbaijan ^b	48.1	49.6	49.0	48.8	48.8	48.5
Georgia ^{b,c}	63.3	66.8	61.9	62.1	61.8	62.4
Kazakhstan	53.0	62.8	66.8	66.9	67.8	68.7
Kyrgyz Republic	47.7	49.8	55.9	54.9	55.8	...
Pakistan	34.2	34.2	36.8 (2019)	37.2	...	...
Tajikistan	26.3	28.4	30.0	30.4	27.7	...
Turkmenistan	40.2	42.0	43.1	43.1	43.6	...
Uzbekistan ^p	50.5	49.5	50.0	51.0	52.1	52.0
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of ^d	34.6	42.3	47.7	48.0	47.1	48.1
Hong Kong, China ^e	88.9	88.5	88.6	88.6	88.3	87.9
Korea, Republic of	68.4	69.5	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.7
Mongolia ^b	50.2	51.3	55.5	52.0	51.4	52.1
Taipei, China	58.8	59.0	59.8	59.8	60.0	60.5
South Asia						
Bangladesh	35.3	...	...	...	37.7	...
Bhutan	33.7	32.4	35.2	35.4	41.4	...
India	23.6	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ^f	86.3	...	74.6 (2019)	...	78.1	...
Nepal ^b	15.3 (2008)	...	47.7 (2018)	...	...	...
Sri Lanka ^g	42.9	45.6	46.0	46.7	47.0	48.4
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	77.2 (2001)	...	75.1	75.0	77.0	...
Cambodia	18.6	...	39.8 (2019)	37.0	...	...
Indonesia	42.3	44.9	48.7	49.3	49.2	49.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^b	19.7	...	...	...	33.0	...
Malaysia ^b	58.1	60.0	63.4	63.8	63.9	...
Myanmar	...	32.5	39.0 (2019)	...	...	...
Philippines	51.8	54.6	56.9	57.4	58.7	...
Singapore ^h	50.2	50.5	52.9	56.0	54.9	52.7
Thailand	41.0	44.0	46.1	45.9	47.4	47.9
Timor-Leste ^b	59.4	...	...	62.8	...	...
Viet Nam ⁱ	29.7	33.3	36.2	37.8	39.0	39.6
The Pacific						
Cook Islands ^j	80.9 (2006)	...	86.3 (2019)	84.3	...	...
Fiji ^k	74.4	...	72.8 (2019)	...	...	...
Kiribati ^l	61.8	57.5	71.2	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	75.5	84.3	84.8	85.7	86.1	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	89.3	89.3	90.1	90.6	...
Nauru	...	...	86.3 (2019)	77.7	...	...
Niue	66.9 (2006)	...	...	...	78.1	...
Palau ^m	89.6 (2005)	82.0	80.1	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	66.7	68.9	69.7	69.7	70.0	...
Samoa	42.8 (2006)	...	...	54.4	56.9	...
Solomon Islands ⁿ	44.8 (2009)	...	25.2 (2019)	...	...	...
Tonga	44.3 (2006)	...	50.3 (2018)	75.4	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	75.9	78.0	77.9	78.6	79.1	78.7
Japan	70.5	71.8	73.3	73.6	73.8	73.8
New Zealand	72.6	72.1	73.6	73.9	73.2	73.9

... = data not available, (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, - = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Data are based on varying labor force concepts and definitions adopted by different economies. Some values may not add up to 100% due to limitations on data availability.

- a For 2017, data cover the period from April 2016 to April 2017. For 2020, data cover the period from October 2019 to September 2020. For 2011 onward, different methodologies were used in surveys for labor force estimation, therefore, data are not directly comparable overtime.
- b Recommendations from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians have been adopted by: Armenia, beginning 2018; Azerbaijan, beginning 2015; Brunei Darussalam, beginning 2017; Georgia, beginning 2010; the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for 2017; Malaysia, beginning 2019; Mongolia, beginning 2019; Nepal, for 2018; Timor-Leste, beginning 2010; and Uzbekistan, beginning 2017. Hence, data for these years may not be directly comparable with data for other years. The 19th conference provided the statistical concept of work for reference purposes; and the operational concepts, definitions, and guidelines for (i) three distinct subsets of work activities, referred to as forms of work, which include own-use production work, employment work, and volunteer work; (ii) related classifications of the population according to their labor force status and main work status; and (iii) measures of labor underutilization. The concept of employment has also been refined to refer to work for pay or profit.
- c Prior to 2017, employment in services includes people who were engaged in construction industries.
- d Refers to persons engaged in social labor and receiving remuneration or earning business income.
- e Employment in services includes people who are engaged in electricity and gas supply; water supply; and sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities.
- f Figures include local population only. For 2010, employment in services includes people who were engaged in industries other than agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining and quarrying; or manufacturing.
- g Some data may not add up because data for 2010 exclude the northern and eastern provinces.
- h Refers to Singapore residents only.
- i Refers to total number of persons engaged in any activity regardless of age.
- j Covers all wage and salary earners from all islands.
- k For 2010 and 2018, the reported number of employed people excludes those who are engaged in unpaid employment as of end of June. For 2016, figures are not comparable with other years because they include unpaid employment.
- l Refers to cash work and unpaid village work. For 2010, employment in agriculture includes people who were engaged in mining and quarrying.
- m For 2005, employment in services includes people who were engaged in electricity, gas, water, and construction industries.
- n For 2009, the figure refers to paid employment.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from economies' official sources.

[Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.](#)

Poverty Indicators

Table 2.1.6: Poverty and Inequality

ADB Regional Member	Proportion of Population Living on Less Than \$2.15 a Day (2017 PPP) ^a			Proportion of Population Living on Less Than \$3.65 a Day (2017 PPP) ^a			Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% ^b			Gini Coefficient ^c		
	2010	2015	2021	2010	2015	2021	2010	2015	2021	2010	2015	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.0	1.1	0.8(2022)	14.0	9.4	10.0(2022)	4.3	5.0	4.1(2022)	0.300	0.324	0.279(2022)
Azerbaijan ^d	0.0(2005)	...	...	0.3(2005)	...	...	3.5(2005)	...	...	0.266(2005)	...	...
Georgia	14.4	4.9	5.5	35.7	20.0	19.1	8.0	6.5	5.9	0.395	0.365	0.342
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7	0.3	4.0	3.7	4.0	0.280	0.268	0.292
Kyrgyz Republic	3.5	2.2	0.7	21.4	21.1	12.5	4.5	4.1	4.1	0.301	0.290	0.288
Pakistan ^e	9.4	5.1	4.9(2018)	52.4	40.0	39.8(2018)	3.9	4.4	4.1(2018)	0.288	0.313	0.296(2018)
Tajikistan	6.8(2009)	6.1	...	32.0(2009)	25.7	...	4.7(2009)	5.6	...	0.308(2009)	0.340	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	81.5(2003)	...	2.3(2022)	94.6(2003)	...	5.0(2022)	5.9(2003)	...	5.4(2022)	0.353(2003)	...	0.312(2022)
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	13.9	1.2	0.1(2020)	33.1	9.8	2.0(2020)	9.6	7.1	6.2(2020)	0.437	0.386	0.371(2020)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	0.5	0.2(2014)	0.2(2016)	0.7	0.5(2014)	0.5(2016)	5.4	5.2(2014)	5.2(2016)	0.320	0.312(2014)	0.314(2016)
Mongolia	1.1	0.3(2014)	0.2(2022)	12.6	4.1(2014)	2.4(2022)	5.3	5.0(2014)	4.9(2022)	0.331	0.320(2014)	0.314(2022)
Taipei, China ^f	0.2	0.0(2013)	0.0	0.2	0.2(2013)	0.0	4.3	3.9	3.9(2022)	0.296	0.279	0.279(2022)
South Asia												
Bangladesh	18.2	...	5.0(2022)	59.3	...	30.0(2022)	4.7	...	5.1(2022)	0.321	...	0.334(2022)
Bhutan	5.9(2007)	1.7(2012)	0.0(2022)	26.6(2007)	11.9(2012)	0.5(2022)	6.7(2007)	6.9(2012)	4.2(2022)	0.381(2007)	0.388(2012)	0.285(2022)
India ^e	22.9(2011)	18.8	12.9	63.1(2011)	61.0	44.1	5.4(2011)	5.2	5.2	0.354(2011)	0.347	0.328
Maldives ^e	3.8(2009)	...	0.0(2019)	18.0(2009)	...	0.0(2019)	7.0(2009)	...	4.3(2019)	0.384(2009)	...	0.293(2019)
Nepal ^e	8.2	...	...	40.0	...	...	5.0	...	...	0.328	...	...
Sri Lanka	3.5(2009)	2.6(2012)	1.0(2019)	23.8(2009)	19.7(2012)	11.3(2019)	5.7(2009)	6.4(2012)	6.2(2019)	0.361(2009)	0.387(2012)	0.377(2019)
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	18.3	8.3	1.9(2023)	50.7	35.8	18.1(2023)	6.1	6.9	6.3(2023)	0.372	0.404	0.383(2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^e	19.5(2007)	10.9(2012)	7.1(2018)	58.5(2007)	40.5(2012)	32.5(2018)	5.5(2007)	5.8(2012)	6.6(2018)	0.354(2007)	0.360(2012)	0.388(2018)
Malaysia	0.1(2011)	0.0	0.0	1.8(2011)	0.4	0.1	9.5(2011)	8.2	7.9	0.439(2011)	0.411	0.407
Myanmar	...	6.2	2.0(2017)	...	30.0	19.6(2017)	...	6.3	4.5(2017)	...	0.381	0.307(2017)
Philippines ^g	11.3(2009)	6.5	3.0	35.3(2009)	27.1	17.8	9.9(2009)	9.1	7.4	0.463(2009)	0.446	0.407
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.8	0.6	7.0	5.8	5.6	0.394	0.360	0.349
Timor-Leste	40.9(2007)	24.4(2014)	...	80.4(2007)	69.2(2014)	...	3.9(2007)	4.1(2014)	...	0.278(2007)	0.287(2014)	...
Viet Nam	2.9	1.9(2014)	1.0(2022)	14.0	8.8(2014)	4.2(2022)	7.1	5.9(2014)	6.4(2022)	0.393	0.348(2014)	0.361(2022)
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^e	1.0(2008)	0.4(2013)	1.3(2019)	9.4(2008)	6.0(2013)	12.4(2019)	7.2(2008)	6.0(2013)	4.7(2019)	0.404(2008)	0.367(2013)	0.307(2019)
Kiribati	14.0(2006)	...	1.7(2019)	37.8(2006)	...	19.5(2019)	6.7(2006)	...	3.9(2019)	0.370(2006)	...	0.278(2019)
Marshall Islands	...	...	0.9(2019)	...	...	6.1(2019)	...	...	6.0(2019)	...	...	0.355(2019)
Micronesia, Federated States of	8.6(2005)	16.0(2013)	...	27.1(2005)	40.8(2013)	...	8.7(2005)	8.4(2013)	...	0.424(2005)	0.401(2013)	...
Nauru	...	1.7(2012)	...	...	20.9(2012)	...	...	5.1(2012)	...	...	0.324(2012)	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^e	39.7(2009)	...	...	67.7(2009)	...	...	9.3(2009)	...	...	0.419(2009)	...	...
Samoa ^e	1.1(2008)	1.2(2013)	...	10.9(2008)	10.5(2013)	...	7.7(2008)	6.8(2013)	...	0.420(2008)	0.387(2013)	...
Solomon Islands	50.6(2005)	26.6(2012)	...	74.6(2005)	61.0(2012)	...	10.4(2005)	6.4(2012)	...	0.461(2005)	0.371(2012)	...
Tonga	1.3(2009)	1.8	0.0	9.6(2009)	13.9	1.6	6.7(2009)	5.4	3.9	0.375(2009)	0.335	0.271
Tuvalu	3.6	...	...	19.6	...	...	7.0	...	...	0.391	...	...
Vanuatu	14.7	...	10.0(2019)	42.0	...	34.9(2019)	6.5	...	5.3(2019)	0.374	...	0.323(2019)
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8	5.7(2014)	5.7(2018)	0.347	0.344(2014)	0.343(2018)
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.9	5.3(2013)	...	0.321	0.329(2013)	...
New Zealand ^h	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.335	0.325	0.320(2020)

... = Data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half the unit employed or true zero value, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a Poverty estimates are consumption-based, except for Malaysia; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China, whose estimates are income-based. The World Bank has updated the international poverty lines using 2017 purchasing power parity (PPP), however, 2011-based PPP poverty estimates are still released for SDG monitoring.

b Derived from income or expenditure share of the highest 20% and lowest 20% groups by income.

c Inequality estimates are consumption-based, except for Malaysia; the Philippines; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China, whose estimates are income-based.

d The most recent year data are for 2005: 0.0% for proportion of population below \$2.15 a day (2017 PPP); 0.3% for proportion of population below \$3.65 a day (2017 PPP); 3.5 for income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%; and 0.266 for Gini coefficient.

e Household income and expenditure surveys for these economies were conducted in overlapping years. The table adopts the approach of the World Bank's World Development Indicators of using the initial year of the survey as the reference period for the poverty estimates.

f The Gini coefficient reflected in the table refers to the coefficient using per capita disposable income published by the Government of Taipei, China's Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. The estimates using disposable income of households are 0.326 for 2000 and 0.342 for 2022. Alternative estimates for the Gini coefficient are available in the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform.

g Income-based poverty estimates were used. However, consumption-based estimates are also available for \$2.15 poverty line, 11.1% (2009), 8.3% (2015), and 6.8% (2021); and for \$3.65 poverty line 38.3% (2009), 33.4% (2015), and 29.9% (2021).

h The Gini coefficient data are based on disposable income post taxes and transfers using the new definition.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 01 August 2024) and Poverty and Inequality Platform. <https://pip.worldbank.org/> (accessed 09 April 2024). For New Zealand's Gini coefficient: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Income Distribution and Poverty. <https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=66670#> (accessed 01 August 2024). For Taipei, China's income ratio and Gini coefficient: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Poverty Indicators

Table 2.1.7: Human Development Index

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Rank in 2022 ^a
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	0.449	0.479	0.486	0.492	0.488	0.473	0.462	182
Armenia	0.739	0.769	0.781	0.789	0.769	0.774	0.786	76
Azerbaijan	0.733	0.751	0.757	0.762	0.722	0.738	0.760	89
Georgia	0.763	0.798	0.816	0.816	0.807	0.809	0.814	60
Kazakhstan	0.766	0.799	0.804	0.810	0.806	0.801	0.802	67
Kyrgyz Republic	0.661	0.689	0.698	0.699	0.691	0.696	0.701	117
Pakistan	0.496	0.525	0.535	0.537	0.536	0.537	0.540	164
Tajikistan	0.631	0.651	0.664	0.668	0.656	0.677	0.679	126
Turkmenistan	0.699	0.725	0.730	0.732	0.731	0.740	0.744	94
Uzbekistan	0.675	0.701	0.719	0.725	0.716	0.721	0.727	106
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	0.698	0.741	0.766	0.775	0.781	0.785	0.788	75
Hong Kong, China	0.914	0.936	0.949	0.953	0.955	0.959	0.956	4
Korea, Republic of	0.890	0.908	0.918	0.922	0.922	0.926	0.929	19
Mongolia	0.700	0.739	0.754	0.749	0.740	0.730	0.741	96
Taipei, China	0.873	0.885	0.911	0.916	0.923	0.926	0.925	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	0.558	0.604	0.636	0.646	0.657	0.662	0.670	129
Bhutan	0.582	0.625	0.655	0.668	0.675	0.677	0.681	125
India	0.572	0.619	0.636	0.638	0.638	0.633	0.644	134
Maldives	0.692	0.728	0.747	0.753	0.737	0.753	0.762	87
Nepal	0.543	0.568	0.588	0.598	0.593	0.591	0.601	146
Sri Lanka	0.735	0.760	0.774	0.775	0.777	0.783	0.780	78
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	0.825	0.832	0.826	0.827	0.827	0.824	0.823	55
Cambodia	0.542	0.564	0.588	0.596	0.596	0.596	0.600	148
Indonesia	0.667	0.698	0.712	0.718	0.712	0.707	0.713	112
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.557	0.604	0.613	0.617	0.616	0.615	0.620	139
Malaysia	0.768	0.792	0.802	0.805	0.802	0.798	0.807	63
Myanmar	0.506	0.557	0.595	0.608	0.615	0.599	0.608	144
Philippines	0.673	0.696	0.706	0.714	0.705	0.692	0.710	113
Singapore	0.921	0.935	0.942	0.945	0.942	0.942	0.949	9
Thailand	0.743	0.789	0.796	0.801	0.800	0.797	0.803	66
Timor-Leste	0.639	0.621	0.616	0.627	0.633	0.574	0.566	155
Viet Nam	0.676	0.697	0.711	0.717	0.726	0.718	0.726	107
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.699	0.716	0.731	0.730	0.722	0.715	0.729	104
Kiribati	0.584	0.625	0.629	0.636	0.629	0.627	0.628	137
Marshall Islands	0.656 (2011)	0.688	0.710	0.722	0.727	0.729	0.731	102
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.644	0.642	0.642	0.640	0.636	0.634	0.634	135
Nauru	0.559	0.642	0.668	0.680	0.689	0.693	0.696	122
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.775	0.782	0.788	0.792	0.794	0.802	0.797	71
Papua New Guinea	0.497	0.540	0.556	0.562	0.567	0.564	0.568	154
Samoa	0.704	0.710	0.713	0.712	0.712	0.708	0.702	116
Solomon Islands	0.553	0.562	0.568	0.568	0.566	0.564	0.562	156
Tonga	0.709	0.723	0.737	0.740	0.742	0.738	0.739	98
Tuvalu	0.623	0.656	0.660	0.654	0.655	0.653	0.653	132
Vanuatu	0.578	0.592	0.604	0.614	0.612	0.614	0.614	140
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	0.924	0.933	0.941	0.941	0.948	0.949	0.946	10
Japan	0.903	0.913	0.917	0.918	0.917	0.920	0.920	24
New Zealand	0.924	0.933	0.936	0.937	0.935	0.936	0.939	16
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	0.670	0.697	0.710	0.715	0.712	0.711	0.715	
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	0.686	0.712	0.724	0.729	0.726	0.726	0.729	
WORLD^b	0.698	0.724	0.735	0.739	0.736	0.735	0.739	

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

Notes:

- Regional indexes are calculated as an arithmetic average of the indexes of reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.
- The Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) using the most recently revised historical data from national and international agencies, which continually improve their data series. Hence, the HDI values and ranks presented in this table are not comparable to those published in previous editions. More information is available at the UNDP website, <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2023-24reporten.pdf>.

a Rank in 2022 among the 193 national economies presented in the Human Development Report 2023–2024 of the UNDP.

b Calculated by the UNDP Human Development Report Office (HDRO) by applying the human development index formula to the weighted group averages of component indicators.

Sources: United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Data (1990–2022). https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2023-24_HDR/HDR23-24_Composite_indices_complete_time_series.csv (accessed 10 June 2024). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Table 2.1.8: Life Expectancy at Birth
(years)

ADB Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	60.7	66.0	62.3	67.5	59.1	64.5
Armenia	72.9	75.7	76.7	79.5	68.8	71.4
Azerbaijan	70.3	74.4	73.1	77.1	67.3	71.6
Georgia	71.7	74.5	76.4	79.1	66.9	69.6
Kazakhstan	68.3	74.4	73.8	78.4	62.8	70.1
Kyrgyz Republic	67.5	71.7	71.7	75.2	63.5	68.2
Pakistan	64.4	67.6	66.7	70.2	62.3	65.3
Tajikistan	68.4	71.8	71.1	74.0	65.7	69.6
Turkmenistan	68.6	70.1	71.8	72.8	65.2	66.9
Uzbekistan	69.8	72.4	72.7	75.4	67.0	69.5
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	75.7	78.0	78.3	80.9	73.2	75.2
Hong Kong, China	82.9	85.5	85.8	88.1	80.0	82.8
Korea, Republic of	80.7	84.3	84.2	87.2	77.1	81.2
Mongolia	67.1	71.7	71.6	76.4	63.0	67.2
Taipei, China	79.2	79.8 (2022)	82.5	83.3 (2022)	76.1	76.6 (2022)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	68.0	74.7	69.7	76.4	66.5	73.0
Bhutan	68.8	73.0	70.5	75.0	67.3	71.3
India	67.2	72.0	68.8	73.6	65.6	70.5
Maldives	76.8	81.0	78.4	82.8	75.5	79.7
Nepal	66.8	70.4	68.4	71.8	65.2	68.8
Sri Lanka	74.5	77.5	78.2	80.6	70.9	74.2
Southeast Asia^a						
Brunei Darussalam	69.8	72.1	72.6	75.2	67.1	69.2
Cambodia	74.8	75.3	77.1	77.6	72.9	73.3
Indonesia	67.3	70.7	69.4	73.2	65.1	68.0
Indonesia	68.4	71.1	70.2	73.3	66.6	69.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	63.7	69.0	66.1	71.3	61.4	66.8
Malaysia	75.4	76.7	78.1	79.4	73.0	74.3
Myanmar	63.5	66.9	66.5	70.2	60.7	63.8
Philippines	68.9	69.8	72.1	72.8	65.5	66.9
Singapore	81.6	83.7	83.9	86.2	79.3	81.2
Thailand	75.0	76.4	78.7	80.9	71.4	72.2
Timor-Leste	63.7	67.7	65.3	69.4	62.1	66.1
Viet Nam	73.6	74.6	78.4	79.3	68.8	69.9
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	72.8	75.3	77.0	79.0	69.2	71.9
Fiji	66.8	67.3	68.9	69.4	64.8	65.3
Kiribati	65.9	66.5	67.4	68.2	64.1	64.6
Marshall Islands	64.5	66.9	66.7	69.3	62.7	64.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	64.9	67.2	68.0	71.1	62.0	63.5
Nauru	60.1	62.1	63.6	64.0	57.5	60.3
Niue	67.7	70.0	70.9	72.7	64.8	67.4
Palau	68.3	69.3	72.2	71.8	65.2	67.2
Papua New Guinea	63.1	66.1	65.5	69.1	61.2	63.7
Samoa	71.5	71.7	74.1	73.7	69.0	69.9
Solomon Islands	68.7	70.5	70.7	72.0	66.9	69.2
Tonga	71.3	72.9	75.2	76.4	67.9	69.4
Tuvalu	64.8	67.1	67.8	70.7	61.9	63.8
Vanuatu	69.6	71.5	72.5	73.9	67.6	69.4
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	82.0	83.9	84.2	85.7	79.8	82.1
Japan	82.9	84.7	86.2	87.7	79.5	81.7
New Zealand	81.1	82.1	82.9	83.8	79.1	80.4
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES						
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS						
WORLD^a	70.1	73.2	72.7	75.9	67.6	70.5

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

a Aggregate age-specific mortality rates by single year of age were computed by dividing aggregated deaths by age and sex by aggregated sex- and age-specific person-years of exposure. Complete life tables and related indicators were then derived from those mortality rates.

Sources: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2024. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/> (accessed 17 July 2024).
For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.9: Births, Deaths, and Fertility Rates

ADB Regional Member	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 people)		Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	
	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	41.8	35.4	8.4	5.8	6.2	4.8
Armenia	15.0	11.8	9.7	9.4	1.6	1.7
Azerbaijan	18.5	12.1	7.0	6.6	1.9	1.7
Georgia	15.6	11.5	12.9	11.8	2.0	1.8
Kazakhstan	22.6	20.1	8.9	6.7	2.6	3.0
Kyrgyz Republic	27.3	21.3	7.4	6.0	3.1	2.8
Pakistan	33.5	27.8	7.7	6.5	4.4	3.6
Tajikistan	32.0	26.1	5.7	4.6	3.5	3.1
Turkmenistan	25.7	21.7	6.1	5.8	2.8	2.7
Uzbekistan	22.4	26.5	6.2	6.2	2.4	3.5
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	13.3	6.3	6.5	8.2	1.7	1.0
Hong Kong, China	9.8	5.5	6.2	7.7	1.1	0.7
Korea, Republic of	9.2	4.6	5.2	6.7	1.2	0.7
Mongolia	23.7	18.9	6.8	5.9	2.5	2.7
Taipei, China	7.2	5.7	6.3	8.8	0.9	0.9
South Asia						
Bangladesh	21.9	20.4	6.0	5.0	2.4	2.2
Bhutan	18.9	12.7	6.6	6.1	2.3	1.5
India	21.6	16.1	7.2	6.6	2.6	2.0
Maldives	20.9	11.0	3.3	2.3	2.3	1.6
Nepal	22.9	19.3	7.0	6.9	2.5	2.0
Sri Lanka	17.1	14.1	6.4	7.1	2.1	2.0
Southeast Asia^a						
Brunei Darussalam	16.6	13.6	3.8	5.2	1.9	1.7
Cambodia	25.0	20.8	6.3	6.4	2.9	2.6
Indonesia	20.4	15.9	7.5	7.5	2.5	2.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	27.2	21.3	7.9	6.2	3.1	2.4
Malaysia	16.9	12.4	4.3	5.2	2.1	1.6
Myanmar	19.4	16.7	9.2	9.2	2.3	2.1
Philippines	26.6	16.0	5.5	6.2	3.3	1.9
Singapore	8.4	8.2	3.9	4.8	0.9	0.9
Thailand	12.0	8.2	6.6	8.9	1.6	1.2
Timor-Leste	31.5	22.1	8.0	7.3	4.8	2.7
Viet Nam	17.4	13.8	5.9	6.6	1.9	1.9
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	17.8	12.5	7.2	9.3	2.5	2.0
Fiji	22.3	18.0	7.8	9.3	2.7	2.3
Kiribati	31.2	25.8	6.9	7.0	3.9	3.1
Marshall Islands	30.9	21.1	6.5	7.0	3.7	2.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	25.2	22.3	7.2	7.6	3.3	2.7
Nauru	36.1	25.5	8.2	7.5	4.0	3.3
Niue	17.4	13.9	13.2	14.7	3.0	2.5
Palau	13.7	10.9	9.3	11.5	1.9	1.9
Papua New Guinea	30.7	24.6	7.3	6.5	3.9	3.1
Samoa	30.5	25.4	5.8	6.2	4.5	3.8
Solomon Islands	33.2	26.9	5.8	5.1	4.3	3.6
Tonga	28.0	23.1	6.3	6.4	3.9	3.1
Tuvalu	22.2	23.1	9.4	9.1	3.4	3.2
Vanuatu	33.0	28.1	5.5	5.1	4.1	3.6
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	13.6	11.5	6.5	7.0	1.9	1.6
Japan	8.4	6.0	9.6	12.3	1.4	1.2
New Zealand	14.6	11.5	6.6	7.3	2.2	1.7
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES						
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS						
WORLD^a	20.4	16.3	7.7	7.6	2.6	2.3

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

a Aggregate age-specific fertility rates were computed by dividing aggregated (summed) births by mothers' single-year of age by aggregated exposures of women by age. Total fertility and other fertility indicators for the economy grouping were then derived from those age-specific fertility rates. Similarly, aggregate age-specific mortality rates by single year of age were computed by dividing aggregated deaths by age and sex by aggregated sex- and age-specific person-years of exposure. Complete life tables and related indicators were then derived from those mortality rates.

Sources: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2024. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/> (accessed 17 July 2024). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Ministry of the Interior.

Table 2.1.10: Adult (15 Years and Older) Literacy Rate
(%)

ADB Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	31.4 (2011)	37.3 (2021)	17.0 (2011)	22.6 (2021)	45.4 (2011)	52.1 (2021)
Armenia	99.7 (2011)	99.8 (2020)	99.7 (2011)	99.7 (2020)	99.8 (2011)	99.8 (2020)
Azerbaijan	99.8 ^a	99.8 (2023)	99.7 ^a	99.7 (2023)	99.9 ^a	99.8 (2023)
Georgia	99.7 (2002)	99.6	99.6 (2002)	99.5	99.8 (2002)	99.6
Kazakhstan	99.8 ^b	99.8 ^b (2020)	99.7 ^b	99.8 ^b (2020)	99.8 ^b	99.9 ^b (2020)
Kyrgyz Republic	99.2 (2009)	99.6 ^b (2019)	99.0 (2009)	99.5 ^b (2019)	99.5 (2009)	99.7 ^b (2019)
Pakistan	55.4	58.0 (2019)	41.0	46.5 (2019)	68.9	69.3 (2019)
Tajikistan	99.7 ^b	...	99.6 ^b	...	99.8 ^b	...
Turkmenistan	99.4 ^b (2005)	...	99.2 ^b (2005)	...	99.6 ^b (2005)	...
Uzbekistan	100.0 (2013)	100.0	100.0 (2013)	100.0	100.0 (2013)	100.0
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	95.1	96.7 (2020)	92.7	95.0 (2020)	97.5	98.4 (2020)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	98.0 (2008)	98.8 ^b (2018)	97.6 (2008)	98.4 ^b (2018)	98.3 (2008)	99.2 ^b (2018)
Mongolia	98.3	99.2 (2020)	98.3	99.2 (2020)	98.2	99.1 (2020)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	58.8 (2011)	76.4 (2021)	55.1 (2011)	73.6 (2021)	62.5 (2011)	79.2 (2021)
Bhutan	55.3 (2012)	72.1	45.2 (2012)	63.9	66.0 (2012)	79.2
India	69.3 (2011)	76.3	59.3 (2011)	69.1	78.9 (2011)	83.5
Maldives	98.4 (2006)	97.9 ^b (2021)	98.4 (2006)	98.4 ^b (2021)	98.4 (2006)	97.6 ^b (2021)
Nepal	59.6 (2011)	71.2 (2021)	48.8 (2011)	63.3 (2021)	71.7 (2011)	81.0 (2021)
Sri Lanka	91.2	92.5	90.0	91.8	92.6	93.3
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	96.1 (2011)	97.6 (2021)	94.7 (2011)	96.9 (2021)	97.4 (2011)	98.3 (2021)
Cambodia	76.1 (2009)	83.8	69.1 (2009)	79.7	83.9 (2009)	88.1
Indonesia	92.8 (2011)	96.0 (2020)	90.1 (2011)	94.6 (2020)	95.6 (2011)	97.4 (2020)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	58.3 ^b (2011)	87.5	49.7 ^b (2011)	83.4	67.4 ^b (2011)	91.6
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	89.9 (2000)	89.1 (2019)	86.4 (2000)	86.3 (2019)	93.9 (2000)	92.4 (2019)
Philippines	95.4 (2008)	98.5 (2020)	95.8 (2008)	98.5 (2020)	95.0 (2008)	98.4 (2020)
Singapore	95.9	97.7 (2021)	93.8	96.4 (2021)	98.0	98.9 (2021)
Thailand	96.4	94.1 ^b (2021)	96.4	92.8 ^b (2021)	96.4	95.5 ^b (2021)
Timor-Leste	58.3	69.9 ^b (2020)	53.0	66.5 ^b (2020)	63.6	73.3 ^b (2020)
Viet Nam	93.5 (2009)	96.1	91.4 (2009)	95.1	95.8 (2009)	97.2
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	98.3 (2011)	...	98.2 (2011)	...	98.3 (2011)	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	99.5 ^b (2013)	...	99.5 ^b (2013)	...	99.5 ^b (2013)	...
Papua New Guinea	61.6 ^b	...	57.9 ^b	...	65.3 ^b	...
Samoa	99.0 (2011)	99.1 ^b (2021)	99.1 (2011)	99.3 ^b (2021)	98.9 (2011)	99.0 ^b (2021)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	99.4 (2011)	99.4 ^b (2021)	99.4 (2011)	99.5 ^b (2021)	99.3 (2011)	99.4 ^b (2021)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	78.4 ^b (2004)	89.1 (2021)	76.2 ^b (2004)	88.4 (2021)	80.5 ^b (2004)	89.8 (2021)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD	84.2	87.0^b	80.0	83.8^b	88.4	90.3^b

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

a National estimate

b UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> and <https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds> (accessed 12 June 2024).

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.11: Years of Schooling

ADB Regional Member	Expected ^a					
	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	9.5 (2011)	10.5 ^c (2018)	7.4 (2011)	8.0 ^c (2018)	11.5 (2011)	13.0 ^c (2018)
Armenia	12.4 ^c	14.4	12.6 ^c	14.8	12.2 ^c	14.0
Azerbaijan	...	12.7 ^d	...	12.7 ^d	...	12.7 ^d
Georgia	13.9 ^c (2009)	16.7	13.4 ^c (2008)	17.0	13.5 ^c (2008)	16.5
Kazakhstan	14.5	14.8 (2020)	14.7	15.0 (2020)	14.3	14.6 (2020)
Kyrgyz Republic	12.2 ^d	13.0 (2021)	12.4 ^d	13.2 (2021)	12.1 ^d	12.8 (2021)
Pakistan	6.0 ^c (2011)	7.6 ^c (2019)	5.4 ^c (2011)	7.1 ^c (2019)	6.6 ^c (2011)	8.2 ^c (2019)
Tajikistan	11.0	10.9 (2013)	10.0	10.1 (2013)	12.0	11.7 (2013)
Turkmenistan	...	13.2	...	13.2	...	13.2
Uzbekistan	11.6	12.0 ^c (2021)	11.5	12.0 ^c (2021)	11.7	12.0 ^c (2021)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	13.0 ^c	...	13.2 ^c	...	12.9 ^c	...
Hong Kong, China	15.8 ^c	17.3 ^c	15.4 ^c	17.2 ^c	15.5 ^c	17.3 ^c
Korea, Republic of	16.8 ^d	16.6 ^d	15.9 ^d	16.3 ^d	17.6 ^d	16.9 ^d
Mongolia	14.4 ^c	14.5 (2019)	15.3 ^c	15.3 (2019)	13.6 ^c	13.8 (2019)
Taipei, China	16.7 (2012)	16.8 (2023)	16.8 (2012)	16.9 (2023)	16.7 (2012)	16.6 (2023)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	8.9 ^d (2009)	11.9 ^c (2020)	9.0 ^d (2009)	12.4 ^c (2020)	8.9 ^d (2009)	11.5 ^c (2020)
Bhutan	11.8	12.9 ^c (2018)	12.2	13.4 ^c (2018)	11.4	12.4 ^c (2018)
India	11.1 ^c	12.9 ^d (2023)	10.8 ^c	12.8 ^d (2023)	11.4 ^c	12.9 ^d (2023)
Maldives	12.0 (2003)	12.2 ^c (2019)	12.3 (2003)	13.3 ^c (2019)	11.8 (2003)	11.3 ^c (2019)
Nepal	11.9 ^c	12.6 ^c (2020)	11.8 ^c	12.8 ^c (2020)	12.0 ^c	12.5 ^c (2020)
Sri Lanka	13.3 ^c	13.6 (2018)	13.5 ^c	14.0 (2018)	13.0 ^c	13.1 (2018)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	13.9 ^c	13.7 (2020)	14.2 ^c	14.2 (2020)	13.6 ^c	13.3 (2020)
Cambodia	11.1 ^c (2008)	...	10.4 ^c (2008)	...	11.7 ^c (2008)	...
Indonesia	12.6	13.8 (2018)	12.8	13.9 (2018)	12.5	13.7 (2018)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	10.0	10.2 (2020)	9.4	10.0 (2020)	10.7	10.4 (2020)
Malaysia	12.8	12.9 (2021)	13.2	13.4 (2021)	12.4	12.5 (2021)
Myanmar	8.7 (2007)	11.5 (2018)	...	12.0 (2018)	...	11.1 (2018)
Philippines	11.3 (2009)	12.8 ^c (2020)	11.6 (2009)	13.2 ^c (2020)	11.1 (2009)	12.4 ^c (2020)
Singapore	...	16.9 ^d (2021)	...	17.0 ^d (2021)	...	16.8 ^d (2021)
Thailand	13.8 ^c	15.4 ^c (2020)	14.3 ^c	15.7 ^c (2020)	13.3 ^c	15.1 ^c (2020)
Timor-Leste	13.1	...	12.9	...	13.4	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	12.0	...	12.2	...	11.9	...
Fiji	12.4 (2004)	...	12.5 (2004)	...	12.2 (2004)	...
Kiribati	11.2 (2008)	...	11.5 (2008)	...	10.9 (2008)	...
Marshall Islands	11.2 ^c (2002)	16.4	11.2 ^c (2002)	17.0	11.2 ^c (2002)	15.8
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	8.9 (2008)	...	9.3 (2008)	...	8.5 (2008)	...
Niue	12.4 (2005)	...	13.9 (2005)	...	11.3 (2005)	...
Palau	13.7 ^c (2000)	16.5 (2013)	14.8 ^c (2000)	17.3 (2013)	12.8 ^c (2000)	15.9 (2013)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	11.6 (2000)	...	11.9 ^c (2000)	...	11.3 ^c (2000)	...
Solomon Islands	9.0 (2007)	...	8.6 (2007)	...	9.4 (2007)	...
Tonga	13.9 ^c (2003)	16.3 (2020)	13.4 (2002)	17.4 (2020)	12.8 (2002)	15.2 (2020)
Tuvalu	11.0 (2001)	...	11.7 (2001)	...	10.4 (2001)	...
Vanuatu	9.9 ^c (2004)	...	9.5 ^c (2004)	...	10.3 ^c (2004)	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	20.7 ^d	...	21.5 ^d	...	19.8 ^d
Japan	...	15.4 ^d (2021)	...	15.4 ^d (2021)	...	15.5 ^d (2021)
New Zealand	...	19.7 ^d (2021)	...	20.2 ^d (2021)	...	19.2 ^d (2021)
WORLD	11.4	12.6^c	11.3	12.6^c	11.6	12.6^c

continued on next page

Table 2.1.11: Years of Schooling (continued)

ADB Regional Member	Mean ^b					
	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	2.5	...	1.2	...	3.9
Armenia	11.2 (2011)	11.3 (2020)	11.2 (2011)	11.3 (2020)	11.2 (2011)	11.3 (2020)
Azerbaijan	10.6	11.1 (2023)	10.3	11.0 (2023)	10.9	11.2 (2023)
Georgia	12.5 (2012)	12.7	12.4 (2012)	12.8	12.6 (2012)	12.6
Kazakhstan	11.0 (2009)	12.2 (2018)	11.0 (2009)	12.2 (2018)	11.0 (2009)	12.2 (2018)
Kyrgyz Republic	10.9 (2009)	11.8 (2018)	10.9 (2009)	11.7 (2018)	10.8 (2009)	11.8 (2018)
Pakistan	4.6	4.5 (2019)	3.0	3.9 (2019)	6.2	5.0 (2019)
Tajikistan	10.8 (2000)	11.4 (2017)	10.3 (2000)	10.8 (2017)	11.3 (2000)	12.0 (2017)
Turkmenistan	...	11.1 (2019)	...	10.8 (2019)	...	11.4 (2019)
Uzbekistan	...	11.9	...	11.7	...	12.1
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	7.1	8.0 (2020)	6.6	7.6 (2020)	7.5	8.3 (2020)
Hong Kong, China	11.4	12.3	11.0	12.0	11.9	12.8
Korea, Republic of	11.6	12.1 (2015)	10.9	11.4 (2015)	12.5	12.9 (2015)
Mongolia	10.0	9.4 (2020)	10.3	9.9 (2020)	9.7	8.8 (2020)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	5.2 (2011)	6.8 (2021)	4.4 (2011)	6.2 (2021)	6.0 (2011)	7.4 (2021)
Bhutan	2.2 (2012)	4.1 (2017)	1.5 (2012)	3.2 (2017)	3.0 (2012)	4.8 (2017)
India	5.3 (2011)	6.6	4.0 (2011)	5.5	6.5 (2011)	7.6
Maldives	3.8 (2006)	6.8 (2017)	3.5 (2006)	6.8 (2017)	4.0 (2006)	6.8 (2017)
Nepal	3.5 (2011)	4.5 (2021)	2.3 (2011)	3.5 (2021)	4.9 (2011)	5.8 (2021)
Sri Lanka	10.2 (2009)	11.3	10.1 (2009)	11.2	10.4 (2009)	11.4
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	11.6 (2011)	...	11.3 (2011)	...	11.8 (2011)	...
Cambodia	3.9 (2009)	5.2 (2021)	3.1 (2009)	4.4 (2021)	5.0 (2009)	6.2 (2021)
Indonesia	7.5 (2011)	8.6 (2020)	7.0 (2011)	8.2 (2020)	8.0 (2011)	8.9 (2020)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	5.7 (2017)	...	4.6 (2017)	...	6.8 (2017)
Malaysia	9.7	11.1	9.4	11.0	10.0	11.2
Myanmar	...	6.4 (2019)	...	6.1 (2019)	...	6.7 (2019)
Philippines	8.9	10.0	9.0	10.2	8.8	9.8
Singapore	11.2	12.2	10.8	12.4	11.6	12.1
Thailand	7.6	9.0	7.4	8.9	7.8	9.2
Timor-Leste	5.3	5.3 (2016)	4.7	4.6 (2016)	6.0	6.0 (2016)
Viet Nam	7.5 (2009)	9.0	7.0 (2009)	8.5	8.1 (2009)	9.5
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	9.9 (2006)	...	9.8 (2006)	...	10.0 (2006)	...
Fiji	9.2 (2007)	10.4 (2021)	9.2 (2007)	10.4 (2021)	9.3 (2007)	10.3 (2021)
Kiribati	...	9.0 (2018)	...	9.1 (2018)	...	9.0 (2018)
Marshall Islands	10.9 (2011)	...	10.7 (2011)	...	11.1 (2011)	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	12.8 (2013)	...	12.9 (2013)	...	12.8 (2013)
Papua New Guinea	...	4.9 (2018)	...	4.1 (2018)	...	5.6 (2018)
Samoa	11.7 (2011)	11.4 (2019)	11.8 (2011)	11.8 (2019)	11.6 (2011)	11.0 (2019)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	10.9 (2011)	10.9 (2019)	10.9 (2011)	10.9 (2019)	10.9 (2011)	10.8 (2019)
Tuvalu	...	10.5 (2019)	...	10.3 (2019)	...	10.7 (2019)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	12.0	12.9	12.0	12.9	12.0	12.8
Japan	12.5	12.7 (2020)	12.2	12.4 (2020)	12.9	13.0 (2020)
New Zealand	13.4 (2011)	12.9 (2020)	13.3 (2011)	12.9 (2020)	13.5 (2011)	13.0 (2020)
WORLD	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

a Refers to the expected number of years of schooling from primary to tertiary level of education.

b Refers to the average number of completed years of education among the population aged 25 years and older (excluding years spent repeating individual grades), by highest level of education attained.

c UNESCO Institute of Statistics estimate.

d National estimate.

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 11 June 2024). For expected years of schooling for Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Ministry of Education. Gender Statistics.

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.12: Education Resources

ADB Regional Member	Pupil/Trained Teacher Ratio ^a				Pupil/Qualified Teacher Ratio ^b			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	60.4 (2019)	...	42.1 (2018)
Armenia	27.4 (2005)	24.4	...	14.1	...	19.8	...	11.6
Azerbaijan	11.0	16.0	...	8.9	...	16.0	...	8.8
Georgia	9.4 ^c (2009)	...	8.0 ^c (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	14.7	...	8.3 (2020)	...	14.7	...	8.3 (2020)
Kyrgyz Republic	35.5	26.1	18.8	14.0 (2017)	48.8 (2002)	...	...	...
Pakistan	48.0	66.9 (2021)	...	15.6 (2021)	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	27.1	22.3 (2017)	17.0 (2004)	...	...	23.0 (2017)	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	26.2 (2021)	...	10.1 (2021)	...	26.2	...	10.7
Uzbekistan	17.8	20.6	13.0	13.2	15.4 (2012)	20.6	13.1 (2012)	13.2
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	16.4	...	14.0
Hong Kong, China	15.9	12.6	17.7 ^d	11.5	...	12.1	...	10.7
Korea, Republic of	20.9	16.1 (2021)	17.6	11.8 (2021)	20.9	16.1 (2021)	17.6	11.8 (2021)
Mongolia	31.0	32.5	14.8	15.1 (2019)	...	32.5	...	13.9 (2019)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	78.3 ^c (2009)	64.3	57.2 (2011)	45.1	...	47.8	...	29.0
Bhutan	32.7 (2008)	25.5	28.5 (2008)	10.6	...	25.5	...	10.6
India	...	31.8	...	23.1	...	29.9	...	22.9
Maldives	15.3	11.5 (2019)	18.4 (2002)	5.8 (2019)	...	21.9 (2019)	...	7.2 (2019)
Nepal	43.3	17.7 (2021)	49.1 ^d	35.6 (2021)	...	17.8 (2021)	...	33.3 (2021)
Sri Lanka	29.1	26.4 (2021)	21.9	20.8 (2021)	...	23.6 (2021)	...	17.6 (2021)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	13.0	10.9 (2020)	10.9 (2011)	8.3 (2020)	...	9.3 (2020)	...	7.8 (2020)
Cambodia	48.9	48.0	29.1 (2007)	9.9 (2021)	...	42.1 (2020)	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	54.0	...	21.0	...	21.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30.2	25.1	20.4 ^d	17.7	...	24.8 (2018)	...	22.4 (2017)
Malaysia	13.2	13.5	14.6	13.6	...	12.0	...	11.3
Myanmar	28.3	25.6 (2018)	34.5	30.6 (2018)	...	26.7 (2018)	...	28.1 (2018)
Philippines	...	23.8 (2021)	...	24.2 (2021)	...	23.8 (2021)	...	24.2 (2021)
Singapore	18.5 (2009)	14.1 (2021)	16.3 (2009)	11.9 (2021)	18.2 (2009)	13.8 (2021)	16.2 (2009)	11.6 (2021)
Thailand	...	14.0	...	22.0	...	14.0	...	22.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	33.7 (2020)	...	31.0 (2020)
Viet Nam	20.2	32.2	...	23.1	...	32.2	...	23.1
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	16.5 (2011)	14.8	15.6 (2011)	15.1	...	15.5 (2021)	...	17.7 (2021)
Fiji	30.8 (2011)	19.8	26.5 (2011)	19.3 (2012)	...	18.3	...	...
Kiribati	47.9 (2012)	28.9 (2020)	28.1 (2008)	...	25.7	30.1 (2020)	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	23.8	...	17.3	...	18.7	...	16.2
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	148.7	...	...	...	17.5	...	...
Nauru	26.8 (2007)	40.2 (2016)	57.4 (2007)	...	...	86.2	...	60.2 (2019)
Niue	...	17.8 (2021)	...	39.8 (2019)	...	17.8 (2021)	...	6.2 (2019)
Palau	...	8.0 (2021)	...	...	...	8.0 (2021)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	27.4 (2012)	27.4 (2012)	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	24.2	...	...
Solomon Islands	34.4	29.9 (2019)	39.6	37.1 (2012)	...	29.9 (2019)	...	...
Tonga	...	21.1	...	24.8 (2015)	...	20.9	...	18.3 (2015)
Tuvalu	...	30.2	...	20.4	...	26.2	...	11.3
Vanuatu	23.8 (2007)	26.2	...	24.8 (2021)	...	26.2	...	24.8 (2021)
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD	27.3^d (2012)	26.7^d	...	19.1^d	...	25.1^d	...	18.1^d

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

a The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) defines a trained teacher as one who has received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given economy in a given academic year.

b The UIS defines a qualified teacher as one who has at least the minimum academic qualifications required for teaching their subjects at the relevant level in a given economy in a given academic year.

c National estimate.

d UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> and <https://apiportal.uis.unesco.org/bdds> (accessed 13 June 2024).

Table 2.1.13: Health Care Resources
(per 1,000 population)

ADB Regional Member	Physicians		Hospital Beds	
	2010	2021	2010	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	0.25	0.25 (2020)	0.4	0.4 (2017)
Armenia	2.78	4.55 (2017)	3.7	...
Azerbaijan	3.58	3.11 (2019)	5.1	...
Georgia	4.75	5.41	3.0	...
Kazakhstan	3.84	4.03 (2020)	7.3	...
Kyrgyz Republic	2.31	2.17 (2019)	4.8	...
Pakistan	0.75	1.08 (2019)	0.6	0.6 (2017)
Tajikistan	1.68	...	5.1	...
Turkmenistan	2.20	...	4.1	...
Uzbekistan	2.54	...	4.4	...
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	1.46	2.39 (2020)	2.5	4.3 (2017)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	2.01	2.51 (2020)	8.7	12.4 (2018)
Mongolia	2.77	3.86 (2018)	6.0	8.0 (2017)
Taipei, China ^a	1.96 (2011)	2.61	6.9 (2011)	7.4
South Asia				
Bangladesh	0.36	0.67	0.6 (2011)	0.8 (2016)
Bhutan	0.27 (2012)	0.56	1.8 (2011)	...
India	...	0.73 (2020)	0.5	0.5 (2017)
Maldives	1.45	2.16 (2019)	4.3 (2009)	...
Nepal	0.51 (2012)	0.87	0.3 (2012)	...
Sri Lanka	0.71	1.19	3.5	4.2 (2017)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	1.42	1.91	2.5	2.9 (2017)
Cambodia	0.23	0.21 (2019)	0.8	0.9 (2016)
Indonesia	0.14	0.70	0.6	1.0 (2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.33	0.33	0.7	...
Malaysia	1.15	2.23 (2020)	1.8	1.9 (2017)
Myanmar	0.54	0.75 (2019)	0.9 (2012)	1.0 (2017)
Philippines	1.26	0.79	1.1	...
Singapore	1.75	2.43 (2019)	2.0 (2011)	2.5 (2017)
Thailand	0.38	0.93 (2020)	2.1	...
Timor-Leste	0.08	0.77 (2020)	5.9	...
Viet Nam	0.72	0.83 (2016)	2.9	...
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	1.45 (2009)	1.35 (2019)	...	...
Fiji	0.41 (2009)	...	2.2 (2011)	2.0 (2016)
Kiribati	0.38	...	1.4	1.9 (2016)
Marshall Islands	0.60	...	2.7	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.19 (2009)	0.96 (2020)	3.2 (2009)	...
Nauru	1.08	...	5.0	...
Niue	1.67 (2008)	...	...	...
Palau	1.57	1.78 (2020)	4.8	...
Papua New Guinea	0.05	0.06	...	...
Samoa	0.33	0.55 (2020)	1.0 (2007)	...
Solomon Islands	0.20 (2011)	0.19 (2016)	1.7 (2011)	...
Tonga	0.54	1.01	2.6	...
Tuvalu	1.15 (2009)	1.26 (2020)	5.6 (2001)	...
Vanuatu	0.18 (2012)	0.16 (2019)	1.7 (2008)	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	3.36	4.10 (2020)	3.8	3.8 (2016)
Japan	2.21	2.61 (2020)	13.5	13.0 (2018)
New Zealand	2.63	3.52	2.8	2.6 (2019)
WORLD	1.49	1.70 (2019)	2.6	2.9 (2017)

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

a Physicians include doctors of Chinese medicine.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 9 May 2024); and World Health Organization. Global Health Observatory. <https://www.who.int/data/gho> (accessed 9 May 2024). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.14: Adults Aged 15 Years and Older Living with HIV
(‘000)

ADB Regional Member	All Adults		Women	
	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	7.5	12.0	2.2	3.4
Armenia	1.7	5.9	0.5	1.6
Azerbaijan	7.4	10.0	2.5	3.6
Georgia	3.4	8.4	1.1	2.7
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	3.9	10.0	1.5	4.4
Pakistan	74.0	260.0	9.0	49.0
Tajikistan	2.5	14.0	1.0	5.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	7.0	15.0	2.1	4.9 (2021)
Bhutan	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5
India	...	2,400.0	...	1,100.0
Maldives	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nepal	32.0	29.0	11.0	13.0
Sri Lanka	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.2
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	77.0	74.0	40.0	36.0
Indonesia	430.0	520.0	130.0	190.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9.2	17.0	3.7	6.5
Malaysia	73.0	86.0	12.0	17.0
Myanmar	240.0	270.0	92.0	110.0
Philippines	17.0	160.0	1.1	11.0
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	650.0	560.0	300.0	230.0
Timor-Leste	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Viet Nam	210.0	250.0	62.0	73.0
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.9
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	32.0	68.0	18.0	41.0
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	20.0	29.0 (2021)	2.4	3.7 (2021)
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	2.3	3.6	0.5	0.6
WORLD	28,900.0	37,500.0	15,100.0	20,000.0

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

Note: Figures reported in this table are based on modelled HIV estimates. According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, modelled HIV estimates provide a scientifically appropriate way of describing HIV epidemic levels and trends, and are required because it is impossible to count the exact number of people living and newly infected with HIV, or people who have died from AIDS-related causes, in any given economy. Doing so would require regularly testing every person for HIV and investigating all deaths, which is logistically impossible and ethically problematic.

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). AIDSInfo. <https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/> (accessed 10 May 2024).

Data Issues and Comparability

Demographic data are based on vital registration records, censuses, and surveys. Since vital registration records in many developing ADB member economies are incomplete, they cannot be used for statistical purposes. In most economies, population censuses, which are used to provide more accurate estimates of population sizes, are conducted every 10 years. Population numbers in between census years are products of imputation methods that use various population distributional assumptions.

The United Nations (UN) Department of Economics and Social Affairs' Population Division uses future trends on fertility, mortality, and international migration to project population numbers through to 2100. The medium-fertility variant included in the UN's World Population Prospects 2024 assumes, over the remainder of the century, a decline of fertility in economies where large families are still prevalent, a slight increase of fertility in several economies where women have fewer than 2.1 live births on average over a lifetime, and special considerations for the impact on mortality of crises such as COVID-19 pandemic as well as HIV and AIDS epidemic.

Urban population statistics are compiled according to each economy's national definition, as there is no agreed international standard for defining an urban area, which poses constraints in comparability of urban and city indicators across economies. Data from World Urbanization Prospects were used when national estimates were not available.

Household surveys, which are the best source of labor force data, are not carried out in all economies on a regular basis. Some economies rely on census data supplemented by enterprise surveys and unemployment registration records, which are often incomplete and may refer only to formal employment. Furthermore, a breakdown by economic activities also may not be available. An initiative is underway to adopt new standards for work and employment statistics, following the recommendations of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2013. The 19th conference provided the statistical concept of work for reference purposes; and the operational concepts, definitions, and guidelines for (i) three distinct subsets of work activities, referred to as forms of work, which include own-use production work, employment work, and volunteer work; (ii) related classifications of the population according to their labor force status and main work status; and (iii) measures of labor underutilization. The concept of employment has also been refined to refer to work for pay or profit. These recommendations were adopted by Armenia, beginning 2018; Azerbaijan, beginning 2015; Brunei Darussalam, beginning 2017; Georgia, beginning 2010; Kazakhstan, beginning 2015; the Lao People's Democratic Republic, beginning 2017; Malaysia, beginning 2019; Mongolia, beginning 2019; Nepal, beginning 2018; Timor-Leste, beginning 2010; and Uzbekistan, beginning 2017. Hence, data for these years may not be directly comparable with data in other years. For all other economies, the conceptual definitions used are based on the old framework.

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Table 2.2.1: Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity
(current international dollars, million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	1,543,740	2,019,292	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	51,355	79,629	89,369	97,801	100,898	105,222	83,913	...
Armenia	21,604	29,315	38,233	44,366	43,553	47,165	56,847	64,061
Azerbaijan	132,926	145,466	151,910	167,158	153,048	203,884	228,529	239,521
Georgia	29,202	45,708	55,980	62,388	62,509	70,151	83,319	92,811
Kazakhstan	313,869	406,611	475,138	551,108	565,757	650,470	718,550	791,321
Kyrgyz Republic	16,815	25,087	30,789	34,956	34,834	39,302	45,842	50,435
Pakistan	754,259	973,520	1,129,964	1,162,667	1,186,294	1,285,343	1,441,438	1,493,906
Tajikistan	17,532	25,719	28,565	32,973	35,624	39,727	45,926	51,551
Turkmenistan	49,921	79,153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	156,258	209,082	237,037	252,313	257,295	284,984	322,342	354,100
East Asia	15,210,459	21,699,691	26,347,811	28,313,470	29,426,582	33,379,419	36,655,861	39,768,948
China, People's Republic of	12,381,938	18,216,461	22,453,857	24,300,742	25,246,668	28,821,649	31,773,150	34,643,710
Hong Kong, China	345,574	408,627	453,865	459,644	435,301	488,412	503,536	536,941
Korea, Republic of	1,572,680	1,933,589	2,220,442	2,270,666	2,340,031	2,514,521	2,667,438	2,794,196
Mongolia	20,626	31,656	39,517	44,457	45,560	50,053	56,274	62,421
Taipei, China	889,641	1,109,358	1,180,130	1,237,961	1,359,023	1,504,784	1,655,463	1,731,680
South Asia	5,830,736	8,118,812	10,566,336	11,379,997	11,298,026	13,103,391	14,956,128	...
Bangladesh	360,038	560,441	897,768	997,250	1,104,316	1,247,561	1,430,213	1,567,952
Bhutan	4,991	7,451	9,094	9,873	9,606	10,437	11,754	...
India	5,230,655	7,204,581	9,230,789	9,932,851	9,771,021	11,384,368	13,037,381	14,609,592
Maldives	4,650	7,653	10,361	11,255	6,741	9,838	11,995	13,540
Nepal	58,491	82,283	111,087	121,063	122,690	134,000	150,208	161,083
Sri Lanka	171,911	256,404	307,238	307,705	283,652	317,188	314,578	318,551
Southeast Asia	5,160,789	6,777,055	8,220,293	8,791,839	8,656,989	9,364,926	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	31,207	26,476	28,523	30,701	31,223	35,347	37,219	39,119
Cambodia	34,748	51,720	67,767	74,895	73,856	77,442	87,238	93,039
Indonesia	2,057,501	2,625,202	3,069,919	3,266,186	3,223,405	3,530,623	3,979,794	4,333,084
Lao People's Democratic Republic	22,606	41,395	53,367	56,043	58,547	61,016	65,757	67,442
Malaysia	578,658	766,028	914,713	967,568	931,107	1,022,529	1,189,206	1,277,914
Myanmar	164,140	227,990	270,048	300,151	318,055	263,613	...	...
Philippines	528,817	726,056	914,883	988,832	923,367	1,001,824	1,153,659	1,262,022
Singapore	382,788	482,410	585,857	601,968	577,747	719,130	799,308	837,348
Thailand	886,887	1,113,922	1,347,310	1,427,827	1,372,919	1,452,137	1,592,664	1,681,796
Timor-Leste ^a	2,121	3,757	4,574	5,912	8,131	9,207	7,831	...
Viet Nam	471,315	712,101	963,333	1,071,756	1,138,633	1,192,059	1,379,648	1,502,097
The Pacific^b	32,462	48,239	55,009	57,545	54,786	56,091	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	6,806	10,778	12,131	12,095	10,280	9,795	12,584	...
Kiribati	187	270	325	342	344	391	436	...
Marshall Islands	180	201	237	266	262	277	294	296
Micronesia, Federated States of	329	357	387	410	407	438	465	...
Nauru	58	128	111	122	126	142	155	162
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	242	316	330	338	314	292	320	338
Papua New Guinea	21,319	32,085	36,732	39,021	38,285	39,728	44,721	47,594
Samoa	1,015	1,213	1,346	1,409	1,289	1,342	1,431	1,671
Solomon Islands	1,163	1,505	1,768	1,830	1,791	1,921	2,106	...
Tonga	480	581	674	690	702	715	717	...
Tuvalu	31	39	47	55	54	59	66	...
Vanuatu	651	766	922	968	932	992	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	5,528,696	6,475,205	6,806,770	6,965,670	6,975,526	7,319,867	7,863,915	...
Australia	867,492	1,102,492	1,254,437	1,336,329	1,386,703	1,474,501	1,700,456	1,841,116
Japan	4,525,401	5,199,915	5,344,061	5,404,462	5,358,321	5,599,032	5,895,688	6,251,558
New Zealand	135,803	172,797	208,272	224,879	230,502	246,334	267,771	...

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

Note: Gross domestic product figures in local currency units are obtained from the economies' official sources and converted into a common currency using the purchasing power parity (PPP) from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. For 2011, 2017, and 2021, PPP figures are based on results from the 2011, 2017 and 2021 benchmark cycles of the International Comparison Program (ICP). For 2010 (and years prior featured in the Key Indicators Database), PPPs are extrapolated from the revised 2011 ICP PPP estimates. For 2012–2016, figures are interpolated from the PPPs of the two ICP reference years, 2011 and 2017. For 2018–2020, figures are interpolated from the PPPs of the two ICP reference years, 2017 and 2021. For 2022 and 2023, figures are extrapolated from the 2021 ICP PPPs or imputed based on a regression model.

a From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in the gross domestic product based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

b For reporting economies only.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates based on data from the economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.2: Gross Domestic Product
(current \$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	518,461	721,158	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	16,078	20,607	18,419	18,904	20,143	18,525	13,843	15,567
Armenia	9,260	10,553	12,458	13,619	12,642	13,879	19,514	24,218
Azerbaijan	52,906	53,076	47,112	48,174	42,693	54,825	78,807	72,356
Georgia	12,425	15,218	17,902	17,639	16,011	18,853	24,990	30,537
Kazakhstan	148,052	184,387	179,338	181,666	171,084	197,056	225,342	264,209*
Kyrgyz Republic	4,778	6,633	8,276	9,370	8,275	9,254	12,137	13,981*
Pakistan	196,982	300,384	356,790	321,834	300,832	348,933	375,541	338,932
Tajikistan	5,642	8,271	7,765	8,301	8,134	8,938	10,714	12,061*
Turkmenistan	22,582	35,855	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	49,756	86,172	52,875	60,268	60,216	69,597	81,133	90,871*
East Asia	7,917,210	13,382,322	16,603,283	16,942,971	17,377,112	20,788,502	20,721,096	20,757,988*
China, People's Republic of	6,087,884	11,059,954	13,891,877	14,300,431	14,694,427	17,813,472	17,911,246	17,888,849*
Hong Kong, China	228,644	309,376	361,708	363,071	344,952	368,919	358,654	380,841
Korea, Republic of	1,143,870	1,465,340	1,725,160	1,651,010	1,644,610	1,817,690	1,673,260	1,713,120
Mongolia	12,567	13,177	15,286	17,124	19,872	15,286	17,124	19,872*
Taipei, China	444,245	534,474	609,251	611,336	673,252	773,135	760,813	755,306
South Asia	1,863,306	2,456,996	3,220,582	3,337,699	3,177,239	3,742,182	4,012,760*	...
Bangladesh	114,508	194,466	321,464	351,251	373,959	416,264	460,219	451,534
Bhutan	1,673	2,155	2,583	2,736	2,458	2,768	2,898	...
India	1,669,620	2,146,759	2,763,535	2,854,799	2,679,381	3,192,375	3,428,512*	3,575,778*
Maldives	2,588	4,115	5,394	5,712	3,703	5,238	6,157	6,899
Nepal	16,281	24,361	33,112	34,186	33,434	36,927	40,828	41,211*
Sri Lanka	58,636	85,141	94,494	89,015	84,304	88,609	74,145	84,357
Southeast Asia	2,028,145	2,526,901	3,064,276	3,246,889	3,095,634	3,391,681*	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	13,707	12,930	13,567	13,469	12,006	14,006	16,682	15,128
Cambodia	11,242	18,050	24,572	27,089	25,873	26,961	29,505	31,019
Indonesia	755,094	860,854	1,042,272	1,119,100	1,059,055	1,186,510	1,319,076	1,371,171*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,747	14,426	18,142	18,741	19,116	19,074	15,363	15,008
Malaysia	255,018	301,355	358,789	365,178	337,456	373,832	407,027	399,649
Myanmar	80,011 (2012)	62,543	64,896	69,329	81,621	66,972	...	...
Philippines	208,369	306,446	346,842	376,823	361,751	394,087	404,353	437,146
Singapore	239,809	308,004	376,821	376,890	349,626	433,945	498,390	501,303
Thailand	340,628	401,269	506,758	543,935	500,361	506,210*	495,524*	514,829*
Timor-Leste ^a	882	1,595	1,566	2,027	2,163	3,622	3,205	...
Viet Nam	147,107	239,427	310,053	334,308	346,606	366,460	410,216	429,773
The Pacific	21,154	31,083	35,280	35,865	33,674	36,003*	...	...
Cook Islands	241	302	363	357	283	328	286	366*
Fiji	3,138	4,677	5,574	5,445	4,430	4,306	4,983*	...
Kiribati	183	186	221	219	250	279	265*	...
Marshall Islands	161	183	219	232	241	258	259*	267*
Micronesia, Federated States of	291	310	392	394	372	390	430	...
Nauru	57	88	119	123	143	171	144	157
Niue	19	23	30	31	32	26	...	...
Palau	184	283	288	282	259	236	256	282
Papua New Guinea	14,251	21,723	24,110	24,751	23,848	26,113	31,610	...
Samoa	699	826	894	913	829	857	857	1,032
Solomon Islands	898	1,308	1,615	1,619	1,536	1,523*	1,566*	...
Tonga	371	437	489	512	485	465	478	...
Tuvalu	31	35	48	54	53	62	64	...
Vanuatu	630	701	917	935	913	989	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	7,102,094	5,843,638	6,630,874	6,686,443	6,634,067	6,857,423	6,121,566	...
Australia	1,196,505	1,220,603	1,378,146	1,355,602	1,365,782	1,569,158	1,618,422	1,701,597
Japan	5,759,072	4,444,931	5,040,881	5,117,994	5,055,587	5,034,621	4,256,411	4,212,944
New Zealand	146,518	178,104	211,847	212,847	212,698	253,644	246,734	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in the series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; \$ = United States dollars; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Data on gross domestic product (GDP) in United States (US) dollars are sourced from economies' official sources. For Afghanistan, Australia, the Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, and Uzbekistan, GDP figures in local currency units are obtained from the economies' official sources and converted to US dollars using the official exchange rates from the International Monetary Fund. The exchange rates used are expressed as the average rate for a period of time (average of period), calculated as annual averages based on the monthly averages (local currency units relative to the US dollar). For Pakistan and the People's Republic of China, exchange rates used to convert GDP figures in local currency units to US dollars are from the economies' official sources. For Myanmar, the 2010 figure for GDP in US dollars was converted from the domestic currency using the World Bank's alternative conversion factor to calculate the aggregate for Southeast Asia.

a From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

Sources: Economies' official sources and Asian Development Bank estimates based on data from the economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.3: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Purchasing Power Parity
(current international dollars)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	5,570	6,626	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	2,097	2,938	2,972	3,183	3,214	3,134	2,449	...
Armenia	7,071	9,737	12,861	14,962	14,715	15,916	19,196	21,518
Azerbaijan	14,681	15,075	15,283	16,832	15,305	20,298	22,637	23,482
Georgia	7,712	12,270	15,022	16,770	16,791	18,916	22,443	25,084
Kazakhstan	19,436	23,180	26,003	29,777	30,157	34,218	36,620	39,766
Kyrgyz Republic	3,076	4,153	4,778	5,304	5,179	5,736	6,572	7,104
Pakistan	4,347	5,078	5,335	5,381	5,382	5,718	6,289	6,186
Tajikistan	2,332	3,043	3,169	3,579	3,786	4,054	4,601	5,054
Turkmenistan	8,972	12,734	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	5,471	6,680	7,193	7,514	7,516	8,162	9,042	9,725
East Asia	10,686	14,781	17,668	18,923	19,639	22,273	24,480	26,587
China, People's Republic of	9,234	13,169	15,977	17,234	17,879	20,403	22,506	24,576
Hong Kong, China	49,198	56,043	60,900	61,221	58,187	65,885	68,545	71,249
Korea, Republic of	31,737	37,902	43,044	43,865	45,143	48,571	51,622	54,033
Mongolia	7,532	10,458	12,317	13,605	13,693	14,792	16,388	17,931
Taipei, China	38,444	47,281	50,048	52,465	57,629	64,120	71,398	74,003
South Asia	4,217	5,438	6,842	7,287	7,160	8,219	9,314	...
Bangladesh	2,423	3,527	5,454	5,989	6,565	7,267	8,422	9,169
Bhutan	7,173	9,842	12,383	13,312	12,826	13,803	15,400	...
India	4,410	5,611	6,951	7,396	7,200	8,310	9,427	10,473
Maldives	11,815	16,841	20,234	21,080	12,093	17,309	20,704	22,938
Nepal	2,228	2,943	3,850	4,157	4,175	4,595	5,103	5,422
Sri Lanka	8,324	12,230	14,178	14,113	12,941	14,316	14,182	14,455
Southeast Asia	8,775	10,798	12,663	13,410	13,061	14,018	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	80,680	64,200	65,329	68,074	70,673	80,203	83,564	86,834
Cambodia	2,460	3,427	4,306	4,693	4,566	4,667	5,179	5,444
Indonesia	8,658	10,271	11,621	12,237	11,930	12,948	14,431	15,548
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3,742	6,376	7,610	7,868	8,097	8,315	8,835	8,933
Malaysia	20,241	24,563	28,247	29,750	28,696	31,389	36,369	38,284
Myanmar	3,348	4,463	5,166	5,702	5,999	4,938	...	...
Philippines	5,678	7,201	8,651	9,222	8,456	9,101	10,399	11,277
Singapore	75,401	87,156	103,900	105,542	101,612	131,864	141,796	141,500
Thailand	13,454	16,386	19,496	20,599	19,752	20,838	22,801	24,026
Timor-Leste ^a	1,948	3,115	3,625	4,617	6,255	6,970	5,842	...
Viet Nam	5,413	7,721	10,099	11,108	11,668	12,101	13,870	14,975
The Pacific^b	3,479	4,537	4,775	4,864	4,514	3,907	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	8,001	12,397	13,688	13,600	11,532	10,963	13,990	...
Kiribati	1,818	2,448	2,811	2,911	2,884	3,225	3,530	...
Marshall Islands	3,402	4,032	5,216	6,011	5,944	6,508	7,086	7,300
Micronesia, Federated States of	3,199	3,437	3,713	3,921	3,893	4,177	4,431	...
Nauru	5,825	11,807	9,722	10,633	10,770	11,991	13,007	13,475
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	13,249	17,887	18,801	19,389	17,839	16,572	18,186	19,178
Papua New Guinea	3,022	3,901	4,073	4,196	3,992	3,372	3,681	3,799
Samoa	5,460	6,261	6,774	7,033	6,384	6,565	6,921	8,010
Solomon Islands	2,030	2,310	2,514	2,538	2,470	2,598	2,793	...
Tonga	4,660	5,726	6,702	6,869	7,000	7,133	7,157	...
Tuvalu	2,754	3,653	4,452	5,157	5,070	5,520	6,170	...
Vanuatu	2,717	2,852	3,234	3,319	3,106	3,231	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	35,795	41,623	43,524	44,487	44,551	46,779	50,327	...
Australia	39,375	46,292	50,251	52,747	54,064	57,406	65,366	69,088
Japan	35,335	40,899	42,236	42,803	42,582	44,549	47,118	50,206
New Zealand	31,214	37,488	42,499	45,164	45,283	48,194	52,329	...

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

Note: The figures in the table are calculated as gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) divided by the midyear population. GDP figures in local currency units are obtained from the economies' official sources and converted into a common currency using the PPP from the World Bank's World Development Indicators. For 2011, 2017, and 2021, PPP figures are based on results from the 2011, 2017 and 2021 benchmark cycles of the International Comparison Program (ICP). For 2010 (and years prior featured in the Key Indicators Database), PPPs are extrapolated from the revised 2011 ICP PPP estimates. For 2012–2016, figures are interpolated from the PPPs of the two ICP reference years, 2011 and 2017. For 2018–2020, figures are interpolated from the PPPs of the two ICP reference years, 2017 and 2021. For 2022 and 2023, figures are extrapolated from the 2021 ICP PPPs or imputed based on a regression model.

a From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.
b For reporting economies only.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates based on data from the economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.4: Gross National Income per Capita, Atlas Method
(current \$)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia^a	1,585	2,223	2,074	2,090	1,965	2,044	2,219	2,316
Afghanistan	530	600	520	520	490	380	360	...
Armenia	3,390	4,080	4,410	4,880	4,470	4,850	5,960	7,330
Azerbaijan	5,410	6,610	4,080	4,510	4,480	4,910	5,670	6,680
Georgia	3,220	4,500	4,580	4,780	4,330	4,760	5,690	6,680
Kazakhstan	7,440	11,380	8,070	8,820	8,710	8,790	9,610	10,940
Kyrgyz Republic	850	1,180	1,220	1,270	1,240	1,280	1,490	1,700
Pakistan	1,020	1,320	1,610	1,570	1,420	1,470	1,570	1,500
Tajikistan	910	1,250	1,020	1,070	1,050	1,160	1,390	1,440
Turkmenistan	3,930	6,790	6,500	7,130	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,410	2,740	2,120	1,880	1,770	1,980	2,200	2,360
East Asia^b	5,357	9,018	10,801	11,583	11,761	13,269	14,226	14,688
China, People's Republic of	4,340	7,890	9,540	10,310	10,520	11,950	12,890	13,400
Hong Kong, China	33,620	41,180	50,050	50,480	48,550	54,380	54,000	55,200
Korea, Republic of	22,280	28,720	32,740	33,830	33,040	35,180	36,160	35,490
Mongolia	2,010	3,850	3,700	3,840	3,720	3,730	4,260	4,950
Taipei, China	19,903	23,316	26,239	27,479	28,769	32,456	35,467	34,954
South Asia^a	1,176	1,568	2,005	2,112	1,963	2,229	2,440	2,568
Bangladesh	800	1,210	2,020	2,210	2,300	2,570	2,820	2,860
Bhutan	2,150	2,680	3,140	3,360	3,030	3,290	3,590	...
India	1,210	1,590	1,980	2,080	1,910	2,180	2,400	2,540
Maldives	5,990	8,070	9,880	10,400	6,890	9,350	10,880	11,030
Nepal	540	870	1,110	1,220	1,180	1,230	1,340	1,370
Sri Lanka	2,380	3,860	4,360	4,220	3,880	4,020	3,620	3,540
Southeast Asia^a	3,001	4,056	4,491	4,769	4,554	4,810	5,204	5,442
Brunei Darussalam	32,680	38,250	29,030	31,880	31,210	30,320	31,410	34,970
Cambodia	750	1,070	1,420	1,560	1,530	1,580	1,690	1,810
Indonesia	2,510	3,420	3,850	4,070	3,900	4,170	4,580	4,870
Lao People's Democratic Republic	990	1,970	2,470	2,520	2,470	2,510	2,310	2,120
Malaysia	8,110	10,400	10,360	10,960	10,320	10,740	11,830	11,970
Myanmar	870	1,220	1,300	1,370	1,310	1,230	1,280	1,210
Philippines	2,360	3,350	3,640	3,770	3,350	3,550	3,950	4,230
Singapore	44,930	53,160	56,550	58,810	55,290	64,970	66,970	70,590
Thailand	4,510	5,580	6,450	7,080	6,910	7,100	7,240	7,180
Timor-Leste	2,860	2,180	1,820	2,420	2,560	2,390	1,980	2,140
Viet Nam	1,370	2,480	3,060	3,340	3,450	3,590	4,020	4,180
The Pacific^a	1,974	2,840	2,756	2,864	2,747	2,730	3,050	3,187
Cook Islands	9,351	17,123	18,153	18,772	13,806	15,066	18,821	19,614
Fiji	3,470	4,830	5,680	5,590	4,650	4,490	5,390	5,580
Kiribati	2,050	3,500	3,260	3,600	3,060	3,160	3,320	3,730
Marshall Islands	3,710	4,910	5,940	6,640	6,480	6,520	7,270	7,570
Micronesia, Federated States of	2,780	3,470	3,350	4,010	3,940	3,970	4,050	4,150
Nauru	4,990	11,970	12,260	15,130	16,240	18,220	20,920	22,090
Niue	10,611	15,401	17,068	17,775	17,297	16,478	...	...
Palau	10,100	14,350	16,170	16,320	15,180	13,460	13,570	14,250
Papua New Guinea	1,670	2,540	2,330	2,430	2,420	2,430	2,700	2,840
Samoa	3,400	3,930	4,060	4,230	4,000	3,830	3,660	4,020
Solomon Islands	1,580	2,100	2,320	2,390	2,340	2,310	2,290	2,270
Tonga	3,270	4,210	4,710	5,130	5,190	4,970	5,000	...
Tuvalu	4,510	5,690	6,160	6,650	6,470	6,830	7,160	7,550
Vanuatu	2,510	2,770	3,120	3,590	3,250	3,350	3,570	3,660
Developed ADB Member Economies^b	43,914	42,656	43,601	44,105	43,037	45,955	45,791	43,457
Australia	46,750	60,550	53,150	54,970	53,630	57,240	60,820	63,140
Japan	43,910	39,380	41,800	41,970	40,940	43,670	42,550	39,030
New Zealand	29,670	40,650	41,650	43,050	41,660	45,520	48,530	48,610
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	3,077	4,771	5,616	5,973	5,915	6,587	7,067	7,301
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	4,684	6,198	7,018	7,371	7,267	8,007	8,454	8,589
WORLD	9,404	10,593	11,103	11,518	11,061	12,130	12,886	13,212

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

Note: The Atlas method refers to a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the member economy and the G5 economies (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States).

a Aggregates are weighted averages estimated using midyear population. For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

b Aggregates are weighted averages estimated using midyear population.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 3 July 2024).
For the Cook Islands; Niue; and Taipei, China: Asian Development Bank estimates using the Atlas method based on economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.5: Gross Domestic Product per Capita
(current \$)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	1,871	2,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	562	567	492	498	512	356	...	...
Armenia	3,041	3,512	4,196	4,597	4,269	4,685	6,661	8,170
Azerbaijan	5,843	5,501	4,740	4,851	4,269	5,458	7,806	7,094
Georgia	3,282	4,087	4,804	4,741	4,301	5,084	6,730	8,120
Kazakhstan	9,071	10,511	9,813	9,813	9,122	10,371	11,477	13,277*
Kyrgyz Republic	920	1,163	1,364	1,422	1,230	1,351	1,740	1,969*
Pakistan	1,140	1,538	1,701	1,504	1,378	1,568	1,654	1,464
Tajikistan	750	979	862	901	864	912	1,073	1,182*
Turkmenistan	4,058	5,768	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,742	2,753	1,604	1,795	1,759	1,993	2,276	2,496*
East Asia	5,562	9,116	11,134	11,324	11,598	13,872	13,838	13,878*
China, People's Republic of	4,540	7,996	9,885	10,142	10,406	12,610	12,687	12,690*
Hong Kong, China	32,551	42,431	48,535	48,358	46,110	49,766	48,822	50,535
Korea, Republic of	23,083	28,724	33,429	31,929	31,727	35,128	32,410	33,128
Mongolia	2,727	3,920	4,171	4,450	4,128	4,657	5,126	5,875*
Taipei, China	19,197	22,780	25,838	25,908	28,549	32,944	32,625	32,327
South Asia	1,348	1,646	2,085	2,137	2,014	2,347	2,499*	...
Bangladesh	775	1,232	1,964	2,122	2,234	2,462	2,687	2,643
Bhutan	2,405	2,847	3,518	3,689	3,281	3,661	3,833	...
India	1,408	1,673	2,083	2,129	1,977	2,333	2,479*	2,563*
Maldives ^a	6,576	9,056	10,535	10,698	6,644	9,216	10,628	11,687
Nepal	620	871	1,177	1,204	1,167	1,277	1,399	1,399*
Sri Lanka	2,839	4,061	4,361	4,083	3,846	3,999	3,343	3,828
Southeast Asia	3,449	4,026	4,720	4,952	4,671	5,077*	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	35,437	31,354	31,074	29,865	27,175	31,781	37,453	33,581
Cambodia	796	1,196	1,561	1,698	1,600	1,625	1,752	1,815
Indonesia	3,166	3,370	3,933	4,193	3,919	4,351	4,784	4,920*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,117	2,222	2,587	2,631	2,644	2,599	2,064	1,988
Malaysia	8,920	9,663	11,080	11,228	10,399	11,474	12,447	11,973
Myanmar ^b	1,605	(2012)	1,224	1,242	1,317	1,540	1,254	...
Philippines	2,237	3,039	3,280	3,512	3,326	3,580	3,645	3,906
Singapore	47,237	55,647	66,828	66,079	61,491	79,570	88,414	84,714
Thailand	5,167	5,902	7,333	7,847	7,199	7,264*	7,094*	7,355*
Timor-Leste ^c	810	1,323	1,241	1,583	1,664	2,742	2,391	...
Viet Nam	1,690	2,596	3,251	3,465	3,552	3,720	4,124	4,284
The Pacific	2,267	2,923	3,063*	3,032*	2,775*	2,508*	...	...
Cook Islands	10,160	16,388	17,956	17,663	15,319	17,899	14,911	18,128*
Fiji	3,691	5,386	6,316	6,124	4,956	4,785	5,502*	...
Kiribati	1,779	1,691	1,908	1,861	2,091	2,302	2,144*	...
Marshall Islands ^d	3,035	3,670	4,831	5,247	5,470	6,066	6,236*	6,590*
Micronesia, Federated States of	2,826	2,990	3,756	3,767	3,556	3,720	4,097	...
Nauru	5,844	8,100	9,632	10,348	11,872	13,888	11,452	12,227
Niue	12,815	14,536	18,002*	18,534*	18,892*	15,437*	...	...
Palau	10,044	15,788	16,445	16,154*	14,653*	13,309*	13,423*	14,915*
Papua New Guinea	2,020	2,642	2,674	2,662	2,488	2,643	3,103	...
Samoa	4,072	4,250	4,487	4,543	4,094	4,171	4,129	4,925
Solomon Islands	1,587	2,035	2,328	2,274	2,103	2,032*	2,038*	...
Tonga	3,612	4,295	4,883	5,139	4,899	4,717	4,877	...
Tuvalu	2,816	3,275	4,513	5,088	4,933	5,865	5,970	...
Vanuatu	2,630	2,610	3,216	3,205	3,059	3,240	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	45,982	37,564	42,399	42,703	42,370	43,823	...	...
Australia	54,308	51,251	55,207	53,507	53,249	61,091	62,213	63,852
Japan	44,968	34,961	39,840	40,534	40,176	40,058	34,017	33,834
New Zealand	33,583	38,400	43,039	42,463	41,730	49,602	...	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in the series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; \$ = United States dollars; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: The figures in the table are calculated as gross domestic product (GDP) in current United States (US) dollars divided by the midyear population. GDP figures in US dollars are sourced from economies' official sources. For Afghanistan, Australia, the Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, the Philippines, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, and Uzbekistan, GDP figures in local currency units are obtained from the economies' official sources and converted to US dollars using the official exchange rates from the International Monetary Fund. The exchange rates used are expressed as the average rate for a period of time (average of period), calculated as annual averages based on the monthly averages (local currency units relative to the US dollar). For Pakistan and the People's Republic of China, exchange rates used to convert GDP figures in local currency units to US dollars are from the economies' official sources. For Myanmar, the 2010 figure for GDP in US dollars was converted from the domestic currency using the World Bank's alternative conversion factor to calculate the aggregate for Southeast Asia.

a For 2001 onward, data refer to per capita GDP of population including expatriates.

b For 2000–2011, figures are not computed due to the official exchange rates being pegged to the special drawing rights.

c From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

d Per capita GDP for 2021 was calculated using estimated population size of 55.2 million derived based on average annual population growth rate.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates based on data from the economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.6: Agriculture, Industry, and Services Value-Added
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	Agriculture Value-Added			Industry Value-Added			Services Value-Added		
	2010	2015	2023	2010	2015	2023	2010	2015	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	28.8	22.7	35.5	21.3	22.7	16.9	49.8	54.7	47.5
Armenia	18.8	18.9	9.2	36.3	28.2	26.1	45.0	52.9	64.7
Azerbaijan	5.9	6.8	6.1	64.1	49.3	51.3	30.0	43.9	42.6
Georgia	10.1	9.6	6.9	19.1	22.3	21.9	70.8	68.1	71.2
Kazakhstan	4.7	5.0	4.7*	41.9	32.5	34.5*	53.4	62.5	60.8*
Kyrgyz Republic	18.8	15.4	11.6*	28.2	27.5	27.2*	53.1	57.1	61.1*
Pakistan	23.6	24.4	24.7	21.8	20.5	21.9	54.7	55.1	53.4
Tajikistan	21.8	23.7	27.0*	27.9	33.2	26.7*	50.3	43.1	46.3*
Turkmenistan	11.5	9.3	...	60.0	56.9	...	28.5	33.8	...
Uzbekistan	30.6	32.1	24.3*	24.1	24.8	32.3*	45.3	43.1	43.4*
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	9.6	8.7	7.5*	46.7	41.0	38.5*	43.8	50.3	54.1*
Hong Kong, China	0.1	0.1	0.1 (2022)	7.0	7.3	6.4 (2022)	93.0	92.7	93.5 (2022)
Korea, Republic of	2.4	2.2	1.7	37.5	37.2	34.5	60.1	60.6	63.8
Mongolia	11.6	14.0	10.1*	36.1	34.1	42.6*	52.4	52.0	47.3*
Taipei, China	1.6	1.8	1.5	33.4	36.3	36.8	65.0	62.0	61.7
South Asia									
Bangladesh	17.8	15.5	11.4	26.1	28.2	35.8	56.0	56.4	52.9
Bhutan	12.7	12.2	14.7 (2022)	40.2	39.1	31.8 (2022)	47.2	48.8	53.5 (2022)
India	18.4	17.7	17.7*	33.1	30.0	27.6*	48.5	52.3	54.7*
Maldives	6.1	6.3	5.6 (2022)	10.2	12.1	12.8 (2022)	83.8	81.7	81.6 (2022)
Nepal	35.4	29.4	24.6*	15.1	14.6	12.9*	49.5	56.0	62.4*
Sri Lanka	10.1	8.9	8.8	30.9	32.1	27.3	59.0	58.9	63.9
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	0.7	1.1	1.2	67.4	60.2	60.7	31.9	38.7	38.1
Cambodia	36.0	28.2	23.6	23.3	29.4	38.7	40.7	42.3	37.8
Indonesia	14.3	13.9	13.1*	43.9	41.4	42.1*	41.8	44.7	44.8*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30.6	19.7	23.6	29.8	31.0	36.1	39.6	49.4	40.3
Malaysia	10.2	8.4	7.8	40.9	38.9	38.1	48.9	52.7	54.1
Myanmar	36.9	26.8	22.7 (2021)	26.5	34.5	37.1 (2021)	36.7	38.8	40.2 (2021)
Philippines	13.7	11.0	9.4	32.3	30.5	28.2	53.9	58.5	62.4
Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	25.8	23.6	71.8	74.2	76.3
Thailand ^a	10.5	8.9	8.6*	37.1	33.4	30.4*	52.4	57.7	61.0*
Timor-Leste ^b	24.7	17.8	10.1 (2022)	8.8	18.4	53.1 (2022)	66.5	63.8	36.8 (2022)
Viet Nam	15.4	14.5	12.0	33.0	34.3	37.1	40.6	42.2	42.5
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	3.4	3.2	2.7	7.9	11.3	4.6	88.7	85.4	92.6
Fiji	11.0	10.0	15.3* (2022)	20.9	19.3	18.4* (2022)	68.1	70.6	66.3* (2022)
Kiribati	24.8	23.4	26.9* (2022)	12.0	15.1	9.5* (2022)	63.7	62.1	63.5* (2022)
Marshall Islands	11.3	12.9	21.4*	15.6	11.8	10.7*	76.4	78.7	71.3*
Micronesia, Federated States of	27.2	28.4	29.1 (2022)	7.8	6.4	4.5 (2022)	65.0	65.2	66.4 (2022)
Nauru	6.3	4.0	3.2*	32.7	6.1	16.6*	61.0	89.9	72.1*
Niue	23.0	21.0	19.1 (2018)	4.0	1.6	3.7* (2018)	73.0	77.5	77.2 (2018)
Palau	4.5	3.4	3.4	11.0	9.0	11.2	87.0	89.1	87.3
Papua New Guinea	20.2	18.3	18.8*	34.2	36.4	37.0*	45.5	45.3	44.2*
Samoa	9.5	9.2	11.9	16.2	16.2	11.2	74.4	74.6	76.8
Solomon Islands	34.6	33.3	33.8* (2022)	13.8	15.6	18.7* (2022)	51.6	51.2	47.3* (2022)
Tonga	18.7	19.7	20.7 (2022)	20.5	18.1	26.3 (2022)	60.9	62.3	53.0 (2022)
Tuvalu	27.3	21.4	9.4 (2022)	5.7	12.7	14.4 (2022)	67.0	65.9	76.3 (2022)
Vanuatu	20.8	24.0	25.5 (2021)	13.7	10.6	9.6 (2021)	65.6	65.4	64.9 (2021)
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	2.4	2.5	2.5	27.1	25.4	29.1	70.6	72.0	68.3
Japan	1.1	1.0	1.0 (2022)	28.3	28.8	27.1 (2022)	70.6	70.2	71.9 (2022)
New Zealand	7.1	4.9	6.3 (2021)	23.0	23.1	20.7 (2021)	69.9	72.0	73.1 (2021)

... = data not available; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GDP = gross domestic product.

a Value-added for construction is included under services.

b From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

Source: Economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.7: Household and Government Consumption Expenditure
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	Household Consumption			Government Consumption		
	2010	2015	2023	2010	2015	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	60.3	65.4	60.8	11.3	11.2	11.3
Afghanistan	97.4	82.9	95.7	14.0	12.1	21.8
Armenia ^b	82.0	77.9	65.6	13.1	13.1	14.1
Azerbaijan	38.9	56.3	43.1 (2022)	10.9	12.4	11.6 (2022)
Georgia	76.8	73.9	67.3	17.3	14.6	12.7
Kazakhstan ^b	45.4	53.7	51.0*	10.8	11.6	11.0*
Kyrgyz Republic ^b	84.6	90.5	89.5*	18.1	17.8	16.4*
Pakistan ^b	79.0	80.2	82.6	10.9	9.8	10.2
Tajikistan ^b	84.7	71.2	87.6 (2022)	11.3	11.6	10.1 (2022)
Turkmenistan ^b	5.0	9.3 (2013)	...	9.3	9.1 (2013)	...
Uzbekistan ^b	61.5	64.9	59.7*	12.5	13.6	16.1*
East Asia	38.3	40.0	40.4	14.4	15.8	16.5
China, People's Republic of	34.3	37.8	39.1	14.6	16.2	16.5
Hong Kong, China ^b	61.4	66.4	70.6	8.9	9.6	13.3
Korea, Republic of	49.1	46.9	47.2	14.2	15.1	18.9
Mongolia ^b	55.2	61.9	46.8*	12.7	14.9	13.0*
Taipei, China ^b	53.2	51.5	48.6	15.1	13.9	13.7
South Asia	56.5	60.5	61.2	10.5	10.0	9.7
Bangladesh	74.1	72.4	68.6	5.1	5.4	5.7
Bhutan ^b	40.9	50.3	57.6 (2022)	21.7	19.4	21.0 (2022)
India ^b	54.7	59.0	60.3*	11.0	10.4	10.4*
Maldives	...	40.9	41.2 (2021)	...	18.1	18.7 (2021)
Nepal ^b	78.6	85.8	89.1*	10.0	9.0	5.6*
Sri Lanka	68.5	63.9	69.3	8.5	8.9	6.9
Southeast Asia	51.7	53.8	53.6	10.7	11.5	10.5
Brunei Darussalam ^b	14.7	19.8	27.6	22.2	25.1	22.8
Cambodia ^b	81.3	76.8	64.0	6.3	5.4	10.5
Indonesia ^b	56.2	57.5	54.4*	9.0	9.7	7.4*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	65.1 (2012)	55.7	47.5 (2022)	12.1 (2012)	16.6	12.1 (2022)
Malaysia ^b	48.1	53.9	60.4	12.6	13.1	12.0
Myanmar ^c	67.3	74.0	71.9 (2021)	...	...	...
Philippines ^b	70.2	72.5	76.5	9.7	10.9	14.2
Singapore	36.3	37.2	31.3	9.7	10.2	10.2
Thailand	51.7	49.7	57.6*	16.0	16.9	16.9*
Timor-Leste ^d	68.7	55.2	41.3 (2022)	103.2	58.8	33.1 (2022)
Viet Nam	58.4	59.3	54.6	10.4	10.7	8.9
The Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^e	72.6	60.9	82.2* (2022)	15.0	20.2	20.5* (2022)
Kiribati	85.8	87.6	98.8* (2022)	57.9	55.6	61.5* (2022)
Marshall Islands	77.8	77.4	71.0* (2022)	58.2	57.4	58.8* (2022)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	67.6	63.4	77.0* (2021)	37.3	28.2	44.0* (2021)
Papua New Guinea ^b	48.0 (2005)	...	...	16.1 (2005)	...	...
Samoa	66.9	63.2	67.7	13.9	14.4	15.8
Solomon Islands	61.6	60.5	57.9* (2022)	31.5	29.6	29.2* (2022)
Tonga	89.1	93.5	82.0 (2022)	18.7	21.3	32.5 (2022)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	62.6	66.9	71.8 (2021)	18.3	16.5	24.6 (2021)
Developed ADB Member Economies	55.6	54.9	52.4	19.2	19.5	21.1
Australia	55.3	56.0	49.6	18.8	19.2	21.3
Japan ^b	56.9	55.8	54.5	19.2	19.6	20.9
New Zealand	56.5	56.2	57.3	19.7	18.5	21.4
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	44.4	45.6	44.7 (2021)	13.1	14.4	14.5
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	48.5	47.8	46.1 (2021)	15.3	15.6	15.7
WORLD	57.1	56.7	..	17.5	16.7	..

... = data not available, * = provisional or preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: Figures in the table are calculated as a percentage of GDP at current prices.

- For estimating aggregates, GDP figures in domestic currencies were converted to United States dollars using official exchange rates, and imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.
- Data for household consumption includes nonprofit institutions serving households.
- Data refer to total final consumption expenditure.
- From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.
- For years prior to 2005 (as featured in the Key Indicators Database), data for household consumption includes nonprofit institutions serving households.

Source: Economies' official sources. For "World": World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 22 July 2023).

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Table 2.2.8: Gross Capital Formation and Changes in Inventories
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	Gross Capital Formation			Changes in Inventories		
	2010	2015	2023	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	22.1	23.8	23.5	...	...	...
Afghanistan ^{b,c}	17.5	19.0	16.7	5.3	28.1	...
Armenia	32.9	20.7	21.3	-0.6	0.1	0.6
Azerbaijan	18.1	27.9	12.0 (2022)	-0.1	0.1	-0.0 (2022)
Georgia	20.9	26.9	25.9	2.3	3.0	4.5
Kazakhstan	25.4	27.9	29.6*	1.0	5.0	3.3*
Kyrgyz Republic ^d	28.1	33.0	20.9*	-0.7	1.7	9.5*
Pakistan	16.0	15.8	13.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Tajikistan	23.8	44.7	35.5 (2022)	-0.6	6.0	3.8 (2022)
Turkmenistan	51.9	50.3 (2013)	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	27.2	26.3	43.1*	4.6	4.3	8.3*
East Asia	42.6	40.4	39.9	...	...	...
China, People's Republic of	46.6	43.2	42.1	2.6	1.1	0.7
Hong Kong, China	23.9	21.5	15.5	2.1	-0.9	-1.3
Korea, Republic of	32.6	29.5	32.1	2.3	0.5	-0.0
Mongolia	42.1	24.5	31.7*	7.6	6.2	4.9*
Taipei, China	25.1	21.7	24.8	1.4	0.3	-0.5
South Asia	38.6	31.9	32.0 (2022)	...	...	...
Bangladesh ^{b,e}	26.2	28.9	31.0	...	...	...
Bhutan	64.3	57.3	55.8 (2022)	-0.5	0.2	0.6 (2022)
India ^f	39.8	32.1	32.2* (2022)	4.4	1.9	1.0*
Maldives	...	33.4	39.4 (2021)	...	0.5	5.7 (2021)
Nepal ^g	38.3	32.1	33.7*	16.1	3.8	7.6*
Sri Lanka	30.4	34.3	25.3	5.9	5.6	7.2
Southeast Asia	28.4	28.3	26.5	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	23.7	35.2	29.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	17.4	22.5	23.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
Indonesia	32.9	34.1	30.5*	1.9	1.3	1.2*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	32.5 (2012)	30.9	32.4 (2022)	...	...	...
Malaysia ^h	23.4	25.4	22.5	1.0	-0.4	3.3
Myanmar	23.2	34.8	27.3 (2021)	0.3	0.2	0.7 (2021)
Philippines	20.4	21.3	23.3	0.0	-0.9	-0.3
Singapore	27.7	25.4	21.0	2.1	-1.9	-1.2
Thailand	25.6	22.1	22.9*	1.4	-2.1	-0.4*
Timor-Leste ⁱ	42.7	36.8	10.6 (2022)	0.0	1.3	0.6 (2022)
Viet Nam	37.1	32.1	32.0	1.9	1.9	1.6
The Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	18.8	22.4	18.4* (2022)	2.9	2.6	0.7* (2022)
Kiribati	15.9	37.8	20.3* (2022)	0.3	-0.8	1.2* (2022)
Marshall Islands	43.1	17.4	20.3* (2022)	-1.1	-0.6	0.3* (2022)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	24.5	25.0	39.5* (2021)	0.7	-1.9	-0.6* (2021)
Papua New Guinea	17.5 (2005)	...	...	1.0 (2005)	...	...
Samoa	39.1	34.9	31.0	1.1	0.4	1.3
Solomon Islands	17.9	16.0	24.4* (2022)	-1.4 (2012)	-0.0	-1.0* (2022)
Tonga	29.6	24.6	35.8 (2022)	0.5	2.0	-2.2 (2022)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	37.0	32.9	45.7 (2021)	1.6	0.8	0.5 (2021)
Developed ADB Member Economies	23.2	25.3	25.4	...	...	...
Australia	26.8	26.3	23.8	-0.2	0.1	0.4
Japan	22.6	25.2	26.2	-0.0	0.2	0.4
New Zealand	20.2	23.1	23.5	0.4	0.3	-1.3
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	39.0	37.2	32.1	...	...	...
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	33.2	34.4	31.0	...	...	...
WORLD	24.6	25.9	27.5 (2022)	...	...	...

... = data not available, -0.0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, - = magnitude equals zero, * = provisional or preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: Figures in the table are calculated as a percentage of GDP at current prices.

- a For estimating aggregates, GDP figures in domestic currencies were converted to United States dollars using official exchange rates, and imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.
- b Refers to gross fixed capital formation.
- c Changes in inventories include valuables and statistical discrepancy.
- d Refers to gross fixed capital formation and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.
- e Includes data on changes in inventories.
- f Refers to gross capital formation, which refers to the sum of gross fixed capital formation, valuables, increases in stocks, and errors and omissions.
- g Changes in inventories were derived residually; hence, statistical discrepancies or errors are included in this entry.
- h Changes in inventories include valuables and statistical discrepancy.
- i From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

Source: Economies' official sources. For "World": World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 21 July 2024).

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Table 2.2.9: Exports and Imports of Goods and Services
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	Exports of goods and services			Imports of goods and services		
	2010	2015	2023	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	31.0	21.9	28.0	27.1	24.6	29.8
Afghanistan	9.8	6.9	18.4	43.9	49.0	54.5
Armenia	20.8	29.7	58.5	45.3	42.0	59.5
Azerbaijan	54.3	37.8	60.0 (2022)	20.7	34.8	27.0 (2022)
Georgia	32.5	40.1	49.4	49.2	56.9	56.9
Kazakhstan	44.2	28.5	34.2*	29.9	24.5	27.2*
Kyrgyz Republic	51.6	35.2	39.2*	81.7	75.8	101.0*
Pakistan	12.6	10.0	10.4	19.4	16.7	17.7
Tajikistan	26.8	9.8	16.4 (2022)	59.0	40.1	49.1 (2022)
Turkmenistan	76.3	74.8 (2013)	...	44.5	44.1 (2013)	...
Uzbekistan	24.3	13.8	26.5*	25.0	17.0	45.5*
East Asia	38.4	29.7	26.3	34.7	25.7	23.9
China, People's Republic of	27.2	21.4	19.7	23.5	18.1	17.5
Hong Kong, China ^b	205.3	195.9	176.8	199.4	193.5	176.0
Korea, Republic of	47.1	43.0	44.0	44.3	36.1	43.9
Mongolia	46.7	44.2	76.3*	56.7	45.5	67.7*
Taipei, China	79.6	71.3	63.3	73.0	58.4	50.5
South Asia	21.8	19.6	20.9	26.7	22.7	23.6
Bangladesh	16.0	17.3	13.2	21.8	24.8	17.8
Bhutan	40.2	32.0	25.8 (2022)	67.0	59.0	60.1 (2022)
India	22.4	19.8	21.8*	26.9	22.1	24.1*
Maldives	...	78.0	75.4 (2021)	...	70.8	71.9 (2021)
Nepal	9.6	10.5	7.4*	36.4	37.4	37.7*
Sri Lanka	19.6	19.9	20.4	26.8	27.0	21.9
Southeast Asia	29.4	59.4	61.7	24.4	54.1	55.8
Brunei Darussalam	67.4	52.2	76.5	28.0	37.7	60.0
Cambodia	54.1	61.7	68.1	59.5	66.1	65.3
Indonesia	24.3	21.2	21.7*	22.4	20.8	19.6*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	34.9 (2012)	28.9	52.1 (2022)	44.6 (2012)	32.2	44.1 (2022)
Malaysia	86.9	69.4	68.4	71.0	61.9	63.4
Myanmar	19.6	17.4	24.7 (2021)	15.1	27.9	23.5 (2021)
Philippines	32.9	27.2	26.7	33.2	31.9	40.7
Singapore	198.0	178.4	174.3	171.7	151.1	136.9
Thailand	67.1	66.8	66.4*	61.3	56.5	64.6*
Timor-Leste ^c	8.6	3.0	55.7 (2022)	125.8	56.9	42.0 (2022)
Viet Nam	54.2	72.9	87.2	59.8	72.0	79.1
The Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	57.4	48.8	48.1* (2022)	63.8	52.4	69.2* (2022)
Kiribati	11.6	14.0	7.2* (2022)	74.1	95.9	93.1* (2022)
Marshall Islands	36.7	44.9	46.6* (2022)	110.4	95.6	74.3* (2022)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	49.6	57.7	4.6* (2021)	76.8	74.8	76.2* (2021)
Papua New Guinea	74.5 (2005)	...	...	56.1 (2005)	...	...
Samoa	28.2	28.7	31.6	53.8	46.0	51.7
Solomon Islands	35.2	40.4	26.3* (2022)	61.0	47.8	51.7* (2022)
Tonga	12.5	17.0	12.5 (2022)	58.3	64.5	68.8 (2022)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	48.7	46.0	9.5 (2021)	55.1	67.0	50.0 (2021)
Developed ADB Member Economies	16.1	18.3	23.2	15.1	19.0	22.9
Australia	19.8	20.1	26.8	20.7	21.5	21.3
Japan	14.9	17.4	21.7	13.6	18.0	23.3
New Zealand	30.3	28.0	23.7	28.0	26.9	27.1
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	32.4	32.0	30.1	28.9	29.0	28.1
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	28.0	28.8	28.9	25.2	26.7	27.2
WORLD	28.9	28.3	30.7 (2022)	27.9	27.6	28.7

... = data not available, * = provisional or preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: Figures in the table are calculated as a percentage of GDP at current prices.

- a For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.
b The statistics for trade in goods and services were compiled based on the change of ownership principle in recording goods sent abroad for processing and merchanting under the standards stipulated in the System of National Accounts 2008.
c From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For "World": World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 22 July 2024).

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Table 2.2.10: Gross Domestic Saving
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia^a	27.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	-11.4	5.0	-8.4	-19.9	-15.5	-14.4	-9.7	-19.5
Armenia	4.9	9.0	8.7	4.0	9.7	15.1	21.4	20.4
Azerbaijan	49.8	30.9	35.4	31.4	22.9	33.8	45.0	...
Georgia	4.2	10.1	17.5	18.0	5.5	4.4	14.3	18.4
Kazakhstan	43.8	34.6	39.6	38.6	34.3	37.1	40.1	...
Kyrgyz Republic	-2.7	-8.3	0.3	7.0	5.2	-2.2	-5.5	-5.9*
Pakistan	9.2	9.1	6.6	5.4	6.7	5.6	3.4	6.4
Tajikistan	4.0	17.2	12.4	12.6	10.8	8.7	2.2	...
Turkmenistan	85.6	81.6 (2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	26.0	21.5	24.6	24.3	25.0	23.6	22.4	24.1*
East Asia^a	47.0	44.0	43.1	42.1	43.0	44.6	44.7	...
China, People's Republic of	51.1	46.0	44.9	44.0	44.7	46.1	46.6	...
Hong Kong, China	29.8	23.9	21.8	19.7	20.9	22.3	19.3	16.2
Korea, Republic of	35.4	36.4	35.9	34.3	35.6	35.9	33.2	...
Mongolia	32.1	23.2	29.4	29.6	23.7	32.1	24.6	19.8*
Taipei, China	31.5	34.4	33.8	33.6	37.5	42.2	40.2	36.5
South Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	20.8	22.2	26.5	26.9	27.1	25.3	25.2	25.8
Bhutan	37.5	30.3	32.7	32.9	23.4	25.2	21.4	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	11.5	7.6	14.8	15.3	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.4*
Sri Lanka	22.3	27.1	31.1	28.3	26.7	29.3	25.0	23.8
Southeast Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	63.1	55.2	56.3	54.5	50.8	52.7	56.6	49.6
Cambodia	14.5	19.6	26.0	27.2	24.4	...	...	...
Indonesia	34.8	32.8	31.6	31.1	31.9	31.7	30.7*	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	39.3	33.0	30.6	28.6	26.0	29.3	30.7	27.5
Myanmar	32.7	23.4	24.2	28.3	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	54.0	52.7	54.5	54.1	54.3	60.2	60.9	58.4
Thailand	31.1	32.8	34.1	33.2	28.9	28.6*	25.7*	24.3*
Timor-Leste ^b	-74.6	-17.0	-22.9	-1.4	5.0	41.7	24.3	...
Viet Nam	31.2	30.0	33.2	33.6	34.6	34.9	36.3	...
The Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	12.4	18.9	13.3	9.2	-	-5.4	-2.7*	...
Kiribati	-46.3	-45.5	-45.6	-52.6	-42.1	-46.7	-62.4*	...
Marshall Islands	23.5	24.1	26.9	26.8	31.7	35.8	30.6*	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^c	-7.5	5.0	-0.7	-0.3*	-18.7*	-26.4*	...	...
Papua New Guinea	35.9 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	10.7	19.3	19.6	17.1	5.1	-1.9	-3.5	4.9
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	-15.1	-21.5	-16.5	-13.2	-15.4	-39.8	-21.2	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	28.2	25.3 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	25.2	25.6	26.4	26.5	26.3	26.5	25.4	...
Australia	25.9	24.8	24.9	25.7	26.1	27.0	29.3	29.2
Japan	25.1	25.9	26.9	26.8	26.5	26.7	24.3	25.9
New Zealand	22.5	24.1	23.9	23.9	22.4	21.3	20.7	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; - = magnitude equals zero; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: Figures in the table are calculated as a percentage of GDP at current prices.

a For estimating aggregates, GDP figures in domestic currencies were converted to United States dollars using official exchange rates.

b From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

c Estimated as the difference between GDP by industrial origin at producer's prices and final consumption expenditure.

Source: Economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.11: Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Product

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	3.2	-1.8	1.2	3.9	-2.4	-2.1	-20.7	-6.2
Armenia	2.2	3.2	5.2	7.6	-7.2	5.8	12.6	8.7
Azerbaijan	5.0	1.1	1.5	2.5	-4.2	5.6	4.7	1.1
Georgia	6.2	3.4	6.1	5.4	-6.3	10.6	11.0	7.5
Kazakhstan	7.3	1.2	4.1	4.5	-2.5	4.3	3.2	5.1*
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.5	3.9	3.8	4.6	-7.1	5.5	9.0	6.2*
Pakistan	2.3	3.8	6.1	3.1	-0.9	5.8	6.2	-0.2
Tajikistan	6.5	6.0	7.6	7.4	4.4	9.4	8.0	...
Turkmenistan	16.2	10.3 (2014)	...	...	...	5.0	6.2	6.3
Uzbekistan	7.1	7.2	5.5	6.0	2.0	7.4	5.7	6.0*
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	10.6	7.0	6.7	6.0	2.2	8.4	3.0	5.2*
Hong Kong, China	6.8	2.4	2.8	-1.7	-6.5	6.5	-3.7	3.3
Korea, Republic of	6.8	2.8	2.9	2.2	-0.7	4.3	2.6	1.4
Mongolia	6.4	2.4	7.7	5.6	-4.6	1.6	5.0	7.0*
Taipei, China	10.3	1.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	6.6	2.6	1.3
South Asia								
Bangladesh	5.6	6.6	7.3	7.9	3.5	6.9	7.1	5.8
Bhutan	11.9	6.6	3.5	5.8	-10.2	4.4	5.2	...
India	8.5	8.0	6.5	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.0*	8.2*
Maldives	7.3	4.0	8.7	7.3	-32.9	37.7	13.9	...
Nepal	4.8	4.0	7.6	6.7	-2.4	4.8	5.6	1.9*
Sri Lanka	8.0	4.2	2.3	-0.2	-4.6	4.2	-7.3	-2.3
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	3.7 (2011)	-0.4	0.1	3.9	1.1	-1.6	-1.6	1.4
Cambodia	6.0	7.0	7.5	6.8	-3.1	3.0	5.3	5.3
Indonesia	6.2	4.9	5.2	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.1	7.3	6.2	5.5	3.3	3.5	4.4	4.2
Malaysia	7.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	-5.5	3.3	8.7	3.7
Myanmar	9.6	7.0	6.4	6.8	3.2	-5.9	2.4*	0.8*
Philippines	7.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	-9.5	5.7	7.6	5.5
Singapore	14.5	3.0	3.5	1.3	-3.9	9.7	3.8	1.1
Thailand	7.5	3.1	4.2	2.1	-6.1	1.6*	2.5*	1.9*
Timor-Leste ^a	9.3	2.8	-0.7	23.4	32.0	5.3	-20.5	...
Viet Nam	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.4	2.9	2.6	8.1	5.0
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-4.9	5.7	5.7	4.8	-35.1	-4.3	30.8	16.8*
Fiji	3.0	4.5	3.8	-0.6	-17.0	-4.9	20.0*	...
Kiribati	1.2	11.3	3.5	3.3	-0.6	8.5	3.9*	...
Marshall Islands	5.4	2.1	5.7	10.4	-2.8	1.1	-0.7*	-0.9*
Micronesia, Federated States of	2.1	4.4	0.1	3.8	-1.9	3.0	-0.9	...
Nauru	13.6	2.8	-1.2	8.5	2.0	7.2	2.8*	0.6*
Niue	0.6	4.0	6.5*	-1.7*	-4.7*	-6.2*	...	...
Palau	-3.0	8.6	-0.4	0.3	-6.0	-13.8	-1.3	1.9
Papua New Guinea	10.1	6.6	-0.3	4.5	-3.2	-0.8	5.2	2.7*
Samoa	3.1	6.1	2.9	2.8	-10.1	-2.3	0.0	10.1
Solomon Islands	9.7	1.7	2.7	1.7	-3.4	2.6*	2.4*	...
Tonga	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	-2.7	0.1	...
Tuvalu	-3.3	9.2	1.4	13.9	-3.3	0.2	0.4	...
Vanuatu	1.3	0.4	2.9	3.2	-5.0	-1.6	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.2	-0.3	2.1	4.3	3.0
Japan	4.1	1.6	0.6	-0.4	-4.1	2.6	1.0	1.9
New Zealand	1.4	3.7	3.5	2.4	-0.4	4.6	2.7	0.2

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty affecting mining and quarrying has caused the growth of output for the industry sector to significantly increase in 2019.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Table 2.2.12: Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Product per Capita

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	1.2	-3.8	-5.0	1.7	-4.5	-8.5	-22.3	...
Armenia	2.9	3.5	5.7	7.9	-7.0	5.7	12.7	8.2
Azerbaijan	3.8	-0.1	0.6	2.6	-4.9	5.2	4.1	0.1
Georgia	7.0	3.2	6.1	5.6	-6.4	11.0	10.9	7.4
Kazakhstan	5.5	-0.3	2.7	3.2	-3.8	2.9	-0.0	3.6*
Kyrgyz Republic	-1.9	1.6	1.5	2.3	-9.0	3.6	7.0	4.3*
Pakistan	0.2	1.8	4.0	1.1	-2.9	3.7	4.1	-2.7
Tajikistan	3.9	3.5	5.3	5.1	2.3	7.6	6.0	...
Turkmenistan	13.8	7.8 (2014)	...	...	...	2.9	4.2	4.4
Uzbekistan	4.1	5.4	3.7	4.0	0.1	5.3	3.5	3.8*
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	10.1	6.5	6.3	5.6	2.1	8.4	3.1	5.4*
Hong Kong, China	6.0	1.5	2.0	-2.4	-6.1	7.5	-2.8	0.7
Korea, Republic of	6.3	2.3	2.5	1.8	-0.8	4.4	2.8	1.3
Mongolia	4.7	0.3	5.7	3.7	-6.3	0.0	3.6	5.5*
Taipei, China	10.0	1.3	2.7	3.0	3.5	7.1	3.1	0.6
South Asia								
Bangladesh	4.2	5.1	5.9	6.4	2.1	5.5	5.9	4.6
Bhutan	9.9	4.9	2.5	4.7	-11.0	3.4	4.2	...
India	7.0	6.7	5.3	2.7	-6.8	8.6	6.0*	7.2*
Maldives	4.9	0.1	4.3	2.9	-35.7	35.0	11.8	...
Nepal	3.4	2.6	6.6	5.7	-3.3	3.9	4.7	0.9*
Sri Lanka	6.9	3.2	1.2	-0.8	-5.1	3.1	-7.4	-1.7
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	2.0 (2011)	-1.6	-2.3	0.6	3.2	-1.3	-2.7	0.3
Cambodia	4.6	5.6	6.0	5.4	-4.4	1.5	3.8	3.7
Indonesia	4.8	3.5	4.1	3.9	-3.3	2.7	4.1	3.9*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.6	5.7	4.6	3.8	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.7
Malaysia	5.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	-5.3	2.9	8.2	1.5
Myanmar	8.8	6.2	5.7	6.0	2.4	-6.5	1.7*	0.1*
Philippines	6.3	5.4 (2016)	4.7	4.6	-10.9	4.6	6.3	4.6
Singapore	12.5	1.8	3.0	0.1	-3.6	14.4	0.4	-3.7
Thailand	6.9	2.5	3.9	1.8	-6.3	1.3*	2.2*	1.7*
Timor-Leste ^a	7.0	1.0	-2.2	21.6	30.0	3.6	-21.7	...
Viet Nam	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.1	1.7	1.6	7.1	4.2
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-9.3	5.7	2.0	4.8	-29.1	-3.2	24.7	11.0*
Fiji	2.3	4.1	3.2	-1.2	-17.5	-5.5	19.3*	...
Kiribati	-0.9	9.8	1.8	1.6	-2.1	6.8	2.2*	...
Marshall Islands	4.2	4.2	9.5	13.4	-2.4	4.7	1.7*	1.5*
Micronesia, Federated States of	2.6	4.3	-0.1	3.6	-2.0	2.8	-1.0	...
Nauru	13.8	1.2	-2.7	7.5	0.4	5.9	2.0*	-0.1*
Niue	0.7	2.9	7.0*	-1.2*	-4.3*	-5.7*	...	...
Palau	-1.2	6.7	1.6	0.8	-6.8	-13.7	-1.3	1.6
Papua New Guinea	6.8	3.4	-3.3	1.3	-6.1	-3.8	2.0	-0.4*
Samoa	2.3	5.2	2.1	2.0	-10.8	-3.6	-0.9	9.0
Solomon Islands	6.9	-0.9	0.1	-0.8	...	0.6*	0.4*	...
Tonga	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	-2.6	0.1	...
Tuvalu	-3.8	9.5	1.4	13.9	-3.3	0.2	0.4	...
Vanuatu	-1.2	-1.9	0.6	0.9	-7.6	-3.7	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	-1.5	2.0	3.0	0.6
Japan	4.1	1.7	0.8	-0.2	-3.8	2.7	1.4	2.4
New Zealand	0.3	1.6	1.7	0.7	-2.6	4.1	2.6	-2.1

... = data not available; (-/+).0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty affecting mining and quarrying has caused the growth of output for the industry sector to significantly increase in 2019.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates based on data from the economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.13: Growth Rates of Agriculture Real Value-Added (%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	-18.0	-16.9	12.4	6.4	-4.4	17.5	5.9	4.4	-9.8	-6.6
Armenia	-16.0	13.2	-5.0	-5.1	-6.9	-5.8	-3.7	-0.8	-2.8	2.9
Azerbaijan	-4.7	6.6	2.6	4.2	4.6	7.3	1.9	3.3	3.4	3.0
Georgia	-4.2	0.3	-8.8	-2.2	13.1	1.4	6.7	2.3	-1.8	-2.8
Kazakhstan	-12.9	3.5	5.4	6.9	3.8	-0.1	5.9	-2.2	9.1	-7.9*
Kyrgyz Republic	-2.6	6.2	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.5	0.9	-4.5	7.3	0.6*
Pakistan	0.3	1.8	0.4	2.2	3.9	0.9	3.9	3.5	4.3	2.3
Tajikistan	6.8	3.4	5.2	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.9	-0.3	-4.5	...
Turkmenistan	25.3	1.7 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	6.1	6.1	6.2	1.2	0.3	3.1	2.9	4.0	3.6*	4.1
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	7.1	4.2	4.1*
Hong Kong, China ^a	3.9	-6.8	-2.0	-5.2	-1.8	-0.8	3.8	-2.5	-15.8	-2.9
Korea, Republic of	-3.6	-0.2	-5.6	2.3	0.2	3.9	-5.8	5.2	-1.0	-2.4
Mongolia	-16.6	10.7	5.4	-0.3	6.5	5.2	5.8	-5.5	12.0	-8.9*
Taipei, China	2.1	-7.7	-9.7	8.3	4.5	-0.9	-1.5	-4.5	-5.0	0.9
South Asia										
Bangladesh	6.2	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4
Bhutan	1.0	5.2	4.6	3.1	2.9	1.7	4.0	1.4	-1.1	...
India	8.8	0.6	6.8	6.6	2.1	6.2*	4.0*	4.6*	4.7*	1.4
Maldives	-3.5	-0.5	1.5	8.2	4.9	-8.1	6.6	-0.7	3.1	...
Nepal	2.0	1.2	-0.1	5.2	2.6	5.2	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.7
Sri Lanka	7.0	5.4	-4.7	-1.8	6.3	0.5	-0.9	1.0	-4.2	2.6
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	-2.6 (2011)	6.4	-3.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.4	14.4	16.9	-3.3	-9.0
Cambodia	4.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	1.2	-0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.3
Indonesia	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.4	3.7
Malaysia	2.4	1.4	-3.7	5.9	0.1	1.9	-2.4	-0.1	0.1	0.7
Myanmar	4.7	3.4	-0.5	-1.5	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.0*	-2.5*	-1.8
Philippines	1.3	0.7	-1.0	4.2	1.1	1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	1.2
Singapore	2.8	-0.4	-0.4	2.9	3.1	6.9	-4.2	11.3	-7.6	2.6
Thailand	-0.5	-6.5	-1.2	4.8	6.1	-1.0	-3.2	2.2*	2.5*	1.9
Timor-Leste	4.4	-4.4	-1.3	-2.9	2.9	2.5	0.6	5.5	5.4	...
Viet Nam	3.3	2.5	1.7	3.2	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.8
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	0.4	-2.2	-3.1	3.2	-2.5	-3.0	-11.3*	1.1*	1.8	-4.1
Fiji	-2.6	2.9	-10.9	10.8	3.7	4.5	3.1	0.8	4.1	...
Kiribati	-3.9	-4.8	11.1	13.1	-2.6	...	0.1	2.3*	-6.0	...
Marshall Islands	14.1	5.9	7.5	6.1	20.9	54.5	-6.3	11.5	-15.4	3.1
Micronesia, Federated States of	-3.2	9.2	-4.8	-0.9	-1.1	8.0	-6.4	7.0	-8.1	...
Nauru	3.7	5.2	11.8	42.1	-14.4	34.3	1.6*	-26.6*	2.2*	0.7
Niue	-0.4	2.0	1.2	3.5*	1.7*	1.2*	-2.4*	-0.6*	...	...
Palau	-4.9	-5.6	6.5	10.8	-3.9	-5.6*	-10.1*	-3.7*	-0.0	0.5
Papua New Guinea	2.8	-2.6	2.7	2.4	4.6	2.3	1.9	1.1	3.1	2.2
Samoa	-9.0	1.9	7.2	7.1	-12.4	2.3	-5.8	-0.1	-5.6	2.5
Solomon Islands	13.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.1	-3.8	1.7	-3.0	...
Tonga	4.7	-1.7	-1.3	-2.5	0.4	3.6	3.2	0.1	2.8	...
Tuvalu	12.8	-1.8	...	0.0	1.2	-5.4	-4.3	3.7	-2.1	...
Vanuatu	4.6	-5.7	5.9	0.2	0.9	6.2	-2.7	2.7	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	-0.7	1.5	-7.1	9.4	-2.8	-10.5	-9.7	23.0	15.7	4.0
Japan	-5.2	-4.2	-8.1	0.7	-6.7	4.4	-3.7	6.2	10.9	...
New Zealand	-7.9	2.2	0.5	-3.9	6.8	-2.0	3.2	0.1	3.4	1.1

... = data not available; (+/-) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to other goods industries comprising agriculture, forestry, and fishing; and mining and quarrying.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Table 2.2.14: Growth Rates of Industry Real Value-Added

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	6.3	4.5	-1.8	9.2	11.1	4.8	-4.6	-5.6	-12.8	-12.8
Armenia	5.7	2.8	-0.3	9.0	3.7	10.5	-2.5	2.6	9.8	9.8
Azerbaijan	3.7	-1.9	-5.7	-3.1	-0.7	1.0	-5.0	3.2	0.4	0.4
Georgia ^a	8.2	7.9	9.6	8.8	-0.1	-0.2	-3.4	1.0	15.1*	15.1*
Kazakhstan	9.5	-0.4	1.1	7.7	4.4	5.5	1.5	4.4	2.7*	2.7*
Kyrgyz Republic	2.5	2.9	7.1	8.6	5.9	8.0	-9.5	2.5	11.1*	11.1*
Pakistan	4.0	5.4	6.0	4.6	9.2	0.3	-5.8	8.2	7.0	7.0
Tajikistan	2.8	16.3	22.2	7.3	17.0	10.3	17.3	13.2	9.2	9.2
Turkmenistan	12.8	11.6 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	5.5	8.3	5.9	5.4	11.5	8.3	2.5	8.4	5.6	5.6
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	12.7	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	4.9	2.5	8.7	2.6*	2.6*
Hong Kong, China ^{a,b}	7.7	2.4	3.0	-0.7	2.5	-6.4	-11.2	1.3	5.1	5.1
Korea, Republic of ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	4.3	9.9	-2.4	1.4	8.5	3.1	-4.4	-2.2	-4.5*	-4.5*
Taipei, China ^a	21.5	0.9	3.7	4.8	2.6	1.4	7.1	13.6	1.8	1.8
South Asia										
Bangladesh	7.0	9.7	11.1	8.3	10.2	11.6	3.6	10.3	9.9	9.9
Bhutan	12.7	8.5	7.4	2.8	-4.0	-1.3	-14.4	3.9	5.6	5.6
India	7.9	9.6	7.7	5.9	5.3	-1.4*	-0.4*	12.2*	2.1*	2.1*
Maldives	7.3	20.7	9.5	13.3	17.4	2.6	-34.1	-4.6	25.2	25.2
Nepal	4.0	2.0	-4.1	17.1	10.4	7.4	-4.0	6.9	10.8	10.8
Sri Lanka	8.4	1.1	7.4	13.0	-1.1	-4.1	-5.3	5.7	-16.0	-16.0
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	3.2 (2011)	-0.0	-2.9	1.5	-0.4	4.2	2.9	-4.2	-4.9	-4.9
Cambodia	13.6	11.7	10.9	9.8	11.6	10.7	-1.4	8.6	8.8	8.8
Indonesia	4.9	3.0	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.8	-2.8	3.4	4.1	4.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	17.5	7.0	12.0	11.6	7.8	5.6	9.2	6.1	4.4	4.4
Malaysia	8.4	5.2	4.3	4.7	3.3	2.6	-6.1	5.8	6.5	6.5
Myanmar	18.6	8.3	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.4	3.8*	-9.6*	5.0*	5.0*
Philippines	9.8	6.5	8.2	7.0	7.3	5.5	-13.1	8.5	6.5	6.5
Singapore ^{a,b}	23.9	-2.7	2.6	6.8	5.6	-1.0	-0.2	15.5	2.9	2.9
Thailand ^{a,c}	10.6	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.9	-0.1	-5.8	3.8*	0.1*	0.1*
Timor-Leste	7.9	22.2	7.6	-26.5	5.3	143.5	118.2	5.7	-46.2	-46.2
Viet Nam	7.2	9.2	7.8	8.3	9.0	8.2	4.4	3.2	7.9	7.9
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	-8.9	25.4	-13.5	19.1	7.0	10.5	-15.5*	-26.2*	-89.7	-89.7
Fiji	6.5	6.9	7.2	4.2	5.5	-0.9	-10.2	-6.7	5.7	5.7
Kiribati	7.1	23.2	-0.0	-9.1	-7.4	-5.3	-2.4*	16.3*	2.6	2.6
Marshall Islands	7.8	-13.7	-3.3	0.4	8.2	14.6	-5.3	-6.3	10.2	10.2
Micronesia, Federated States of	18.7	-6.6	5.2	4.5	-3.7	-4.8	4.7	-3.6	-5.0	-5.0
Nauru	39.4	-17.1	79.2	-27.4	-41.8	-15.1	-3.6*	105.4*	11.4*	11.4*
Niue	14.4	0.9	2.3	-6.0	91.7*	-11.9*	-14.7*	-4.4*	...	...
Palau	3.8	27.6	17.9	-8.5	-1.7	29.0*	-4.2*	0.8*	-19.6	-19.6
Papua New Guinea	12.0	26.4	12.0	4.7	-7.5	7.5	-7.5	-7.9	6.6	6.6
Samoa	7.2	8.6	-2.6	-8.6	-4.8	10.8	-15.3	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2
Solomon Islands	13.2	-4.0	5.0	9.5	1.3	3.5	-3.8	-0.3	4.7	4.7
Tonga	4.1	-0.6	12.7	9.7	-14.8	4.6	-3.1	1.2	4.9	4.9
Tuvalu	-41.6	36.7	...	9.5	-5.2	62.0	-28.6	-3.4	-2.2	-2.2
Vanuatu	12.2	38.5	9.4	10.1	4.9	-8.3	4.0	-1.3	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available; -0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a National accounts are compiled using chain volume measures.

b Industry data refer to manufacturing, construction, and utilities comprising electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply; water supply; and sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities.

c Industry data refer to mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply; water supply; and sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities.

Source: Economies' official sources.

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Table 2.2.15: Growth Rates of Services Real Value-Added

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	18.1	1.4	2.3	-0.7	1.9	-1.4	-5.9	-4.6	-30.1	-30.1
Armenia	4.7	1.0	3.4	10.4	9.2	9.8	-8.7	7.6	17.8	17.8
Azerbaijan	8.8	4.4	-0.8	3.2	3.8	3.8	-4.4	7.8	9.8	9.8
Georgia ^a	8.2	2.2	4.0	5.0	8.0	8.6	-6.8	17.9	9.9*	9.9*
Kazakhstan	6.0	3.1	0.9	6.4	3.9	4.4	-5.3	4.4	2.5*	2.5*
Kyrgyz Republic	-1.3	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.2	-7.9	6.9	6.8*	6.8*
Pakistan	2.6	4.2	5.0	5.6	6.0	5.0	-1.2	5.9	6.7	6.7
Tajikistan	7.3	1.9	-1.5	6.2	4.5	7.3	-1.8	14.3	15.7	15.7
Turkmenistan	21.1	-13.2 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9.6	7.6	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.7	1.1	9.5	8.7*	8.7*
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	9.7	8.8	8.1	8.3	8.0	7.2	1.9	8.5	3.0*	3.0*
Hong Kong, China ^{a,b}	6.9	1.7	2.3	3.5	3.1	-0.6	-6.7	5.9	-3.4	-3.4
Korea, Republic of ^a	5.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.8	3.4	-0.8	3.8	4.2	4.2
Mongolia	9.8	0.6	2.7	7.1	5.1	6.4	-6.5	3.9	6.9*	6.9*
Taipei, China ^a	6.4	1.2	1.3	2.9	3.0	3.6	1.3	3.0	2.6	2.6
South Asia										
Bangladesh	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	3.9	5.7	6.3	6.3
Bhutan	15.4	5.4	10.3	4.2	9.8	11.8	-10.9	5.5	6.6	6.6
India	7.8	9.4	8.5	6.3	7.2	6.4*	-8.4*	9.2*	10.0*	10.0*
Maldives	7.3	3.9	7.2	5.9	7.7	9.5	-31.7	43.4	14.7	14.7
Nepal	5.8	5.4	1.2	8.4	9.3	6.8	-4.5	4.7	5.3	5.3
Sri Lanka	8.0	5.3	4.7	3.6	4.3	2.9	-1.9	3.4	-2.6	-2.6
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	4.9 (2011)	-1.1	-1.7	1.1	0.8	3.4	-2.1	2.5	3.8	3.8
Cambodia	3.3	7.1	6.8	7.0	6.7	6.2	-6.3	-1.9	3.6	3.6
Indonesia	8.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.4	-1.5	3.5	6.5	6.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7.6	8.0	4.7	4.5	6.8	6.9	-1.2	1.4	5.0	5.0
Malaysia	7.4	5.3	5.7	6.5	7.0	6.2	-5.4	2.1	11.3	11.3
Myanmar	9.5	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.7	8.3	3.4	-6.3*	3.0*	3.0*
Philippines	7.6	7.4	8.2	7.4	6.7	7.2	-9.1	5.4	9.2	9.2
Singapore ^{a,c}	10.9	4.2	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.1	-4.2	7.7	4.9	4.9
Thailand ^{a,d}	7.0	5.9	5.0	5.4	4.7	3.8	-6.6	0.3*	3.8*	3.8*
Timor-Leste	10.2	4.5	5.6	2.6	-1.4	0.3	-7.3	6.4	4.8	4.8
Viet Nam	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.5	8.1	2.0	1.7	10.1	10.1
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	-5.8	2.4	12.3	6.6	5.1	6.4	-38.6*	-3.1*	43.5	43.5
Fiji	2.9	3.0	0.1	3.6	1.7	0.0	-16.9	-3.1	21.1	21.1
Kiribati	1.5	8.5	8.4	6.6	5.1	8.0	-0.5	4.0*	7.8	7.8
Marshall Islands	2.5	5.3	1.5	4.9	3.0	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2	2.0	2.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.2	2.3	-0.3	0.6	1.5	1.5
Nauru	4.2	11.6	-6.0	2.2	6.3	3.9	1.0*	9.7*	-2.2*	-2.2*
Niue	0.4	4.6	4.1	3.6	4.7*	-1.8	-4.8	-7.7	...	...
Palau	-3.6	8.7	0.2	-3.1	0.4	-2.1*	-6.3*	-15.3*	0.6	0.6
Papua New Guinea	12.4	-2.3	2.3	1.4	5.1	2.5	-0.2	4.5	6.3	6.3
Samoa	2.9	7.3	4.7	1.4	5.4	1.4	-6.4	-4.1	-1.2	-1.2
Solomon Islands	5.1	2.5	7.3	1.2	4.8	2.0	-3.0	3.9	4.6	4.6
Tonga	0.7	1.4	5.5	1.8	3.3	0.8	-0.3	-7.6	-2.4	-2.4
Tuvalu	2.3	7.1	...	2.1	3.7	5.5	3.7	0.8	1.3	1.3
Vanuatu	2.7	-2.5	4.5	4.6	0.8	6.1	-6.7	0.4	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a National accounts are compiled using chain volume measures.

b Services data refer to import, export, wholesale, and retail trades; accommodation and food services; transportation, storage, postal, and courier services; information and communications; financing and insurance; real estate, professional, and business services; public administration, social services, and personal services; and ownership of premises.

c Services data refer to services-producing industries, including ownership of dwellings.

d Services data include construction.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Table 2.2.16: Growth Rates of Real Household Final Consumption

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	...	...	-6.2	26.2	11.3	0.0	-1.0	-24.4	0.5
Armenia ^a	3.9	-7.5	-2.1	14.0	4.8	11.5	-14.0	2.7	5.6	6.5
Azerbaijan ^a	10.8	10.3	1.7	0.8	4.6	5.9	-8.7	3.6	4.5	...
Georgia ^a	8.7 (2011)	3.8	-0.1	8.5	3.1	5.2	10.1	12.3	-2.8	3.2
Kazakhstan ^a	11.5	1.8	1.2	4.6	6.1	6.1	-3.7	6.3	2.5	4.6*
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	2.7	-0.9	-0.6	6.3	5.0	0.8	-6.2	18.8	17.0	10.4*
Pakistan ^a	2.2	3.0	7.8	6.9	7.2	5.6	-2.9	9.5	7.2	2.5
Tajikistan ^a	10.5	-15.1	13.2	4.6	4.0	5.0	3.1	4.3	15.7	...
Turkmenistan ^a	-61.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^a	10.3	11.8	8.3	4.2	6.9	5.6	0.2	11.5	10.8	6.1*
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China ^a	6.1	4.8	2.0	5.5	5.3	-0.8	-10.6	5.6	-2.2	7.7
Korea, Republic of	4.6	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.1	-4.7	3.6	4.1	1.7
Mongolia ^a	15.8 (2011)	8.1	1.8	4.3	11.7	5.8	2.1	-5.9	8.1	7.4*
Taipei, China	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.5	-2.6	-0.3	3.5	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh	4.6	5.8	3.0	6.3	9.4	4.9	3.0	8.0	7.5	2.0
Bhutan ^a	2.5	13.3	-4.6	2.6	7.9	-1.9	3.1	-2.4	5.6	...
India ^a	6.7	7.9	8.1	6.2	7.1	5.2	-5.3	11.7	6.8*	4.0*
Maldives	...	22.1	12.9	13.1	10.6	4.5	-26.8	-26.8	...	...
Nepal ^a	6.2	2.6	4.2	0.8	6.2	8.1	3.6	4.3	5.4	4.0*
Sri Lanka	9.9 (2011)	3.7 (2014)	2.9	-0.6	4.7	3.8	-5.8	2.7	-0.5	-1.6
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	5.4 (2011)	5.2	-1.3	4.7	2.2	6.1	21.5	5.6	8.3	11.1
Cambodia ^a	8.8	6.0	6.8	4.6	4.6	5.6	-1.9	-3.6	4.4	4.3
Indonesia ^a	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	-2.7	2.0	5.0*	4.9*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia ^a	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.9	8.0	7.7	-4.0	1.9	11.1	4.7
Myanmar ^b	2.6	4.7	2.2	4.1	4.5	1.7	7.1	-4.6	...	...
Philippines ^a	3.6	6.4	7.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	-8.0	4.2	8.3	5.6
Singapore	4.4	5.2	3.2	3.2	4.3	2.7	-13.3	8.1	8.2	3.8
Thailand ^a	5.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	4.6	4.0	-0.8	0.6*	6.2*	7.1*
Timor-Leste	5.2	1.8	3.0	6.3	2.0	3.7	-1.2	-3.3	14.6	...
Viet Nam	8.2	8.8	6.4	7.2	6.9	7.0	0.4	2.2	7.7	3.5
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.4	14.0	8.1	3.7	1.6	10.6	-4.6	28.3	5.5*	...
Marshall Islands	0.4	-0.7	2.9	10.2	-0.9	6.7	-3.1	-3.8	4.0*	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-3.1	4.2	6.0	-0.5	5.2	-2.9*	-0.7*	-4.4*	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^a	9.8 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	1.6	3.2	7.7	0.6	-3.7	5.6	6.9	5.3	-6.5	6.9
Solomon Islands	8.7	2.5	3.5	0.0	7.7	2.3	-14.6	0.2*	4.1*	...
Tonga	2.3	7.9	6.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	-4.1	13.5	-19.6	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.7	1.0	8.9	-1.9	3.4	0.4	7.7	5.9	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	1.6	-3.3	0.9	4.3	5.0
Japan	2.3	-0.3	-0.6	1.0	0.4	-0.7	-4.9	0.9	2.3	0.7
New Zealand	2.2	4.2	6.4	4.8	4.6	2.4	0.1	6.0	2.7	0.9

... = data not available; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Includes expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households.

b Data refers to total final consumption expenditure.

Source: Economies' official sources.

National Accounts

Table 2.2.17: Growth Rates of Real Government Consumption Expenditure

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	...	...	-6.4	-5.6	28.4	-13.0	7.8	-25.4	-1.2
Armenia	3.9	4.7	-2.4	-2.1	-3.0	12.9	9.2	-6.2	-2.2	28.3
Azerbaijan	3.4	1.4	6.8	1.1	-3.9	2.2	3.4	4.0	0.8	...
Georgia	-9.5 (2011)	0.4	6.0	0.3	0.2	2.6	6.6	7.1	-0.8	6.1
Kazakhstan	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.8	-14.1	15.5	31.2	-2.4	2.1	10.2*
Kyrgyz Republic	-1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	4.4	0.9*
Pakistan	-3.1	1.9	13.9	4.5	5.5	-1.6	8.5	1.8	-1.3	-4.9
Tajikistan	0.9	3.3	1.7	10.9	4.5	0.7	2.3	4.6	-0.7	...
Turkmenistan	3.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	7.0	6.7	2.7	1.5	4.8	5.7	1.4	3.1	3.5	1.4*
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.8	4.2	5.1	7.9	5.9	8.0	-4.3
Korea, Republic of	5.6	3.8	4.4	3.9	5.3	6.4	5.1	5.5	4.0	1.3
Mongolia	15.3 (2011)	-4.7	13.3	-2.4	1.1	12.3	14.6	9.2	6.9	6.6*
Taipei, China	1.2	-0.1	3.7	-0.4	4.0	0.6	2.8	3.8	4.8	0.9
South Asia										
Bangladesh	6.8	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.3	13.4	2.0	6.9	6.2	8.5
Bhutan	7.5	10.8	4.2	4.4	3.7	9.7	4.5	6.4	-2.3	...
India	5.2	7.5	6.1	11.9	6.7	3.9	-0.8	0.0	9.0*	2.5*
Maldives	...	3.7	3.3	-10.2	8.9	-2.9	2.4	-1.0	...	...
Nepal	1.3	11.5	-12.0	21.4	2.1	9.8	3.8	-1.7	5.5	-35.2*
Sri Lanka	-2.1 (2011)	6.0 (2014)	0.1	5.5	18.7	6.6	0.0	-2.8	1.4	-5.4
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	5.3 (2011)	-3.6	-6.5	7.4	1.6	1.8	-9.6	2.6	6.9	-2.4
Cambodia	12.5	4.4	5.7	6.5	6.5	5.8	15.2	78.7	43.5	2.2
Indonesia	0.3	5.3	-0.1	2.1	4.8	3.3	2.1	4.3	-4.5*	2.9*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	3.4	4.5	1.1	5.7	3.4	1.5	4.1	6.4	4.5	3.9
Myanmar ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	4.2	7.9	9.4	6.5	13.4	9.1	10.5	7.2	5.1	0.6
Singapore	10.2	8.9	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.4	13.2	3.9	-1.9	2.6
Thailand	8.9	2.5	2.2	0.3	2.7	1.6	1.4	3.7*	0.1*	-4.6*
Timor-Leste	2.1	3.6	-1.2	-5.8	-0.3	3.2	4.9	2.9	-0.2	...
Viet Nam	12.3	7.8	3.8	5.6	4.7	5.4	1.2	4.5	3.6	3.6
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	-7.6	-1.6	14.6	3.9	2.7	1.2	-6.5	-6.7	27.7*	...
Marshall Islands	-0.9	3.1	8.5	2.1	8.8	12.9	-6.5	2.7	-6.7*	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-1.5	1.3	4.1	-0.9	4.4	0.3*	23.0*	-5.9*	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.1 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	17.9	-4.6	-14.6	8.3	20.9	5.5	0.5	1.8	10.5	-6.5
Solomon Islands	10.0	4.9	4.2	-5.5	14.4	6.1	-13.3	-15.2*	-12.0*	...
Tonga	-8.3	3.1	-1.4	2.4	1.1	9.7	11.3	22.4	0.6	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.0	16.9	-1.4	19.5	4.5	2.6	3.7	-0.0	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	1.6	2.2	4.8	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.4	6.6	6.8	1.6
Japan	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.4	3.4	1.7	0.9
New Zealand	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.3	5.8	6.9	7.9	2.0	0.5

... = data not available; (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a For 2000–2019, real government consumption expenditure data are included in real household consumption expenditure.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Table 2.2.18: Growth Rates of Real Gross Capital Formation

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan ^a	...	8.2 (2017)	14.7	-17.3	33.4	-20.4	-9.4	29.2
Armenia	0.5	-3.2	34.5	-14.3	-0.5	21.5	11.8	6.6
Azerbaijan	2.0	-8.2	-4.3	1.1	-7.3	-4.5	0.8	...
Georgia	19.1 (2011)	8.4	15.3	0.5	-15.9	-16.1	35.7	22.6
Kazakhstan	2.0	5.5	2.9	12.2	-1.0	1.5	2.1	19.5*
Kyrgyz Republic	-5.2	-2.3	16.0	7.9	-29.2	21.5	58.5	-4.4*
Pakistan	-6.8	12.5	9.9	-9.7	-6.1	4.0	3.5	-14.3
Tajikistan	7.5	25.2	25.5	8.9	-4.6	12.0	11.9	...
Turkmenistan	21.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	11.3	-8.1	1.8	-16.9	-1.4	-2.3	-11.7	8.7
Korea, Republic of	17.1	6.5	-1.3	-1.9	0.9	2.9	-0.2	0.6
Mongolia	62.8 (2011)	-26.5	52.1	0.2	-40.7	80.7	11.2	-9.2*
Taipei, China	35.6	2.6	6.9	7.3	7.1	17.6	4.7	-10.3
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^{b,c}	8.6	7.1	12.1	6.9	4.0	8.1	11.7	2.2
Bhutan	44.2	16.5	-0.5	-7.4	-21.8	20.0	28.8	...
India ^d	20.1	7.0	6.2	-6.0*	-10.6*	25.4*	2.0*	...
Maldives	...	19.7	7.9	-9.9	-22.1	-5.1	...	...
Nepal	34.4	7.0	12.2	11.1	-26.7	30.4	10.5	-13.0*
Sri Lanka	20.2 (2011)	12.0 (2016)	-5.4	-11.9	-0.6	6.4	-37.9	-7.9
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	37.0 (2011)	6.6	28.1	-4.4	-9.3	-13.8	-1.8	0.2
Cambodia	-7.9	9.9	6.0	6.5	12.8	6.5	-2.1	12.2
Indonesia	8.8	3.0	8.5	2.4	-6.9	4.1	4.0*	5.8*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	25.3	6.7	-1.6	-3.8	-12.1	7.7	7.1	4.4
Myanmar	34.6	16.1	-1.5	1.5	3.3	-16.8	...	...
Philippines	30.5	13.4	11.3	3.5	-34.2	20.0	13.7	5.9
Singapore	22.5	-9.8	-3.3	0.2	-12.8	21.7	2.7	-12.8
Thailand	32.0	2.1	16.3	-3.4	-4.7	12.7*	-7.5*	...
Timor-Leste	2.8	-5.0	-0.8	-5.5	-34.5	40.0	-34.0	...
Viet Nam ^e	10.4	9.6	8.0	7.5	4.1	3.3	5.4	4.1
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	-5.5	48.9	-25.0	-14.8	-7.3	39.8	11.6*	...
Marshall Islands	20.4	-16.7	2.1	143.9	-59.8	3.4	-0.8	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	3.3	0.3	-10.0	8.5*	30.2*	-17.1*	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-9.8 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	54.7	3.8	-3.1	17.4	-20.7	0.4	11.3	-6.7
Solomon Islands ^a	85.2	19.9	6.5	20.0	-12.6	-5.7*	36.0*	...
Tonga	4.7	9.9	-23.6	11.9	-5.8	-19.5	61.1	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-4.7	46.5	14.9	-3.6	30.1	13.1	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2.9	3.3	1.2	0.1	-5.4	0.7	0.7	1.7
New Zealand	7.5	1.8	4.2	1.6	-2.9	12.8	2.1	-8.2

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to gross fixed capital formation.

b Refers to gross fixed capital formation, which includes data on changes in inventories.

c For 2000–2006, data refer to previous growth rates calculated using the base year 1995/1996; for 2007–2016, using the base year 2005/2006; and, for 2017–2021, using the base year 2015/2016.

d Refers to gross capital formation, which refers to the sum of gross fixed capital formation, valuables, increases in stocks, and errors and omissions.

e For 2000–2004, gross domestic product data are based on unreevaluated/unreassured scale; For 2005 onward, methodology was revised and 2010 base year was used.

Source: Economies' official sources.

National Accounts

Table 2.2.19: Growth Rates of Real Exports of Goods and Services

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	-24.7	-21.5	-35.6	41.4	7.2	18.6
Armenia	26.5	4.9	5.0	16.0	-33.5	18.6	59.3	29.5
Azerbaijan	9.1	-0.2	0.5	-4.3	-11.5	13.8	13.0	...
Georgia	11.6 (2011)	3.2	11.4	10.9	-37.6	23.5	37.4	8.2
Kazakhstan	3.1	-4.1	9.6	2.1	-11.3	2.3	18.8	1.9*
Kyrgyz Republic	-11.7	-5.6	-2.7	16.2	-27.2	16.4	59.2	-4.9*
Pakistan	7.9	-3.8	10.0	13.2	1.5	6.5	5.9	2.4
Tajikistan	23.0	-	-5.2	21.5	21.8	55.4	-24.0	...
Turkmenistan	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1.6	2.1	10.2	16.4	-20.1	13.4	24.6*	7.7*
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China ^a	17.6	-1.4	3.7	-6.1	-6.7	17.0	-12.5	-6.6
Korea, Republic of	13.0	0.2	4.0	0.2	-1.7	11.1	3.4	3.1
Mongolia	18.2 (2011)	0.1	6.1	12.0	-5.3	-14.6	32.3*	42.9*
Taipei, China	27.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	15.2	1.8	-4.3
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^b	0.9	-2.8	6.1	11.5	-17.5	9.2	29.4	8.0
Bhutan	7.5	-3.2	0.3	26.1	-19.7	1.0	-8.1	...
India	19.5	-5.6	11.9	-3.4*	-7.0*	29.6*	13.4*	2.6
Maldives	...	-11.7	10.9	6.7	-51.4	113.3	...	...
Nepal	-10.4	2.3	7.7	5.5	-15.9	-21.1	35.0	5.5
Sri Lanka	10.2 (2011)	4.9 (2016)	5.4	1.7	-29.6	10.1	10.2	11.3
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	-3.0 (2011)	-9.9	5.7	14.9	7.6	8.4	7.2	-2.2
Cambodia	20.6	7.2	5.3	7.8	1.1	13.5	4.7	6.6
Indonesia	15.3	-2.1	6.5	-0.5	-8.4	18.0	16.2*	1.3*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	11.1	0.3	1.9	-1.0	-8.6	18.5	14.5	-7.9
Myanmar	10.9	15.1	12.0	26.8	-7.6	-19.1	...	...
Philippines	20.3	10.0	11.8	2.6	-16.1	8.0	11.0	1.4
Singapore	17.8	5.0	8.3	-0.0	-0.2	9.2	3.0	2.4
Thailand	14.0	1.0	3.4	-3.0	-19.7	11.1*	6.1*	2.1*
Timor-Leste ^c	28.0	-28.3	16.6	...	209.1	7.4	-44.1	...
Viet Nam ^d	14.6	13.9	12.3	6.2	4.1	14.8	4.0	-2.5
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	-20.8	35.2	-16.3	72.9	-33.6	-62.3	108.8*	...
Marshall Islands	35.5	-0.9	6.0	11.9	-4.7	22.8	-6.5*	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	5.7	12.7	-5.4	-13.1*	-53.3*	-78.9*	...	...
Papua New Guinea	6.8 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	3.1	7.2	5.6	15.4	-61.1	-15.7	77.0	63.7
Solomon Islands	32.7	-6.5	6.2	-2.8	-21.8	-1.0*	-1.5*	...
Tonga	-9.4	7.9	1.3	-3.3	-5.5	-48.9	-6.3	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1.0	4.9	3.5	-3.7	-60.1	-52.8	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	4.7	6.9	4.1	3.9	-1.7	-8.6	-0.5	6.7
Japan	24.9	3.2	3.8	-1.5	-11.6	11.9	5.3	3.0
New Zealand	2.8	6.7	3.4	0.1	-18.0	2.5	6.0	6.4

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; - = magnitude equals zero; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

- a The statistics for trade in goods and services are compiled based on the change of ownership principle in recording goods sent abroad for processing and merchandising under the standards stipulated in the 2008 SNA.
- b For 2000–2006, data refer to previous growth rates calculated using the base year 1995/1996; for 2007–2016, using the base year 2005/2006; and for 2017–2023, using the base year 2015/2016.
- c From 2019 onward, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is included in gross domestic product based on the new Timor–Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.
- d For 2000 data refer to exports less imports of goods and services. Annual growth rate cannot be calculated separately for exports and imports for 2001.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Table 2.2.20: Growth Rates of Real Imports of Goods and Services

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	40.3	16.5	-7.1	-14.3	-21.3	36.7
Armenia	12.8	-15.3	13.3	11.6	-31.5	12.9	34.5	29.7
Azerbaijan	12.4	8.4	-0.2	-3.2	-17.1	3.0	13.5	...
Georgia	10.2 (2011)	5.3	9.2	6.8	-16.6	8.8	16.9	8.6
Kazakhstan	2.9	-0.1	6.6	14.9	-9.0	2.0	14.1	14.7*
Kyrgyz Republic	-6.9	-13.2	7.4	6.1	-27.4	38.8	66.7	34.1*
Pakistan	-2.3	-1.0	15.7	7.6	-5.1	14.5	11.0	-0.3
Tajikistan	8.0	-	9.3	6.4	-0.4	20.0	4.0	...
Turkmenistan	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.4	-10.6	42.3	13.4	-14.9	23.4	13.5*	11.5*
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China ^a	18.2	-1.8	4.5	-7.2	-6.9	15.8	-12.2	-5.4
Korea, Republic of	17.5	2.1	1.7	-1.9	-3.1	10.1	3.5	3.1
Mongolia	49.5 (2011)	-11.4	32.7	8.6	-15.5	13.6	29.1	21.0*
Taipei, China	30.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	-3.5	15.5	4.3	-5.7
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^b	0.7	3.2	23.9	0.5	-11.4	15.3	31.2	-9.8
Bhutan	28.7	17.2	1.5	-3.4	-9.1	9.0	17.1	...
India	15.8	-5.9	8.8	-0.8	-12.6	22.1	10.6*	10.9*
Maldives	...	1.0	12.8	-3.3	-38.7	49.7	...	...
Nepal	28.3	9.6	19.0	5.8	-20.8	16.3	15.0	-17.2*
Sri Lanka	23.6 (2011)	7.0 (2016)	3.3	-3.5	-20.1	4.1	-19.9	5.1
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	33.7 (2011)	-8.9	28.1	13.8	-1.9	27.0	11.5	-7.8
Cambodia	16.8	6.5	4.1	6.0	7.3	23.1	5.5	3.1
Indonesia	17.3	-6.2	12.1	-7.1	-17.6	24.9	15.0*	-1.6*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	15.6	0.8	1.5	-2.4	-7.9	21.2	15.9	-7.6
Myanmar	51.9	21.6	-2.2	5.8	-3.3	-26.0	...	...
Philippines	20.7	15.0	14.6	2.3	-21.6	12.8	14.0	1.0
Singapore	16.3	3.4	7.8	-0.1	-1.7	9.6	3.3	1.0
Thailand	23.0	0.0	8.3	-5.2	-13.9	17.8*	3.6*	-2.2*
Timor-Leste ^c	-1.8	-7.4	2.9	...	11.3	9.6	-8.5	...
Viet Nam ^d	13.7	15.7	9.6	4.9	3.3	16.7	1.2	-4.3
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	-7.3	18.8	-9.0	14.1	-18.2	20.6	28.5*	...
Marshall Islands	10.1	0.2	2.5	38.0	-30.6	-6.2	-4.8*	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.9	2.5	-3.6	0.6*	-0.2*	-16.0*	...	...
Papua New Guinea	4.7 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	27.4	-5.6	7.1	12.0	-20.1	15.1	12.4	9.4
Solomon Islands	52.2	0.8	18.3	8.1	-37.1	22.2*	51.4*	...
Tonga	3.0	22.6	-1.4	4.8	-4.4	-13.0	2.6	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1.2	26.2	10.4	-15.1	1.8	-3.9	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	6.9	1.5	7.0	0.2	-6.0	-3.5	6.9	9.3
Japan	11.3	0.4	3.8	1.0	-6.8	5.1	7.9	-1.3
New Zealand	11.5	3.1	4.8	1.4	-16.0	17.3	4.4	-1.2

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; - = magnitude equals zero; (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The statistics for trade in goods and services are compiled based on the change of ownership principle in recording goods sent abroad for processing and merchandising under the standards stipulated in the System of National Accounts 2008.

b For 2000–2006, data refer to previous growth rates calculated using the base year 1995/1996; for 2007–2016, using the base year 2005/2006; and for 2017–2023, using the base year 2015/2016.

c From 2019 onward, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is included in gross domestic product based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

d For 2000 data refer to exports less imports of goods and services. Annual growth rate cannot be calculated separately for exports and imports for 2001.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Production

Table 2.2.21: Growth Rates of Agriculture Production Index

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	-0.7	-5.7	-3.3	13.7	2.5	1.8	-2.6	...
Armenia	-13.4	9.5	-12.4	-2.6	4.9	-0.5	-1.1	...
Azerbaijan	-2.1	6.5	5.5	7.9	1.3	2.8	2.0	...
Georgia	-4.5	2.0	16.8	1.4	10.0	1.0	-3.2	...
Kazakhstan ^a	-21.8	2.4	0.5	-3.5	5.8	-7.6	11.7	-15.4*
Kyrgyz Republic	-1.7	8.2	2.0	1.8	0.5	-4.5	6.9	...
Pakistan	-1.9	-4.8	5.9	-13.4	1.2	...	...	...
Tajikistan	5.0	10.1	7.5	7.0	2.6	-2.3	0.1	...
Turkmenistan	6.3	3.2	-1.8	5.1	5.3	-0.0	-1.5	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.1	-0.8	3.1	-0.6	1.2	-0.3	0.3
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	2.9	3.4	1.1	1.3	0.5	3.9	1.7	...
Hong Kong, China	-	-	5.9	-0.6	1.7	-2.2	-0.6	-0.6
Korea, Republic of	-4.5	-2.4	2.5	1.0	-1.6	2.6	-0.8	...
Mongolia	-21.8	30.7	17.5	3.8	27.8	-24.3	23.8	...
Taipei, China ^b	2.2	-3.3	2.4	-3.9	0.3	-1.8	-3.0	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	5.9	2.8	-0.1	1.3	3.4	4.7	2.8	...
Bhutan	4.1	3.0	-12.1	7.7	8.8	-11.2	-22.4	...
India	10.4	-1.4	4.0	2.5	3.1	4.6	1.0	...
Maldives	-4.2	1.7	-0.8	6.2	0.5	-11.7	-0.4	...
Nepal	1.0	-	0.6	5.4	3.1	2.6	2.5	...
Sri Lanka	24.2	6.9	8.3	1.8	10.4	8.7	-16.6	...
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	5.0	-2.0	1.4	-0.7	6.9	8.3	2.4	...
Cambodia	7.6	2.3	2.8	-0.7	2.0	12.4	-0.5	...
Indonesia	5.2 (2011)	2.5	22.5	8.1	3.0	1.0	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9.6	15.8	0.5	4.2	2.9	2.8	7.9	...
Malaysia	1.8	4.0	-3.2	-0.6	0.4	-3.4	-0.1	...
Myanmar	2.9	3.0	-19.9	-1.2	-0.4	2.2	-4.1	...
Philippines	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	0.2	...
Singapore	3.2	4.2	-16.6	11.2	-0.1	8.4	-2.0	...
Thailand	0.9	-2.5	6.9	-0.4	-3.8	1.7	1.5	-0.3
Timor-Leste	-0.3	3.4	5.8	-3.3	-0.4	-3.7	13.3	...
Viet Nam	2.7	2.2	3.4	-0.4	1.8	5.3	0.9	...
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-2.2	-2.4	2.0	-3.7	-4.6	0.0	-0.4	...
Fiji	-19.6	1.7	4.5	2.1	-4.9	0.5	21.3	...
Kiribati	0.7	0.7	-9.4	-12.3	0.1	0.2	2.9	...
Marshall Islands	-5.0	8.0	-36.8	12.6	-	-	0.9	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	-1.0	-0.6	17.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.1	...
Nauru	1.3	0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	...
Niue	-0.5	-4.6	0.6	-2.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-1.7	0.9	1.1	-0.2	-1.8	1.3	0.7	...
Samoa	1.7	-26.2	-2.6	-5.8	-0.4	7.9	-2.1	...
Solomon Islands	-25.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	-0.3	3.4	-0.1	...
Tonga	-0.8	11.7	-1.6	0.4	-0.3	0.4	0.3	...
Tuvalu	-1.4	1.4	0.4	10.1	0.8	0.0	-2.3	...
Vanuatu	28.5	-7.2	-1.4	1.0	-1.6	2.6	-1.3	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	-0.1	-1.3	-7.7	-8.7	-7.9	25.8	6.9	...
Japan	-2.3	-1.2	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	...
New Zealand	-	2.1	3.8	0.2	1.0	-0.4	-2.7	...

... = data not available; - = magnitude equals zero; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed;
ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Data refer to the gross production index (2014–2016 = 100), except for Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Kazakhstan; Pakistan; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Uzbekistan.

a Refers to the index of physical volume of the gross production (services) of agriculture.

b Refers to the index of agricultural, forestry, and fishery production.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT Database. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home> (accessed 30 June 2024).
For Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Kazakhstan; Nepal; Pakistan; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Uzbekistan: Economies' official sources.

Production

Table 2.2.22: Growth Rates of Manufacturing Production Index (%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	9.4	7.0	8.0	11.5	10.6	19.6	4.3	9.8
Georgia	14.0 (2011)	-9.7	3.7	2.0	-5.9	7.1	13.4	3.3
Kazakhstan	13.9	0.2	4.5	5.8	4.1	4.7	3.6	4.1
Kyrgyz Republic	10.1	-7.8	5.0	8.3	-7.2	7.0	16.4	2.0
Pakistan	0.5	3.4	7.0	3.4	-11.0	11.6	11.8	-10.3
Tajikistan	673.7	4.8	-0.2	0.2	2.2	0.3	-6.5	0.6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	8.9	5.9	7.9	6.6	7.9	8.3	5.4	6.7
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of ^a	16.6	7.0	6.5	6.0	3.4	9.8	3.0	5.0
Hong Kong, China ^b	3.5	-1.6	1.3	0.4	-5.8	5.4	0.2	3.8
Korea, Republic of	16.7	-0.3	1.4	0.4	-0.2	8.8	0.9	-2.6
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	29.2	-1.0	3.6	1.0	9.2	15.6	-2.0	-12.8
South Asia								
Bangladesh	16.9 (2011)	10.7	14.1	14.9	0.9	11.6	12.5	8.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India ^c	9.0	3.0	3.9	-1.4	-9.6	11.8	4.7	5.5
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	4.4 (2011)	-19.4	10.0	7.2	-8.9	4.5	5.9	-2.3
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	-22.4	4.8	4.0	4.1	-10.1	7.5	4.0	0.7*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	11.1	4.8	4.8	3.6	-2.7	9.5	8.2	0.7
Myanmar ^d	10.1 (2011)	10.2	9.7	7.3	...	...	...	...
Philippines	23.2	0.5	...	-8.8	-40.5	52.6	15.1	4.4
Singapore ^e	29.7	-5.1	7.0	-1.5	7.5	13.3	2.7	-4.3
Thailand	14.2	0.1	3.8	-3.4	-9.5	5.8	0.4	-5.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	1.6	-2.0	-1.6	-5.1	1.0	1.7	-5.9
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	7.6	9.1	3.6	-4.5	-6.7	2.3	3.3	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^f	15.2	3.2 (2013)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	0.5	-1.6	2.2	-1.0	-2.1	1.4	2.8	-1.5
Japan	15.6	-1.1	0.6	-2.7	-10.4	5.4	-0.1	-1.1
New Zealand	4.6	1.8	1.9	1.1	-4.4	4.1	-5.3	-5.2

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

- a Data include only industrial enterprises above a designated size (annual revenue from principal business of over 20 million yuan).
b Starting from the reference year 2008, the index of industrial production and producer price index for manufacturing industries are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0 of Hong Kong, China, which adopts the basic framework and principles of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4.
c For the fiscal year beginning 1 April.
d For 2010–2015, fiscal year is April–March. For 2016 onward, fiscal year is October–September.
e Refers to index of industrial production.
f Refers to volume indices of industrial production.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates based on data from the economies' official sources.

Data Issues and Comparability

Indicators in this theme were derived from national accounts statistics compiled in accordance with the UN System of National Accounts. As national statistical offices gradually adopt the latest 2008 System of National Accounts framework with regard to data compilation and methodologies, these indicators will become more consistent across economies. Currently, economies in the region have varying reference periods (e.g., calendar year versus fiscal year) and price valuation methods. Due to a lack of reliable data and limited technical and financial resources dedicated for national accounts compilation, some economies with small statistical offices are not able to provide timely estimates, while some are dependent upon the estimates of external institutions.

Table 2.3.1: Growth Rates of Consumer Price Index
(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	4.9	-0.7	5.0	0.6	2.3	5.6	5.1	13.8	-4.5
Armenia	8.2	3.7	1.0	2.5	1.4	1.2	7.2	8.6	2.0
Azerbaijan	5.7	4.0	12.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	6.7	13.9	8.8
Georgia	7.1	4.0	6.0	2.6	4.9	5.2	9.6	11.9	2.5
Kazakhstan	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.0	5.3	6.8	8.0	15.0	14.5
Kyrgyz Republic	8.0	6.5	3.2	1.5	1.1	6.3	11.9	13.9	10.8
Pakistan	10.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	6.8	10.7	8.9	12.2	29.2
Tajikistan	9.8	5.1	6.7	5.4	8.0	9.4	8.0	4.2	3.8
Turkmenistan	4.4	7.4	8.0	13.2	5.1	6.1	19.3	11.2	5.9
Uzbekistan ^a	7.6	5.5	9.5	17.5	14.5	12.9	10.8	11.4	10.0
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	3.3	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.9	2.0	0.2
Hong Kong, China	2.4	3.0	1.5	2.4	2.9	0.3	1.6	1.9	2.1
Korea, Republic of	2.9	0.7	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	2.5	5.1	3.6
Mongolia ^b	13.0	2.0	6.4	8.1	5.2	2.6	13.9	13.2	7.9
Taipei, China	1.0	-0.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	-0.2	2.0	3.0	2.5
South Asia									
Bangladesh	6.8	6.4	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	6.2	9.0
Bhutan	7.0	4.5	5.0	2.7	2.7	5.6	7.3	5.6	4.2
India ^c	10.4	4.9	3.7	3.4	4.8	6.5	5.1	6.6	5.4
Maldives ^d	6.1	1.0	2.8	-0.1	0.2	-1.4	0.5	2.3	2.9
Nepal	9.6	7.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	6.2	3.6	6.3	7.7
Sri Lanka ^e	6.2	2.2	6.6	4.3	4.3	4.6	6.0	...	17.4
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	-0.5	-1.3	1.0	-0.4	1.9	1.7	3.7	0.4
Cambodia ^e	4.0	1.2	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.9	5.1	2.4
Indonesia ^f	5.1	6.4	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.6	4.2	3.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.0	1.3	0.8	2.0	3.3	5.1	3.8	23.0	31.2
Malaysia	1.7	2.1	3.7	1.0	0.7	-1.2	2.5	3.3	2.5
Myanmar	7.7	10.0	4.0	5.0	8.6	5.7	3.6	...	...
Philippines	3.8	0.7	2.9	5.2	2.4	2.4	3.9	5.8	6.0
Singapore	2.8	-0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	-0.2	2.3	6.1	4.8
Thailand	3.3	-0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	-0.9	1.2	6.1	1.2
Timor-Leste	5.2	0.6	0.5	2.3	0.9	0.5	3.8	7.0	8.4
Viet Nam ^g	9.2	0.6	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.2	1.8	3.1	3.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	1.5	1.1	-0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	9.5	9.1
Fiji	3.7	1.4	3.3	4.1	1.8	-2.6	0.2	4.3	2.4
Kiribati	-3.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	-1.8	2.6	2.1	5.3	8.8
Marshall Islands ^e	1.8	-2.2	0.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	2.2	3.2	1.3
Micronesia, Federated States of	3.6	0.0	...	1.5	1.9	0.6	3.2	5.4	5.8
Nauru	-3.1	2.6	(2016)	1.8	2.6	2.8	1.1	3.5	4.3
Niue	5.3	1.8	5.0	9.6	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.0	8.5
Palau	1.4	0.9	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	13.9	11.6
Papua New Guinea	4.4	(2011)	6.0	5.4	4.4	3.9	4.9	5.3	2.3
Samoa	0.8	0.7	1.8	4.2	1.0	-1.6	3.1	11.0	7.9
Solomon Islands ^h	0.9	-0.6	0.5	3.5	2.2	3.0	0.1	5.4	5.1
Tonga	3.5	-1.1	7.5	6.1	1.2	-0.3	5.6	11.0	6.4
Tuvalu	-1.9	3.1	4.1	2.2	3.5	1.6	6.7	12.2	7.1
Vanuatu	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.8	5.3	2.3	6.7	11.2
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	4.4	7.0
Japan	-0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.5	-0.0	-0.2	2.5	3.3
New Zealand	2.3	0.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.9	7.2	5.7

... = data not available, | = marks break in series, (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Data refer to the whole of each economy, unless otherwise indicated. In general, the consumer price index (CPI) data of economies are grouped according to the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1999. Other economies have switched to the most recent version, COICOP 2018. For more information on COICOP versions, please refer to United Nations' Classification of Economic Statistics available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/econ/>.

- a For 2003–2015, the calculation for the CPI includes weights in horticulture goods. Prior to 2016, values were calculated based on the variable weights' method, while 2016 onward uses the fixed weights method. For 2021 onward, the CPI commodity grouping is based on COICOP 2018.
- b For 2000–2005, figures are based on COICOP 1999. For 2006 onward, figures are based on COICOP 2018.
- c Prior to 2011, data refer to CPI for industrial workers. From 2011 onward, data refer to the new CPI series (national combining rural and urban).
- d For 2019 onward, the CPI follows the COICOP 2018.
- e Data refer to capital city.
- f For 2010, data refer to the CPI for 66 cities; for 2015–2018, 82 cities; and for 2019 onward, 90 cities. For 2019 onward, the CPI commodity grouping also changed based on COICOP 2018.
- g For 2010 and 2015–2019, figures are based on COICOP 1999. For 2020 onward, figures are based on COICOP 2018.
- h Refers to weighted average of four towns (Audi, Gizo, Honiara, and Noro).

Source: Economies' official sources.

Prices

Table 2.3.2: Growth Rates of Food and Nonalcoholic Beverages Consumer Price Index

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	3.5 |	-0.8	6.9	-1.0	3.8	10.0	5.7	19.2	-7.4
Armenia	9.4	3.1	4.1	2.3	1.9	0.3	11.2	13.0	-0.5
Azerbaijan	7.5	4.8	17.2	2.0	3.3	4.6	8.2	20.1	9.8
Georgia	11.7	4.2	6.8	2.2	8.1	10.5	10.8	17.9	3.7
Kazakhstan	5.9	5.7	8.5	4.7	8.1	10.5	10.8	19.2	15.1
Kyrgyz Republic	6.5	3.7	2.5	-2.2	1.3	11.7	18.0	16.2	8.4
Pakistan ^a	12.6	3.5	10.2	6.7	-4.6	15.5	13.2	13.4	39.0
Tajikistan	...	3.8	7.8	4.9	11.4	13.6	7.3	5.2	3.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^b	4.9	2.7	18.1	20.1	17.0	17.5 |	14.4	15.0	11.6
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of ^c	7.2	2.3	-1.4	1.8	9.2	10.6	-1.4	2.8	-0.3
Hong Kong, China	3.5	3.4	1.1	4.3	9.9	7.7	1.4	4.5	0.5
Korea, Republic of	6.4	1.6	3.4	2.8	0.0	4.4	5.9	5.9	5.5
Mongolia ^d	18.6	-5.9	8.7	9.1	8.3	9.0	21.0	15.4	12.2
Taipei, China	1.1	3.8	-1.8	0.5	2.0	0.4	3.4	5.6	3.9
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^e	7.7 (2012)	6.7	6.0	7.1	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1 |	8.7
Bhutan	9.4	3.3	7.5	4.9	3.6	11.4	8.9	4.2	3.9
India	...	4.7	1.9	0.4	6.6	8.0	3.7	6.5	7.1
Maldives ^{f,g}	7.5	0.5	5.6	-1.1 |	-0.8	2.7	1.8	4.8	5.8
Nepal ^h	15.5	9.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	8.2	5.0	5.7	6.6
Sri Lanka ⁱ	6.9	5.5	9.3	3.3	0.8	11.4	11.7	...	12.1
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	-0.0 (2011)	1.0	0.3	1.9	-0.7	2.5	2.4	5.1	2.7
Cambodia ^j	4.3	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	4.6	2.7	5.6	2.6
Indonesia ^j	9.4	7.2	2.1	4.2	3.0	3.4	2.7	6.0	4.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.3	4.5	-0.1	1.2	4.7	8.6	3.0	22.0	38.0
Malaysia	2.5	3.6	4.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	5.8	4.8
Myanmar	7.4	13.9	3.3	4.8	7.7	4.4	3.2	...	...
Philippines	4.0	1.9	3.1	6.8	1.6	2.9	4.2	5.9	7.9
Singapore ^k	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.9	1.6	5.3	5.1
Thailand	5.4	1.1	-	0.4	2.3	1.2	-0.1	6.9	2.6
Timor-Leste	6.4	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	5.8	7.5	10.2
Viet Nam ^l	10.7	1.5	-1.1	3.2	4.1 |	10.0	0.7	2.6	3.4
The Pacific									
Cook Islands ^m	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.6 |	1.3	2.5	2.9	14.9	14.5
Fiji	4.1	4.8	-2.1	3.4	4.9	-2.4	6.4	6.1	7.5
Kiribati ⁿ	-7.0	-0.6	1.8	-1.1	-1.9	3.7	2.4	6.9	10.3
Marshall Islands ^o	-0.9	2.3	-0.5	1.5	0.5	-0.6	3.3	3.8	2.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	2.2	0.8 |	...	-1.0	1.3	0.7	1.7	6.8	11.9
Nauru	-0.4 |	0.8 (2016)	-1.4	3.8	6.6	1.7	2.6	0.6	6.9
Niue ^p	8.2 |	2.7	3.4	0.6	4.7	5.1	0.8	3.1	14.1
Palau	1.8	1.7	1.6	4.0	0.6	2.2	4.2	13.7	15.9
Papua New Guinea	-1.0 (2011)	4.9	2.8	0.8	3.0	2.2	4.4	7.2	7.0
Samoa	-6.6 |	3.3	1.4	5.6	1.0	-1.5	3.4	15.5	15.9
Solomon Islands ^q	-2.9	-3.0	-0.9	1.9	-0.2	1.5	-3.1	7.4	6.7
Tonga	3.0	1.8	8.5	6.7	1.7	1.9	7.2	9.9	10.4
Tuvalu	-5.9	4.0	4.5	3.3	3.5	0.6	5.9	17.5	9.6
Vanuatu	4.5	3.6	6.8	4.1	5.4	11.4	4.6	9.9	19.1
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia ^r	1.6	2.1	1.8	-0.0	2.0	3.1	1.8	3.4	8.4
Japan	-0.3	3.6	0.6	1.6	0.2	1.2	-0.0	4.9	8.6
New Zealand	1.0	-0.1	2.2	-0.2	1.1	3.2	1.8	8.7	9.9

... = data not available, | = marks break in series, - = magnitude equals zero, (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Data refer to the whole of each economy, unless otherwise indicated.

- a For 2010 onward, growth rates were calculated using price indexes with base year 2007/2008 = 100 (for 2010–2019) and base year 2015/2016 = 100 (for 2020 onward) for food and nonalcoholic beverages only.
- b Prior to 2016, values were calculated based on the variable weights' method, while 2016 onward uses the fixed weights method. For 2021 onward, the consumer price index commodity grouping is based on the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) 2018.
- c For 2016 onward, excludes nonalcoholic beverages.
- d For 2000–2005, figures are based on COICOP 1999. For 2006 onward, figures are based on COICOP 2018.
- e Refers to food, beverages, and tobacco.
- f Refers to food (including fish) and nonalcoholic beverages.
- g For 2019 onward, the CPI follows the COICOP 2018.
- h Includes alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics; and restaurants and hotels.
- i Refers to capital city.
- j For 2010–2018, data refer to Indonesia's consumer price index group "Foodstuff" consisting of cereals, cassava, and related products; meat and related products; fresh fish; preserved fish; eggs, milk, and related products; vegetables; beans and nuts; fruits; spices; fats and oils; and other food items. The group does not include alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages. For 2019 onward, data refer to food, beverages, and tobacco. Both alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages are included in this group.
- k Refers to food excluding food-serving services.
- l For 2010 and 2015–2019, figures are based on COICOP 1999. For 2020 onward, figures are based on COICOP 2018.
- m Refers to fruits and vegetables; meat, poultry, and fish; cereal products; soft drink and sweets; farm products; fats and oils; other food; and prepared food.
- n Data refer to the weighted average of food and nonalcoholic drinks price indexes.
- o Refers to food.
- p For 2010, refers to food.
- q Refers to weighted average of four towns (Audi, Gizo, Honiara, and Noro).
- r Includes restaurants and hotels.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Table 2.3.3: Growth Rates of Wholesale and/or Producer Price Indexes (%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	22.6	-0.8	3.9	1.6	0.5	2.4	9.9	2.6	1.5
Azerbaijan	30.5	-30.6	36.8	26.0	3.2	-24.8	69.6	84.3	-11.0
Georgia	11.3	7.5	11.0	6.1	7.2	11.8	16.7	11.4	-2.9
Kazakhstan	25.2	-20.5	15.3	19.0	5.1	-8.0	32.5	27.1	-2.1
Kyrgyz Republic	22.8	8.8	1.7	1.5	4.3	21.3	11.5	5.1	8.7
Pakistan	13.8	-0.3	4.5	5.3	16.0	10.2	9.4	24.9	32.8
Tajikistan	27.2	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.1	5.4	5.9	-3.4	-0.1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	15.6	13.5	17.5	31.8	43.2	14.9	9.3	16.8	12.5
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	5.5	-5.2	6.3	3.5	-0.3	-1.8	8.1	4.1	-3.0
Hong Kong, China	6.0	-2.7	3.8	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.6
Korea, Republic of	3.8	-4.0	3.5	1.9	0.0	-0.5	6.4	8.4	1.6
Mongolia	...	11.3 (2016)	17.5	-8.1	23.9	-0.4	35.2	20.3	6.1
Taipei, China ^a	5.5	-8.9	0.9	3.6	-2.3	-7.8	9.5	10.5	-0.6
South Asia									
Bangladesh ^b	8.9 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	4.9 (2012)	0.5	5.8	4.7	-3.7	2.0	10.9	...	...
India	9.6	-3.7	2.9	4.3	1.7	1.3	13.0	9.4	-0.7
Maldives	3.9	-2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	12.2	6.1	2.7	1.7	6.2	6.9	7.6	9.5	8.5
Sri Lanka	2.6	1.0	7.4	3.4	3.4	5.4	...	...	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.5	1.0	1.3	2.6	4.7	4.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia ^c	12.3 (2011)	-7.4	6.7	-1.1	-1.4	-2.7	9.5	7.8	-1.9
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.1	7.3	4.9
Singapore ^d	4.7	-15.3	7.0	6.4	-3.3	-8.7	15.2	18.6	-6.7
Thailand	9.4	-4.1	0.7	0.5	-0.7	-1.6	4.7	10.4	-2.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	12.6	-0.6	2.8	3.1	1.3	-0.6	2.9	4.2	-0.9
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	-0.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.5	4.3	5.3
Japan ^e	-0.1	-2.3	2.3	2.6	0.2	-1.2	4.6	9.8	4.2
New Zealand	2.3	-1.3	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.0	4.6	8.3	3.1

... = data not available, | = marks break in series, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Starting from 2022, the series of wholesale price index and annual change were replaced with PPI (Producer Price Index; 2021=100).

b For agricultural and industrial products only.

c Data refer to the producer price index for local production.

d Refers to the domestic supply price index. The domestic supply price index measures the changes in prices of imported and locally manufactured products retained for use in the economy.

e Refers to domestic corporate goods price index.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Prices

Table 2.3.4: Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product Deflator
(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^a	14.3	5.1	2.4	2.1	6.5	7.8	-8.0	2.8	9.4
Armenia ^b	7.8	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.0	1.8	6.9	8.0	2.8
Azerbaijan	13.6	-8.8	16.2	12.2	-0.2	-7.5	21.6	37.3	-9.2
Georgia	8.5	5.4	7.5	3.5	4.0	6.8	10.2	8.1	2.4
Kazakhstan ^c	19.6	1.9	8.4	9.2	7.6	4.2	13.9	19.7	11.4*
Kyrgyz Republic ^d	10.0	3.4	6.3	3.4	9.8	5.3	16.0	19.7	13.4*
Pakistan	10.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	9.0	9.9	10.3	13.9	26.2
Tajikistan	12.4	5.5 (2014)	...	2.5	3.6	1.7	10.0	8.2	...
Turkmenistan	-3.9	-4.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^e	19.9	10.5	19.1	26.9	17.8	11.4	13.5	14.9	12.2
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	6.9	0.1	4.2	3.5	1.3	0.5	4.6	2.2	-0.6
Hong Kong, China	0.3	3.6	2.9	3.7	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.8
Korea, Republic of	2.7	3.2	2.2	0.5	-0.8	1.6	2.8	1.3	2.1
Mongolia	15.1 | (2011)	3.0 (2016)	10.8	8.0	10.0	3.7	14.4	17.7	19.5*
Taipei, China	-1.3	3.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.5
South Asia									
Bangladesh	7.1	5.9	5.0	5.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.0	6.9
Bhutan	6.1	3.3	4.5	1.2	3.1	5.3	7.6	5.8	...
India	10.5	2.3	4.0	3.9	2.4	4.7	8.5	6.7	1.3
Maldives ^f	3.3	7.3	2.1	3.3	-1.3	-3.4	2.7	3.2	...
Nepal	14.4 |	4.5	7.0	3.1	4.3	5.1	3.7	7.7	9.1
Sri Lanka	7.3	3.0	5.5	4.3	3.9	3.1	8.0	47.5	17.5
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	5.3	-17.6	5.0	9.2	-3.3	-10.9	15.5	24.2	-12.9
Cambodia	3.1	1.7	3.3	3.1	3.4	-0.7	1.3	4.0	0.1
Indonesia	7.3	4.0	4.3	3.8	1.6	-0.4	6.0	9.6	1.5*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.9	3.4	11.6	18.2
Malaysia	5.4 (2011)	-0.4	3.8	0.6	0.1	-0.8	5.7	6.4	-1.9
Myanmar	7.0	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	3.8	1.9	...	...
Philippines	4.4	-0.7	2.3	3.7	0.7	1.7	2.2	5.5	4.5
Singapore	1.1	3.1	2.9	3.6	-0.2	-2.4	10.3	13.5	-3.1
Thailand	3.9	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.6	-1.1	1.7	4.4	1.0
Timor-Leste ^g	11.0	7.2	-0.2	-1.3	4.9	-19.2	59.0	11.4	...
Viet Nam	12.1	-1.7	4.4	3.6	2.4	1.5	2.9	4.1	1.9
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	1.8	6.4 |	-0.2	2.0	-1.4	24.4	10.7	-25.5	13.1
Fiji	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	-1.2	-3.4	...	...
Kiribati	-0.9	3.1	0.9	3.9	-3.3	4.5	9.5	-2.4*	...
Marshall Islands	1.0	-3.2	2.2	-2.5	-4.2	6.8	5.9	1.1	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	3.6	-5.3	7.5	9.4	1.5	0.5	-7.2	11.3	...
Nauru	-18.1	-8.3 |	14.9	18.5	-4.7	4.3	18.1	-12.4	7.2
Niue	7.6	-0.3	3.9*	12.2*	4.4*	-0.3*	-7.9*	...	...
Palau	3.2	6.3	-1.1	-0.2	-2.5	-2.3	5.6*	9.9*	8.3*
Papua New Guinea ^h	10.0	-1.4	7.7	10.0	1.1	1.6	11.9	15.5	-2.4*
Samoa	4.1	4.4	1.4	-0.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	8.7	7.7
Solomon Islands	1.7	3.4	2.6	7.9	1.2	-1.3	-5.5	2.0	...
Tonga	7.8	5.3	5.6	5.1	7.7	-4.2	-1.9	...	...
Tuvalu	2.5	4.6	3.0	7.3	6.4	1.3	8.8	9.8	...
Vanuatu	1.5	5.9	5.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	4.1	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	1.2	-0.6	3.7	1.9	3.5	2.1	3.1	7.1	6.4
Japan	-1.9	2.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.6	0.9	-0.2	0.3	3.8
New Zealand	3.7	1.0	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.5	4.4	5.4	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

- a For 2017 onward, there are changes in basic concepts in line with the changing of the base year to 2016 producer's prices and the adoption of the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008.
- b For 2010, estimates are based on the SNA 1993. For 2015 onward, estimates are based on the SNA 2008.
- c For 2015 onward, estimates are in accordance with the SNA 2008.
- d For 2019 onward, data are calculated according to the international standard of the SNA 2008.
- e For 2018 onward, data are based on the SNA 2008.
- f For 2015 onward, the gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices includes some product taxes that were not included in the calculation of GDP at constant prices, hence, the implicit GDP deflators may be overestimated.
- g The Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty affecting mining and quarrying has caused the growth of output for the industry sector to significantly increase in 2019.
- h Data prior to 2023 were compiled using new data sources and methods and are not comparable with estimates prior to 2006 and refer to implicit GDP deflators based on gross value-added at basic prices. For 2023, data are taken from the 2024 National Budget Volume 1 of the Department of Treasury of PNG, which provides estimates or projections based on the actual National Accounts data from the NSO.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Table 2.3.5: Growth Rates of Money Supply
(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	39.3	3.7	9.7	4.1	2.6	5.7	12.1	-6.5	-3.5	-0.7
Armenia	11.8	10.8	17.5	18.5	7.4	11.2	9.0	13.1	16.1	17.4
Azerbaijan ^a	24.3	-1.3	-1.9	9.0	5.7	20.0	1.1	18.7	23.6	5.3
Georgia ^a	30.1	17.3	21.1	14.6	13.9	17.6	24.6	11.4	11.4	14.9
Kazakhstan	23.1	8.0	46.2	7.5	7.1	11.0	19.2	24.1	18.0	16.8
Kyrgyz Republic	21.1	14.9	14.6	17.9	5.5	12.8	23.9	19.1	30.6	15.0*
Pakistan	13.0	12.8	14.5	13.9	9.5	10.8	18.3	14.7	13.1	16.7
Tajikistan	18.6	18.7	37.1	21.8	5.1	17.0	18.4	8.2	40.4	-0.8
Turkmenistan ^a	74.2	18.0	9.4	11.4	8.4	12.9	11.8	-1.4	1.0	4.4
Uzbekistan	52.4	24.3	23.5	40.2	14.1	13.9	17.7	29.7	30.2	12.2
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	18.9	13.3	11.3	9.0	8.1	8.7	10.1	9.0	11.8	9.7
Hong Kong, China	8.1	5.5	7.7	10.0	4.3	2.8	5.8	4.3	1.6	4.0
Korea, Republic of	6.0	8.2	7.1	5.1	6.7	7.9	9.8	12.9	4.0	3.9
Mongolia	62.5	-5.5	21.0	30.5	22.8	8.2	16.2	13.8	6.5	26.8
Taipei, China	5.5	5.8	3.6	3.6	2.7	4.5	9.4	7.4	6.7	5.6
South Asia										
Bangladesh	22.4	12.4	16.4	10.9	9.2	9.9	12.6	13.6	9.5	10.5
Bhutan	30.1	7.8	15.8	31.5	10.4	5.6	19.3	24.4	9.4	9.8
India ^a	16.1	10.1	10.1	9.2	10.5	8.9	12.2	8.8	9.0	11.6*
Maldives	14.6	12.1	-0.2	5.2	3.4	9.5	14.2	26.2	6.0	6.9
Nepal	14.1	19.9	19.5	15.5	19.4	15.8	18.1	21.8	6.8	11.4
Sri Lanka	18.0	17.2	18.9	17.5	13.5	7.6	22.9	13.5	8.9	9.4
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	4.8	-1.8	1.5	-0.4	2.8	4.3	-0.4	2.7	1.3	2.7
Cambodia	21.3	17.0	21.0	23.1	26.6	18.2	15.3	16.4	8.2	12.5
Indonesia	15.4	9.0	10.0	8.3	6.3	6.5	12.5	14.0	8.4	3.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	39.5	14.7	10.9	12.2	8.4	18.9	16.3	24.0	36.9	33.3
Malaysia ^a	6.8	3.0	3.2	4.9	9.1	3.5	4.0	6.4	4.3	6.0
Myanmar	...	30.0	16.5	21.4	18.6	15.4	15.0	11.4	-0.7	...
Philippines ^a	10.0	9.4	12.8	11.9	9.5	11.5	9.6	7.9	6.9	6.2*
Singapore	8.6	1.5	8.0	3.2	3.9	5.0	13.2	...	1.9	4.6
Thailand	10.9	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.7	3.6	10.2	4.8	3.9	2.0
Timor-Leste	18.2	7.1	14.3	12.1	3.1	-7.1	10.2	28.7	8.6	2.7
Viet Nam	33.3	16.2	18.4	15.0	12.4	14.8	14.5	10.7	6.2	12.5
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	0.1	9.5	0.1	6.4	9.9	7.9	17.1	-5.3	7.2	5.0
Fiji ^a	3.5	13.9	5.3	8.1	2.5	2.7	1.2	11.1	3.6	10.7
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	9.4	28.6	19.9	23.9	-3.3	-4.9	21.8	11.7	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	12.0 (2011)	30.9	17.4	0.3	0.3	-3.2	10.3	-1.2*	-1.0*	...
Papua New Guinea ^a	11.4	8.0	10.9	-0.7	-4.0	4.4	7.0	11.7	14.8	11.5
Samoa	6.4	6.0	9.2	15.2	8.8	4.6	5.4	1.7	7.3	13.7
Solomon Islands ^a	13.3	15.5	13.4	3.5	6.8	-3.1	6.6	1.9	5.3	5.9
Tonga	5.1	9.3	-2.9	11.3	10.6	1.8	1.1	19.3	14.1	-1.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1.3	11.4	10.6	9.3	13.1	7.0	-0.7	8.9	7.3	5.9
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia ^a	4.5	6.7	5.8	7.8	1.9	4.0	8.5	7.7	9.9	-2.3
Japan ^a	1.9	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.0	7.7	3.3	2.3	1.8
New Zealand ^b	3.2	8.1	7.7	7.3	6.4	4.7	12.2	7.1	1.8	3.6

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Data are based on money supply M2 (M2), unless otherwise stated.

a Refers to money supply M3 (M3).

b Refers to M3 prior to 2016 and M2 for 2016 onward.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Money and Finance

Table 2.3.6: Money Supply
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	30.3	29.7	37.2	36.9	36.6	35.0	37.2	35.1	41.5	40.2
Armenia	26.3	36.8	43.0	46.4	46.1	47.2	54.4	54.4	51.9	54.5
Azerbaijan ^a	24.8	39.1	34.6	32.4	30.0	35.2	40.2	37.2	32.0	36.6
Georgia ^a	28.4	38.7	44.3	44.7	46.5	49.5	61.7	56.4	52.6	53.8
Kazakhstan	30.1	21.0	26.8	24.9	23.4	23.1	27.1	28.3	27.0	27.5*
Kyrgyz Republic	31.4	33.3	34.4	36.5	35.8	35.2	44.6	43.4	43.5	41.5*
Pakistan	37.7	40.2	38.6	40.5	40.2	39.8	43.4	42.4	40.2	37.2
Tajikistan	18.0	21.2	27.0	28.0	26.7	28.0	31.3	28.1	33.7	30.2*
Turkmenistan ^{a,b}	17.3	48.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	17.7	19.1	20.4	23.1	19.6	17.9	18.5	19.7	21.1	19.9
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	176.1	202.1	207.7	203.1	198.7	201.4	215.8	207.3	221.2	231.9
Hong Kong, China	401.7	484.4	502.2	517.2	506.0	518.3	583.3	567.4	588.7	574.8
Korea, Republic of	125.5	135.5	138.3	137.8	142.3	151.4	164.9	173.7	173.8	174.6
Mongolia	48.0	43.9	50.8	56.6	59.8	55.7	65.4	64.0	55.1	54.6
Taipei, China	220.2	233.9	235.3	237.8	238.9	242.7	252.0	248.7	253.6	257.7
South Asia										
Bangladesh	45.5	52.0	44.2	43.7	42.1	41.3	43.3	44.3	43.1	42.6
Bhutan	54.6	49.4	50.7	61.7	65.1	63.0	79.6	88.1	86.6	84.4
India ^a	85.2	84.4	83.1	81.7	81.7	83.6	95.0	87.3	82.0	84.4*
Maldives	47.9	48.1	44.9	43.2	39.8	41.1	72.5	64.7	58.3	55.6
Nepal	60.3	77.5	86.1	84.2	89.5	92.8	108.8	118.4	111.6	113.9
Sri Lanka	27.3	35.1	37.6	39.4	41.9	43.4	54.3	54.7	43.6	41.6
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	67.3	80.8	92.6	86.7	81.6	84.7	93.6	84.6	70.1	81.5
Cambodia	41.6	72.4	79.2	88.2	100.7	107.7	128.9	143.8	142.1	151.8
Indonesia	36.0	39.5	40.4	39.9	38.8	38.8	44.7	46.4	43.5	42.2*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	38.0	51.2	51.5	53.1	53.1	59.1	64.7	75.0	88.0	95.3
Malaysia ^a	132.2	136.3	132.5	126.5	130.9	129.7	143.9	140.2	126.5	131.8
Myanmar	...	44.7	51.0	55.5	58.7	59.7	64.1	74.4	...	...
Philippines ^a	47.7	60.5	62.8	64.2	63.7	66.5	79.2	79.0	74.5	71.8*
Singapore	123.3	122.9	127.5	122.4	118.6	123.0	148.5	125.7	108.7	116.0
Thailand	109.0	127.7	125.4	124.0	122.8	123.4	146.6	148.6	143.8	142.2
Timor-Leste ^c	33.5	40.3	44.4	51.5	54.2	38.9	40.2	30.9	37.9	60.0
Viet Nam	101.8	116.0	126.4	130.2	131.4	137.2	150.5	157.9	149.0	156.5
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	83.1	59.3	57.7	56.2	57.3	59.9	86.8	77.6	85.4	67.9
Fiji ^a	67.6	73.3	73.4	74.1	72.1	73.3	90.8	108.7	91.6	88.6
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	63.0	82.9	91.4	106.7	99.3	87.2	104.1	110.6	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	46.0	71.1	78.0	81.8	82.5	81.7	98.1	106.5*	97.3*	...
Papua New Guinea ^a	34.0	33.6	34.5	30.7	26.9	26.6	28.9	29.1	27.5	30.7*
Samoa	43.8	41.1	42.5	48.5	51.3	51.4	59.3	60.8	62.0	57.5
Solomon Islands ^a	28.6	40.4	43.2	42.3	40.8	38.4	42.9	45.2	45.5	45.5
Tonga	41.2	47.5	42.0	42.8	45.0	42.2	44.3	55.4	62.2	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	83.3	78.6	82.5	82.9	88.3	88.8	90.1	92.0	91.8	...
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia ^a	94.2	109.5	113.5	115.3	112.1	110.3	117.8	120.7	119.5	112.1
Japan ^a	216.6	232.5	237.1	240.2	243.8	248.2	276.2	278.7	281.5	271.0
New Zealand ^d	111.6	121.6	102.2	102.2	102.9	102.0	113.1	110.9	104.6	101.9

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: Data are based on money supply M2 (M2), unless otherwise stated.

a Refers to money supply M3 (M3).

b GDP data is not available from 2016 onwards.

c From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

d Refers to money supply M3 (M3) prior to 2016 and M2 for 2016 onward.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Money and Finance

Table 2.3.7: Interest Rates on Savings and Time Deposits
(% per annum, period averages)

ADB Regional Member	Savings Deposits										Time Deposits ^a									
	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies																				
Central and West Asia																				
Afghanistan	5.4	3.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.8	...	...	...	8.2	5.2	4.4	3.1	2.3	3.4	2.4	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	15.4	12.5	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.0	8.2	5.5	12.1	9.8	9.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.0
Georgia ^a	8.7	5.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.9	5.5	6.2	11.6	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.7	6.6	6.6	7.5	7.5
Kazakhstan ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.8	7.5	11.4	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.6	8.3	11.1	11.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	14.5	13.3	10.8	10.3	9.5	9.8	11.0	12.9	12.9
Pakistan	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.5	4.1	8.6	5.9	5.0	10.7	16.8	7.2	5.9	4.7	4.3	4.6	8.0	6.2	5.2	9.1	9.1
Tajikistan	4.6	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	17.7	15.0	16.5	14.6	12.8	11.3	11.5	11.5	13.9	13.9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3(2004)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^c	...	16.5	18.1	18.0	15.9	18.3	18.6	19.4	20.6	21.0	...	18.3	18.7	18.5	16.4	18.6	19.2	18.7	19.8	19.8
East Asia																				
China, People's Republic of	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Hong Kong, China	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Korea, Republic of ^d	3.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.1	2.7	3.7	3.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	3.1	3.1
Mongolia ^e	10.7	13.0	12.4	11.7	11.2	10.5	8.4	5.8	10.9	11.6	...	...	...	12.8	11.8	10.9	8.8	6.2	11.1	11.1
Taipei, China	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2
South Asia																				
Bangladesh ^f	4.9	4.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	9.0	9.0	7.3	6.4	7.4	8.2	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.2
Bhutan ^g	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.0	7.0
India	3.5	4.0	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	6.2	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ^h	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.0
Nepal	7.0	2.9	2.2	4.0	4.6	5.0	4.2	3.0	6.2	5.8	8.1	6.5	5.8	10.4	10.4	9.8	9.0	7.3	10.1	10.1
Sri Lanka	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	8.5	7.3	11.0	11.0	10.5	9.8	5.3	5.5	12.0	12.0
Southeast Asia																				
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Cambodia	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	6.6	7.4	7.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	7.6	7.6
Indonesia	3.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	7.9	8.5	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.8	5.7	3.8	4.7	4.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	9.1	7.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Malaysia	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.4	5.0	5.0	...	...	...	...	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
Philippines ⁱ	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.2*	0.1*	0.3*	1.6	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.6	2.1*	1.7*	3.6*	3.6*
Singapore	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.7
Thailand	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Timor-Leste	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Viet Nam ^j	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	11.5	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.5	6.6	6.6
The Pacific																				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	5.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.6	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.3
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.3	1.5	2.3	4.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.3
Samoa	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Solomon Islands	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4
Tonga	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.5
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.5	6.0	3.4	0.5	4.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Developed ADB Member Economies																				
Australia ^k	4.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.0	6.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7
Japan ^l	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Zealand ^m	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	0.8	1.5	4.5	4.5

... = data not available; - = magnitude equals zero; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to deposits allocated with maturity of more than 1 year.

b Refers to interest rates on deposits of more than 12 months.

c Refers to weighted average interest rate on all time household savings deposits and time deposits from 181 to 365 days.

d Refers to weighted averages of interest rates on newly extended time and savings deposits of commercial and specialized banks.

e Rates for savings deposits include both demand and time deposits. Rates for time deposits refer to the time deposit rate.

f Refers to savings bank accounts with checking facilities.

g For savings deposits, actual range of rates for 2015–2016 is 5.0%–7.0%; for 2017, 5.0%–6.0%; for 2019 and 2020, 5.0%–5.75%; and for 2021, from 5.0% to 5.6%. For time deposits, rate refers to fixed deposits of 1 year to less than 2 years for 2010 and actual range of rates is 4.5%–6.5%; for 2015–2017, 6.5%–7.5%; for 2018 and 2019, 6.0%–9.5%; for 2020, 6.0%–9.1%; and for 2021, 6.5%–9.1%.

h Refers to time deposits of 6 months to 1 year (local currency). Figures represent a weighted average.

i Rates for savings deposits refer to the annual percentage equivalent of commercial banks' actual monthly interest expenses on peso-savings deposits to the total outstanding levels of these deposits. Rates for time deposits refer to rates charged on interest-bearing deposits with maturities of over 1 year.

j For 2010, the rate for time deposit refers to maximum interest per annum for state enterprise deposits.

k Refers to interest rates of online savings deposits.

l Refers to savings deposits of at least ¥0.3 million, calculated as the arithmetic average of weekly figures. Refers to time deposits from 12 months to less than 2 years, calculated as the arithmetic average of the monthly figures.

m Refers to interest rate on time deposits of 6 months.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For the People's Republic of China: CEIC Database. <https://www.ceicdata.com/en> (accessed 8 August 2024).

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Table 2.3.8: Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills and Lending Interest Rates
(% per annum, period averages)

ADB Regional Member	Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills ^a						Lending Interest Rates					
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.6	15.0	...	...	...	...
Armenia ^b	10.6	12.9	5.8	7.8	10.6	11.1	19.2	17.6	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.4
Azerbaijan	1.8	13.0 (2016)	...	...	...	...	20.7	17.5	17.2	16.4	14.6	14.0
Georgia	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.9	10.2	9.5	15.8	12.5	11.8	12.5	13.7	13.5
Kazakhstan ^c	3.2	4.0	10.7	86.3	12.6	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	10.4	12.8	5.9	7.1	8.1	8.5	23.7	23.6	17.0	16.6	18.7	19.1
Pakistan ^d	12.5	7.1	8.6	7.6	...	...	14.0	10.2	10.8	8.7	...	...
Tajikistan ^e	6.7	0.8	...	...	...	...	23.4	25.8	23.5 (2019)	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	13.9	13.3	16.4	17.0	...	13.8	22.3	21.4	21.7	22.2
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of ^f	2.6	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	5.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Hong Kong, China ^g	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.8
Korea, Republic of ^h	2.7	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	3.7	5.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	4.3	5.2
Mongolia ⁱ	12.9 (2012)	14.5	...	...	...	...	20.1	19.6	16.9	16.0	...	...
Taipei, China ^j	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh ^e	4.5	5.8	4.8	1.3	5.0	7.7	12.2	11.7	8.3	7.3	7.1	7.6
Bhutan ^e	2.0	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	13.9	14.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.3
India ^{e,k}	6.2	7.1	3.4	4.2	5.9	7.0	8.3	10.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	...
Maldives ^l	4.9	6.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	10.4	11.1	11.6	11.6	10.9	11.7
Nepal ^e	6.9	0.7	1.9	3.1	8.8	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka ^m	8.6	6.7	9.1 (2019)	...	...	...	10.2	7.0	11.2 (2019)	...	...	...
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	7.0	8.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	4.6	13.3	12.7	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic ⁿ	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	22.6	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2.6	3.1	2.0	1.8	...	...	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.4	3.9	5.3
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.9	16.0	14.8	...	...	...
Philippines ^e	3.5	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	5.4	7.7	5.6	7.1 (2019)	...	...	...
Singapore	0.3	0.3 (2013)	...	...	...	...	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	...	...
Thailand ^e	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.8	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	4.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5	14.1	11.2	11.0	10.7
Viet Nam ^o	11.1	4.2	...	...	...	...	13.1	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.0	9.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^e	3.4	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.0
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	15.7	14.5	12.6	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^p	4.6	5.3	6.9	4.0	2.8	2.3	10.4	8.7	7.7	7.6	8.0	8.3
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	9.5	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3
Solomon Islands ^e	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	14.4	10.5	10.7	5.2	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2	9.8	9.3	8.8	8.9
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia ^q	4.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	4.0	7.3	5.6	5.1 (2019)	...	...	...
Japan	0.4	0.2	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	3.0	3.2	0.5	0.5	2.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	- (2018)	...	...	...

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to 3-month Treasury bills, unless otherwise indicated.

b Refers to average yield on 9-month to 12-month Treasury bills since March 2001.

c Refers to short-term Treasury bills with maturities of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.

d Refers to weighted average yield on 6-month Treasury securities.

e Refers to 91-day Treasury bills.

f Refers to 3-month Treasury bonds trading rate.

g Refers to annualized yields on 91-day Exchange Fund bills.

h Refers to 91-day certificates of deposit.

i Refers to weighted average rate on Treasury bills of all maturities. From December 2012 onward, refers to yield on 12-week Treasury bills.

j Refers to prime lending rates.

k Figures are for fiscal year ending March.

l Refers to rate on 28-day Treasury bills.

m Refers to weighted average rate on the last monthly issuance of 364-day Treasury bills since December 2001.

n Refers to weighted average auction rate for 12-month Treasury bills.

o Refers to average monthly yield on 360-day Treasury bills sold at auction.

p Refers to rate on 182-day Treasury bills.

q Refers to estimated closing yield in the secondary market on 13-week Treasury notes.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024); and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Main Economic Indicators. <https://stats.oecd.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024). For Bhutan; India; Kazakhstan; and Taipei, China: Economies' official sources. For Malaysia for 2017–2021: Bank Negara Malaysia. Monthly Highlights and Statistics. <https://www.bnm.gov.my/-/monthly-highlights-statistics-in-june-2024> (accessed 30 July 2024).

Table 2.3.9: Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector, and Bank Nonperforming Loans

ADB Regional Member	Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector ^a (% of GDP)							Bank Nonperforming Loans ^b (% of total gross loans)							
	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies															
Central and West Asia															
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.9	12.1	8.9	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	27.8	48.3	62.4	65.4	83.4	74.5	65.0	3.0	7.9	4.8	5.5	6.6	1.8	2.4	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	13.1	14.6	15.4	16.3	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	1.9
Georgia	33.3	51.2	63.1	68.4	82.4	76.5	66.3	5.9	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5
Kazakhstan	...	45.7	36.3	35.0	40.2	39.0	37.8	20.9	8.0	7.4	8.1	6.9	3.3	3.4	2.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.8	6.7	7.3	7.7	10.1	10.8	12.5	8.9
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.4	8.0	8.6	9.2	7.9	6.5	6.6
Tajikistan	7.6	19.7	15.3	15.5	13.6	10.4	8.8	6.1	26.3	31.1	27.0	23.8	13.7	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	7.4	11.6	16.5	20.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.1	5.1	3.5	3.5
East Asia															
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China ^c	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
South Asia															
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4	9.9	8.9	7.7	8.0	8.7	9.6
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	89.8	90.6	5.2	6.6	7.0	8.5	11.7	6.7	3.0	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	9.5	9.2	7.9	6.5	4.8	1.7
Maldives	76.9	61.0	63.5	63.5	125.9	97.8	93.2	...	12.9	11.6	11.6	18.8	12.6	9.4	8.3
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.4	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.2	3.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	12.0	...
Southeast Asia															
Brunei Darussalam	22.7	40.0	27.7	29.5	66.1	54.2	43.5	6.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.1	2.8	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.7	5.1
Indonesia	34.2	46.8	47.2	47.1	53.7	54.3	51.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	...	82.9	86.5	100.3	100.8	98.6	3.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.2
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	...	...	...	...
Thailand	133.4	171.2	166.4	169.1	194.4	203.5	196.0	3.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.3	...
The Pacific															
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	131.7	111.4	124.7	136.6	174.9	195.5	170.0	4.4	1.4	3.1	3.8	6.2	8.5	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	23.7	40.5	36.5	37.3	41.7	38.8	32.7	1.9	3.1	3.7	3.8	5.3	6.2	4.8	5.4
Samoa	60.0	72.5	75.0	77.0	76.5	86.1	85.5	...	...	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.6	5.0	5.4
Solomon Islands	20.3	21.5	24.3	25.6	27.5	30.6	32.8	9.3	4.1	7.1	10.4	10.7	10.4	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.5	8.3	11.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies															
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	...
Japan ^d	310.1	339.3	348.3	360.6	390.6	388.3	383.1	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
New Zealand	...	160.1	163.6	168.0	184.9	179.1	167.3	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5

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

- a Domestic credit provided by the financial sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The financial sector includes monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other financial corporations where data are available (including corporations that do not accept transferable deposits, but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other financial corporations are finance and leasing companies, money lenders, insurance corporations, pension funds, and foreign exchange companies.
- b Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans are the value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of specific loan-loss provisions). The loan amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded on the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.
- c Before 1 July 2005, nonperforming loans include loans in which payment of principal is past due for three months or more, repayment of interest is past due for six months or more, and installment repayment loans for medium to long-term is past due for six months or more. Starting 1 July 2005, includes loans in which repayment of principal or interest has been overdue for more than 3 months and any loan of which the principal debtors and surety have been sued for non-payment or the underlying collateral has been disposed, although the repayment of principal or interest has not been overdue for more than 3 months.
- d Refers to end-September nonperforming loans data for all banks, as defined by the Financial Reconstruction Act (FRA) of Japan.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. Financial Soundness Indicators. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 11 July 2024); World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 11 July 2024). For Taipei, China: Central bank of Taipei, China. For nonperforming loans (% of total gross loans) of New Zealand: Reserve Bank of New Zealand. <https://www.rbz.govt.nz/statistics> (accessed 22 Jul 2024). For nonperforming loans (% of total gross loans) of Japan: Financial Services Agency. <https://www.fsa.go.jp/en/index.html> (accessed 24 Jul 2024).

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Table 2.3.10: Growth Rates of Stock Market Price Index

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan ^a	28.2	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	-42.7	8.6	40.0	-19.5	-11.2
East Asia							
China, People's Republic of	3.4	66.0	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	19.3	4.8	-4.3	-8.4	7.3	-24.8	-6.6
Korea, Republic of	23.6	1.4	-9.4	5.4	40.1	-18.9	-1.0
Mongolia	88.7	-14.6	-0.8	-13.0	100.2	...	...
Taipei, China	23.1	-0.4	1.6	11.9	40.3	-7.8	4.9
South Asia							
Bangladesh ^a	82.8	-4.8	-17.3	21.3	25.1	-8.1	0.6
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	29.8	10.9	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	-20.4	8.9	5.2	7.7	0.0	32.2	45.3
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka ^a	96.0	-5.5	1.3	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ^a	46.1	-12.1	1.7	-5.1	10.1	4.1	6.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	27.1	-6.1	-8.4	-7.3	3.3	-3.7	-4.4
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	43.1	5.5	2.8	-21.1	8.5	-13.7	-2.5
Singapore	30.3	-2.5	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	45.6	0.2	-4.7	-18.1	17.6	3.2	-6.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam ^a	12.2	6.1	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	-11.1	22.0	45.0	1.5	-11.2	-4.3	3.5
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	26.2	-6.3	-2.9	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies							
Australia ^a	-2.6	-2.1	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2.0	22.7	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	9.7	12.7	18.0	12.3	10.8	-9.4	0.4

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

Note: All data in the table refer to growth rates of stock market prices (period average), unless otherwise indicated.

a Refers to growth rates of end-of-period stock market prices.

Sources: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/IFS> (accessed 1 July 2024). For Taipei, China: Annual statistics from the stock exchange corporation in Taipei, China.

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Table 2.3.11: Stock Market Capitalization

ADB Regional Member	Stock Market Capitalization (\$ million)							Stock Market Capitalization (% of GDP)						
	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	55.0	27.0	29.5	252.7	369.2	...	...	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	2,173.9	1,434.4	1,595.3	1,468.0	1,577.3	...	...	4.5	3.4	2.9	1.9	2.2
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	26,672.7	34,891.9	40,639.8	38,173.2	65,696.9	45,705.6	58,940.3	18.0	18.9	22.4	22.3	33.3	20.3	22.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan ^a	38,007.2	...	50,561.9	50,278.5	43,096.6	28,713.9	32,255.8	19.3	...	15.8	16.7	12.4	7.7	9.5
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	5,230.0	5,194.0	...	...	...	...	...	8.7	7.5	...	...
East Asia														
China, People's Republic of	4,027,840.3	8,188,019.3	8,515,504.4	12,214,465.6	14,374,520.3	11,425,343.0	10,892,233.2	66.2	74.0	59.6	83.2	80.7	63.9	61.2
Hong Kong, China	2,711,316.2	3,184,874.2	4,899,234.6	6,130,420.4	5,434,177.1	4,566,809.1	3,974,783.5	1,185.9	1,029.4	1,349.4	1,777.2	1,472.9	1,273.2	1,040.4
Korea, Republic of	1,091,911.5	1,231,199.8	1,484,840.3	2,176,189.5	2,218,658.1	1,644,507.6	1,967,998.3	95.5	84.0	89.9	132.3	122.0	98.2	114.9
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	752,520.1	768,179.4	1,177,469.7	1,518,132.7	2,008,469.9	1,486,585.8	1,824,771.7	169.4	143.7	192.6	225.5	259.8	195.2	241.4
South Asia														
Bangladesh	41,616.9	65,484.9	64,416.5	89,773.7	108,740.8	42,894.8	40,681.6	36.1	33.6	18.3	24.0	26.1	9.3	9.3
Bhutan	219.0	374.0	730.1	640.4	714.1	684.9	...	13.1	17.4	26.7	26.1	25.8	23.6	...
India	1,762,461.9	1,745,169.2	2,286,924.5	2,595,462.3	3,598,375.0	3,603,482.4	...	105.2	83.0	80.7	97.0	113.6	107.5	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	19,923.9	20,804.1	15,720.5	15,981.9	27,056.9	10,598.2	13,122.1	34.0	24.4	17.7	19.0	30.5	14.3	15.6
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	360,388.1	353,271.0	523,321.9	496,086.1	578,631.4	610,288.4	758,301.8	47.7	41.0	46.8	46.8	48.8	46.3	55.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	408,689.1	382,976.7	403,957.4	436,537.9	414,285.3	381,207.2	378,054.6	160.3	127.1	110.6	129.4	110.8	93.7	94.6
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	157,320.5	238,819.9	275,366.7	272,790.3	285,423.3	238,581.1	236,456.1	75.5	77.9	73.1	75.4	72.4	59.0	54.1
Singapore	647,226.4	639,955.9	697,271.3	652,614.7	663,388.5	619,361.7	608,306.3	269.9	207.8	185.0	186.7	152.8	124.3	121.3
Thailand	277,731.7	348,798.0	569,228.3	543,164.6	598,908.3	604,355.0	519,600.2	81.4	86.9	104.6	108.5	118.3	121.9	100.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam ^b	30,115.5	58,734.0	149,817.3	186,008.5	278,794.1	170,152.3	187,818.3	20.5	24.5	44.8	53.7	76.1	41.5	43.7
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	11,027.3	1,718.9	...	...	...	...	...	77.4	7.9	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies														
Australia	1,454,490.6	1,187,083.5	1,487,598.5	1,720,556.2	1,887,400.8	1,679,171.9	1,788,726.0	126.6	87.8	106.7	129.3	121.1	99.2	103.8
Japan	3,827,774.2	4,894,919.1	6,191,073.3	6,718,219.6	6,544,303.5	5,380,475.5	6,149,200.2	66.5	110.1	121.0	132.9	130.0	126.4	...
New Zealand	35,506.9 (2009)	74,350.5	107,879.8	132,198.5	122,933.8	97,545.7	96,578.1	29.3 (2009)	41.7	50.7	62.2	48.5	39.5	38.1

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

a For 2010, data refer to Karachi Stock Exchange. For 2018 onward, data refer to Pakistan Stock Exchange.

b Data refer to the sum of Hanoi Stock Exchange and Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange.

Source: For stock market capitalization (\$ million): World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 15 July 2024); and World Federation of Exchanges. Statistics Portal. <https://statistics.world-exchanges.org> (accessed 15 July 2024). For stock market capitalization (% of GDP): Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimates using data from World Bank and World Federation of Exchanges. For Bhutan and Taipei, China: ADB estimates using data from economies' official sources. For India: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 15 July 2024).

Exchange Rates

Table 2.3.12: Official Exchange Rates
(local currency units per \$, period averages)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	46.5	61.1	67.9	68.0	72.1	77.7	76.8	82.9	90.4*	82.4
Armenia	373.7	477.9	480.5	482.7	483.0	480.4	489.0	503.8	435.7	392.5
Azerbaijan	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Georgia	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.6
Kazakhstan	147.4	221.7	342.2	326.0	344.7	382.7	413.0	425.9	460.2	456.2
Kyrgyz Republic	46.0	64.5	69.9	68.9	68.8	69.8	77.3	84.6	84.1	87.9
Pakistan	85.2	102.8	104.8	105.5	121.8	150.0	161.8	162.9	204.9	280.4
Tajikistan	4.4	6.2	7.8	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.3	11.3	11.0	10.8
Turkmenistan	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Uzbekistan ^a	1,586.5	2,568.7	2,965.7	5,121.1	8,068.9	8,839.0	10,055.8	10,610.0	11,051.2	11,737.2
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	6.8	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.7	7.1
Hong Kong, China	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Korea, Republic of	1,156.5	1,131.0	1,160.8	1,131.0	1,100.2	1,165.4	1,180.3	1,144.0	1,291.4	1,305.7
Mongolia	1,357.1	1,970.3	2,140.3	2,439.8	2,472.5	2,663.5	2,813.3	2,849.3	3,140.7	3,465.7
Taipei, China	31.6	31.9	32.3	30.4	30.2	30.9	29.6	28.0	29.8	31.2
South Asia										
Bangladesh	69.6	77.9	78.5	80.4	83.5	84.5	84.9	85.1	91.7	106.3
Bhutan	45.7	64.2	67.2	65.1	68.4	70.4	74.1	73.9	78.6	82.6
India	45.7	64.2	67.2	65.1	68.4	70.4	74.1	73.9	78.6	82.6
Maldives	12.8	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
Nepal	73.3	102.4	107.4	104.5	108.9	112.6	118.3	118.1	125.2	132.1
Sri Lanka	113.1	135.9	145.6	152.4	162.5	178.7	185.6	198.8	322.6	327.1
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Cambodia	4,184.9	4,067.8	4,058.7	4,050.6	4,051.2	4,061.1	4,092.8	4,098.7	4,102.0	4,110.7
Indonesia	9,090.4	13,389.4	13,308.3	13,380.8	14,236.9	14,147.7	14,582.2	14,308.1	14,849.9	15,236.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8,254.2	8,127.6	8,124.4	8,244.8	8,401.3	8,679.4	9,045.8	9,697.9	14,035.2	17,688.9
Malaysia	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.6
Myanmar ^b	5.6	1,162.6	1,234.9	1,360.4	1,429.8	1,518.3	1,381.6	1,615.7	1,905.8	..
Philippines	45.1	45.5	47.5	50.4	52.7	51.8	49.6	49.3	54.5	55.6
Singapore	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Thailand	31.7	34.2	35.3	33.9	32.3	31.0	31.3	32.0	35.1	34.8
Timor-Leste ^c	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Viet Nam	18,612.9	21,697.6	21,935.0	22,370.1	22,602.1	23,050.2	23,208.4	23,159.8	23,271.2	23,787.3
The Pacific										
Cook Islands ^d	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Fiji	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
Kiribati	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Marshall Islands ^c	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	..
Micronesia, Federated States of ^c	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nauru	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Niue ^d	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6
Palau ^c	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Papua New Guinea	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	..
Samoa	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
Solomon Islands	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.4
Tonga	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Tuvalu ^e	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Vanuatu	96.9	109.0	108.5	107.8	110.2	114.7	115.4	109.5	115.4	119.1
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Japan	87.8	121.0	108.8	112.2	110.4	109.0	106.8	109.8	131.5	140.5
New Zealand	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6

... = data not available; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; \$ = United States (US) dollars; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Data show weighted averages of the official, bank, and parallel market rates.

b Beginning 1 April 2012, the Central Bank of Myanmar adopted the managed float exchange rate regime for kyat vis-à-vis the US dollar.

c Unit of currency is the US dollar.

d Unit of currency is the New Zealand dollar.

e Unit of currency is the Australian dollar.

Source: International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024). For Afghanistan for 2021: Official statistics from national and international sources, and for 2022–2023: Asian Development Bank estimates based on statistics from the bank's Afghanistan Resident Mission. For the Republic of the Marshall Islands: Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office. Official communication, 16 May 2023. For Sri Lanka for 2022–2023: Central Bank of Sri Lanka. <https://www.cbsl.gov.lk/en/rates-and-indicators/exchange-rates> (accessed 31 May 2024). For Taipei, China: Central bank of Taipei, China. Official communication, 23 April 2024. For Turkmenistan for 2000–2008: United Nations Statistics Division. UN National Accounts Main Aggregates Database. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/countryprofile> (accessed 30 May 2023), and for 2009–2023: ADB estimates using data from the Central Bank of Turkmenistan. For Uzbekistan: Central Bank of Uzbekistan. Official communication, 27 March 2024.

Exchange Rates

Table 2.3.13: Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor
(local currency units per \$, period averages)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	14.54	16.61	15.92	15.42	14.86	15.03	15.34	14.59	14.91	...
Armenia	160.17	163.65	160.21	154.79	157.38	147.49	141.94	148.24	149.55	148.38
Azerbaijan	0.32	0.38	0.43	0.50	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.46	0.59	0.51
Georgia	0.76	0.81	0.75	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.87	0.87	0.86
Kazakhstan	69.51	82.09	111.10	121.61	130.11	126.17	124.88	129.06	144.41	152.35
Kyrgyz Republic	13.11	15.73	16.75	16.98	18.49	18.71	18.36	19.92	22.27	24.37
Pakistan	21.89	24.96	32.10	33.25	34.68	37.67	40.07	43.44	46.23	56.27
Tajikistan	1.41	1.56	2.12	2.35	2.49	2.40	2.36	2.54	2.57	2.54
Turkmenistan	1.29	1.43	1.54	1.54	1.49	1.50	1.53	1.50	1.49	1.44
Uzbekistan	505.17	602.00	1,179.96	1,432.91	1,799.89	2,111.32	2,353.38	2,591.11	2,781.57	3,012.05
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	3.33	3.52	3.87	4.04	4.09	4.06	4.01	3.99	3.79	3.64
Hong Kong, China	5.14	5.23	5.98	6.07	6.25	6.19	6.15	5.87	5.58	5.55
Korea, Republic of	840.99	854.59	858.81	872.62	854.87	847.55	829.36	827.27	810.43	800.35
Mongolia	473.02	533.53	737.07	801.67	824.53	851.15	822.06	870.18	956.96	1,103.34
Taipei, China	15.80	15.15	15.65	15.57	15.57	15.27	14.65	14.40	13.70	13.60
South Asia										
Bangladesh	22.15	23.41	28.19	29.35	29.40	29.60	28.71	28.30	27.77	28.64
Bhutan	15.33	16.40	18.79	19.16	19.43	19.51	18.96	19.61	19.38	...
India	14.60	15.55	19.74	20.46	20.47	20.24	20.32	20.73	20.67	20.22
Maldives	7.12	7.86	8.15	8.18	8.03	7.83	8.47	8.21	7.92	7.86
Nepal	20.39	25.25	31.35	30.48	31.11	31.88	31.70	32.48	32.85	33.41
Sri Lanka	38.56	39.29	46.19	49.27	49.97	51.71	55.16	55.53	76.50	86.74
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	0.60	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.60	0.53	0.53	0.62	0.52
Cambodia	1,353.98	1,371.24	1,431.96	1,464.89	1,468.92	1,468.90	1,433.77	1,426.96	1,387.36	1,370.48
Indonesia	3,336.15	3,512.75	4,566.57	4,756.17	4,833.60	4,847.45	4,791.01	4,808.43	4,921.89	4,821.59
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2,463.64	2,666.53	2,775.05	2,808.07	2,855.98	2,902.38	2,953.51	3,031.70	3,279.04	3,936.35
Malaysia	1.42	1.47	1.55	1.61	1.58	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.43
Myanmar	242.33	261.78	347.01	366.64	343.60	350.69	354.56	410.47	407.11	422.32
Philippines	17.77	18.10	19.20	19.70	19.96	19.74	19.44	19.38	19.09	19.27
Singapore	0.85	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.86	0.80
Thailand	12.19	12.39	12.35	12.39	12.15	11.83	11.41	11.15	10.91	10.66
Timor-Leste	0.42	0.45	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.27	0.39	0.41	0.32
Viet Nam	5,813.19	6,915.34	7,163.83	7,211.60	7,275.83	7,191.19	7,064.95	7,120.01	6,921.14	6,805.03
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.89	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.96	0.97	0.94	0.91	0.87	0.88
Kiribati	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.91	0.94	0.98	0.90	0.89
Marshall Islands	0.89	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.93	0.87	0.92	0.93	0.88	0.90
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.95	1.01	0.96	0.91	0.89	0.92	0.95
Nauru	0.96	1.00	1.17	1.33	1.52	1.43	1.48	1.66	1.37	1.41
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.76	0.75	0.94	0.91	0.87	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.80	0.83
Papua New Guinea	1.82	1.86	1.90	2.01	2.16	2.15	2.16	2.31	2.49	2.34
Samoa	1.71	1.66	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.63	1.61	1.69
Solomon Islands	6.23	6.37	6.84	6.89	7.26	7.23	7.04	6.36	6.07	6.08
Tonga	1.48	1.45	1.49	1.55	1.59	1.69	1.59	1.50	1.52	...
Tuvalu	1.11	1.11	1.28	1.29	1.36	1.42	1.41	1.42	1.40	1.43
Vanuatu	99.80	100.51	104.63	108.30	109.27	110.99	112.60	108.41	112.65	120.98
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	1.50	1.51	1.45	1.48	1.47	1.46	1.43	1.42	1.37	1.39
Japan	111.71	107.45	105.52	105.10	104.16	103.23	100.74	98.69	94.94	94.68
New Zealand	1.50	1.49	1.44	1.43	1.47	1.44	1.42	1.46	1.45	1.46

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

Note: For 2011, 2017, and 2021, purchasing power parity (PPP) figures are based on results from the 2011, 2017 and 2021 benchmark cycles of the International Comparison Program (ICP). For 2010 (and years prior featured in the Key Indicators Database), PPPs are extrapolated from the reference year 2011. For 2012–2016, figures are interpolated from the PPPs of the two ICP reference years, 2011 and 2017. For 2018–2020, figures are interpolated from the PPPs of the two ICP reference years, 2017 and 2021. For 2022 and 2023, figures are extrapolated from the 2021 ICP PPPs or imputed based on a regression model.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 2 July 2024). For Taipei, China: for 2000–2011, Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the economy's official sources and World Bank data; for 2012–2016, International Comparison Program (ICP), Global Office at the World Bank (July 2024); for 2017 onward, World Bank. DataBank: ICP 2021. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/icp-2021#> (accessed 2 July 2024).

Exchange Rates

Table 2.3.14: Price Level Indexes

ADB Regional Member	2010	2011	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	31.8	34.8	23.6	22.5	20.2	19.2	19.9	16.6	16.8	...
Armenia	42.9	43.9	33.3	32.1	32.6	30.7	29.0	29.4	34.3	37.8
Azerbaijan	39.8	48.6	26.7	29.0	31.0	28.8	27.9	26.9	34.5	30.2
Georgia	42.6	48.1	31.7	32.2	32.0	28.3	25.6	26.9	30.0	32.9
Kazakhstan	47.2	56.0	32.5	37.3	37.7	33.0	30.2	30.3	31.4	33.4
Kyrgyz Republic	28.5	34.1	24.0	24.7	26.9	26.8	23.7	23.5	26.5	27.7
Pakistan	26.1	29.2	30.8	31.7	31.5	27.6	25.3	27.1	26.0	22.6
Tajikistan	32.2	33.9	27.1	27.5	27.2	25.2	22.8	22.5	23.3	23.4
Turkmenistan	45.2	50.0	44.0	43.9	42.6	43.0	43.7	42.9	42.7	41.0
Uzbekistan	31.8	35.1	39.8	28.0	22.3	23.9	23.4	24.4	25.2	25.7
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	49.2	54.5	58.3	59.8	61.9	58.8	58.2	61.8	56.3	51.4
Hong Kong, China	66.2	67.2	77.0	77.9	79.7	79.0	79.2	75.5	71.2	70.9
Korea, Republic of	72.7	77.1	74.0	77.2	77.7	72.7	70.3	72.3	62.8	61.3
Mongolia	34.9	42.2	34.4	32.9	33.3	32.0	29.2	30.5	30.5	31.8
Taipei, China	49.9	51.4	48.4	51.2	51.6	49.4	49.5	51.4	46.0	43.7
South Asia										
Bangladesh	32.0	32.9	36.0	37.1	35.8	35.2	33.9	33.4	32.2	27.9
Bhutan	33.5	35.1	28.0	29.4	28.4	27.7	25.6	26.5	24.7	...
India	32.0	32.4	29.4	31.7	29.3	28.5	27.4	27.8	25.7	24.4
Maldives	55.7	53.8	53.0	53.2	52.2	50.9	55.1	53.4	51.4	51.1
Nepal	27.4	34.9	29.5	28.7	29.8	28.2	27.3	27.6	27.2	25.6
Sri Lanka	34.1	35.5	31.7	32.3	30.8	28.9	29.7	27.9	23.6	26.5
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	43.9	56.1	47.0	45.5	47.6	43.9	38.5	39.6	44.8	38.7
Cambodia	32.4	33.8	35.3	36.2	36.3	36.2	35.0	34.8	33.8	33.3
Indonesia	36.7	40.1	34.3	35.5	34.0	34.3	32.9	33.6	33.1	31.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	29.8	33.2	34.2	34.1	34.0	33.4	32.7	31.3	23.4	22.3
Malaysia	44.1	47.9	37.5	37.3	39.2	37.7	36.2	36.6	34.2	31.3
Myanmar	30.2	33.9	27.6	27.0	23.3	23.4	26.0	24.0	20.2	20.1
Philippines	39.4	41.8	40.4	39.1	37.9	38.1	39.2	39.3	35.0	34.6
Singapore	62.6	67.3	63.4	64.0	64.3	62.6	60.5	60.4	62.4	59.9
Thailand	38.5	40.6	35.0	36.5	37.6	38.1	36.5	34.9	31.1	30.6
Timor-Leste	41.6	45.5	39.4	36.6	34.2	34.3	26.6	39.3	40.9	32.3
Viet Nam	31.2	33.7	32.7	32.2	32.2	31.2	30.4	30.7	29.7	28.6
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	46.1	53.0	44.8	45.5	46.0	45.0	43.1	44.0	39.6	39.0
Kiribati	88.3	99.2	70.8	72.5	71.9	63.4	64.8	73.9	62.2	59.3
Marshall Islands	89.2	93.9	96.8	97.2	92.7	87.3	92.0	93.2	88.0	90.3
Micronesia, Federated States of	88.3	87.9	88.1	94.8	101.2	96.1	91.3	89.1	92.5	94.7
Nauru	84.3	98.5	85.1	100.1	118.2	102.3	99.0	123.6	99.2	95.2
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	76.1	74.9	93.6	91.3	87.4	83.3	82.4	80.8	79.9	83.3
Papua New Guinea	66.8	78.4	60.8	63.2	65.6	63.4	62.3	65.7	70.7	65.0
Samoa	67.4	69.6	67.5	68.6	67.0	65.5	63.5	63.5	61.8	62.0
Solomon Islands	77.2	83.4	86.0	87.3	91.3	88.5	85.8	79.3	74.4	72.6
Tonga	76.5	79.3	67.3	70.1	72.6	74.2	69.0	65.6	66.7	...
Tuvalu	102.2	114.5	95.0	99.1	101.3	98.7	97.3	106.3	96.8	94.8
Vanuatu	103.0	112.3	96.5	100.4	99.2	96.7	97.6	99.0	97.7	101.6
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	132.4	149.0	105.6	111.4	114.0	104.4	95.9	105.7	99.6	93.6
Japan	127.3	134.6	97.0	93.7	94.3	94.7	94.4	89.9	72.2	67.4
New Zealand	107.9	117.4	100.3	101.7	101.7	94.6	92.3	103.0	92.1	89.7

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 8 July 2024). For Taipei, China: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the economy's official sources, International Comparison Program (ICP), Global Office at the World Bank (July 2024); and World Bank DataBank: ICP 2021. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/icp-2021#> (accessed 2 July 2024).

Data Issues and Comparability

Not all reporting economies meet the standards and classifications of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the compilation of monetary and financial statistics available on the fund's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board.¹

Consumer price index coverage differs across economies. Most economies try to follow the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose guidelines, but the implementation varies across economies. In some instances, the basket of goods and services in the index is outdated or represents only urban areas (or the capital city). Other price measurements, such as the wholesale price index and the producer price index, are not available in Pacific economies.

Broad money supply in most economies relates to M2, which includes cash, checking deposits, savings deposits, money market securities, mutual funds, and other time deposits. However, 11 of the 44 economies with available data reported M3, thereby posing limits to comparability as M3 also includes less liquid financial assets. Not all economies publish the same types of aggregates, and even when aggregates have the same name (i.e., M1, M2, M3, etc.), their asset composition often differs significantly. For example, the definition of M2 in one economy may include time deposits with maturities of 1 year or less, whereas another economy's M2 definition may include time deposits with maturities of 2 years or less.

Finally, some economies use the central bank policy rate, while others use commercial bank rates in measuring banks' average deposit and lending rates.

¹ For more information on the IMF's standards and classifications on the compilation of monetary and financial statistics, go to <https://dsbb.imf.org/sdds/statistical-methodology>.

Balance of Payments

Table 2.4.1: Trade in Goods Balance
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	-27.3	-32.4	-31.2	-28.0	-25.3	-27.7	-27.7	-33.8
Armenia	-22.3	-11.2	-14.2	-12.6	-10.9	-10.8	-9.5	...
Azerbaijan	37.3	11.0	20.9	17.7	5.9	20.6	36.5	17.7
Georgia	-21.5	-26.4	-23.4	-21.7	-20.0	-20.3	-20.9	-20.0
Kazakhstan	20.1	4.2	13.4	10.1	3.5	12.3	15.5	7.7*
Kyrgyz Republic	-27.8	-34.0	-36.2	-29.6	-17.5	-26.2	-56.6	-58.8*
Pakistan	-5.8	-5.8	-8.7	-8.6	-7.0	-8.2	-10.4	-7.1*
Tajikistan	-43.9	-27.7	-24.3	-23.1	-17.8	-19.2	-27.6	-27.5*
Turkmenistan	9.9	-5.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1.3	-2.4	-13.0	-12.1	-10.3	-12.6	-13.8	-16.6
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	3.9	5.2	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.3
Hong Kong, China	1.4	-7.4	-8.9	-4.2	-1.5	0.9	-1.4	-4.3
Korea, Republic of	4.2	8.2	6.4	4.8	4.9	4.2	0.9	2.0
Mongolia	-2.4	4.8	5.1	8.2	13.2	9.1	7.3	22.9
Taipei, China	8.3	13.7	11.0	9.4	11.2	11.4	9.0	12.7
South Asia								
Bangladesh	-4.5	-3.6	-5.7	-4.5	-5.0	-5.7	-7.2	-3.8*
Bhutan	-16.2	-19.4	-15.4	-15.0	-12.2	-6.0	-20.2	-21.0
India	-7.6	-6.2	-6.7	-5.6	-3.8	-6.0	-7.9	-6.8*
Maldives ^a	-40.9	-40.2	-45.0	-41.7	-39.2	-40.2	-47.4	-41.5
Nepal ^b	-25.5	-27.4	-32.9	-33.3	-27.3	-31.1	-33.7	-26.0
Sri Lanka ^a	-8.2	-9.9	-10.9	-9.0	-7.1	-9.2	-7.0	-5.8
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	45.3	22.4	17.4	16.4	11.5	19.1	30.9	...
Cambodia	-23.9	-21.9	-23.8	-26.8	-9.8	-41.6	-29.9	-9.6
Indonesia	4.1	1.6	-0.0	0.3	2.7	3.7	4.8	3.4*
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a	-4.7	-14.0	-5.0	-2.5	3.9	7.4	6.2	4.2*
Malaysia	15.1	9.3	7.9	8.2	9.7	11.5	10.5	7.5
Myanmar ^a	0.1	-6.1	-6.3	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-8.1	-7.6	-14.7	-13.1	-9.3	-13.4	-17.2	-15.1*
Singapore	26.4	30.1	27.6	25.6	29.7	28.0	30.2	30.9
Thailand	7.8	6.5	4.4	4.9	8.1	6.4	2.7*	3.3*
Timor-Leste ^{a,c}	-31.8	-39.9	-37.6	5.6	40.9	51.9	27.9	...
Viet Nam ^a	-3.5	3.0	5.2	6.3	8.9	4.3	7.2	10.2
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-18.2	-30.2	-30.2	-32.3	-31.0	-30.7	-41.1	...
Fiji	-23.5	-19.5	-24.4	-25.5	-14.8	-22.0	-32.8	...
Kiribati	-38.6	-46.8	-39.3	-43.5	-43.7	-46.8	-61.6*	...
Marshall Islands	-51.6	-29.4	-28.7	-59.7	-23.4	-13.1	-12.6	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	-43.2	-40.4	-32.0	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	33.6 (2012)	-47.9	-46.0	-45.7	-57.9*	-57.7*	-40.0*	-38.5*
Niue	-60.3	-40.2	-41.4*	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-45.6	-48.3	-47.9	-50.0	-57.8	-53.9	-61.5	-57.6
Papua New Guinea ^a	15.5	25.7	24.9	27.2	23.0	24.8	27.6*	...
Samoa	-36.7	-32.0	-32.5	-33.6	-29.8	-36.0	-42.5	-37.4
Solomon Islands	-15.2	-1.3	0.3	-2.3	-1.7	-6.4	-13.2	-12.3
Tonga ^d	-53.0	-70.4	-80.5	-83.5	-82.0	-96.3	-107.0	...
Tuvalu ^d	-54.3	-88.5	-32.9	-57.7	-51.5	-51.1	-37.8	...
Vanuatu ^a	-28.3	-36.8	-26.2	-24.0	-22.8	-24.6	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	-0.7	-0.8	0.7	2.7	3.6	3.6	6.2	5.9
Japan	1.9	-0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	-2.8	-1.1
New Zealand	1.4	-1.0	-1.5	-0.9	0.5	-2.1	...	...

... = data not available, | = marks break in series due to change in compilation methodology, (-/+).0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, * = provisional or preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Change in compilation methodology from the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual (fifth edition) [BPM5] to the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (sixth edition) [BPM6].

b Based on BPM5.

c From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

d Change in compilation methodology from BPM4 to BPM6.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Balance of Payments

Table 2.4.2: Trade in Services Balance
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	6.1	-1.4	-3.4	-2.9	-2.0	-2.5	-2.9	-6.1
Armenia	-2.8	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	0.9	2.9	8.8	...
Azerbaijan	-3.3	-8.0	-4.4	-5.4	-6.7	-3.9	-3.4	-3.2
Georgia	4.5	9.4	12.8	12.5	0.8	3.9	10.9	11.3
Kazakhstan	-4.9	-2.6	-2.7	-2.1	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	-0.7*
Kyrgyz Republic	-4.2	-3.4	-1.6	0.7	-2.1	-2.4	-0.9	-4.7*
Pakistan	-0.9	-1.0	-1.8	-1.5	-1.1	-0.7	-1.6	-0.3*
Tajikistan	-0.5	-2.5	-2.8	-3.0	-3.3	-4.3	-5.1	-4.2*
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	-2.5	-0.8	-4.6	-3.8	-3.1	-3.9	-3.1	-2.8
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	-0.2	-2.0	-2.1	-1.8	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-1.2
Hong Kong, China	4.4	9.8	8.7	5.8	3.5	4.7	5.5	5.1
Korea, Republic of	-1.2	-1.0	-1.7	-1.6	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4	-1.5
Mongolia	-4.2	-6.2	-15.0	-14.0	-10.9	-11.1	-14.0	-13.0
Taipei, China	-2.5	-2.0	-1.1	-0.8	0.6	1.6	1.7	-1.3
South Asia								
Bangladesh	-1.1	-1.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0*
Bhutan	-4.3	-3.1	-1.3	-1.9	-3.6	-4.2	-6.2	-5.3
India	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	4.3	4.6*
Maldives ^a	34.8	49.3	35.4	35.8	21.3	49.8	50.6	40.3
Nepal ^b	-1.3	1.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.0	-1.7	-2.2	-1.6
Sri Lanka ^a	1.2	2.7	4.0	3.2	1.0	1.8	2.8	4.0
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	-5.9	-7.8	-7.4	-8.8	-7.1	-5.0	-5.1	...
Cambodia	9.0	9.5	9.7	10.4	-1.0	-5.3	-1.5	4.3
Indonesia	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-1.2	-1.5	-1.3*
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a	2.4	-1.6	-1.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	1.4*
Malaysia	0.8	-1.8	-1.2	-0.7	-3.3	-4.2	-3.2	-2.4
Myanmar ^a	-0.0	2.2	1.8	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2.8	1.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.4*
Singapore	-0.1	-2.8	2.1	4.0	1.7	8.2	8.3	6.5
Thailand	-2.1	3.9	4.4	4.5	-2.9	-6.4	-4.8*	-1.6*
Timor-Leste ^{a,c}	-107.7	-36.5	-22.3	-21.9	-31.2	-20.8	-13.8	...
Viet Nam ^a	-1.7	-1.7	-0.7	-0.3	-3.0	-4.2	-3.4	-2.2
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	29.8	54.2	65.3	62.7	2.5	1.9	54.3	...
Fiji	17.1	16.0	16.7	15.0	-1.9	-5.2	11.7	...
Kiribati	-24.0	-35.2	-25.3	-23.3	-13.1	-19.2	-24.2*	...
Marshall Islands	-21.8	-20.7	-19.9	-19.6	-13.8	-11.8	-15.0	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	-15.2	-10.8	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	-13.5	(2012) -15.9	13.1	8.7	5.8*	-7.9*	-18.3*	-16.7*
Niue	-40.5	13.0	21.1*	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	15.6	27.9	16.2	11.5	0.4	-12.5	-10.1	7.1
Papua New Guinea	-17.2	-8.4	-7.8	-7.3	-6.7	-7.2	-7.7*	...
Samoa	14.3	15.1	19.2	20.5	-1.5	-2.8	3.2	16.7
Solomon Islands	-10.7	-5.8	-4.6	-7.7	-6.6	-7.1	-9.0	-8.2
Tonga ^d	-2.1	1.2	6.7	6.3	3.9	-5.3	-17.0	...
Tuvalu ^d	-4.1	-82.3	-66.5	-60.8	-51.1	-46.9	-48.9	...
Vanuatu ^a	22.3	11.2	11.7	6.3	-10.7	-20.1	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.7	-0.4	-0.5
Japan	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5
New Zealand	0.9	2.0	1.4	1.2	-0.9	-1.9	...	...

... = data not available, | = marks break in series due to change in compilation methodology, (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, * = provisional or preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Change in compilation methodology from the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual (fifth edition) [BPM5] to the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (sixth edition) [BPM6].

b Based on BPM5.

c From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

d Change in compilation methodology from BPM4 to BPM6.

Source: Economies' official sources.

Balance of Payments

Table 2.4.3: Current Account Balance
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	-4.6	-19.9	-21.1	-20.1	-15.5	-17.3	-19.9	-26.0
Armenia	-13.6	-2.7	-7.2	-7.1	-4.0	-3.5	0.8	...
Azerbaijan	28.4	-0.4	12.8	9.1	-0.5	15.1	29.8	11.5
Georgia	-9.8	-11.8	-6.8	-5.9	-12.5	-10.4	-4.1	-4.3
Kazakhstan	1.8	-5.4	-1.0	-3.9	-6.4	-1.4	3.1	-3.3*
Kyrgyz Republic	-9.8	-16.3	-11.6	-12.0	4.5	-8.0	-42.1	-50.4*
Pakistan	-2.0	-0.9	-5.4	-4.2	-1.5	-0.8	-4.7	-0.7*
Tajikistan	-10.3	-5.8	-4.9	-2.2	4.3	8.2	15.3	4.8*
Turkmenistan	-8.9	-16.7	...	...	...	6.5	7.1	5.9
Uzbekistan	4.6	1.0	-6.8	-5.6	-5.0	-7.0	-0.8	-8.6
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	3.9	2.6	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.4
Hong Kong, China	7.0	3.3	3.7	5.9	7.0	11.8	10.2	9.2
Korea, Republic of	2.4	7.2	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.7	1.5	2.1
Mongolia	-12.3	-8.2	-16.7	-15.2	-5.1	-14.0	-13.7	0.6
Taipei, China	8.3	13.6	11.8	11.0	14.6	15.3	13.3	13.9
South Asia								
Bangladesh	3.2	1.8	-3.0	-1.3	-1.5	-1.1	-4.0	-0.6*
Bhutan	-19.2	-25.9	-17.0	-18.8	-14.9	-10.4	-27.9	...
India	-2.9	-1.1	-2.1	-0.9	0.9	-1.2	-2.0	-0.7*
Maldives ^a	-13.8	-7.3	-27.9	-25.9	-35.8	-8.7	-16.3	-20.3
Nepal ^b	-2.3	4.5	-7.1	-6.9	-0.9	-7.7	-12.6	-1.3
Sri Lanka ^a	-1.8	-2.2	-3.0	-2.1	-1.4	-3.7	-2.0	1.8
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	36.5	16.6	6.9	6.6	4.5	11.2	19.6	...
Cambodia	-8.7	-8.9	-11.8	-10.8	-3.4	-40.4	-25.7	1.8
Indonesia	0.7	-2.0	-2.9	-2.7	-0.4	0.3	1.0	-0.1*
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a	0.4	-15.7	-9.1	-7.0	-1.2	2.3	-0.1	3.0*
Malaysia	10.1	3.0	2.2	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.2	1.5
Myanmar ^a	0.0	-4.9	-3.6	0.4*	-2.5*	-1.3*	-3.4*	-5.5*
Philippines	3.4	2.4	-2.6	-0.8	3.2	-1.5	-4.5	-2.6*
Singapore	22.9	18.7	16.0	16.0	16.6	19.8	18.0	19.8
Thailand	3.4	6.9	5.6	7.0	4.2	-2.0	-3.2*	1.4*
Timor-Leste ^{a,c}	180.2	12.8	-12.2	2.2	-2.0	0.2	8.0	...
Viet Nam ^a	-2.9	-0.7	2.2	3.7	4.3	-2.2	0.3	5.8
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	11.2	31.1	38.2	35.3	-15.9	-10.7	22.9	...
Fiji	-7.1	-3.5	-8.5	-12.8	-13.7	-15.9	-17.3	...
Kiribati	0.1	29.3	33.0	40.0	31.7	7.1	-2.0*	...
Marshall Islands	-18.2	11.5	-2.0	-31.3	15.0	22.5	17.5	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	-17.5	4.5	21.0	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	38.1	(2012) -18.5	8.0	4.9	2.8*	4.1*	-0.5*	3.4*
Niue	-53.9	11.1	15.7*	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-11.8	-13.1	-18.3	-30.1	-43.5	-40.2	-45.7	-47.3
Papua New Guinea	-4.4	11.1	13.6	14.4	14.4	12.6	14.4*	...
Samoa	-4.8	-1.5	2.7	3.8	-9.0	-13.3	-8.6	4.5
Solomon Islands	-16.0	-2.7	-3.0	-9.5	-1.6	-5.1	-14.4	-10.6
Tonga ^d	-8.7	-9.0	4.4	-0.4	11.0	24.0	14.9	...
Tuvalu ^d	-3.8	-35.3	60.9	-22.1	16.1	23.3	4.3	...
Vanuatu ^a	-5.6	-15.6	3.3	7.8	-6.1	-7.7	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	-5.0	-3.7	-2.8	-0.9	1.5	3.0	1.8	1.1
Japan	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.9	1.9	3.5
New Zealand	-2.8	-2.4	-3.9	-2.4	-2.7	-6.8	...	...

... = data not available, | = marks break in series due to change in compilation methodology, (-/+).0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, * = provisional or preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Change in compilation methodology from the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments Manual (fifth edition) [BPM5] to the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (sixth edition) [BPM6].

b Based on BPM5.

c From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

d Change in compilation methodology from BPM4 to BPM6.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For Myanmar (2019-2023): Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2024. Asian Development Outlook 2024: Statistical Tables. Current account balance (% of GDP at current producer prices). <https://www.adb.org/outlook/editions/april-2024> (accessed 11 May 2024).

Balance of Payments

Table 2.4.4: Total Remittances, Inflows—Dollar Amounts
(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	21,279	32,959	39,844	42,214	43,993	52,880	66,122	56,147
Afghanistan	378	349	804	829	789	320	320	320
Armenia	1,669	1,491	1,488	1,528	1,327	1,557	2,035	1,442
Azerbaijan	1,410	1,270	1,226	1,275	1,403	1,527	3,950	1,913
Georgia	1,184	1,459	2,034	2,258	2,110	2,644	3,854	4,201
Kazakhstan	226	294	618	506	374	310	481	304
Kyrgyz Republic	1,266	1,688	2,689	2,698	2,631	3,012	3,225	2,850
Pakistan	9,690	19,306	21,193	22,252	26,089	31,312	30,176	26,558
Tajikistan	2,021	2,259	2,183	2,322	2,187	2,922	5,346	4,634
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uzbekistan	3,435	4,843	7,610	8,546	7,084	9,277	16,736	13,925
East Asia	59,419	71,964	76,904	78,423	69,816	63,627	61,796	60,055
China, People's Republic of	52,460	63,938	67,414	68,398	59,507	53,000	51,000	49,500
Hong Kong, China	340	387	425	451	427	453	419	426
Korea, Republic of	5,854	6,464	7,125	7,166	7,435	7,742	7,815	7,653
Mongolia	266	261	441	561	549	471	399	280
Taipei, China	500	915	1,500	1,846	1,899	1,960	2,164	2,196
South Asia	71,929	97,958	109,748	116,750	120,237	125,407	145,941	158,687
Bangladesh	10,850	15,296	15,566	18,364	21,752	22,206	21,505	22,168
Bhutan	8	20	58	57	83	73	96	108
India	53,480	68,910	78,790	83,332	83,149	89,375	111,222	119,526
Maldives	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Nepal	3,464	6,730	8,287	8,244	8,108	8,226	9,293	10,867
Sri Lanka	4,123	7,000	7,043	6,749	7,140	5,522	3,819	6,012
Southeast Asia	42,429	58,418	68,808	73,083	70,552	73,645	79,178	83,251
Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Cambodia	557	1,185	1,431	2,654	2,588	2,539	2,616	2,782
Indonesia	6,916	9,659	11,215	11,666	9,651	9,402	13,089	14,467
Lao People's Democratic Republic	42	189	240	297	232	221	240	240
Malaysia	1,103	1,644	1,686	1,597	1,427	1,552	1,620	1,702
Myanmar	115	1,934	2,673	2,553	2,672	1,282	1,261	1,100
Philippines	21,557	29,799	33,809	35,167	34,883	36,685	38,049	39,097
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand	4,433	5,895	7,466	8,162	8,257	9,065	8,917	9,618
Timor-Leste	137	62	96	101	128	175	186	244
Viet Nam	7,569	8,051	10,191	10,885	10,715	12,722	13,200	14,000
The Pacific^a	479	645	799	907	940	1,201	1,337	1,296
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	176	252	290	287	317	394	459	500
Kiribati	16	14	20	20	15	13	28	15
Marshall Islands	22	27	31	32	33	34	34	34
Micronesia, Federated States of	18	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Papua New Guinea	4	4	4	29	2	12	3	3
Samoa	139	131	148	155	204	248	280	265
Solomon Islands	14	19	20	25	28	51	81	85
Tonga	74	129	143	178	185	220	225	222
Tuvalu	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
Vanuatu	12	40	115	152	127	200	198	145
Developed ADB Member Economies	3,919	6,031	6,746	6,625	6,514	6,892	7,292	7,139
Australia	1,864	2,175	1,868	1,763	1,197	936	1,307	1,636
Japan	1,684	3,325	4,369	4,389	4,888	5,294	5,408	4,687
New Zealand	371	532	509	474	428	661	577	816
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	195,536	261,943	296,103	311,377	305,538	316,759	354,373	359,436
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	199,455	267,975	302,850	318,002	312,051	323,651	361,665	366,575
WORLD^a	470,749	596,955	695,985	728,114	716,785	793,572	842,507	857,306

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

Note: Figures are based on the International Monetary Fund's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (sixth edition).

a Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

Sources: World Bank-KNOMAD, June 2024. <https://www.knomad.org/data/remittances> (accessed 27 June 2024). For Taipei, China: Ministry of Finance. Official communication, 13 June 2024.

Balance of Payments

Table 2.4.5: Total Remittances, Inflows—Proportion of Economic Activity
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia^a	4.3	4.8	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.2	8.0	6.8
Afghanistan	2.4	1.7	4.4	4.4	3.9	1.7	2.3	2.1
Armenia	18.0	14.1	11.9	11.2	10.5	11.2	10.4	6.0
Azerbaijan	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.8	5.0	2.6
Georgia	9.5	9.6	11.4	12.8	13.2	14.0	15.4	13.8
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	26.4	25.3	32.5	28.8	31.8	32.6	26.6	20.4
Pakistan	5.0	6.5	6.6	7.6	8.9	9.1	9.3	8.9
Tajikistan	35.8	27.3	28.1	28.0	26.9	32.7	49.9	38.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	6.9	5.6	14.4	14.2	11.8	13.3	20.6	15.3
East Asia	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
China, People's Republic of	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hong Kong, China	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Korea, Republic of	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Mongolia	3.7	2.2	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.4
Taipei, China	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
South Asia^a	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.8
Bangladesh	9.5	7.9	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.0	5.2
Bhutan	0.5	0.9	2.3	2.1	3.4	2.6	3.3	...
India	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.3
Maldives	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nepal	21.3	28.4	26.1	24.1	24.7	22.3	23.6	26.7
Sri Lanka	7.0	8.2	7.5	7.6	8.5	6.2	5.2	7.1
Southeast Asia^a	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	5.0	6.6	5.8	9.8	10.0	9.4	8.9	9.0
Indonesia	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6
Malaysia	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Myanmar	0.3 (2012)	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.3	1.9	...	...
Philippines	10.3	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.6	9.3	9.4	8.9
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Timor-Leste	15.5	3.9	6.2	5.0	5.9	4.8	5.8	...
Viet Nam	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.3
The Pacific^a	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.8	
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	7.2	9.1	9.2	...
Kiribati	10.1	8.2	10.2	9.3	6.7	4.6	10.5	...
Marshall Islands	13.8	14.9	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	6.2	7.5	6.0	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.4	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Samoa	19.8	15.9	16.5	17.0	24.6	29.0	32.7	25.7
Solomon Islands	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	3.4	5.2	...
Tonga	19.9	32.1	29.7	35.0	38.1	46.7	48.3	...
Tuvalu	12.5	7.5	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.7	3.9	...
Vanuatu	1.8	5.4	12.6	16.2	14.0	20.3	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japan	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Aggregate percentages calculated using only reporting economies with data available for both remittances and GDP in the years specified in the column headings.

Source: Economies' official sources; and World Bank-KNOMAD, June 2024. Remittances Data. <https://www.knomad.org/data/remittances> (accessed 5 July 2024). For Taipei, China: Ministry of Finance. Official communication, 13 June 2024; past communication.

Balance of Payments

Table 2.4.6: Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows—Dollar Amounts
(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	20,334	20,069	13,763	13,267	10,549	8,659	11,923
Afghanistan	191	169	23	13	21	...	...
Armenia	529	184	100	59	366	998	443
Azerbaijan	3,353	4,048	1,504	507	-1,708	-4,474	253
Georgia	921	1,735	1,384	556	1,278	2,131	1,778
Kazakhstan	7,456	6,578	3,731	7,206	4,567	4,927	5,304
Kyrgyz Republic	473	1,144	404	-402	226	55	...
Pakistan	2,022	1,673	2,234	2,057	2,147	1,415	1,818
Tajikistan	94	454	213	107	84	174	141
Turkmenistan	3,632	3,043	1,854	1,436	1,287	936	...
Uzbekistan	1,663	1,041	2,316	1,728	2,280	2,498	2,187
East Asia	340,093	430,126	265,787	387,085	510,916	340,282	176,963
China, People's Republic of	243,703	242,489	187,170	253,096	344,075	180,167	42,728
Hong Kong, China	82,709	181,047	58,299	117,452	137,191	122,408	111,109
Korea, Republic of	9,497	4,104	9,634	8,765	22,060	25,045	15,178
Mongolia	1,691	94	2,443	1,719	2,173	2,504	2,248
Taipei, China	2,492	2,391	8,240	6,053	5,416	10,158	5,700
South Asia	29,486	47,877	54,422	66,886	47,889	53,244	31,111
Bangladesh	1,232	2,831	1,908	1,525	1,724	1,635	1,385
Bhutan	75	6	13	-3	7	8	12
India	27,397	44,009	50,611	64,362	44,727	49,916	28,166
Maldives	216	298	961	441	643	722	762
Nepal	88	52	186	127	196	65	74
Sri Lanka	478	680	743	434	592	898	712
Southeast Asia^a	108,413	132,976	176,637	127,994	227,937	231,581	239,308
Brunei Darussalam	481	171	373	566	205	-292	-51
Cambodia	1,404	1,823	3,663	3,625	3,483	3,579	3,959
Indonesia	15,292	19,779	24,994	19,175	21,213	24,702	21,894
Lao People's Democratic Republic	279	1,078	756	968	1,072	636	...
Malaysia	10,886	9,857	9,155	4,059	20,245	14,726	7,919
Myanmar	901	4,084	1,736	1,907	2,067	1,239	...
Philippines	1,070	5,639	8,671	6,822	11,983	9,492	8,864
Singapore	55,322	69,775	105,890	80,733	137,269	148,764	175,241
Thailand	14,747	8,928	5,519	-4,947	15,159	11,232	2,969
Timor-Leste	30	43	-239	-713	-419	-395	13
Viet Nam	8,000	11,800	16,120	15,800	15,660	17,900	18,500
The Pacific^a	435	361	785	460	516	571	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	178	205	322	239	410	104	...
Kiribati	-7	-1	-1	3	1	3	...
Marshall Islands	-9	-5	5	3	0	3	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	0	20 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	3	35	45	43	31	72	...
Papua New Guinea	36	30	336	113	-11	327	...
Samoa	0	27	-2	4	9	5	-3
Solomon Islands	166	32	33	9	28	41	79
Tonga	5	6	-6	4	4	7	...
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Vanuatu	63	31	53	41	43	11	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	43,282	52,072	81,621	82,561	67,548	127,704	56,542
Australia	35,555	46,893	38,745	15,841	27,804	70,085	32,745
Japan	7,441	5,252	39,961	62,585	35,204	49,279	19,984
New Zealand	286	-73	2,916	4,135	4,540	8,340	3,814
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	498,761	631,409	511,394	595,692	797,808	634,338	459,380
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	542,043	683,481	593,016	678,253	865,356	762,042	515,923
WORLD^a	1,902,891	2,758,336	1,850,496	1,229,959	2,286,529	1,790,220	...

... = data not available, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: For any given year, a negative value for net inflows of foreign direct investment shows that the value of disinvestment by foreign investors was more than the value of capital newly invested in the reporting economy.

a Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD?locations=MH> (accessed 11 July 2024); and International Monetary Fund. Balance of Payments Analytic Presentation. <https://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=62805741> (accessed 11 July 2024). For Taipei, China: Central bank of Taipei, China.

Balance of Payments

Table 2.4.7: Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows—Proportion of Economic Activity
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4
Afghanistan	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Armenia	5.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	2.6	5.1	1.8
Azerbaijan	6.3	7.6	3.1	1.2	-3.1	-5.7	0.3
Georgia	7.4	11.4	7.8	3.5	6.8	8.5	5.8
Kazakhstan	5.0	3.6	2.1	4.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Kyrgyz Republic	9.9	17.2	4.3	-4.9	2.4	0.5	...
Pakistan	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Tajikistan	1.7	5.5	2.6	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.2
Turkmenistan	16.1	8.5	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3.3	1.2	3.8	2.9	3.3	3.1	2.4
East Asia	4.3	3.2	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.6	0.9
China, People's Republic of	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.2
Hong Kong, China	36.2	58.5	16.1	34.0	37.2	34.1	29.2
Korea, Republic of	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.9
Mongolia	13.5	0.7	14.3	8.7	14.2	14.6	11.3
Taipei, China	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.8
South Asia^a	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.7
Bangladesh	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bhutan	4.5	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.3	...
India	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.5	0.8
Maldives	8.4	7.2	16.8	11.9	12.3	11.7	11.0
Nepal	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Sri Lanka	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8
Southeast Asia^a	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.1	6.7	6.4	6.5
Brunei Darussalam	3.5	1.3	2.8	4.7	1.5	-1.8	-0.3
Cambodia	12.5	10.1	13.5	14.0	12.9	12.1	12.8
Indonesia	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.1	7.5	4.0	5.1	5.6	4.1	...
Malaysia	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.2	5.4	3.6	2.0
Myanmar	1.7 (2012)	6.5	2.5	2.3	3.1	...	...
Philippines	0.5	1.8	2.3	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.0
Singapore	23.1	22.7	28.1	23.1	31.6	29.8	35.0
Thailand	4.3	2.2	1.0	-1.0	3.0	2.3	0.6
Timor-Leste ^b	3.4	2.7	-11.8	-33.0	-11.6	-12.3	...
Viet Nam	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
The Pacific^a	2.1	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	5.7	4.4	5.9	5.4	9.5	2.1	...
Kiribati	-3.6	-0.4	-0.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	...
Marshall Islands	-5.8	-2.9	2.2	1.3	0.2	1.0	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.0	6.4 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	1.5	12.2	15.9	16.6	13.3	28.2	...
Papua New Guinea	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.5	-0.0	1.0	...
Samoa	0.0	3.3	-0.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	-0.3
Solomon Islands	18.5	2.5	2.0	0.6	1.8	2.6	...
Tonga	1.3	1.5	-1.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	...
Tuvalu	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	...	...
Vanuatu	10.0	4.4	5.7	4.5	4.4	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.9
Australia	3.0	3.8	2.9	1.2	1.8	4.3	1.9
Japan	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.5
New Zealand	0.2	-0.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	3.4	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	4.0	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.2	1.6
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	2.8	2.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.4

... = data not available, (-/+) 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of the unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product.

a Aggregate percentages calculated using only reporting economies with data available for both foreign direct investment and GDP in the years specified in the column headings.

b From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

Sources: Economies' official sources; World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD?locations=MH> (accessed 11 July 2024); and International Monetary Fund. Balance of Payments Analytic Presentation. <https://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=62805741> (accessed 11 July 2024). For Taipei, China: Central bank of Taipei, China.

Table 2.4.8: Merchandise Exports
(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	134,666	116,373	140,121	119,095	149,469	204,139	191,727
Afghanistan	388	571	864	777	850	1,838	...
Armenia	1,041	1,485	2,649	2,537	3,016	5,419	8,415
Azerbaijan	26,374	15,586	19,868	12,588	21,692	42,207	29,202
Georgia	1,677	2,204	3,798	3,344	4,243	5,593	6,091
Kazakhstan	60,271	45,956	58,066	47,541	60,321	84,593	78,675*
Kyrgyz Republic	1,756	1,483	1,986	1,973	2,752	2,255	3,309*
Pakistan	19,261	23,526	21,222	21,234	25,191	27,768	24,731
Tajikistan	1,195	891	1,174	1,407	2,150	2,142	2,449*
Turkmenistan	9,679	12,164	12,592*	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	13,023	12,508	17,902	15,102	16,663	19,733	24,426
East Asia	2,713,944	3,552,563	3,887,604	3,961,133	5,053,963	5,296,699	4,993,781
China, People's Republic of	1,577,754	2,273,468	2,499,482	2,589,952	3,316,022	3,544,434	3,380,024
Hong Kong, China	390,134	465,092	509,026	506,303	638,170	578,650	533,541
Korea, Republic of	466,384	526,757	542,233	512,498	644,400	683,585	632,226
Mongolia	2,909	4,669	7,620	7,576	9,241	12,539	15,184
Taipei, China	276,763	282,577	329,244	344,804	446,129	477,491	432,806
South Asia	274,793	310,212	368,206	335,088	477,101	522,592	501,062
Bangladesh	16,099	30,588	39,404	32,087	36,783	46,323	48,954*
Bhutan	535	561	610	632	718	736	676
India	248,648	267,550	315,229	291,371	425,745	460,731	438,175*
Maldives	62	144	158	156	148	156	162
Nepal	830	833	862	826	1,195	1,598	1,189
Sri Lanka	8,618	10,536	11,943	10,016	12,512	13,049	11,905
Southeast Asia^a	1,048,328	1,172,149	1,422,434	1,394,106	1,725,181	1,958,162	1,813,452
Brunei Darussalam	8,887	6,338	7,247	6,611	10,518	14,231	11,262
Cambodia	3,903	9,336	14,986	18,522	19,521	23,179	23,564
Indonesia	157,779	150,366	167,683	163,192	231,609	291,904	258,797*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,746	3,653	5,806	6,115	7,695	8,198	6,145*
Malaysia	198,325	199,041	240,212	234,050	299,525	352,189	312,590
Myanmar	8,872	11,432	18,118	16,937	...	...	...
Philippines	51,498	58,827	70,927	65,215	74,693	79,574	73,527
Singapore	352,553	357,730	390,361	373,725	457,081	514,966	475,439
Thailand	192,511	213,397	242,686	226,861	270,977	284,918	280,394
Timor-Leste	16	11	141	249	458	351	127
Viet Nam	72,237	162,017	264,267	282,629	336,167	371,715	354,671
The Pacific^a	7,012	10,064	12,721	10,623	12,441	16,406	...
Cook Islands	5	14	18	19	15	11	7
Fiji	837	982	1,027	828	893*	1,055*	975*
Kiribati	4	10	12	9	9	9*	...
Marshall Islands	44	60	69	72	63	106	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	30	40	41	125	115	...	...
Nauru	32	11	14	11	31	43	32*
Niue	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
Palau	16	18	4	7	2	8	7
Papua New Guinea	5,737	8,418	10,947	9,073	10,842	14,615	...
Samoa	23	34	51	38	29	41	43
Solomon Islands	227	421	461	379	371	340	431
Tonga	8	18	20	15	16	13	...
Tuvalu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	48	39	56	46	54	50	54
Developed ADB Member Economies	1,011,217	846,359	1,016,296	928,709	1,146,148	1,204,140	1,131,329
Australia	212,027	187,525	271,101	249,626	344,170	411,930	371,066
Japan	767,826	624,681	705,733	640,594	757,067	746,578	718,065
New Zealand	31,365	34,152	39,463	38,489	44,910	45,632	42,198
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	4,178,742	5,161,362	5,831,087	5,820,045	7,418,154	7,997,997	7,516,429
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	5,189,959	6,007,721	6,847,383	6,748,754	8,564,302	9,202,138	8,647,758
WORLD^b	15,243,098	16,476,431	18,893,119	17,452,663	22,153,638	24,770,406	23,641,684

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

- a For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.
b The world aggregate includes estimates derived from reports of partner economies for nonreporting and slow-reporting economies.

Sources: Economies' official sources; and International Monetary Fund (IMF). International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024). For Nauru: for 2002–2017: Nauru Bureau of Statistics. Economic Statistics. <https://stats.gov.nr/statistics/economic-statistics/#4-41-imts> (accessed 23 May 2024); for 2023: IMF. Republic of Nauru: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Nauru. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/11/28/Republic-of-Nauru-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-541784> (accessed 23 May 2024). For "World": IMF. Direction of Trade Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/?sk=9D6028D4-F14A-464C-A2F2-59B2CD424B85> (accessed 30 June 2024).

External Trade

Table 2.4.9: Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports
(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	25.3	-33.3	1.2	-15.0	25.5	36.6	-6.1
Afghanistan	-3.7	0.2	-1.3	-10.1	9.4	116.2	...
Armenia	46.6	-4.0	9.8	-4.2	18.9	79.7	55.3
Azerbaijan	25.3	-44.8	-4.5	-36.6	72.3	94.6	-30.8
Georgia	48.0	-23.0	12.4	-12.0	27.0	31.6	9.1
Kazakhstan	39.5	-42.2	-5.0	-18.1	26.9	40.2	-7.0*
Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	-21.3	8.1	-0.7	39.5	-18.1	46.8*
Pakistan	12.0	-8.5	-0.3	0.1	18.6	10.2	-10.9
Tajikistan	18.3	-8.9	9.5	19.8	52.8	-0.4	14.3*
Turkmenistan	3.8	-38.5	8.1*	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	10.6	-7.7	28.0	-15.5	10.3	18.4	23.8
East Asia	29.8	-4.3	-1.9	1.9	27.6	4.8	-5.7
China, People's Republic of	31.3	-2.9	0.5	3.6	28.0	6.9	-4.6
Hong Kong, China	22.5	-1.8	-4.0	-0.5	26.0	-9.3	-7.8
Korea, Republic of	28.3	-8.0	-10.4	-5.5	25.7	6.1	-7.5
Mongolia	54.3	-19.1	8.7	-0.6	22.0	35.7	21.1
Taipei, China	35.1	-11.2	-1.4	4.7	29.4	7.0	-9.4
South Asia	38.2	-12.2	-4.7	-9.0	42.4	9.5	-4.1
Bangladesh	3.7	2.6	10.4	-18.6	14.6	25.9	5.7*
Bhutan	6.5	4.1	6.3	3.7	13.6	2.5	-8.1
India	42.3	-13.9	-6.6	-7.6	46.1	8.2	-4.9*
Maldives	-63.6	-0.6	-13.1	-0.8	-5.4	5.4	3.7
Nepal	-4.9	-11.6	15.5	-4.3	44.7	33.7	-25.6
Sri Lanka	21.7	-5.3	0.4	-16.1	24.9	4.3	-8.8
Southeast Asia^a	29.7	-9.7	-1.7	-2.0	23.7	13.5	-7.4
Brunei Darussalam	23.9	-40.2	10.2	-8.8	59.1	35.3	-20.9
Cambodia	24.4	14.3	15.6	23.6	5.4	18.7	1.7
Indonesia	35.4	-14.6	-6.8	-2.7	41.9	26.0	-11.3*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	65.9	11.5	7.4	5.3	25.8	6.5	...
Malaysia	26.5	-14.9	-3.4	-2.6	28.0	17.6	-11.2
Myanmar	32.4	-0.2	8.5	-6.5	...	...	...
Philippines	34.0	-5.3	2.3	-8.1	14.5	6.5	-7.6
Singapore	30.5	-13.8	-5.2	-4.3	22.3	12.7	-7.7
Thailand	27.2	-5.8	-3.4	-6.5	19.4	5.1	-1.6
Timor-Leste	100.0	-21.4	513.0	76.6	83.9	-23.4	-63.8
Viet Nam	26.5	7.9	8.4	6.9	18.9	10.6	-4.6
The Pacific^a	30.4	-6.3	9.3	-16.5	17.1	31.9	...
Cook Islands	88.0	-20.3	0.6	10.8	-24.4	-28.0	-37.6
Fiji	25.1	-19.5	2.0	-19.4	7.9*	18.1*	-7.6*
Kiribati	-38.0	-1.5	49.3	-24.2	-1.6	-6.4*	...
Marshall Islands	27.4	-13.9	8.1	3.6	-12.4	0.7	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	63.5	23.0	-13.2	208.7	-8.5	...	...
Nauru	249.5	-50.9	40.1	-23.2	177.2	40.2	-26.0*
Niue	1.0	-20.2	-7.7	-66.5	39.2	...	...
Palau	15.9	-5.3	-4.4	55.8	-70.1	295.0	-12.0
Papua New Guinea	30.9	-4.2	11.4	-17.1	19.5	34.8	...
Samoa	114.4	23.8	18.9	-24.3	-24.3	41.3	5.9
Solomon Islands	37.4	-7.6	-14.0	-17.7	-2.0	-8.5	26.8
Tonga	7.1	-6.5	56.1	-24.0	2.8	-15.7	...
Tuvalu	76.5	-12.0	51.6	-83.0	591.0	-84.2	226.3
Vanuatu	-14.8	-33.5	-9.0	-17.6	17.3	-7.7	8.8
Developed ADB Member Economies	33.6	-12.9	-1.8	-8.6	23.4	5.1	-6.0
Australia	38.3	-21.8	5.3	-7.9	37.9	19.7	-9.9
Japan	32.6	-9.5	-4.4	-9.2	18.2	-1.4	-3.8
New Zealand	26.6	-17.8	-0.4	-2.5	16.7	1.6	-7.5
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	30.2	-7.0	-1.9	-0.2	27.5	7.8	-6.0
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	30.8	-7.9	-1.9	-1.4	26.9	7.4	-6.0
WORLD^b	22.6	-12.7	-2.8	-7.6	26.9	11.8	-4.6

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Growth rates are based on the value of exports in United States dollars.

a For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

b The world aggregate includes estimates derived from reports of partner economies for nonreporting and slow-reporting economies.

Sources: Economies' official sources; and International Monetary Fund (IMF). International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024).

For "World": Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the IMF's Direction of Trade Statistics: <http://data.imf.org/?sk=9D6028D4-F14A-464C-A2F2-59B2CD424B85> (accessed 30 June 2024).

Table 2.4.10: Merchandise Imports
(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	109,356	138,059	160,767	145,052	168,488	214,674	222,279
Afghanistan	5,154	7,723	6,777	6,538	5,308	7,006	...
Armenia	3,749	3,239	5,538	4,564	5,362	8,776	12,308
Azerbaijan	6,662	9,774	11,335	10,077	10,419	13,509	16,397
Georgia	5,236	7,304	9,518	8,049	10,099	13,548	15,514
Kazakhstan	31,127	30,568	39,709	38,929	41,415	50,935	61,159*
Kyrgyz Republic	3,223	4,154	4,989	3,719	5,580	9,803	12,352*
Pakistan	34,169	45,394	49,869	43,466	55,181	69,756	48,117
Tajikistan	2,657	3,436	3,349	3,151	4,210	5,168	5,880*
Turkmenistan	8,204	14,051	5,406*	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	9,176	12,417	24,276	21,154	25,508	30,768	38,141
East Asia	2,512,911	2,876,629	3,437,069	3,375,336	4,365,911	4,502,359	4,153,250
China, People's Republic of	1,396,244	1,679,565	2,078,409	2,065,962	2,679,412	2,706,507	2,556,802
Hong Kong, China	433,102	522,001	563,487	550,421	682,828	629,192	593,262
Korea, Republic of	425,212	436,499	503,343	467,633	615,093	731,370	642,572
Mongolia	3,200	3,798	6,128	5,282	6,846	8,704	9,252
Taipei, China	255,153	234,768	285,702	286,039	381,732	426,586	351,362
South Asia	409,681	455,084	568,858	473,012	716,161	846,918	775,980
Bangladesh	21,245	37,528	55,159	50,636	60,483	77,599	65,009*
Bhutan ^b	810	977	1,012	939	887	1,325	1,407
India	368,166	388,189	477,270	393,519	618,628	731,485	677,110*
Maldives	909	1,890	2,875	1,776	2,480	3,492	3,486
Nepal	5,110	7,565	12,597	10,113	13,035	15,339	12,199
Sri Lanka	13,441	18,935	19,945	16,029	20,649	17,678	16,770
Southeast Asia^a	934,493	1,089,693	1,369,411	1,249,854	1,592,028	1,842,467	1,684,132
Brunei Darussalam	2,536	3,235	5,100	5,319	7,234	9,184	7,498
Cambodia ^b	6,588	13,285	22,242	21,066	30,726	32,005	26,551
Indonesia	135,663	142,695	171,276	141,569	196,190	237,447	221,886*
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^b	2,060	5,675	6,272	5,370	6,275	7,244	5,519*
Malaysia	164,177	175,593	205,049	190,433	238,299	293,976	265,654
Myanmar	4,866	16,913	18,611	17,965	...	...	...
Philippines	54,933	71,067	111,593	89,812	116,885	137,221	126,157
Singapore	312,669	307,968	358,985	328,661	406,318	475,413	422,500
Thailand	165,988	187,079	216,052	186,372	238,624	271,650	263,217
Timor-Leste	175	406	536	497	542	786	812
Viet Nam	84,839	165,776	253,697	262,791	332,970	359,575	326,374
The Pacific^a	7,060	7,292	9,493	7,390	8,943	11,478	...
Cook Islands	91	110	136	105	119	148	174
Fiji	1,806	2,268	2,781	1,731	2,166*	2,998*	2,839*
Kiribati	73	103	112	109	146	167*	...
Marshall Islands	125	112	200	126	135	138	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	168	160	215	213	254	...	...
Nauru	15	93	52	62	101	84	90*
Niue	9	13	14	12	14	...	...
Palau	103	156	193	150	156	208	196
Papua New Guinea ^b	3,522	2,837	4,223	3,584	4,368	5,880	...
Samoa	280	298	357	285	338	405	429
Solomon Islands	405	485	553	452	526	615	713
Tonga	158	209	267	229	246	269	...
Tuvalu	22	37	33	34	34	34	43
Vanuatu	284	411	357	300	340	266	419
Developed ADB Member Economies	915,836	885,006	977,235	875,951	1,071,320	1,245,348	1,109,687
Australia	193,071	200,643	213,797	202,055	248,068	289,250	274,971
Japan	692,242	647,744	721,032	636,957	773,318	901,177	784,186
New Zealand	30,523	36,619	42,405	36,939	49,933	54,920	50,530
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	3,973,501	4,566,756	5,545,598	5,250,645	6,851,531	7,417,895	6,847,265
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	4,889,337	5,451,762	6,522,833	6,126,595	7,922,851	8,663,244	7,956,952
WORLD^c	15,435,570	16,528,314	19,280,718	17,658,760	22,413,845	25,408,401	23,959,966

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; \$ = United States dollars; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

b The Key Indicators Database features a longer time series on trade in goods. The compilation methodology shifted from cost, insurance, and freight to free on board from 2004 onward for Bhutan; from 2005 onward for Cambodia; from 2017 onward for the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and from 2010 onward for Papua New Guinea.

c The world aggregate includes estimates derived from reports of partner economies for nonreporting and slow-reporting economies.

Sources: Economies' official sources; and International Monetary Fund (IMF). International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024). For Nauru: for 2002–2017: Nauru Bureau of Statistics. Economic Statistics. <https://stats.gov.nr/statistics/economic-statistics/#4-41-imts> (accessed 23 May 2024); for 2023: IMF. Republic of Nauru: 2023 Article IV Consultation – Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Nauru. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/11/28/Republic-of-Nauru-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-541784> (accessed 23 May 2024). For "World": IMF. Direction of Trade Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/?sk=9D6028D4-F14A-464C-A2F2-59B2CD424B85> (accessed 30 June 2024).

External Trade

Table 2.4.11: Growth Rates of Merchandise Imports

(%)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	6.0	-12.5	3.9	-9.8	16.2	27.4	3.5
Afghanistan	54.5	-0.1	-8.5	-3.5	-18.8	32.0	...
Armenia	12.9	-26.8	11.3	-17.6	17.5	63.7	40.2
Azerbaijan	6.9	4.7	3.5	-11.1	3.4	29.7	21.4
Georgia	17.0	-15.1	1.7	-15.4	25.5	34.2	14.5
Kazakhstan	9.6	-26.0	18.0	-2.0	6.4	23.0	20.1*
Kyrgyz Republic	6.0	-27.6	-5.7	-25.5	50.1	75.7	26.0*
Pakistan	2.5	-0.9	-9.6	-12.8	27.0	26.4	-31.0
Tajikistan	3.4	-20.1	6.3	-5.9	33.6	22.8	13.8*
Turkmenistan	-8.8	-15.5	1.6*	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	-2.8	-11.2	24.9	-12.8	20.6	20.6	24.0
East Asia	35.5	-13.2	-3.6	-1.8	29.3	3.1	-7.8
China, People's Republic of	38.8	-14.3	-2.7	-0.6	29.7	1.0	-5.5
Hong Kong, China	24.7	-4.1	-6.4	-2.3	24.1	-7.9	-5.7
Korea, Republic of	31.6	-16.9	-6.0	-7.1	31.5	18.9	-12.1
Mongolia	49.7	-27.5	4.3	-13.8	29.6	27.2	6.3
Taipei, China	44.4	-16.2	0.3	0.1	33.5	11.8	-17.6
South Asia^a	29.1	-11.6	-7.8	-16.8	51.4	18.3	-8.4
Bangladesh	5.1	2.5	3.0	-8.2	19.4	28.3	-16.2*
Bhutan	40.7	4.5	4.2	-7.2	-5.6	49.4	6.2
India	30.7	-13.4	-9.2	-17.5	57.2	18.2	-7.4*
Maldives	-5.6	-4.9	-2.6	-38.2	39.7	40.8	-0.2
Nepal	39.3	3.3	10.2	-19.7	28.9	17.7	-20.5
Sri Lanka	31.8	-2.5	-10.2	-19.6	28.8	-14.4	-5.1
Southeast Asia^a	31.1	-11.0	-2.6	-8.7	27.4	15.7	-8.6
Brunei Darussalam	5.6	-10.0	22.3	4.3	36.0	26.9	-18.4
Cambodia	35.0	10.5	18.3	-5.3	45.9	4.2	-17.0
Indonesia	40.1	-19.9	-9.2	-17.3	38.6	21.0	-6.6*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	41.0	14.1	-0.7	-14.4	16.8	15.4	...
Malaysia	33.1	-15.9	-6.0	-7.1	25.1	23.4	-9.6
Myanmar	11.0	4.3	-3.8	-3.5	...	...	...
Philippines	27.5	8.7	-1.1	-19.5	30.1	17.4	-8.1
Singapore	26.9	-18.5	-3.2	-8.4	23.6	17.0	-11.1
Thailand	38.2	-10.7	-5.6	-13.7	28.0	13.8	-3.1
Timor-Leste	-1.7	-9.6	3.3	-7.3	9.1	45.0	3.3
Viet Nam	21.3	12.1	6.9	3.6	26.7	8.0	-9.2
The Pacific^a	18.9	-14.8	6.5	-22.2	21.0	28.3	...
Cook Islands	11.2	-9.3	1.1	-23.0	13.3	24.5	17.3
Fiji	17.0	-14.6	1.9	-37.8	25.1*	38.4*	-5.3*
Kiribati	5.4	-3.7	8.7	-2.4	34.4	14.1*	...
Marshall Islands	-21.2	-10.7	58.6	-37.2	7.5	0.0	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	-1.8	-0.3	8.6	-0.9	19.2	...	...
Nauru	-43.3	-18.0	11.3	18.7	61.4	-16.9	8.2*
Niue	28.5	-15.4	-23.7	-13.9	18.3	...	...
Palau	9.3	4.4	9.3	-22.4	4.3	33.0	-5.7
Papua New Guinea	23.0	-22.4	10.7	-15.1	21.9	34.6	...
Samoa	36.6	-12.7	7.2	-20.1	18.4	19.9	6.0
Solomon Islands	51.2	-4.1	-6.7	-18.3	16.5	16.9	15.9
Tonga	10.3	-4.4	17.2	-14.4	7.7	9.2	...
Tuvalu	59.2	66.4	28.1	3.9	1.0	-1.3	27.3
Vanuatu	-2.5	12.9	-8.6	-15.9	13.3	-21.9	57.7
Developed ADB Member Economies	25.1	-18.2	-4.2	-10.4	22.3	16.2	-10.9
Australia	23.4	-11.9	-5.9	-5.5	22.8	16.6	-4.9
Japan	25.8	-20.1	-3.7	-11.7	21.4	16.5	-13.0
New Zealand	21.5	-13.9	-3.4	-12.9	35.2	10.0	-8.0
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	32.7	-12.5	-3.6	-5.3	30.5	8.3	-7.7
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	31.2	-13.5	-3.7	-6.1	29.3	9.3	-8.2
WORLD^b	21.5	-12.5	-2.6	-8.4	26.9	13.4	-5.7

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Growth rates are based on the value of imports in United States dollars.

a For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

b The world aggregate includes estimates derived from reports of partner economies for nonreporting and slow-reporting economies.

Sources: Economies' official sources; and International Monetary Fund (IMF). International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024).

For "World": Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the IMF's Direction of Trade Statistics: <http://data.imf.org/?sk=9D6028D4-F14A-464C-A2F2-59B2CD424B85> (accessed 30 June 2024).

Table 2.4.12: Trade in Goods
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	47.1	35.3	42.0	...	...	...	...
Afghanistan	34.5	40.2	40.4	36.3	33.2	63.9	...
Armenia	51.7	44.8	60.1	56.2	60.4	72.7	85.6
Azerbaijan	62.4	47.8	64.8	53.1	58.6	70.7	63.0
Georgia	55.6	62.5	75.5	71.2	76.1	76.6	70.8
Kazakhstan	61.7	41.5	53.8	50.5	51.6	60.1	52.9
Kyrgyz Republic	104.2	85.0	74.4	68.8	90.0	99.3	112.0
Pakistan	27.1	22.9	22.1	21.5	23.0	26.0	21.5
Tajikistan	68.3	52.3	54.5	56.0	71.1	68.2	69.1
Turkmenistan	79.2	73.1	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	44.6	28.9	70.0	60.2	60.6	62.2	68.9
East Asia	66.0	48.0	43.2	42.2	45.3	47.3	44.1
China, People's Republic of	48.9	35.7	32.0	31.7	33.7	34.9	33.2
Hong Kong, China	360.1	319.1	295.4	306.3	358.1	336.8	295.9
Korea, Republic of	77.9	65.7	63.3	59.6	69.3	84.6	74.4
Mongolia	48.6	64.3	80.3	64.7	105.2	124.1	123.0
Taipei, China	119.7	96.8	100.6	93.7	107.1	118.8	103.8
South Asia^a	36.7	31.1	28.1	25.4	31.9	34.1	...
Bangladesh	32.6	35.0	26.9	22.1	23.4	26.9	25.2
Bhutan ^b	80.4	71.3	59.3	63.9	58.0	71.1	...
India	36.9	30.5	27.8	25.6	32.7	34.8	31.2
Maldives	37.5	49.4	53.1	52.2	50.2	59.2	52.9
Nepal	36.5	34.5	39.4	32.7	38.5	41.5	32.5
Sri Lanka	37.6	34.6	35.8	30.9	37.4	41.4	34.0
Southeast Asia^a	97.8	89.5	86.0	85.4	97.8	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	83.3	74.0	91.7	99.4	126.7	140.4	124.0
Cambodia ^b	93.3	125.3	137.4	153.0	186.4	187.0	161.6
Indonesia	38.9	34.0	30.3	28.8	36.1	40.1	35.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^b	56.4	64.7	64.4	60.1	73.2	100.5	77.7
Malaysia	142.1	124.3	121.9	125.8	143.9	158.8	144.7
Myanmar	22.6 (2012)	45.3	53.0	42.8	...	...	...
Philippines	51.1	42.4	48.4	42.9	48.6	53.6	45.7
Singapore	277.4	216.1	198.8	200.9	199.0	198.7	179.1
Thailand	105.2	99.8	84.3	82.6	100.7	112.3	105.6
Timor-Leste ^c	21.7	26.1	33.4	34.5	27.6	35.5	...
Viet Nam	106.8	136.9	154.9	157.4	182.6	178.3	158.5
The Pacific^a	66.5	55.8	61.9	53.5	59.4	...	...
Cook Islands	39.8	40.9	43.1	43.9	40.8	55.4	49.3
Fiji	84.2	69.5	69.9	57.8	71.0	81.3	...
Kiribati	42.0	60.8	56.6	47.3	55.6	66.3	...
Marshall Islands	104.8	93.7	116.2	82.0	76.8	94.1	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	68.1	64.5	64.9	90.9	94.5	...	...
Nauru	81.1	118.8	54.6	51.2	77.0	88.1	78.0
Niue	52.8	59.8	49.0	38.6	56.4	...	...
Palau	64.4	61.4	69.9	60.3	67.0	84.3	71.9
Papua New Guinea ^b	65.0	51.8	61.3	53.1	58.2	64.8	...
Samoa	43.3	40.2	44.7	39.0	42.8	52.0	45.8
Solomon Islands	70.4	69.2	62.6	54.1	58.9	61.0	...
Tonga	44.9	51.9	56.2	50.3	56.4	59.1	...
Tuvalu	72.7	105.7	60.7	64.5	55.3	53.1	...
Vanuatu	52.7	64.2	44.2	37.9	39.8	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	27.1	29.6	29.8	27.2	32.3	40.0	...
Australia	33.9	31.8	35.8	33.1	37.7	43.3	38.0
Japan	25.4	28.6	27.9	25.3	30.4	38.7	35.7
New Zealand	42.2	39.7	38.5	35.5	37.4	40.8	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	66.0	50.9	46.9	...	...	...	...
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	51.9	193.6	198.4	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = Gross Domestic Product.

Note: Trade in goods is calculated as the sum of merchandise exports and imports in United States dollars.

a For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

b The Key Indicators Database features a longer time series on trade in goods. The compilation methodology shifted from cost, insurance, and freight to free on board from 2004 onward for Bhutan; from 2005 onward for Cambodia; from 2017 onward for the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and from 2010 onward for Papua New Guinea.

c From September 2019, oil revenue from the Joint Petroleum Development Area is now included in GDP based on the new Timor-Leste Australia Maritime Boundary Treaty.

Sources: Economies' official sources; and International Monetary Fund. International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024).

External Trade

Table 2.4.13: Direction of Trade: Merchandise Exports
(% of total merchandise exports)

To From	Asia and the Pacific		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Rest of the World	
	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies														
Central and West Asia^a	27.6	32.1	53.4	52.3	8.8	4.0	8.3	4.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.4	5.6
Afghanistan	63.7	75.5	21.6	11.6	1.1	1.4	13.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Armenia	10.4	17.5	67.1	51.5	11.5	0.6	9.5	30.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.2
Azerbaijan	19.7	9.1	59.9	86.0	9.5	0.1	10.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Georgia	33.8	58.9	42.0	33.4	18.6	1.8	4.6	3.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	24.2	36.4	64.5	57.3	6.0	2.3	4.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.9
Kyrgyz Republic	19.5	30.0	52.2	62.8	7.2	0.2	21.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pakistan	29.9	25.9	28.5	37.4	19.1	19.7	15.1	10.0	1.7	1.1	5.7	5.9	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	47.4	55.6	40.8	33.2	0.0	0.0	8.1	6.1	0.0	0.3	3.6	3.8	0.0	0.9
Turkmenistan	52.0	77.3	38.4	21.7	1.9	0.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	60.2	25.1	30.6	24.2	0.0	0.3	9.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6
East Asia^a	52.9	52.1	18.9	18.6	18.3	18.4	4.1	4.5	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.4	0.4	0.1
China, People's Republic of	43.5	44.5	23.2	22.1	21.7	19.5	4.6	5.4	3.4	3.8	3.3	4.6	0.3	0.1
Hong Kong, China	72.2	78.8	12.6	9.2	12.4	7.3	1.4	3.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0
Korea, Republic of	57.6	57.5	14.8	14.6	15.1	22.1	5.7	2.8	3.4	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.1
Mongolia	87.0	88.6	7.5	10.7	5.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China	71.1	67.8	10.6	9.8	13.0	19.5	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5
South Asia^a	31.7	25.2	23.7	26.8	13.7	20.3	19.4	14.9	2.4	2.7	6.4	8.7	2.7	1.2
Bangladesh	9.1	15.6	49.6	58.3	23.4	22.0	2.1	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	14.7	0.0
Bhutan	99.8	98.0	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
India	33.6	26.0	21.3	24.1	12.7	20.2	21.2	16.4	2.6	2.9	7.1	9.7	1.5	0.7
Maldives	59.2	65.5	36.4	31.0	0.7	1.5	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	76.5	65.7	12.5	10.3	7.4	11.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.0	12.2
Sri Lanka	20.7	19.0	36.0	28.5	21.4	22.5	9.9	8.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.8	10.2	18.9
Southeast Asia^a	69.4	65.5	12.7	11.2	11.7	16.9	3.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.6	0.1	1.6
Brunei Darussalam	99.6	94.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Cambodia	41.6	35.0	17.6	17.2	39.7	42.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	5.1
Indonesia	70.9	67.6	12.5	8.9	10.2	9.2	3.2	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.0	8.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	85.0	89.5	11.4	5.4	3.5	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	70.3	71.4	11.8	10.4	11.1	13.2	4.3	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.0
Myanmar	95.4	68.8	1.4	21.5	0.1	4.5	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.0	3.8
Philippines	67.3	67.3	14.8	13.1	16.0	17.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Singapore	74.9	74.7	10.7	9.3	9.8	11.7	2.1	2.1	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.7	0.1	0.0
Thailand	62.9	61.3	14.6	11.6	12.1	19.5	5.0	3.6	2.1	1.7	3.0	2.1	0.3	0.2
Timor-Leste	57.8	95.0	23.4	2.0	0.4	1.6	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	11.8	0.5	0.0	0.5
Viet Nam	50.8	49.1	22.2	15.7	22.4	30.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.0
The Pacific^a	75.8	77.2	18.0	12.5	4.4	2.7	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.1	5.5
Cook Islands	78.9	58.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	40.9
Fiji	71.8	50.1	7.5	2.4	18.7	19.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	27.7
Kiribati	97.8	74.7	2.2	5.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
Marshall Islands	0.3	12.4	95.5	56.4	4.2	2.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	88.2	87.0	2.6	0.3	9.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	4.9	0.0	2.4
Nauru	73.7	95.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	24.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	91.1	21.4	2.0	7.1	6.6	63.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.5
Papua New Guinea	80.8	84.7	17.0	10.1	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1
Samoa	96.0	74.0	0.3	1.6	3.2	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.5
Solomon Islands	81.8	69.9	17.8	26.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.8
Tonga	86.5	83.9	0.0	0.0	13.5	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu	75.8	59.8	14.4	11.6	5.4	11.6	0.8	14.8	2.1	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.8
Vanuatu	31.6	91.0	1.8	0.0	20.5	8.8	0.4	0.0	45.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	63.5	65.5	12.8	10.7	16.9	17.6	3.4	3.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.8
Australia	80.1	84.7	8.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	2.9	2.2	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.8	2.4
Japan	58.9	55.3	13.9	13.8	20.5	24.5	3.5	3.7	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0
New Zealand	65.9	68.4	12.3	8.7	11.2	15.0	4.8	4.1	1.7	0.8	2.6	2.4	1.5	0.7
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	55.2	53.2	18.6	18.2	16.1	17.7	4.9	4.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.2	0.5	0.7
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	56.8	54.8	17.5	17.2	16.2	17.7	4.6	4.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.0	0.5	0.7
WORLD^a	30.9	31.8	40.1	38.3	17.2	18.8	4.6	4.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.8

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

a Aggregates include estimates derived from reports of partner economies for nonreporting and slow-reporting economies.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. Direction of Trade Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/?sk=9D6028D4-F14A-464C-A2F2-59B2CD424B85> (accessed 30 June 2024). For the Cook Islands and Taipei, China: Economies' official sources.

Table 2.4.14: Direction of Trade: Merchandise Imports
(% of total merchandise imports)

From To	Asia and the Pacific		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Rest of the World	
	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023	2010	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies														
Central and West Asia^a	36.9	43.1	41.1	36.9	4.6	5.0	14.5	9.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.6	0.0	1.6
Afghanistan	70.6	65.2	15.6	7.4	2.2	0.8	10.6	26.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Armenia	21.9	30.9	64.4	53.1	3.8	6.9	7.4	6.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.8
Azerbaijan	24.1	33.7	64.8	54.9	3.8	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Georgia	26.4	23.4	62.6	56.8	3.9	13.5	4.6	4.6	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	27.2	40.3	62.7	43.9	7.0	5.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.4	4.9	0.0	4.0
Kyrgyz Republic	41.9	61.2	50.3	30.3	6.6	4.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4
Pakistan	40.5	45.0	13.8	11.1	5.7	4.4	35.5	33.3	1.2	1.4	3.3	4.8	0.1	0.0
Tajikistan	51.1	56.2	37.0	33.1	3.2	3.9	7.6	2.7	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Turkmenistan	24.7	49.5	73.4	47.7	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	43.1	50.8	47.5	42.6	1.5	1.9	5.0	1.9	2.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
East Asia^a	57.2	53.5	13.4	17.0	9.2	9.5	8.4	8.5	3.9	5.8	2.8	3.0	5.1	2.6
China, People's Republic of	50.1	45.5	15.2	19.6	9.1	9.2	6.6	8.8	5.7	8.5	4.2	4.2	9.2	4.2
Hong Kong, China	82.4	79.5	9.2	11.6	6.1	4.8	1.4	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Korea, Republic of	52.8	53.3	13.1	13.9	11.2	13.5	18.9	14.0	2.7	3.3	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.3
Mongolia	48.6	47.3	44.7	49.4	5.9	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China	60.8	63.9	10.5	13.3	11.5	13.0	12.3	7.5	2.2	1.5	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
South Asia^a	37.3	43.7	19.3	21.2	6.2	7.3	25.5	19.9	3.3	2.8	7.5	4.9	1.0	0.2
Bangladesh	67.6	68.1	9.8	8.4	3.8	5.5	8.4	9.3	2.5	4.8	1.0	3.4	6.9	0.5
Bhutan	93.2	98.4	5.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
India	33.1	39.9	20.4	23.0	6.5	7.8	27.6	21.4	3.4	2.8	8.4	5.2	0.6	0.0
Maldives	59.7	57.2	9.7	9.4	8.9	3.2	19.9	28.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Nepal	86.4	83.8	4.8	6.9	1.7	1.1	5.0	4.6	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.0
Sri Lanka	64.7	62.3	16.1	13.6	4.2	3.9	13.4	15.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.4	3.0
Southeast Asia^a	67.2	70.9	12.5	9.9	9.8	8.4	7.6	6.2	1.7	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.2
Brunei Darussalam	78.0	55.5	10.7	5.3	10.1	3.8	0.5	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	23.6
Cambodia	90.0	91.4	6.7	3.2	2.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4
Indonesia	72.6	70.1	9.4	6.6	8.0	6.4	6.0	4.7	2.3	2.8	1.7	3.9	0.1	5.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	95.0	97.0	4.5	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	68.7	70.8	11.5	10.4	12.2	8.1	3.8	6.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.0
Myanmar	77.7	92.2	1.7	2.9	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	17.6	1.1
Philippines	69.4	78.6	8.9	7.4	11.6	7.7	8.5	4.4	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Singapore	60.2	61.7	15.8	15.6	12.6	13.6	9.6	6.9	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
Thailand	65.2	67.0	12.8	10.1	6.7	7.7	11.6	10.3	1.6	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
Timor-Leste	97.2	88.7	2.0	1.8	0.4	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.8
Viet Nam	80.1	81.5	10.6	6.5	5.0	5.2	1.8	3.6	2.1	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
The Pacific^a	81.6	86.5	11.4	7.8	5.6	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.4
Cook Islands	91.8	88.4	0.0	0.1	2.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	6.6
Fiji	91.4	89.1	2.6	2.3	3.9	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	3.5
Kiribati	83.0	84.0	4.6	8.1	11.7	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.6
Marshall Islands	0.1	85.0	99.7	11.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	48.1	53.7	1.2	0.3	38.1	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	12.1	28.2
Nauru	80.2	86.5	3.7	2.1	16.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	63.7	33.4	0.6	20.1	34.9	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	30.3
Papua New Guinea	88.3	94.7	5.6	2.2	5.1	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Samoa	87.0	90.3	1.3	0.0	11.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5
Solomon Islands	97.1	97.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	84.3	91.6	1.9	0.0	13.2	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Tuvalu	95.0	97.4	0.1	0.9	3.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2
Vanuatu	91.7	95.6	5.0	2.4	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	54.4	58.8	14.9	15.1	12.3	13.4	13.5	8.7	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.3
Australia	59.6	64.0	20.0	18.7	12.7	13.4	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.9	3.0	1.2
Japan	52.6	56.4	13.3	13.6	12.2	13.5	17.1	12.1	3.2	3.1	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	62.9	66.6	16.7	19.4	12.3	11.6	6.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	57.1	56.6	14.5	16.3	8.9	8.8	10.0	9.2	3.3	4.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.0
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	56.6	56.9	14.6	16.2	9.6	9.4	10.7	9.1	3.1	4.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.7
WORLD^a	33.5	35.9	39.1	37.7	13.1	13.8	6.0	5.2	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.4

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

a Aggregates include estimates derived from reports of partner economies for nonreporting and slow-reporting economies.

Sources: International Monetary Fund. Direction of Trade Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/?sk=9D6028D4-F14A-464C-A2F2-59B2CD424B85> (accessed 30 June 2024). For the Cook Islands and Taipei, China: Economies' official sources.

International Reserves

Table 2.4.15: International Reserves and Ratio to Imports

ADB Regional Member	International Reserves ^a (\$ million)				Ratio to Imports ^b (months)			
	2010	2015	2022	2023	2010	2015	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	77,894	93,442	117,494	123,477	9.4	9.3	...	...
Afghanistan	5,147	6,990	9,741 (2020)	...	12.9	11.6	...	...
Armenia	1,866	1,775	4,112	3,607	6.9	7.6	6.5	...
Azerbaijan	6,409	7,661	11,338	13,749	11.5	9.4	10.1	10.1
Georgia	2,264	2,521	4,886	5,002	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.2
Kazakhstan	28,275	27,871	35,076	35,965	10.3	9.9	8.3	7.2
Kyrgyz Republic	1,720	1,778	2,799	3,237	7.0	5.6	3.7	3.4
Pakistan	17,210	20,045	9,927	13,764	6.6	5.8	1.7	3.2
Tajikistan	403	494	3,847	...	1.7	2.1	10.1	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	14,600	24,307	35,768	34,565	17.5	25.2	15.2	12.0
East Asia	3,825,703	4,564,090	4,716,379	4,874,416	20.0	19.7	13.0	14.3
China, People's Republic of	2,875,894	3,405,385	3,306,924	3,449,546	27.8	26.1	14.8	16.0
Hong Kong, China	268,743	358,727	424,025	425,553	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.6
Korea, Republic of	291,571	367,944	422,075	418,799	8.4	10.4	7.5	8.2
Mongolia	2,288	1,323	3,399	4,922	8.9	4.1	4.7	6.3
Taipei, China	387,206	430,711	559,956	575,597	18.5	19.4	18.7	24.0
South Asia	320,411	395,960	610,264	660,968	9.0	10.2	...	...
Bangladesh	11,178	27,493	33,748	21,867	6.3	8.8	4.9	3.8
Bhutan	1,002	1,103	971 (2021)	...	15.1	13.5	...	...
India	297,746	351,551	562,710	622,464	9.3	10.6	9.4	10.9
Maldives	350	564	832	591	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.2
Nepal	2,939	7,945	8,865	11,937	7.2	12.5	6.9	11.8
Sri Lanka	7,196	7,304	3,138 (2021)	...	6.4	4.6	...	...
Southeast Asia	688,196	731,611	974,124	973,782	9.3	8.5	...	...
Brunei Darussalam	1,563	3,367	5,035	4,485	7.3	12.6	6.7	...
Cambodia	3,802	7,376	17,803	19,996	6.9	6.7	6.7	9.0
Indonesia	96,211	105,929	137,233	146,384	9.7	9.4	7.2	8.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	817	1,072	1,576	1,770	4.8	2.3	2.6	3.8
Malaysia	106,525	95,287	114,651	113,450	8.6	7.8	5.8	6.8
Myanmar	5,729	4,599	7,670 (2020)	...	16.0	4.0	...	...
Philippines	62,373	80,667	96,132	103,753	14.0	14.6	9.1	10.3
Singapore	225,715	247,746	289,465	351,019	8.7	9.8	7.9	10.8
Thailand	172,129	156,514	216,596	224,473	12.4	10.0	9.6	10.2
Timor-Leste	406	438	831	782	15.9	8.0	11.0	12.0
Viet Nam	12,926	28,616	87,131	...	2.0	2.2	3.1	...
The Pacific	4,573	3,863	8,033	...	8.7	7.4	...	...
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	721	919	1,556	1,548	5.6	5.9	6.9	6.5
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	56	135	497 (2021)	...	4.2	9.7	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3,092	1,738	3,982	...	10.5	7.3	8.1	...
Samoa	173	112	321	447	7.4	4.5	9.5	12.5
Solomon Islands	266	534	662	...	8.9	14.6	14.5	...
Tonga	105	156	376	397	6.0	6.2	8.8	7.5
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	161	269	639	644	8.1	10.5	21.9	18.9
Developed ADB Member Economies	1,163,670	1,293,265	1,298,679	1,371,866	16.4	17.9	...	...
Australia	42,268	45,412	56,705	61,742	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
Japan	1,104,680	1,233,153	1,227,574	1,294,636	21.2	23.5	16.9	20.4
New Zealand	16,723	14,700	14,400	15,487	6.5	5.1	...	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	4,916,778	5,788,966	6,426,294	6,639,661	15.9	15.8	...	...
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	6,080,449	7,082,231	7,724,973	8,011,526	16.0	16.1	...	...

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

a Data refer to international reserves with gold at national valuation, unless otherwise specified, as of the end of the year. For Afghanistan (2000–2007, and 2021–2023), Bhutan (2000–2018, and 2022–2023), the Federated States of Micronesia (2022–2023), Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (2021–2023), Myanmar (2021–2023), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea (2023), Samoa, Solomon Islands (2000–2011, and 2023), Sri Lanka (2022–2023), Tajikistan (2023), Timor-Leste (2000–2002), Tonga, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (2005–2012), and Vanuatu, data refer to international reserves without gold. For estimating regional aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data using available data from nearest years.

b Merchandise imports from the balance of payments were used in the calculations. The aggregate ratios were calculated using only reporting economies with data available for both reserves and imports in the years specified in the column headings.

Sources: For international reserves: International Monetary Fund (IMF). International Financial Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/> (accessed 30 June 2024); and for Taipei, China: economy's official source. For the reserves-to-imports ratio: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the IMF's International Financial Statistics; official communications from the IMF; and economies' official sources.

Table 2.4.16: Net Official Development Assistance from All Sources to Developing Economies

(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	11,448	10,667	7,999	9,212	10,850	10,811	9,457
Afghanistan	6,235	4,274	3,792	4,137	4,209	4,691	3,893
Armenia	320	347	142	417	127	162	300
Azerbaijan	156	70	87	119	123	10	47
Georgia	589	449	589	492	1,041	769	376
Kazakhstan	212	82	80	54	74	58	74
Kyrgyz Republic	372	775	439	443	474	452	730
Pakistan	2,933	3,764	1,387	2,009	2,592	2,923	1,841
Tajikistan	388	432	404	362	714	556	589
Turkmenistan	44	23	20	25	34	29	15
Uzbekistan	198	451	1,058	1,153	1,462	1,162	1,592
East Asia^a	959	-70	-372	-298	130	-282	2
China, People's Republic of	672	-306	-705	-609	-573	-564	-282
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	287	236	334	311	702	282	285
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^a	5,670	7,558	6,951	8,706	9,661	10,217	9,557
Bangladesh	1,327	2,593	3,045	4,382	5,375	5,089	5,193
Bhutan	97	97	108	179	203	127	194
India	2,831	3,174	2,462	2,550	1,795	3,135	2,831
Maldives	88	24	131	71	311	112	119
Nepal	767	1,224	1,452	1,333	1,759	1,598	1,208
Sri Lanka	559	445	-247	192	218	154	11
Southeast Asia^a	6,365	6,243	5,993	4,788	9,054	6,638	6,205
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	681	679	783	966	1,374	1,367	1,547
Indonesia	1,324	-28	963	-693	1,210	626	663
Lao People's Democratic Republic	389	471	589	622	529	576	548
Malaysia	-6	-1	-34	-3	-5	14	5
Myanmar	355	1,169	1,712	2,044	2,870	1,507	1,003
Philippines	582	515	547	886	1,456	1,634	1,612
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	-20	59	-419	-352	198	132	554
Timor-Leste	290	212	208	230	250	255	224
Viet Nam	2,770	3,167	1,645	1,088	1,171	527	49
The Pacific^a	1,435	1,576	1,899	1,742	2,520	2,882	2,379
Cook Islands	14	26	34	29	...	...	...
Fiji	76	102	121	129	194	609	358
Kiribati	24	65	80	57	58	73	91
Marshall Islands	25	57	54	66	183	107	140
Micronesia, Federated States of	64	81	99	93	172	131	150
Nauru	28	31	38	54	28	34	35
Niue	15	20	19	19	22	28	25
Palau	29	14	85	25	66	49	56
Papua New Guinea	514	591	790	649	1,056	1,185	661
Samoa	124	94	128	124	167	84	126
Solomon Islands	333	190	196	224	214	265	253
Tonga	66	68	97	108	163	113	295
Tuvalu	14	50	27	36	43	36	64
Vanuatu	109	187	131	131	154	167	125
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	25,876	25,974	22,470	24,150	32,243	30,265	27,600
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES WORLDWIDE^b	129,264	146,743	167,553	163,483	194,625	204,091	245,135

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

Note: Net official development assistance (ODA) refers to concessional flows to developing economies and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executing agencies, administered with the objective of promoting the economic development and welfare of developing economies, and containing a grant element of at least 25%. Net flow takes into account principal repayments for loans, offsetting entries for forgiven debt, and recoveries made on grants. While rare, negative ODA can occur when an economy receives more aid repayments or remittances than what it received in official development assistance.

a For reporting economies only.

b Includes data for all developing economies as reported in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's OECD.Stat database.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat Database. <http://stats.oecd.org> (accessed 30 June 2024).

Capital Flows

Table 2.4.17: Net Other Official Flows from All Sources to Developing Economies
(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	4,070.1	5,251.1	1,869.2	3,028.3	4,634.3	2,301.2	4,325.1
Afghanistan	71.2	127.4	0.2	14.8	-1.5	1.7	2.8
Armenia	288.3	111.1	156.7	225.3	81.8	96.8	164.1
Azerbaijan	179.9	801.8	490.7	343.6	-118.4	-559.7	-369.3
Georgia	250.2	342.4	218.9	411.9	851.2	1,090.4	550.7
Kazakhstan	2,247.2	1,256.7	-586.6	-53.5	568.7	401.3	349.1
Kyrgyz Republic	18.3	0.4	51.2	33.4	15.3	23.3	15.0
Pakistan	345.3	-343.9	-137.1	755.9	1,536.3	864.1	1,080.2
Tajikistan	6.4	68.1	48.2	75.4	62.4	89.1	62.7
Turkmenistan	647.4	2,356.6	127.6	-811.1	171.7	-657.7	-349.3
Uzbekistan	16.0	530.5	1,499.5	2,032.6	1,466.7	951.9	2,819.2
East Asia^a	3,355.5	1,429.0	818.7	1,086.2	1,287.7	2,394.2	794.3
China, People's Republic of	3,196.3	1,215.8	645.4	664.0	931.2	1,911.4	666.1
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	159.3	213.3	173.3	422.2	356.5	482.8	128.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^a	6,175.1	2,531.9	2,831.4	3,289.3	10,585.1	5,967.8	8,805.6
Bangladesh	35.1	417.9	938.4	1,208.9	1,833.9	2,304.4	2,157.8
Bhutan	24.0	-2.8	-5.2	6.4	4.2	3.9	8.2
India	5,967.5	1,811.5	1,650.9	1,899.4	8,224.4	2,589.8	5,530.4
Maldives	-33.9	-8.1	18.0	-6.6	-16.3	51.6	104.2
Nepal	-6.9	-7.4	-0.2	51.2	-2.8	50.6	40.4
Sri Lanka	189.3	320.8	229.5	130.0	541.7	967.5	964.5
Southeast Asia^a	3,916.6	8,205.9	4,789.0	5,858.8	7,684.6	6,788.7	1,951.6
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	-5.0	84.6	-24.8	86.5	15.7	-7.5	76.0
Indonesia	1,783.7	3,775.4	3,793.7	1,804.8	2,164.1	1,710.7	-762.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-120.5	73.1	34.1	20.6	-27.7	-223.9	-8.9
Malaysia	159.2	-231.8	-963.0	1,971.0	-475.3	-15.4	-127.7
Myanmar	30.9	427.5	16.3	130.4	417.7	-265.2	-901.5
Philippines	-680.3	1,148.5	956.5	456.8	6,272.5	3,803.5	4,439.1
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	-71.5	138.7	-614.0	718.6	211.7	915.6	28.2
Timor-Leste	4.6	7.8	26.5	38.3	14.8	3.3	5.3
Viet Nam	2,815.4	2,782.1	1,563.7	631.8	-908.9	867.6	-796.6
The Pacific^a	4,982.0	18.1	-2.7	62.5	566.4	82.3	198.9
Cook Islands	9.7	-0.6	0.6	3.4	...	...	...
Fiji	14.2	-11.4	27.0	10.9	309.5	171.9	191.9
Kiribati	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	-0.6	7.6	58.7	144.5	-38.6	-21.2	57.1
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.0	-0.4
Nauru	0.3	...	0.4	0.1	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...
Palau	6.4 (2011)	0.3	8.7	4.9	17.1	9.4	31.8
Papua New Guinea	4,892.3	19.4	-120.7	-181.4	281.5	-74.3	-80.1
Samoa	4.1	-1.3	-0.2	0.7	-2.0	-0.2	-0.2
Solomon Islands	59.2	0.7	10.9	73.0	0.1	...	...
Tonga	0.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	-	...	...
Tuvalu	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	...	...
Vanuatu	1.3	0.7	8.8	3.9	-0.9	-2.4	-1.2
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	22,499.2	17,436.0	10,305.5	13,325.1	24,758.1	17,534.2	16,075.3
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES WORLDWIDE^b	70,855.8	50,604.3	38,595.9	28,036.8	56,234.6	59,153.1	53,178.9

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

Note: Net other official flows refer to official sector transactions with economies on the Development Assistance Committee List of Official Development Assistance Recipients, which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as official development assistance, either because they are not primarily aimed at development or because they have a grant element of less than 25%. The Development Assistance Committee List of Official Development Assistance Recipients is available at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm>. Net other official flows also include net export credits. Net flow takes into account principal repayments for loans, offsetting entries for forgiven debt, and recoveries made on grants.

a For reporting economies only.

b Includes data for all developing economies as reported in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's OECD.Stat database.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD.Stat. <http://stats.oecd.org> (accessed 30 June 2024).

Table 2.4.18: Net Private Flows from All Sources to Developing Economies
 (\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	-822	3,618	-6,680	33	3,921	4,650	1,301
Afghanistan	-21	-6	1	2	-	1	-214
Armenia	-69	34	88	107	4	50	107
Azerbaijan	798	411	205	483	502	360	289
Georgia	22	176	334	224	590	45	-119
Kazakhstan	-1,511	2,904	-7,575	-1,020	2,718	3,783	679
Kyrgyz Republic	23	7	12	-1	-12	-20	2
Pakistan	-75	75	-86	93	107	239	664
Tajikistan	18	-3	43	-18	41	-12	28
Turkmenistan	-46	-21	-26	-230	-316	-146	-19
Uzbekistan	39	41	323	394	287	349	-116
East Asia^a	46,322	14,203	31,500	42,949	20,081	26,255	41,106
China, People's Republic of	46,301	14,105	31,290	42,360	21,275	27,098	38,306
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	22	98	210	589	-1,194	-843	2,801
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^a	20,237	5,273	14,914	20,318	5,985	11,911	24,939
Bangladesh	-3	156	30	332	359	4	-617
Bhutan	18	0	-7	0	1	-0	-0
India	19,976	4,804	13,980	19,550	5,959	12,035	25,399
Maldives	38	9	148	148	-33	41	102
Nepal	-11	-2	25	30	26	16	27
Sri Lanka	218	304	739	259	-328	-185	27
Southeast Asia^a	21,463	15,726	21,095	69,611	20,637	20,006	22,230
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	256	321	457	644	1,033	744	494
Indonesia	3,348	9,355	6,429	13,843	6,214	8,870	2,678
Lao People's Democratic Republic	172	-17	27	97	9	64	269
Malaysia	6,573	3,371	79	9,102	2,752	2,906	5,155
Myanmar	260	860	415	559	395	481	300
Philippines	2,424	1,503	3,049	31,544	2,215	-1,194	900
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	6,394	-2,361	6,647	7,476	2,657	3,436	6,560
Timor-Leste	-3	17	4	8	-0	40	22
Viet Nam	2,038	2,677	3,989	6,337	5,362	4,659	5,851
The Pacific^a	978	-510	-2,063	-1,091	40	-875	386
Cook Islands	-0	-2	-18	-1	...	...	...
Fiji	-3	39	40	9	21	16	11
Kiribati	-0	3	9	5	...	0	-0
Marshall Islands	974	1,574	-515	30	-178	501	258
Micronesia, Federated States of	3	798	-1,641	-1,215	55	-790	58
Nauru	-0 (2011)	-0 (2016)	-0	-0	-12	...	...
Niue	-0 (2012)	-	0	0	2	9	17
Palau	3	7	9	8	8	0	-1
Papua New Guinea	-40	-2,936	8	61	153	-687	-14
Samoa	17	3	54	-3	11	0	-6
Solomon Islands	3	11	-0	3	1	2	3
Tonga	-10	-1	0	4	0	-0	-
Tuvalu	1 (2011)	0	...	...	0	...	...
Vanuatu	31	-5	-10	9	-22	73	60
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	88,177	38,309	58,766	131,819	50,664	61,946	89,962
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES WORLDWIDE^b	324,145	92,502	96,429	216,919	-15,912	228,813	200,273

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, (-/+) 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Net private flows refer to the sum of direct investments and portfolio investments.

a For reporting economies only.

b Includes data for all developing economies as reported in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's OECD Data. <http://data.oecd.org> (accessed 30 June 2024).

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD Data. <http://data.oecd.org> (accessed 30 June 2024).

Capital Flows

Table 2.4.19: Aggregate Net Resource Flows from All Sources to Developing Economies
(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^a	14,696	19,536	3,189	12,273	19,406	17,762	15,083
Afghanistan	6,285	4,396	3,794	4,154	4,207	4,693	3,682
Armenia	539	493	387	750	212	309	571
Azerbaijan	1,135	1,282	783	946	506	-190	-33
Georgia	861	967	1,142	1,128	2,482	1,904	807
Kazakhstan	948	4,243	-8,081	-1,020	3,361	4,242	1,102
Kyrgyz Republic	413	782	502	475	477	456	747
Pakistan	3,203	3,495	1,164	2,859	4,235	4,026	3,586
Tajikistan	413	497	495	419	818	634	680
Turkmenistan	645	2,358	122	-1,016	-110	-775	-353
Uzbekistan	253	1,022	2,880	3,579	3,216	2,463	4,295
East Asia^a	50,636	15,562	31,947	43,737	21,499	28,367	41,903
China, People's Republic of	50,169	15,015	31,231	42,415	21,634	28,445	38,690
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	468	547	716	1,322	-135	-79	3,213
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^a	32,082	15,362	24,697	32,313	26,230	28,095	43,301
Bangladesh	1,360	3,167	4,013	5,922	7,567	7,398	6,734
Bhutan	140	95	95	185	208	131	202
India	28,774	9,790	18,093	23,999	15,978	17,760	33,761
Maldives	93	25	297	212	262	205	326
Nepal	749	1,216	1,477	1,414	1,782	1,665	1,275
Sri Lanka	966	1,070	721	581	432	937	1,003
Southeast Asia^a	31,744	30,175	31,877	80,257	37,376	33,432	30,386
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	932	1,084	1,215	1,697	2,423	2,103	2,117
Indonesia	6,456	13,102	11,186	14,954	9,588	11,207	2,578
Lao People's Democratic Republic	441	528	650	739	511	416	808
Malaysia	6,726	3,139	-918	11,071	2,272	2,905	5,032
Myanmar	646	2,456	2,143	2,733	3,683	1,722	402
Philippines	2,326	3,167	4,553	32,887	9,943	4,243	6,952
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	6,302	-2,163	5,614	7,843	3,067	4,484	7,142
Timor-Leste	292	238	238	276	265	299	251
Viet Nam	7,623	8,626	7,197	8,056	5,624	6,053	5,103
The Pacific^a	7,395	1,084	-167	714	3,126	2,089	2,965
Cook Islands	23	23	17	31	...	...	...
Fiji	87	130	188	149	525	798	561
Kiribati	24	68	90	62	58	73	91
Marshall Islands	998	1,639	-402	240	-33	587	455
Micronesia, Federated States of	68	879	-1,542	-1,122	226	-661	208
Nauru	28	31	38	54	17	34	35
Niue	15	20	19	19	24	37	41
Palau	32	21	102	37	91	59	86
Papua New Guinea	5,366	-2,325	678	528	1,490	424	568
Samoa	145	95	182	121	175	84	120
Solomon Islands	395	202	206	300	216	267	256
Tonga	57	70	100	114	163	113	295
Tuvalu	14	50	28	37	43	36	64
Vanuatu	142	182	130	143	131	238	184
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	136,553	81,719	91,542	169,294	107,637	109,746	133,638
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES WORLDWIDE^b	524,265	289,849	302,578	408,438	234,948	492,057	498,587

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

Note: Aggregate net resource flows refer to the sum of net official development assistance, net other official flows, and net private flows.

a For reporting economies only.

b Includes data for all developing economies as reported in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's OECD Data. <http://data.oecd.org> (accessed 30 June 2024).

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. OECD Data. <http://data.oecd.org> (accessed 30 June 2024).

External Indebtedness

Table 2.4.20: Total External Debt of Developing Economies—Dollar Amounts
(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	Total External Debt			External Debt (Public and Publicly Guaranteed)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	224,795	295,114	415,909	68,774	109,960	183,891
Afghanistan	2,436	2,597	3,393	1,976	1,990	1,859
Armenia	6,307	8,831	14,715	2,560	3,998	6,320
Azerbaijan	7,286	13,338	15,277	3,846	8,731	12,911
Georgia	8,790	14,875	23,982	3,274	5,721	9,723
Kazakhstan	119,151	153,470	161,721	3,845	20,404	25,572
Kyrgyz Republic	4,118	7,720	9,525	2,446	3,431	4,031
Pakistan	63,483	68,750	126,942	44,085	51,178	91,520
Tajikistan	3,561	5,144	6,745	1,806	2,093	3,073
Turkmenistan	1,682	7,004	4,509	1,513	6,869	3,987
Uzbekistan	7,981	13,386	49,099	3,423	5,546	24,895
East Asia^a	2,083,974	3,211,088	5,069,283	...	...	...
China, People's Republic of	742,737	1,333,769	2,388,742	102,275	146,062	464,366
Hong Kong, China	879,034	1,300,348	1,838,743 (2023)	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	354,693	396,064	663,631 (2023)	...	...	...
Mongolia	5,928	21,953	33,765	1,782	4,006	10,433
Taipei, China	101,581	158,954	206,499 (2023)	8,035	1,116	849 (2023)
South Asia^a	344,319	568,619	788,681	143,193	223,041	325,229
Bangladesh	26,572	38,705	97,012	21,146	27,104	67,608
Bhutan	935	2,011	2,960	919	1,945	2,877
India	290,428	478,831	616,863	100,563	162,311	205,239
Maldives	914	1,004	3,993	628	685	3,067
Nepal	3,787	4,143	9,140	3,507	3,543	7,957
Sri Lanka	21,684	43,925	58,713	16,430	27,453	38,481
Southeast Asia^a	436,366	629,725	900,165	212,615	292,406	400,033
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	4,010	9,439	22,471	3,060	5,641	10,064
Indonesia	198,278	307,850	396,235	102,748	159,672	224,070
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,554	11,642	18,710	3,751	6,689	10,140
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	9,990	10,220	12,538	8,433	9,714	10,458
Philippines	65,346	76,266	111,217	45,082	38,861	62,610
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	107,166	132,367	192,078	16,737	22,577	35,979
Timor-Leste	76 (2012)	117	290	0 (2012)	46	246
Viet Nam	45,022	81,825	146,627	32,805	49,206	46,465
The Pacific^a	8,282	23,020	23,160	...	...	...
Cook Islands	99	75	...	...	...	...
Fiji	1,107	1,233	2,537	426	678	1,603
Kiribati	14	33	30 (2023)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	105	95	64	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	66	64	169	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5,987	20,387	18,700	1,042	1,501	6,747
Samoa	325	466	459	299	408	329
Solomon Islands	231	207	503	125	81	155
Tonga	154	184	210	144	175	165
Tuvalu	15	19	2	...	...	...
Vanuatu	178	257	484	103	172	395
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	3,097,736	4,727,566	7,197,197	538,813	779,606	1,394,380
DEVELOPING ECONOMIES WORLDWIDE^{a,b}	5,661,652	8,272,139	11,612,499	1,573,046	2,309,584	3,448,437

... = data not available; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; \$ = United States dollars; ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: Refers to the sum of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of International Monetary Fund credit, and estimated short-term debt.

a Regional aggregates include only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

b Refers to all low- and middle-income economies as classified by the World Bank. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from the economies' official sources.

Sources: World Bank. International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics> (accessed 20 July 2024); and Asian Development Bank estimates using economies' official sources.

External Indebtedness

Table 2.4.21: Total External Debt of Developing ADB Member Economies—Proportion of Income
(% of GNI)

ADB Regional Member	Total External Debt			External Debt (Public and Publicly Guaranteed)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	15.3	13.5	24.8 (2021)	12.4	10.3	12.8
Armenia	64.9	80.4	78.8	26.3	36.4	33.9
Azerbaijan	14.6	26.0	20.8	7.7	17.0	17.6
Georgia	73.1	101.8	104.1	26.8	38.4	41.8
Kazakhstan	92.6	88.8	80.9	3.0	11.8	12.8
Kyrgyz Republic	91.7	120.3	87.1	54.5	53.5	35.0
Pakistan	32.8	23.3	34.4	22.8	17.3	24.8
Tajikistan	51.1	52.5	55.3	25.9	21.4	21.6
Turkmenistan	8.1	20.8	8.1	7.3	20.4	7.1
Uzbekistan	15.8	15.3	60.4	6.8	6.3	30.3
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	12.3	12.1	13.4	1.7	1.3	2.6
Hong Kong, China	376.8	412.6	442.0 (2023)	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	31.0	26.9	38.0 (2023)	...	...	...
Mongolia	89.7	206.1	224.1	27.0	37.6	69.2
Taipei, China	22.2	29.0	26.5 (2023)	1.8	0.2	0.1
South Asia						
Bangladesh	21.3	18.6	20.3	17.0	13.0	14.1
Bhutan	64.0	108.1	117.5 (2021)	58.0	96.7	104.7
India	17.5	23.0	18.4	6.1	7.8	6.2
Maldives	40.1	26.4	71.2	27.6	18.0	54.7
Nepal	23.5	16.8	22.3	21.8	14.3	19.2
Sri Lanka	37.4	52.8	81.0	28.3	33.0	53.3
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	37.0	55.3	80.4	28.2	33.1	36.0
Indonesia	27.0	37.0	30.9	14.0	19.2	17.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	98.1	84.5	130.7	56.2	48.5	70.9
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	20.2	17.7	20.6	17.0	16.9	17.0
Philippines	28.2	22.3	26.0	19.5	11.4	14.6
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	32.8	34.8	39.9	5.1	5.9	7.5
Timor-Leste	1.8 (2012)	4.2	8.9	0.0 (2012)	1.6	7.6
Viet Nam	31.6	36.0	37.7	23.0	21.7	11.9
The Pacific						
Cook Islands ^a	41.0	24.8	...	...	...	...
Fiji	36.4	28.0	53.8	14.0	15.4	34.0
Kiribati ^a	8.5	20.0	11.0* (2023)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ^a	62.7	52.2	0.2	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of ^a	29.0	25.6	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^a	36.1	22.7	65.9	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	45.4	100.5	62.8	7.9	7.4	22.6
Samoa	49.2	57.7	56.6	45.3	50.5	40.5
Solomon Islands	27.0	16.2	31.3	14.7	6.3	9.8
Tonga	40.6	41.8	45.1 (2021)	37.9	39.7	30.6
Tuvalu ^a	49.1	53.5	3.6	...	...	...
Vanuatu	27.4	34.5	39.9	15.8	23.1	33.5

... = data not available; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GNI = gross national income.

a For total external debt as a percentage of GNI, gross domestic product is used in lieu of GNI.

Sources: For total external debt (% of GNI): World Bank. International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics> (accessed 1 July 2024); and economies' official sources. For public and publicly guaranteed external debt (% of GNI): Asian Development Bank estimates using the World Bank's International Debt Statistics and World Development Indicators; and economies' official sources.

External Indebtedness

Table 2.4.22: Total External Debt of Developing ADB Member Economies—Proportion of Exports
(% of exports of goods, services, and primary income)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	88.7	152.4	189.5	141.1	142.4	177.1	...	...
Armenia	193.5	219.5	188.4	183.8	176.5	294.5	251.3	137.7
Azerbaijan	25.2	62.7	73.1	61.2	65.6	96.6	57.3	31.3
Georgia	191.5	213.9	189.0	170.2	171.8	291.6	241.4	162.7
Kazakhstan	171.4	306.4	272.6	228.0	228.2	314.5	217.6	166.9
Kyrgyz Republic	181.2	314.6	312.1	294.1	268.8	353.3	274.4	265.4
Pakistan	220.9	235.0	308.5	318.4	353.6	425.1	361.1	320.2
Tajikistan	158.4	200.6	217.2	228.8	230.0	234.0	165.3	121.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	60.5	96.5	108.9	101.5	114.9	204.6	215.0	187.9
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	41.3	51.6	62.9	67.2	72.8	77.9	69.6	61.2
Hong Kong, China ^a	149.2	168.8	190.5	190.6	195.1	221.6	193.3	196.7 (2023)
Korea, Republic of ^a	62.4	59.5	58.9	57.7	67.1	85.3	76.5	78.9 (2023)
Mongolia	173.2	422.7	406.6	375.5	358.4	405.2	371.6	297.9
Taipei, China ^a	30.0	38.8	43.1	43.9	43.5	49.2	42.9	41.4 (2023)
South Asia								
Bangladesh	122.1	110.2	130.0	128.3	138.4	190.1	184.3	160.2
Bhutan	154.0	268.8	349.4	310.8	331.8	372.1	401.9	363.0
India	81.1	108.0	100.7	93.3	98.5	111.4	91.8	77.6
Maldives	45.4	31.8	44.0	64.4	71.1	203.3	102.6	77.8
Nepal	212.7	154.5	165.9	163.0	190.1	347.0	296.2	276.8
Sri Lanka	189.8	257.3	263.6	258.0	285.4	428.2	389.2	357.6
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	65.8	69.2	70.3	71.3	70.7	84.2	97.8	87.0
Indonesia	117.6	176.8	177.0	171.7	193.9	227.2	162.2	122.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	284.0	251.7	260.0	245.5	268.0	313.3	243.0	215.1
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	127.2	70.2	73.0	63.0	59.2	86.8	111.1	95.3
Philippines	106.7	93.3	75.2	77.2	77.3	107.5	106.8	99.3
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	46.0	47.9	52.1	53.8	53.1	73.0	66.2	56.5
Timor-Leste	1.9 (2012)	8.3	14.2	15.7	15.5	31.1	10.7	12.0
Viet Nam	56.2	47.1	48.0	43.3	43.3	44.4	41.0	37.9
The Pacific								
Cook Islands ^a	85.0	29.8	21.4	20.3	21.3	...	...	...
Fiji	58.7	52.5	49.8	45.6	49.8	117.5	164.6	104.2
Kiribati ^a	13.7	11.9	16.1	16.5	11.8	15.1	15.3	13.4
Marshall Islands ^a	97.3	59.0	50.3	45.6	41.4	38.3	30.4	31.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^a	66.8	37.7	52.2	60.0	66.2	167.3	444.8	273.3
Papua New Guinea	98.2	251.9	174.9	174.3	165.1	194.8	168.2	128.4
Samoa	154.0	194.7	166.4	145.7	126.5	378.7	448.2	245.0
Solomon Islands	68.9	35.9	59.3	44.7	54.7	88.4	103.2	105.1
Tonga	283.9	208.5	138.3	120.1	111.2	127.6	225.6	214.7
Tuvalu ^a	64.1	50.0	10.6	6.6	11.5	6.2	5.5	5.1
Vanuatu	48.9	69.1	91.1	79.4	82.0	172.7	188.1	139.2

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

a External debt as a percentage of exports of goods, services, and primary income was derived using balance-of-payments data.

Sources: World Bank. International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics> (accessed 29 July 2024); and Asian Development Bank estimates using economies' official sources.

External Indebtedness

Table 2.4.23: Total Debt Service Paid by Developing ADB Member Economies

ADB Regional Member	Debt Service Payment (\$ million)					Debt Service Payment (% of exports of goods, services, and primary income)			
	2010	2015	2021	2022	2023	2010	2015	2021	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia^a	48,060	48,137	57,600	77,014	76,708				
Afghanistan	10	56	26	26	133	0.4	3.3	2.7 (2020)	...
Armenia	969	1,546	2,051	1,634	1,965	29.7	38.4	37.3	15.3
Azerbaijan	415	1,908	2,147	1,622	1,923	1.4	9.0	7.9	3.3
Georgia	803	2,158	2,691	3,233	2,900	17.5	31.0	29.5	21.9
Kazakhstan	39,475	34,857	31,094	44,186	38,479	56.8	69.6	42.1	45.6
Kyrgyz Republic	525	442	591	792	1,615	23.1	18.0	17.9	22.1
Pakistan	4,351	4,136	12,284	16,647	20,023	15.1	14.1	33.9	42.0
Tajikistan	695	314	500	478	637	30.9	12.3	11.8	8.6
Turkmenistan	199	1,474	1,652	1,136	1,162	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	617	1,247	4,565	7,261	7,873	4.7	9.0	24.0	27.8
East Asia^a	55,962	134,632	345,362	439,270	224,901				
China, People's Republic of	52,102	126,685	337,305	428,041	199,232	2.9	4.9	8.7	11.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	240	1,828	2,624	3,247	7,379	7.0	35.2	28.4	28.6
Taipei, China ^b	3,620	6,119	5,433	7,982	18,291	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.6
South Asia^a	27,276	55,463	60,959	75,155	85,373				
Bangladesh	1,106	1,756	5,700	6,805	6,687	5.1	5.0	11.5	11.2
Bhutan	87	129	118	119	227	14.4	17.2	15.5	14.5
India	24,413	49,663	49,295	64,049	66,600	6.8	11.2	7.4	8.1
Maldives	73	138	802	695	600	3.6	4.4	20.1	13.5
Nepal	188	226	293	351	470	10.6	8.4	9.9	10.6
Sri Lanka	1,408	3,551	4,750	3,138	10,789	12.3	20.8	31.5	19.1
Southeast Asia^a	56,491	99,056	129,105	153,940	120,806				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	65	691	2,170	2,501	2,859	1.1	5.1	10.6	9.7
Indonesia	31,569	60,274	73,178	70,253	55,034	18.7	34.6	28.9	21.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	302	421	1,885	1,139	3,733	13.1	9.1	23.8	13.1
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	242	502	883	945	1,215	3.1	3.4	7.1	7.2
Philippines	11,461	10,577	12,154	9,016	11,936	18.7	12.9	12.2	8.0
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	10,968	19,766	18,124	43,856	21,861	4.7	7.2	5.8	12.9
Timor-Leste	0 (2012)	1	10	15	30	0.0(2012)	0.1	0.4	0.6
Viet Nam	1,884	6,825	20,701	26,216	24,138	2.4	3.9	6.1	6.8
The Pacific^a	931	1,509	4,169	4,720	3,617				
Cook Islands ^{b,c}	3	5	4 (2019)	...	...	57.9	26.9	...	...
Fiji	59	340	49	173	354	3.1	14.5	4.0	7.1
Kiribati	1	1	2	2	2	4.4	4.0	1.0	0.9
Marshall Islands	9	8	7	7	...	13.0	9.4	6.9	7.7
Micronesia, Federated States of ^b	5	7	...	...	...	13.5	7.4	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	812	1,098	4,055	4,452	3,097	13.3	13.6	34.6	30.6
Samoa	11	23	18	38	35	5.0	9.8	16.3	20.5
Solomon Islands	21	14	13	12	83	6.2	2.4	2.8	2.5
Tonga	5	6	5	11	21	9.3	7.3	4.8	11.3
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	6	7	20	24	25	1.6	1.9	7.7	6.8
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	188,721	338,798	597,195	750,099	511,406				

... = data not available, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Aggregates include only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

b Refers to principal repayments on long-term debt plus interest on short-term and long-term debt.

c Refers to debt service as a percentage of total exports, as reflected under the "Direction of Trade" in the individual economy table available via the Key Indicators Database at <https://kidd.adb.org>.

Sources: World Bank. International Debt Statistics. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/international-debt-statistics> (accessed 29 July 2024); economies' official sources; and Asian Development Bank estimates using economies' official sources.

Table 2.4.24: International Tourist Arrivals
(’000)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia^a	9,288	12,458	22,370	29,935	5,983	7,793	20,429	...
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	684	1,192	1,652	1,894	375	870	1,666	2,317*
Azerbaijan	1,280	1,922	2,633	2,864	587	...	1,058	...
Georgia	1,067	3,012	4,757	5,080	1,087	1,577	3,653	4,669*
Kazakhstan	2,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	1,224	4,000	6,947	8,508	2,079	3,169	6,901	...
Pakistan	907	...	...	3,583	...	...	1,918	2,215*
Tajikistan	160	414	1,035	1,257	351	296	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	975	1,918	5,346	6,749	1,504	1,881	5,233	6,626*
East Asia^a	90,570	107,630	119,106	119,396	13,282	...	...	...
China, People's Republic of	55,664	56,886	62,900	65,700	7,967	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	20,085	26,686	29,263	23,752	1,359	89	568	17,159*
Korea, Republic of	8,798	13,232	15,347	17,503	2,519	967	3,198	11,032*
Mongolia	456	386	529	577	59	33	286	594*
Taipei, China	5,567	10,440	11,067	11,864	1,378	140	896	6,487*
South Asia^a	8,005	17,136	...	23,367	7,796	8,791	17,360	...
Bangladesh	139	126	267	323	182	135	...	...
Bhutan	41	155	274	316	30	-	21	...
India	5,776	13,284	...	17,914	6,291	6,989	14,330	...
Maldives	792	1,234	1,484	1,703	555	1,322	1,675	1,879*
Nepal	603	539	1,173	1,197	230	151	614	1,015*
Sri Lanka	654	1,798	2,334	1,914	508	194	720	1,147*
Southeast Asia^a	70,471	104,243	128,620	138,634	25,480	3,175	35,108	...
Brunei Darussalam	214	218	278	333	62	4	36	...
Cambodia	2,508	4,775	6,201	6,611	1,306	196	2,277	5,453*
Indonesia ^b	7,003	9,963	13,396	15,455	3,915	1,546	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,670	3,543	3,770	4,384	812	...	...	...
Malaysia	24,577	25,721	25,832	26,101	4,333	135	10,071	20,142*
Myanmar	792	4,681	3,551	4,364	903	131	...	...
Philippines	3,520	5,361	7,168	8,261	1,483	164	2,654	5,003*
Singapore	9,161	12,052	14,673	15,119	2,086	325	5,344	...
Thailand	15,936	29,923	38,178	39,916	6,725	511	11,065	28,150*
Timor-Leste	40	62	75	81	18	6	...	...
Viet Nam	5,050	7,944	15,498	18,009	3,837	157	3,661	12,602*
The Pacific^a	1,310	1,570	1,693	1,755	292	79	936	...
Cook Islands	104	125	169	172	25	26	114	144*
Fiji	632	755	870	894	147	32	636	930*
Kiribati	5	4	7	8	1	0	2	...
Marshall Islands	5	6	7	6	1	0	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	45	31	19	18	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	6	8	11	10	1	0	...	...
Palau	85	162	106	94	18	...	12	41*
Papua New Guinea	140	183	140	160	39	17	67	...
Samoa	122	128	164	172	23	3	49	169*
Solomon Islands	21	22	28	29	4	1	7	...
Tonga	47	54	54	67	9	0	18	...
Tuvalu	2	2	3	4	1	0	0	...
Vanuatu	97	90	116	121	22	...	30	77*
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	16,836	30,225	44,124	45,050	6,328	714	8,915	32,253*
Australia	5,790	7,449	9,246	9,466	1,828	246	3,694	7,187*
Japan	8,611	19,737	31,192	31,882	4,116	246	3,832	25,066*
New Zealand	2,435	3,039	3,686	3,702	384	222	1,389	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	179,644	243,037	...	313,087	52,833	...	...	...
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	196,480	273,262	...	358,137	59,161	...	...	...
WORLD	856,653	1,081,367	1,229,745	1,284,272	365,818	418,418	704,764	1,300,000*

... = data not available, | = marks break in series, - = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, * = provisional or preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: For Australia; Japan; the Kyrgyz Republic; the Republic of Korea; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; Uzbekistan; and Viet Nam: Data refer to international visitor arrivals at frontiers (including tourists and same-day visitors). For the rest of the economies and the world total: Data refer to international tourist arrivals at frontiers (overnight visitors only, i.e., excluding same-day visitors).

a Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

b Prior to 2015, data refer to international tourist arrivals at frontiers (overnight visitors only, i.e., excluding same-day visitors). For 2015 onward, data refer to international visitor arrivals at frontiers (including tourists and same-day visitors).

Sources: United Nations World Tourism Organization. UNWTO.eLibrary. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed 11 June 2024) and World Tourism Barometer and Statistical Annex, May 2024. <https://www.e-unwto.org/toc/wtobarometereng/22/2>.

Tourism

Table 2.4.25: International Tourism Receipts
(\$ million)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia^a	3,793	8,095	11,470	11,782	2,757	4,250	11,219*	13,928*
Afghanistan	75	79	28	72	65	...	...	...
Armenia	646	936	1,329	1,528	287	784	2,439*	3,009*
Azerbaijan	657	2,309	2,634	1,792	304	313	823*	1,492*
Georgia	659	1,868	3,222	3,269	542	1,245	3,517*	4,125*
Kazakhstan	1,005	1,632	2,255	2,456	613	608	1,491*	2,256*
Kyrgyz Republic	160	426	459	644	151	207	756*	...
Pakistan	305	317	390	494	439	559	738*	859*
Tajikistan	3	1	9	14	6	11	18*	20*
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	284	527	1,144	1,513	350	596	1,437*	2,167*
East Asia^a	86,731	109,974	108,560	100,536	24,912	24,749	31,103*	70,464*
China, People's Republic of	45,814	44,969	40,386	35,832	9,951	11,330	13,474*	24,798*
Hong Kong, China	21,689	35,574	35,442	28,913	2,856	1,850	3,134*	21,073*
Korea, Republic of	10,263	14,798	18,567	20,867	10,276	10,804	12,462*	15,314*
Mongolia	244	246	461	513	29	21	251*	531*
Taipei, China	8,721	14,387	13,704	14,411	1,800	744	1,782*	8,748*
South Asia^a	17,244	27,290	37,077	38,697	15,614	13,083	27,790*	35,377*
Bangladesh	81	150	353	388	217	272	421*	453*
Bhutan	40	94	103	120	84	4	0*	89*
India	14,490	21,013	28,568	30,720	13,036	8,650	21,360*	32,209*
Maldives	1,713	2,569	3,028	3,157	1,398	3,508	4,498*	...
Nepal	344	483	644	705	197	142	375*	558*
Sri Lanka	576	2,981	4,381	3,607	682	507	1,136*	2,068*
Southeast Asia^a	68,484	105,091	138,224	146,941	31,407	10,789	49,252*	101,031*
Brunei Darussalam	...	147	190	217	16	2	14*	...
Cambodia	1,519	3,137	4,362	4,769	1,015	184	1,418*	3,083*
Indonesia	6,958	10,761	16,426	16,911	3,382	521	6,781*	14,001*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	382	724	811	935	213	1	265*	...
Malaysia	18,152	17,666	19,608	19,829	2,974	77	6,446*	14,803*
Myanmar	72	2,120	1,652	2,483	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2,645	5,272	8,240	9,781	1,791	600	4,174*	9,118*
Singapore	14,178	16,617	20,411	20,344	5,355	4,109	11,396*	21,067*
Thailand	20,104	41,246	56,366	59,810	13,403	5,134	14,874*	29,708*
Timor-Leste	24	51	78	70	26	12	43*	51*
Viet Nam	4,450	7,350	10,080	11,792	3,232	149	3,841*	9,200*
The Pacific^a	1,256	1,620	1,898	1,856	349	...	...	...
Cook Islands	111	173	234	228	37	43	...	...
Fiji	635	817	969	963	154	35	693*	1,052*
Kiribati	4	2	3	3	0	0	2*	...
Marshall Islands	4	1	9	4	4	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	24	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	73	149	96	83	47	6	15*	...
Papua New Guinea	2	2	3	4	2	1	1*	...
Samoa	123	142	192	207	24	...	59*	220*
Solomon Islands	44	51	81	71	6	...	5*	23*
Tonga	16	43	48	57	19	9	10*	...
Tuvalu	2	5	6	8	1	-	1*	...
Vanuatu	217	208	255	229	55	2	39*	...
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	48,219	68,701	98,152	102,109	41,950	24,796	37,802*	93,109*
Australia	28,472	34,269	45,098	45,522	25,666	17,062	24,647*	46,575*
Japan	13,224	24,968	42,093	46,054	10,598	4,859	9,238*	38,587*
New Zealand	6,523	9,464	10,961	10,533	5,686	2,875	3,917*	7,947*
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	177,508	252,070	297,229	299,812	75,039	52,967	120,189	222,095
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	225,727	320,771	395,381	401,921	116,989	77,763	157,991	315,204
WORLD	940,236	1,203,092	1,437,602	1,457,388	547,374	628,379	1,028,594	1,507,000

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, * = provisional or preliminary, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

Sources: United Nations World Tourism Organization. UNWTO.eLibrary. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed 11 June 2024); and United Nations World Tourism Organization. 2024. World Tourism Barometer, Statistical Annex. Volume 22.

Data Issues and Comparability

Most of the data on international transactions presented in this section were taken from balance-of-payments statistics as reported by individual economies. IMF guidelines are followed by most governments in compiling these statistics. However, authorities have difficulty accurately recording nonofficial transactions such as migrant workers' remittances and private capital flows, which is one of the reasons that the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM) was updated to the sixth edition (BPM6) in 2009. All economies in the region have adopted BPM6 in recent years except two economies, which still rely on BPM5. However, there is not a single framework for an extended time series available for all economies. There are 21 economies reporting a mix of BPM5 and BPM6, and three economies reporting a mix of BPM4 and BPM6. This therefore affects the comparability of data across economies.

The World Trade Organization and other international agencies closely monitor international trade statistics. Common definitions are used by all economies, with the larger economies throughout Asia and the Pacific using standard forms and procedures for data processing.

Data on official development assistance, other official flows, and private direct investment and other private capital are compiled by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee. These data are standardized on a calendar-year basis for all donors, but may have discrepancies for some economies owing to the fiscal-year data available in budget documents. Commitments from donors do not necessarily translate to actual disbursements to recipient economies of official development assistance.

Transport

Table 2.5.1: Road Indicators—Total Network, Passenger Kilometers Travel, Freight Kilometers Travel

ADB Regional Member	Road Indicators Network, Total (km)			Road Passenger Travel ^a (p-km million)			Road Freight Kilometers Travel ^b (t-km million)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	19,138 (2011)	37,090	...	...	...	...	6,796.0 (2011)	4,423.0	...
Armenia	9,125	10,368	11,306	2,344.3	2,395.9	1,609.7	235.8	479.4	1,041.6
Azerbaijan ^c	18,977	19,016	78,349	16,633.0	23,825.0	21,119.0	11,728.0	16,038.0	11,603.0
Georgia	...	...	41,073	...	...	...	619.7	664.3	729.7
Kazakhstan	96,018	96,529	94,781	...	...	...	80,300.0	161,864.7	146,895.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	7,209.5	9,005.6	8,348.9	1,281.5	1,401.7	1,451.1
Pakistan	260,040	265,404	270,972 (2019)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	510.1 (2017)	...	50,745.7	68,304.1	79,075.9 (2020)
Turkmenistan	...	...	13,773 (2021)	27,657.0	...	...	11,399.0	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	78,400.0	109,100.0	124,141.2 (2019)	24,464.2	12,800.0	15,879.3 (2019)
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	4,008,200	4,577,300	5,354,800	1,502,080.0	1,074,270.0	240,750.0	4,338,970.0	5,795,570.0	6,895,800.0
Hong Kong, China	2,076	2,101	2,239 (2023)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	99,024	105,563	104,671.0	385,018.1	362,395.1 (2021)	103,898.0	132,382.0	...
Mongolia	...	109,567 (2017)	111,917	1,480.2	1,940.5	1,914.9	1,834.0	2,374.0	2,591.9
Taipei, China	40,335	41,952	42,949	...	...	...	29,631.6	37,805.3	33,171.0 (2023)
South Asia									
Bangladesh	21,269	21,365	22,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	4,661	11,177	18,343	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	4,582,439	5,472,144	6,331,757 (2019)	8,409,000.0	15,428,000.0	25,199,000.0 (2019)	1,287,300.0	2,027,400.0	2,927,300.0 (2019)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	11,636 (2011)	12,898	14,716 (2021)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	29,119	31,280	31,388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	3,127 (2011)	3,355	3,806	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	44,709 (2009)	...	61,534 (2019)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	487,314	529,073	550,735 (2023)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	47,491	56,332	59,101 (2020)	2,556.0	3,202.1	5,150.0	513.0	434.7	628.7
Malaysia	144,403	214,816	267,046 (2020)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	136,464 (2021)	...	40,840.0	8,162.1 (2021)	507.9	419.4	239.0 (2021)
Philippines	31,242	32,633	34,352	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	8,895	9,246	9,608	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	702,989	452,040.0	663,561.0	735,051.0 (2019)	185,884.0	193,911.4	187,728.0 (2020)
Timor-Leste	...	8,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	309,969 (2016)	277,167 (2019)	69,197.4	105,382.2	78,029.6 (2021)	36,179.0	51,514.9	75,272.8 (2021)
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	30,000 (2016)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	1,152 (2012)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	120 (2017)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1,776 (2012)	2,241 (2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	872,292	874,143	...	281,717.1	300,758.2	286,667.1 (2023)	181,480.7	202,454.0	241,800.0 (2023)
Japan	1,210,000	1,221,000	1,228,100 (2020)	78,962.0	67,019.0	30,189.0 (2021)	286,538.0	240,195.0	224,095.0 (2021)
New Zealand	94,126	94,822	97,231 (2023)	...	...	...	21,265.0	23,078.0	27,597.0

... = data not available; ADB = Asian Development Bank; km = kilometer; t = metric ton.

- 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 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. Only the distance on the national territory of the reporting country (or economy) is taken into account for national, international and transit transport.
- c For 2010 and 2015, road network only covers republican and local importance roads.

Source: Asian Development Bank. Asian Transport Outlook Database. <https://data.adb.org/dataset/asian-transport-outlook-database> (accessed 10 June 2024).

Table 2.5.2: Road Indicators—Registered Vehicles

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	1,197,574(2011)	1,831,900	1,849,199	1,933,931	1,927,387	1,978,846	2,009,407	2,011,692	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	982,553	1,322,610	1,333,841	1,345,401	1,373,780	1,422,473	1,473,563	1,566,743	1,645,253
Georgia	702,700	1,081,400	1,167,200	1,228,100	1,289,000	1,339,300	1,404,400	1,490,200	1,563,200
Kazakhstan	3,579,200	4,397,369	4,383,139	4,382,662	4,342,159	4,325,293	4,433,522	4,386,620	4,449,332
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	7,853,002	18,502,109	21,067,850	23,812,676	26,566,167	29,137,562	30,757,539	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	77,216,700	161,614,900	184,501,300	208,083,900	231,232,300	252,571,200	272,088,300	292,743,100	310,331,900
Hong Kong, China	664,726	798,316	818,316	840,597	865,661	879,154	913,477	926,934	922,904 (2023)
Korea, Republic of	...	23,151,659	23,984,039	24,724,770	25,410,979	25,914,261	26,654,988	27,124,938	28,162,942 (2023)
Mongolia	608,274(2012)	789,720	841,552	900,145	970,880	1,043,028	1,136,734	1,234,701	...
Taipei, China	18,176,222	21,400,863	21,510,650	21,704,365	21,871,240	22,111,807	22,297,000	22,597,694	22,844,046
South Asia									
Bangladesh	1,509,028	2,441,829	2,818,752	3,238,702	3,690,000	4,075,411	4,451,671	4,927,571	...
Bhutan	43,581	60,651	68,149	75,490	81,160	88,264	92,167	99,194	...
India	129,499,241	209,284,140	229,557,955	253,310,000	272,586,500	295,771,514	326,299,000	...	...
Maldives	46,027	77,775	87,125	97,212	108,530	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1,178,911	2,339,169	2,783,428	3,221,042	3,539,519	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	3,954,311	6,302,141	6,795,469	7,247,122	7,727,921	8,095,224	8,297,852	8,331,702	8,352,213
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	164,071(2009)	266,139	276,119	276,013	281,066	288,762	...	276,373	310,163
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	76,907,127	120,786,914	128,069,103	118,922,708	126,508,776	133,617,012	136,137,451	142,334,222	157,080,504 (2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,008,788	1,717,144	1,850,020	1,979,054	2,104,655	2,233,133	2,342,844	2,997,485	...
Malaysia	19,695,114	25,164,473	27,052,231	26,350,246	29,277,453	30,497,054	31,642,275	...	...
Myanmar	2,084,819	4,969,096	5,444,045	6,216,988	6,721,124	7,278,431	7,482,330	7,633,963	...
Philippines	6,634,710	8,706,607	9,251,565	10,410,814	11,595,434	12,725,306	11,851,192	12,996,497	13,856,622
Singapore	945,829	957,246	956,430	961,842	957,006	973,101	973,990	988,755	996,732 (2023)
Thailand	28,263,065	36,240,902	38,618,297	37,786,347	39,006,652	40,145,613	40,889,852	41,706,531	42,755,903
Timor-Leste	10,940	17,801	19,498	21,969	23,974	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	32,362,000	46,137,400	49,646,700	56,850,000	61,317,400	65,572,500	...	...	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	81,926	101,425	110,763	117,623	119,960	131,571	131,687	138,650	144,339
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	2,343(2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	7,586	8,314	9,004	8,140	9,433	11,751	...	...	...
Nauru	1,737(2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	846(2011)	1,392(2014)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	5,643	4,120	7,413	6,656	7,592	8,140	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	16,349(2011)	17,397(2013)	...	22,045	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	19,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5,368(2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	16,061,100	18,007,767	18,387,136	18,781,204	19,173,279	19,505,241	19,805,331	20,267,832	21,168,462 (2023)
Japan	78,653,371	80,892,607	81,256,449	81,541,204	81,764,583	81,849,782	82,077,752	82,174,944	82,451,350
New Zealand	3,416,155	3,812,751	3,972,762	4,137,927	4,266,996	4,375,406	4,427,328	4,537,254	4,595,212

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

Source: Asian Development Bank. Asian Transport Outlook Database. <https://data.adb.org/dataset/asian-transport-outlook-database> (accessed 10 June 2024).

Transport

Table 2.5.3: Road indicators—Safety

ADB Regional Member	Estimated Road Traffic Deaths, 2016		Road User Deaths, 2016 ^a				
	Total	Death Rate (per 100,000 people)	Four-Wheeled Vehicles	Two- and Three- Wheeled Vehicles	Cyclists	Pedestrians	Others
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia^b	47,592	13.3					
Afghanistan	9,684	24.1	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	379	13.6	68.0	-	-	32.0	-
Azerbaijan	1,769	17.2	52.0	1.0	1.0	42.0	4.0
Georgia	476	12.7	45.0	1.0	1.0	27.0	27.0
Kazakhstan	2,340	12.2	64.0	1.0	-	27.0	8.0
Kyrgyz Republic	869	13.3	28.0	2.0	-	40.0	30.0
Pakistan	27,568	11.9	16.0	39.0	-	41.0	4.0
Tajikistan	1,352	13.9	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	3,155	9.3	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia^b	252,083	17.0					
China, People's Republic of	248,099	17.4	13.0	26.0	20.0	29.0	12.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	3,570	6.9	19.0	22.0	6.0	35.0	19.0
Mongolia	414	12.4	66.0	-	1.0	34.0	-
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	259,290	15.9					
Bangladesh	31,578	18.6	42.0	11.0	2.0	32.0	14.0
Bhutan	95	12.2	95.0	2.0	-	3.0	-
India	216,618	15.4	13.0	45.0	3.0	19.0	20.0
Maldives	7	1.3	-	75.0	-	25.0	-
Nepal	8,479	28.2	35.0	34.0	4.0	23.0	5.0
Sri Lanka	2,513	11.5	15.0	12.0	43.0	27.0	4.0
Southeast Asia^b	97,256	14.4					
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	3,113	18.8	6.0	74.0	2.0	10.0	8.0
Indonesia	31,063	11.3	2.0	80.0	-	-	18.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,217	16.4	19.0	67.0	3.0	10.0	2.0
Malaysia	4,680	13.9	20.0	63.0	1.0	6.0	11.0
Myanmar	10,405	19.3	11.0	47.0	3.0	12.0	27.0
Philippines	11,062	9.7	1.0	14.0	1.0	3.0	81.0
Singapore	110	1.9	18.0	47.0	10.0	22.0	4.0
Thailand	18,218	25.4	-	51.0	-	2.0	46.0
Timor-Leste	159	12.0	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	17,229	17.7	35.0	57.0	7.0	-	...
The Pacific^b							
Cook Islands	3	17.6	20.0	80.0	-	-	-
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	8	6.2	40.0	20.0	-	40.0	-
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	21	9.6	21.0	-	-	63.0	16.0
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	4,805	3.1					
Australia	1,163	4.5	-	17.0	4.0	12.0	67.0
Japan	3,304	2.7	27.0	12.0	16.0	35.0	9.0
New Zealand	338	6.6	70.0	15.0	2.0	8.0	5.0
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	656,253	15.8					
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^b	661,058	15.4					

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

a Nature of road user deaths might not add up to 100% due to rounding.

b Regional aggregates include reporting economies only.

Source: World Health Organization. 2023. Global Status Report on Road Safety 2023. Geneva.

Table 2.5.4: Rail Indicators—Total Route, Length per Land Area

ADB Regional Member	Rail Lines, Total Route (km)			Rail Network, Length per Land Area (km per km ² '000)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	106.0 (2011)	106.0	...	0.2 (2011)	0.2	...
Armenia	871.1	823.6	818.1	30.6	28.9	28.7
Azerbaijan	2,079.0 (2011)	2,068.0 (2016)	2,138.0 (2023)	25.2 (2011)	25.0 (2016)	25.9 (2023)
Georgia	1,566.0	1,576.0	1,576.5	22.5	22.7	22.7
Kazakhstan	15,016.1	15,341.1	16,005.6	5.6	5.7	5.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	7,791.0	7,791.0	7,791.0 (2020)	10.1	10.1	10.1 (2020)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	4,227.2	4,238.0	...	9.9	9.6	...
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	91,200.0	121,000.0	154,900.0	9.7	12.8	16.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	3,557.3	3,873.5	4,131.2	36.6	39.8	42.4
Mongolia	...	1,810.0 (2016)	...	...	1.2 (2016)	...
Taipei, China	1,085.0	1,065.0	1,065.0	30.0	29.4	29.4
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2,460.0	2,877.0	3,039.0 (2021)	18.9	22.1	23.3 (2021)
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	64,460.0	66,252.0	68,043.0	21.7	22.3	22.9
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1,263.0	1,568.0	1,611.0	20.1	25.3	26.0
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia ^a	604.0	257.0	...	3.4	1.5	...
Indonesia	4,816.4	5,286.0	6,466.2 (2021)	2.7	2.9	3.4 (2021)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1,792.0	1,775.0	1,775.0 (2020)	5.5	5.4	5.4 (2020)
Myanmar	5,487.8	6,107.4	6,112.3 (2021)	8.4	9.4	9.4 (2021)
Philippines	452.0	452.0	452.0 (2020)	1.5	1.5	1.5 (2020)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	4,507.9	4,507.9	4,801.3 (2020)	8.8	8.8	9.4 (2020)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	2,577.0	3,147.0	...	8.3	10.1	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	590.0 (2014)	...	...	32.3 (2014)	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	33,343.0	32,756.0 (2023)	...	4.3	4.3 (2023)
Japan	...	...	16,579.6 (2021)	...	...	45.5 (2021)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, km = kilometer, km² = square kilometer.

a Data refers to railways rehabilitated and constructed.

Source: For rail lines, total route: Asian Development Bank. Asian Transport Outlook Database. <https://data.adb.org/dataset/asian-transport-outlook-database> (accessed 10 June 2024). For rail network: Asian Development Bank estimates using land area data from World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 10 June 2024).

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Table 2.5.5: Railways—Passengers Carried and Goods Transported

ADB Regional Member	Passengers Carried ^a (p-km million)			Goods Transported ^b (t-km million)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	125.6	104.3	148.9	743.2	640.3	907.1
Azerbaijan	834.0	439.0	194.0	8,331.0	6,269.0	7,097.0
Georgia	...	544.5 (2016)	482.9	6,227.5	4,261.3	4,193.2
Kazakhstan	16,056.0	17,011.6	16,690.9	213,200.0	267,400.0	307,558.3
Kyrgyz Republic	98.7	40.8	21.7	737.7	917.8	1,013.8
Pakistan	20,619.0	21,201.0	20,485.0 (2020)	4,846.9	3,301.4	7,369.9 (2020)
Tajikistan	...	1.7 (2017)	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	1,685.0	...	...	9,715.0	...	...
Uzbekistan	3,500.0	4,180.5	...	22,300.0	22,934.9	...
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	876,220.0	1,196,060.0	657,750.0	2,764,410.0	2,375,430.0	3,594,570.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	58,381.8	68,371.0	70,335.3 (2021)	9,452.4	9,479.3	...
Mongolia	1,220.0	996.7	703.4	10,286.7	11,462.6	14,948.8
Taipei, China	20,930.8	27,110.9	22,791.8	866.3	636.2	474.5
South Asia						
Bangladesh	8,253.0 (2012)	8,711.0	...	693.0	694.0	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	978,508.0	1,149,835.0 (2016)	590,217.0 (2021)	625,723.0 (2011)	...	871,816.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	4,568.0	7,407.0	6,602.2	162.8	127.4	138.7
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	20,340.0	22,296.0	24,974.0 (2023)	6,559.0	10,057.0	18,568.0 (2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	130.0	45.0	...	...	930.0
Malaysia	1,532.2	426.1	...	1,482.8	1,474.5	...
Myanmar	5,371.4	3,416.2	58.3 (2021)	1,059.4	812.3	333.7 (2021)
Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	7,880.0	9,391.0 (2014)	...	...	...	...
Thailand	8,246.0	6,133.4	2,051.2 (2021)	...	2,545.3	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	4,377.9	4,149.6	639.8 (2021)	3,960.9	4,035.5	4,099.9 (2021)
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	14,553.6	15,473.8	13,152.2 (2023)	261,830.6	413,937.5	445,347.7
Japan	393,466.0	427,486.2	289,891.0 (2021)	20,398.0	21,519.0	18,042.0 (2021)
New Zealand	...	477.3	392.8 (2023)	4,768.0 (2012)	4,348.0	3,823.4 (2023)

... = data not available; ADB = Asian Development Bank; km = kilometer; t = metric ton.

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 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. Only the distance on the national territory of the reporting country (or economy) is taken into account for national, international and transit transport.

Source: Asian Development Bank. Asian Transport Outlook Database. <https://data.adb.org/dataset/asian-transport-outlook-database> (accessed 10 June 2024).

Table 2.5.6: Air Transport

ADB Regional Member	Aviation Total Passenger Kilometers ^a (p-km million)			Aviation Freight Transport ^b (t-km million)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1,278.6	27.4 (2016)	416.5 (2021)	9.7	- (2016)	7.6
Azerbaijan	1,613.0	3,338.0	4,797.0	139.0	582.0	2,838.0
Georgia	368.9	548.9	414.2	0.9	41.3	1,238.0
Kazakhstan	6,469.2	11,153.3	20,038.8	88.6	115.4	141.3
Kyrgyz Republic	814.2	1,966.1	2,073.5	64.4	57.4	17.7
Pakistan	16,209.0	13,751.0	14,938.0 (2019)	188.9	135.5	66.2 (2020)
Tajikistan	...	193.4 (2017)	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	2,712.0	...	...	29.0	...	...
Uzbekistan	5,800.0	6,786.0	10,998.1 (2019)	168.0	131.1	119.0 (2019)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	403,899.6	951,303.6 (2017)	391,390.0	17,890.0	20,807.0	25,410.0 (2022)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	135,770.8	198,443.4	31,778.0 (2021)	145.0	112.0	...
Mongolia	907.2	1,993.5	1,828.4	...	...	...
Taipei, China	60,051.2	80,054.8	20,938.5 (2020)	11,873.3	9,079.7	10,297.6 (2020)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	5,027.0	6,645.0	...	123.0	199.0	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	103,171.0	145,787.0	81,800.0	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	67.4	68.0	85.6 (2021)
Sri Lanka	9,399.6	12,737.3	11,042.7	1,472.7	1,146.4	1,304.9
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	59,435.9	65,171.7	65,950.3 (2023)	11,591.5	5,940.6	5,038.2 (2023)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	82.8	846.1	610.0	1.2	0.4	0.6
Malaysia	66,719.0	87,210.0	25,018.0 (2020)	...	...	...
Myanmar	566.1	1,452.2	14,699.3 (2021)	1.3	5.0	107.3 (2021)
Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...	29,309.0	27,221.0	24,232.0 (2019)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	21,162.0	42,068.4	13,932.6 (2021)	426.8	599.5	922.5 (2019)
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	60,223.3	70,162.1	70,041.3 (2023)	321.5	273.1	227.4 (2023)
Japan	133,649.0	172,984.0	...	1,032.0	1,056.0	609.0 (2021)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, km = kilometer, t = metric ton.

- 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. For air transport, it includes both domestic and international flights.
- b A ton-kilometer, abbreviated as t-km, is a unit of measurement 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. For air transport, it includes both domestic and international flights.

Source: Asian Development Bank. Asian Transport Outlook Database. <https://data.adb.org/dataset/asian-transport-outlook-database> (accessed 10 June 2024).

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Table 2.5.7: Logistics

ADB Regional Member	Container Port Traffic (teu '000)			Liner Shipping Connectivity Index ^a			Logistics Performance Index ^b		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2023	2012	2018	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	1.9	1.9
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	2.6	2.5
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	...
Georgia	242	277	401 (2021)	5.9	5.4	6.2	...	2.4	2.7
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	2.8	2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	2.5	2.3
Pakistan	2,224	2,706	3,384	30.9	33.7	46.0	2.8	2.4	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	2.3	2.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.6	2.6
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	135,918	195,509	268,990	129.6	141.3	180.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Hong Kong, China	23,699	20,114	16,573	95.5	90.7	88.6	4.1	3.9	4.0
Korea, Republic of	19,202	25,477	28,502	85.4	95.5	118.8	3.7	3.6	3.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	2.4	2.5
Taipei, China	12,737	14,492	14,689	60.4	68.0	83.1	3.7	3.6	3.9
South Asia									
Bangladesh	1,364	2,066	3,200	7.7	11.7	15.2	...	2.6	2.6
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.2	2.5
India	9,236	12,319	19,717	43.8	50.4	69.4	3.1	3.2	3.4
Maldives	...	...	...	5.7	7.4	6.8	2.5	2.7	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.5	...
Sri Lanka	4,120	5,185	6,860	38.6	52.5	72.3	2.8	2.6	2.8
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	5.4	6.0	6.6	...	2.7	...
Cambodia	223	392	732 (2021)	6.0	8.8	10.2	2.6	2.6	2.4
Indonesia	8,636	10,011	12,381	36.5	34.5	38.3	2.9	3.2	3.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.7	2.4
Malaysia	18,133	24,013	27,294	79.3	92.0	104.0	3.5	3.2	3.6
Myanmar	335	827	846	4.9	9.5	11.2	2.4	2.3	...
Philippines	5,138	7,175	9,249	21.8	25.8	33.5	3.0	2.9	3.3
Singapore	28,431	30,922	37,290	94.0	99.9	115.9	4.1	4.0	4.3
Thailand	7,179	8,884	10,497	43.3	44.0	74.0	3.2	3.4	3.5
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	2.5	2.6	3.6	...	...	...
Viet Nam	6,431	10,615	20,519	43.3	57.5	90.0	3.0	3.3	3.3
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	1.5	2.6	2.4	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	11.6	10.8	11.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
Kiribati	...	...	...	3.6	3.9	6.4	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	3.6	4.9	7.2	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	1.8	2.4	4.4	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	1.1	2.1	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	1.1	...	2.0	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	3.8	3.8 (2016)	2.5	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	142	194	205 (2020)	7.5	10.0	11.6	...	2.2	2.7
Samoa	22	28	41 (2020)	6.0	6.0	8.4	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	6.2	9.0	9.0	...	2.6	2.8
Tonga	...	...	...	4.9	4.9	8.1	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	2.3	2.8	1.8	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	4.0	7.6	7.6	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	6,452	7,732	9,376	30.9	32.4	35.8	3.7	3.8	3.7
Japan	20,015	21,095	22,516	72.6	76.7	75.4	3.9	4.0	3.9
New Zealand	2,318	2,931	3,426	20.0	20.9	36.9	3.4	3.9	3.6

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, teu = twenty-foot equivalent unit.

- a The Liner Shipping Connectivity Index captures how well economies are connected to global shipping networks. It is based on five components of the maritime transport sector: number of ships, their container-carrying capacity, maximum vessel size, number of services, and number of companies that deploy container ships in an economy's ports. The index generates a value of 100 for the economy with the highest average index in 2004.
- b The index ranges from 1 to 5, with higher scores representing better performance.

Source: Asian Development Bank. Asian Transport Outlook Database. <https://data.adb.org/dataset/asian-transport-outlook-database> (accessed 10 June 2024).

Table 2.5.8: Access to Fixed Telephones, Mobile Phones, and Internet—Total Subscriptions
(’000)

ADB Regional Member	Fixed Telephone Subscribers		Mobile Phone Subscribers		Fixed Broadband Subscribers	
	2010	2022	2010	2022	2010	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	16,633.0	15,125.2	181,113.8	323,583.9	2,558.4	19,530.6
Afghanistan	16.6	182.2	10,215.8	22,831.9	1.5	32.3
Armenia	592.3	365.6	3,865.4	3,760.7	93.6	510.8
Azerbaijan	1,506.6	1,641.2	9,100.1	11,068.1	475.3	2,096.7
Georgia	1,111.9	316.0	3,978.2	5,844.5	182.4	1,075.2
Kazakhstan	4,057.6	2,834.6	19,402.6	25,171.8	869.6	2,899.8
Kyrgyz Republic	489.1	215.7	5,275.5	7,437.5	23.1	389.9
Pakistan	6,079.1	2,580.4	99,185.8	192,780.0	789.5	3,128.4
Tajikistan	367.7	502.0 (2021)	5,940.8	11,584.0 (2021)	4.7	6.2
Turkmenistan	520.0	801.7 (2021)	3,197.6	6,254.7 (2021)	0.7	377.2
Uzbekistan	1,892.2	5,685.9	20,952.0	36,850.7	118.0	9,014.0
East Asia	343,914.6	218,685.2	953,913.9	1,903,958.8	151,087.2	623,241.7
China, People's Republic of	294,383.0	179,414.0	859,003.0	1,770,010.0	126,336.9	589,649.7
Hong Kong, China	4,361.7	3,673.3	13,793.7	21,860.8	2,167.7	2,982.8
Korea, Republic of	28,543.2	22,809.8	50,767.2	76,992.1	17,194.2	23,537.3
Mongolia	193.2	475.3	2,510.5	4,835.5	76.8	436.8
Taipei, China	16,433.5	12,312.8	27,839.5	30,260.4	5,311.6	6,635.0
South Asia^a	40,845.6	31,084.2	847,557.4	1,403,344.5	11,717.3	49,406.0
Bangladesh	1,280.8	288.3	67,923.9	186,097.0	414.6	12,145.2
Bhutan	26.3	19.6	394.3	742.5	8.7	2.9
India	35,090.0	27,454.8	752,190.0	1,142,930.0	10,990.0	33,530.4
Maldives	28.4	13.4	494.4	715.2	15.6	91.2
Nepal	841.7	726.0 (2021)	9,195.6	38,213.0 (2021)	60.2	1,435.9
Sri Lanka	3,578.5	2,582.2	17,359.3	34,646.8	228.3	2,200.4
Southeast Asia^a	73,120.0	32,511.6	532,636.0	914,759.1	14,515.4	64,438.1
Brunei Darussalam	79.9	122.2	435.1	528.7	21.7	90.2
Cambodia	358.9	38.3	8,150.8	19,505.3	35.7	509.8
Indonesia	40,931.1	8,424.0	211,290.0	342,607.0	2,280.3	13,443.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	103.1	1,300.2 (2021)	4,003.4	4,823.0 (2021)	5.9	183.5
Malaysia	4,609.8	8,463.9	33,858.7	47,952.1	2,097.8	4,224.3
Myanmar	493.3	535.5	594.0	57,807.4	23.0	1,127.2
Philippines	3,335.4	4,884.6	83,150.1	166,454.0	1,791.0 (2011)	8,744.0
Singapore	1,996.1	1,982.4	7,384.6	9,774.6	1,338.4	2,252.5
Thailand	6,835.2	4,368.0	71,726.3	126,414.0	3,251.9	12,562.7
Timor-Leste	2.9	1.8	473.0	1,481.0	0.5	0.1
Viet Nam	14,374.4	2,390.7	111,570.0	137,412.0	3,669.3	21,299.9
The Pacific^a	338.8	269.6	3,105.0	6,900.4	38.6	73.6
Cook Islands	7.2	7.0 (2021)	7.8	17.0 (2021)	1.7	3.1
Fiji	129.8	48.5 (2021)	697.9	991.5 (2021)	23.3	23.3
Kiribati	8.4	0.0 (2020)	10.6	64.1	0.8	0.1
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	16.0 (2021)	...	0.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	8.5	7.0 (2021)	27.5	22.0 (2021)	1.0	6.5
Nauru	...	...	6.2	10.0 (2021)	1.0	1.2
Niue	1.0	1.0 (2021)	...	...	...	...
Palau	7.0	8.0	14.5	24.0	0.2	1.2
Papua New Guinea	121.2	166.0 (2021)	1,909.1	4,818.0 (2021)	6.1	21.9
Samoa	8.0	4.6	90.0	134.3	0.2	1.9
Solomon Islands	8.4	7.0 (2021)	115.5	474.0 (2021)	2.5	0.8
Tonga	31.0	10.8 (2021)	54.3	64.3 (2021)	1.1	8.6
Tuvalu	1.2	2.0 (2021)	1.6	9.0 (2021)	0.2	0.5
Vanuatu	7.1	3.4	169.9	255.5	0.5	3.5
Developed ADB Member Economies	78,123.7	67,533.3	150,497.0	245,377.0	40,703.7	57,096.2
Australia	10,625.0	6,409.3	22,500.0	28,680.0	5,510.0	9,182.3
Japan	65,618.7	60,367.0	123,287.0	210,750.0	34,101.7	46,051.0
New Zealand	1,880.0	757.0	4,710.0	5,947.0	1,092.0	1,862.9
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	474,856.3	297,675.8	2,518,342.2	4,552,546.7	179,918.1	756,683.5
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	552,980.0	365,209.1	2,668,839.2	4,797,923.7	220,621.8	813,779.7

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

a Regional aggregates are calculated as the sum of the reporting economies. Imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

Source: International Telecommunication Union. World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. <https://datahub.itu.int/indicators/> (accessed 10 June 2024).

Communications

Table 2.5.9: Access to Fixed Telephones, Mobile Phones, and Internet—Subscriptions per 100 People

ADB Regional Member	Fixed Telephone			Mobile Cellular			Fixed Broadband			Internet Users		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia^a	5.5	4.7	3.9	59.9	71.9	86.2	0.8	2.7	5.3	11.4	20.4	45.7
Afghanistan ^b	0.1	0.3	0.4	36.2	58.4	55.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	8.3	17.6
Armenia	20.1	19.2	13.2	131.2	120.4	135.3	3.2	9.9	18.4	25.0	59.1	77.0
Azerbaijan ^c	16.3	18.2	15.8	98.5	108.5	106.9	5.1	19.3	20.2	46.0	77.0	88.0
Georgia	29.0	25.2	8.4	103.7	147.2	156.1	4.8	16.9	28.7	26.9	47.6	78.7
Kazakhstan	24.4	23.3	14.6	116.7	147.5	129.8	5.2	12.9	14.9	31.6	70.8	92.3
Kyrgyz Republic	8.9	6.9	3.3	96.2	128.1	112.2	0.4	3.6	5.9	16.3	30.2	79.8
Pakistan	3.1	1.7	1.1	51.0	59.7	81.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	8.0	11.0	32.9
Tajikistan ^d	4.8	5.4	5.1	77.9	99.6	118.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	11.6	19.0	36.1
Turkmenistan ^d	9.9	11.2	12.6	60.7	136.0	98.6	0.0	0.5	5.9	3.0	15.0	...
Uzbekistan	6.6	9.1	16.4	73.2	70.4	106.4	0.4	5.8	26.0	15.9	42.8	83.9
East Asia^a	24.1	18.8	14.5	66.7	94.7	125.9	10.6	20.6	41.2	36.7	52.2	76.6
China, People's Republic of	21.8	16.6	12.6	63.7	92.7	124.1	9.4	19.9	41.4	34.3	50.3	75.6
Hong Kong, China	61.2	58.5	49.0	193.4	226.0	291.9	30.4	31.7	39.8	72.0	84.9	95.6
Korea, Republic of	58.5	56.6	44.0	104.0	115.6	148.6	35.2	39.3	45.4	83.7	89.9	97.2
Mongolia	7.2	8.6	14.0	92.9	103.5	142.3	2.8	7.0	12.9	10.2	22.5	83.9
Taipei, China	71.2	59.2	51.5	120.6	126.2	126.6	23.0	24.1	27.8	71.5	78.0	86.3
South Asia^{a,e}	2.8	2.0	1.9	58.9	77.4	84.7	0.8	1.5	3.0	7.1	14.8	42.5
Bangladesh ^c	0.9	0.5	0.2	45.8	83.2	108.7	0.3	3.1	7.1	3.7	12.9	44.5
Bhutan	3.7	2.9	2.5	55.9	90.9	94.9	1.2	3.8	0.4	13.6	39.8	86.8
India ^e	2.8	1.9	1.9	60.6	75.7	80.6	0.9	1.3	2.4	7.5	14.9	43.4
Maldives	7.8	5.0	2.6	136.7	169.8	136.5	4.3	5.3	17.4	26.5	54.5	83.9
Nepal ^d	3.1	3.1	2.4	33.9	99.7	127.2	0.2	1.1	4.7	7.9	17.6	49.6
Sri Lanka	17.3	15.4	11.8	84.0	112.0	158.7	1.1	2.9	10.1	...	15.3	50.1
Southeast Asia^{a,f}	12.2	5.4	4.6	88.8	125.6	135.1	2.5	4.0	9.5	18.9	31.3	73.6
Brunei Darussalam	20.2	18.0	27.2	109.9	110.0	117.8	5.5	8.2	20.1	53.0	71.2	99.0
Cambodia	2.5	1.7	0.2	56.7	135.2	116.3	0.2	0.5	3.0	1.3	6.4	56.7
Indonesia	16.8	4.0	3.1	86.6	130.8	124.4	0.9	1.5	4.9	10.9	22.1	66.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^d	1.6	14.2	17.5	63.3	54.9	65.0	0.1	0.2	2.4	7.0	18.2	66.2
Malaysia	16.1	14.5	24.9	117.9	142.0	141.3	7.3	9.9	12.4	56.3	71.1	97.4
Myanmar ^b	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	79.6	106.7	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.3	10.9	48.1
Philippines ^g	3.5	3.1	4.2	87.9	114.4	144.0	1.9	2.8	7.6	25.0	36.9	72.3
Singapore	38.7	35.7	33.2	143.0	145.7	163.6	25.9	26.3	37.7	71.0	79.0	96.0
Thailand	10.0	7.6	6.1	105.1	146.4	176.3	4.8	8.9	17.5	22.4	39.3	88.0
Timor-Leste	0.3	0.2	0.1	43.5	114.2	110.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.0	18.6	40.8
Viet Nam	16.4	7.9	2.4	127.6	130.5	139.9	4.2	8.3	21.7	30.7	45.0	78.6
The Pacific^d	3.4	2.5	2.2	31.5	48.9	54.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	4.0	12.3	34.9
Cook Islands ^h	42.0	37.1	41.2	45.3	78.9	100.0	9.7	15.1	18.2	35.7	51.0	...
Fiji ^d	14.3	7.9	5.2	77.1	105.3	107.2	2.6	1.4	2.5	20.0	42.5	85.2
Kiribati ⁱ	7.8	1.3	0.0	9.8	35.1	48.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	9.1	14.9	54.4
Marshall Islands ^j	...	4.7	...	...	31.4	38.0	...	2.0	2.3	7.0	19.3	73.2
Micronesia, Federated States of ^d	7.9	6.2	6.2	25.6	20.6	19.4	0.9	3.0	5.7	20.0	31.5	40.5
Nauru ^k	18.6	...	...	60.5	84.0	79.9	9.3	...	9.3	54.0	62.4	82.7
Niue ^l	55.2	54.2	51.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.0	...	...
Palau	37.6	40.5	44.3	78.3	133.4	132.9	1.3	6.9	6.9	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^d	1.6	1.7	1.7	25.2	41.0	48.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	7.9	27.0
Samoa	4.1	5.6	2.1	46.2	59.2	60.4	0.1	1.0	0.8	7.0	25.4	75.3
Solomon Islands ^d	1.6	1.2	1.0	21.4	69.3	67.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.0	10.0	45.0
Tonga ^m	28.9	12.5	10.2	50.6	69.3	60.7	1.0	2.3	8.0	16.0	38.7	57.5
Tuvalu ^d	11.4	18.4	17.9	15.2	60.7	80.3	2.3	4.1	4.0	14.6	27.3	81.2
Vanuatu	2.9	1.7	1.1	69.2	63.2	78.2	0.2	1.6	1.1	8.0	22.4	69.9
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	50.6	47.6	43.5	97.4	123.3	158.0	26.4	30.3	36.8	78.0	89.9	87.0
Australia	48.3	35.7	24.5	102.2	108.2	109.6	25.0	28.7	35.1	76.0	84.6	94.9
Japan	51.2	50.1	48.7	96.2	126.2	170.0	26.6	30.5	37.2	78.2	91.1	84.9
New Zealand	43.3	40.3	14.6	108.4	122.0	114.7	25.1	31.6	35.9	80.5	85.2	95.7
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^{a,f}	12.6	9.0	7.0	66.6	91.0	106.3	4.7	9.1	17.9	20.5	31.8	44.3
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^{a,f}	14.1	10.5	8.3	67.8	92.2	108.1	5.6	9.9	18.6	22.7	33.9	45.9

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

a Regional aggregates are derived from table 2.5.8 regional aggregate levels and population data from International Telecommunication Union.

b For internet users, data for 2022 refers to 2019.

c For internet users, data for 2022 refers to 2023.

d For fixed telephone and mobile cellular, data for 2022 refers to 2021.

e For internet users, data for 2022 refers to 2020.

f Regional aggregates are calculated as the sum of the reporting economies. Imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

g For fixed broadband, data for 2010 refers to 2011.

h For fixed telephone, data for 2015 refers to 2016, and data for 2022 refers to 2021. For mobile cellular, data for 2015 refers to 2016, and data for 2022 refers to 2021. For fixed broadband, data for 2015 refers to 2013.

i For fixed telephone, data for 2022 refers to 2020.

j For fixed telephone, data for 2015 refers to 2014. For fixed broadband, data for 2021 refers to 2020.

k For fixed telephone, data for 2010 refers to 2009. For internet users, data for 2010 refers to 2011 and data for 2015 refers to 2017.

l For fixed telephone, data for 2022 refers to 2021.

m For fixed telephone and mobile cellular, data for 2022 refers to 2021. For internet users, data for 2022 refers to 2021.

Source: International Telecommunication Union. World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database. <https://datahub.itu.int/indicators/> (accessed 10 June 2024)

Data Issues and Comparability

Issues with data organization, collection, compilation, and dissemination affect the availability, quality, and timeliness of road statistics. Some regions, especially the Pacific, have incomplete or no data.

Most data on telephone and internet subscriptions came from questionnaires sent by the International Telecommunication Union to participating economies. Other information and reports were sourced from national ministries in charge of telecommunications and from staff estimates.

Electricity

Table 2.6.1: Electricity Production and Sources

ADB Regional Member	Sources of Electricity (% of total)									
	Total Electricity Production (kWh billion)		Combustible Fuels ^a		Hydropower		Solar		Others ^b	
	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021	2010	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia^c	310.1	438.7	67.7	71.5	30.4	21.9	0.0	0.7	1.9	5.9
Afghanistan	0.9	1.4 (2022)	14.0	9.2 (2022)	86.0	86.3 (2022)	...	4.5 (2022)	...	...
Armenia	6.5	7.9	22.2	42.9	39.4	27.9	...	3.7	38.5	25.4
Azerbaijan	18.7	27.9	81.6	94.9	18.4	4.6	...	0.2	0.0 (2009)	0.3
Georgia	10.1	14.2 (2022)	6.8	23.8 (2022)	93.2	75.6 (2022)	...	...	...	0.6 (2022)
Kazakhstan	82.7	113.5 (2022)	90.3	88.3 (2022)	9.7	8.1 (2022)	0.0	1.5 (2022)	0.0 (2012)	2.1 (2022)
Kyrgyz Republic ^d	12.1	13.9 (2022)	8.2	14.1 (2022)	91.8	85.9 (2022)	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	94.4	144.4	62.6	59.9	33.7	24.3	...	0.7	3.7	15.1
Tajikistan	16.4	21.4 (2022)	0.2	6.9 (2022)	99.8	93.1 (2022)	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	16.7	22.5	100.0	100.0	0.0 (2011)	0.0	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	51.7	71.4	79.0	93.0	21.0	7.0	...	0.1	...	0.0
East Asia^c	4,996.4	9,482.0	78.3	68.2	15.3	14.6	0.0	3.8	6.4	13.4
China, People's Republic of	4,207.2	8,534.3	79.2	68.0	17.2	15.7	...	3.8	3.6	12.5
Hong Kong, China	38.3	36.2 (2022)	100.0	100.0 (2022)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	499.5	611.8	68.6	67.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	3.8	30.0	27.2
Mongolia	4.4	7.8	98.9	90.2	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.0	7.3
Taipei, China	247.1	282.1 (2023)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia^c	1,017.1	1,744.2	82.6	77.5	12.9	11.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	7.2
Bangladesh	40.8	95.5	98.1	98.8	1.9	0.7	...	0.5	...	0.0
Bhutan	7.3	11.0 (2022)	0.0	0.0 (2022)	100.0	100.0 (2022)	0.0	0.0 (2022)	...	0.0 (2022)
India	954.5	1,610.1	83.3	77.5	12.0	10.1	...	4.7	4.7	7.7
Maldives	0.4	0.9 (2022)	99.2	94.8 (2022)	...	...	0.1	4.9 (2022)	0.7	0.3 (2022)
Nepal	3.2	9.7	0.1	0.0	99.9	98.6	...	1.4	...	0.0
Sri Lanka ^d	10.8	14.4 (2022)	47.2	53.1 (2022)	52.3	46.9 (2022)	0.1	3.3	0.5	3.9
Southeast Asia^c	676.5	1,157.4	85.3	77.3	11.8	16.3	0.0	3.3	2.9	3.1
Brunei Darussalam	3.8	5.7	100.0	99.9	...	...	0.1 (2011)	0.1	...	...
Cambodia	1.0	10.2	96.6	41.3	3.1	52.4	0.3	6.3	...	...
Indonesia	169.6	289.5	84.2	87.4	10.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.4	51.0 (2022)	...	29.4 (2022)	100.0	70.4 (2022)	0.0 (2012)	0.1 (2022)	...	...
Malaysia	116.8	180.1	94.6	81.6	5.4	17.3	0.0	1.2	...	...
Myanmar	8.6	21.5 (2022)	28.2	57.0 (2022)	71.8	42.1 (2022)	...	0.9 (2022)	...	...
Philippines	67.8	111.5 (2022)	73.7	79.1 (2022)	11.5	9.0 (2022)	0.0	1.6 (2022)	14.7	10.3 (2022)
Singapore	45.4	58.3 (2022)	100.0	97.9 (2022)	...	...	0.0	2.1 (2022)	...	...
Thailand	159.5	198.6 (2022)	96.5	92.5 (2022)	3.5	3.4 (2022)	0.0	2.5 (2022)	0.0	1.5 (2022)
Timor-Leste	0.1	0.5 (2022)	98.9	99.4 (2022)	1.1	0.3 (2022)	...	0.3 (2022)	...	...
Viet Nam	95.4	253.5	70.5	56.7	29.4	31.0	...	11.0	0.1	1.3
The Pacific^c	5.1	6.7 (2022)	63.7	63.8 (2022)	27.8	28.6 (2022)	0.0	1.2 (2022)	8.4	6.5 (2022)
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0 (2022)	99.8	80.9 (2022)	...	...	0.2	19.1 (2022)	...	...
Fiji	0.9	1.1 (2022)	50.9	44.2 (2022)	48.4	54.7 (2022)	0.1 (2012)	1.1 (2022)	0.8	0.0 (2022)
Kiribati	0.0	0.0 (2022)	97.1	86.6 (2022)	...	...	2.9	13.4 (2022)	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.1 (2022)	100.0	97.6 (2022)	...	...	0.3 (2012)	2.4 (2022)	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.1	0.1 (2022)	98.8	92.4 (2022)	...	1.8 (2022)	1.2	4.2 (2022)	...	1.6 (2022)
Nauru	0.0	0.0 (2022)	99.8	92.3 (2022)	...	...	0.2	7.7 (2022)	...	...
Niue	0.0	0.0 (2022)	97.9	87.9 (2022)	...	...	2.1	12.1 (2022)	...	...
Palau	0.1	0.1 (2022)	100.0	93.9 (2022)	...	...	...	6.1 (2022)	...	...
Papua New Guinea	3.6	4.8 (2022)	62.0	65.0 (2022)	26.4	26.1 (2022)	0.0	0.1 (2022)	11.6	8.8 (2022)
Samoa	0.1	0.2 (2022)	57.1	55.0 (2022)	42.9	32.4 (2022)	0.0	12.5 (2022)	...	0.1 (2022)
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.1 (2022)	99.4	96.1 (2022)	0.6	0.9 (2022)	1.4 (2011)	3.0 (2022)	...	...
Tonga	0.1	0.1 (2022)	100.0	87.0 (2022)	...	...	...	9.5 (2022)	...	3.5 (2022)
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0 (2022)	97.9	82.0 (2022)	...	...	2.1	18.0 (2022)	...	...
Vanuatu	0.1	0.1 (2022)	80.9	78.3 (2022)	11.6	10.8 (2022)	0.1 (2011)	3.8 (2022)	7.5	7.1 (2022)
Developed ADB Member Economies	1,468.5	1,360.1	68.6	72.1	8.8	9.4	0.3	8.4	22.4	10.1
Australia	252.7	265.6	92.5	74.6	5.4	5.7	0.2	10.4	2.0	9.2
Japan	1,170.9	1,049.9	65.0	73.7	7.7	8.5	0.3	8.2	27.0	9.6
New Zealand	45.0	44.6	28.2	20.3	54.9	54.3	0.0	0.5	16.9	25.0
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^c	7,005.2	12,828.8	79.1	70.4	15.3	14.5	0.0	3.7	5.5	11.3
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^c	8,473.7	14,188.9	77.3	70.6	14.2	14.0	0.1	4.2	8.5	11.2

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

a Electricity from combustible fuels refers to the production of electricity from the combustion of fuels that are capable of igniting or burning, which would include coal, natural gas, oil, and other combustible fuels.

b Includes chemical heat, geothermal, nuclear, tide, other marine electricity, wind, wave, and other sources of energy.

c Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

d Partial 2021 energy data are available from the United Nations' Energy Statistics Database. However, 2020 figures were reflected in this table to ensure comparability of data.

Sources: United Nations. Energy Statistics Database. <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=EDATA&f=cmID%3aEL> (accessed 14 June 2024). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; Official communication, 15 April 2024.

Electricity

Table 2.6.2: Electric Power Consumption
(kWh per capita)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	796.0	874.3	932.2	967.7	929.6	889.6	1,016.0	...
Afghanistan	85.9	134.2	150.1	151.1	152.6	147.4	143.7	144.2
Armenia	1,592.2	1,839.0	1,929.0	1,856.6	2,010.8	2,037.6	2,209.7	...
Azerbaijan	1,467.1	2,109.5	2,005.0	2,072.2	2,141.2	2,160.5	2,288.2	...
Georgia	1,967.2	2,616.5	2,959.2	3,148.9	3,183.1	3,032.9	3,472.4	...
Kazakhstan	3,742.8	4,357.1	4,758.2	5,034.6	4,199.1	4,108.9	5,240.4	4,736.0
Kyrgyz Republic	1,296.7	1,776.6	1,799.0	1,886.7	1,915.9	1,840.0	1,912.8	...
Pakistan	387.0	416.2	462.5	482.3	492.0	458.2	537.4	...
Tajikistan	1,850.5	1,447.4	1,523.5	1,492.4	1,486.5	1,535.0	1,382.2	1,433.5
Turkmenistan	1,951.5	2,371.1	2,264.9	2,214.4	2,166.1	2,120.6	2,078.1	...
Uzbekistan	1,560.0	1,539.9	1,582.4	1,653.0	1,643.4	1,546.8	1,688.6	...
East Asia	3,052.6	3,965.3	4,419.6	4,740.3	4,933.2	5,097.2	5,598.6	...
China, People's Republic of	2,681.9	3,623.2	4,079.8	4,413.0	4,624.7	4,803.3	5,308.4	...
Hong Kong, China	5,894.9	5,961.1	5,887.5	5,930.1	6,000.6	5,901.1	6,121.0	6,008.8
Korea, Republic of ^a	9,400.8	9,937.4	10,456.9	10,563.0	10,397.3	10,181.5	10,649.4	...
Mongolia	1,249.5	1,775.1	1,916.2	2,036.1	2,118.3	2,071.5	2,322.2	...
Taipei, China	10,638.1	10,971.1	11,435.6	11,646.1	11,581.9	11,832.6	12,353.7	12,099.9 (2023)
South Asia	514.3	718.1	778.7	792.6	872.1	796.4	813.2	...
Bangladesh	226.8	325.9	417.6	443.8	480.2	480.3	539.1	...
Bhutan	2,750.1	2,777.6	2,897.6	2,876.9	2,980.3	2,546.3	3,165.6	3,159.5
India	558.4	778.9	835.0	846.7	933.8	846.4	857.0	...
Maldives	939.6	1,332.7	1,445.8	1,491.2	1,582.2	1,541.9	1,496.8	1,490.2
Nepal	100.2	139.0	201.6	227.9	230.0	256.0	304.2	...
Sri Lanka	441.0	540.3	610.7	634.5	657.6	640.5	670.2	635.7
Southeast Asia	1,002.1	1,252.9	1,386.7	1,439.7	1,488.4	1,469.4	1,500.1	...
Brunei Darussalam	8,322.0	8,851.0	8,175.2	8,415.2	9,722.2	11,464.6	11,458.9	...
Cambodia	155.3	332.7	437.2	530.4	618.3	663.2	669.0	...
Indonesia	598.0	812.7	915.1	932.7	947.2	910.4	934.1	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	385.3	623.2	707.6	759.9	911.3	989.2	948.0	965.7
Malaysia	3,868.4	4,232.7	4,528.4	4,644.8	4,746.0	4,489.0	4,532.9	...
Myanmar	128.8	262.2	305.2	342.8	354.9	362.1	323.5	318.6
Philippines	573.7	643.9	719.5	754.7	786.2	742.7	783.6	523.1
Singapore	8,322.2	8,599.3	8,857.4	8,955.9	9,124.2	9,035.3	9,643.1	9,714.3
Thailand	2,177.3	2,467.4	2,605.0	2,634.6	2,700.9	2,745.7	2,777.4	2,904.4
Timor-Leste	93.9	211.0	256.6	262.9	295.4	279.3	281.5	284.8
Viet Nam	979.6	1,547.9	1,835.0	2,002.4	2,130.7	2,199.7	2,259.3	...
The Pacific	456.1	471.5	471.6	462.9	482.6	442.2	470.9	479.2
Cook Islands	1,829.7	1,782.2	2,041.1	2,403.4	2,304.1	2,068.7	2,106.2	2,420.8
Fiji	839.5	899.2	982.1	1,008.5	1,038.4	955.2	904.5	1,045.5
Kiribati	183.2	193.5	232.0	240.0	254.2	262.5	246.2	243.0
Marshall Islands	1,306.6	1,194.7	1,407.7	1,402.2	1,377.1	1,430.7	1,477.0	1,349.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	488.9	437.6	432.2	430.7	427.4	425.0	421.5	423.7
Nauru	1,543.4	1,769.2	2,270.4	2,448.4	2,591.0	2,606.4	3,104.3	3,093.0
Niue	1,571.3	1,681.8	1,719.1	1,847.7	1,896.3	1,834.4	1,820.2	1,966.0
Palau	3,924.8	4,445.7	4,721.5	4,805.2	5,000.6	4,946.0	4,948.5	4,955.2
Papua New Guinea	422.3	444.0	431.9	420.3	442.5	401.4	443.8	443.5
Samoa	516.5	577.0	673.7	666.8	723.4	739.9	713.2	722.4
Solomon Islands	140.7	129.3	131.5	123.4	121.3	118.6	114.1	107.9
Tonga	396.9	463.4	558.1	548.5	594.3	616.8	634.2	628.3
Tuvalu	509.4	515.6	611.7	637.0	666.7	671.5	698.7	717.9
Vanuatu	256.3	230.5	258.6	252.4	256.1	233.0	237.5	235.1
Developed ADB Member Economies	8,492.2	7,903.5	7,987.8	7,873.1	7,764.8	7,676.2	7,807.2	...
Australia ^a	10,063.4	9,489.6	9,374.4	9,377.2	9,376.9	9,325.9	9,214.2	...
Japan	8,192.2	7,571.4	7,706.2	7,564.5	7,428.2	7,335.7	7,519.1	...
New Zealand ^a	9,333.3	8,831.1	8,297.4	8,155.2	8,080.9	7,779.5	7,746.7	...
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	1,572.0	2,015.5	2,223.0	2,351.4	2,449.8	2,464.8	2,658.4	...
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	1,842.7	2,235.8	2,435.7	2,553.9	2,643.4	2,653.2	2,843.0	...

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, kWh = kilowatt-hour.

Notes: All figures presented in this table are Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the United Nation's Energy Statistics Database, Government of Taipei, China; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, and the United Nations' World Population Prospects 2024.

a Partial 2022 energy data are available from the United Nations' Energy Statistics Database. However, 2021 figures were reflected in this table to ensure comparability of data.

Source: For electric power consumption: United Nations Energy Statistics Database. <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=EDATA&f=cmID%3aEL> (accessed 15 June 2024). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; Official communication, 15 April 2024. For total population: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2024. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/> (accessed 17 July 2024).

Energy

Table 2.6.3: Use of Energy

ADB Regional Member	Energy Use (PJ)			GDP per Unit Use of Energy (constant 2021 \$ million PPP per PJ)		
	2010	2015	2021	2010	2015	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	10,362.8	10,446.9	11,887.5	192.8	236.2	248.8
Afghanistan	140.6	167.5	178.6	573.0	599.5	480.2
Armenia	106.2	134.7	160.3	299.4	292.5	294.2
Azerbaijan	486.2	605.4	678.8	365.4	329.9	300.4
Georgia	139.8	197.8	220.7	318.4	286.5	314.1
Kazakhstan	3,363.4	3,180.4	2,886.9	132.0	175.7	225.3
Kyrgyz Republic	115.5	167.2	171.8	230.8	202.3	228.8
Pakistan	3,095.7	3,104.2	4,379.2	272.2	325.2	293.5
Tajikistan	143.4	166.6	205.4	130.7	157.8	193.4
Turkmenistan	951.4	988.3	1,010.1	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1,820.6	1,734.8	1,995.7	81.3	120.8	142.8
East Asia^a	112,823.7	132,599.7	162,095.6	142.1	171.8	196.6
China, People's Republic of	101,618.1	120,324.2	148,885.1	135.2	167.2	193.6
Hong Kong, China	544.0	575.9	513.6	727.7	794.8	950.9
Korea, Republic of	10,497.6	11,426.5	12,214.4	178.1	190.2	205.9
Mongolia	164.0	273.0	482.6	158.8	154.9	103.7
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	29,741.1	37,934.6	43,522.3	243.1	260.5	299.7
Bangladesh	1,483.5	1,819.9	2,260.1	423.2	468.8	552.0
Bhutan	63.0	70.6	78.9	109.1	127.2	132.3
India	27,409.7	35,122.8	40,056.9	229.8	245.6	282.7
Maldives	13.4	18.4	28.1	448.3	435.1	349.7
Nepal	432.6	493.9	645.0	195.0	211.0	207.8
Sri Lanka	338.8	408.9	453.3	609.6	687.7	699.2
Southeast Asia	21,797.9	25,609.3	29,401.7	275.8	301.3	318.2
Brunei Darussalam	135.7	113.8	167.9	256.1	303.9	210.5
Cambodia	130.6	186.0	275.6	319.2	316.8	281.0
Indonesia	8,072.8	8,708.7	10,237.0	270.0	327.5	344.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	100.3	168.8	242.1	312.4	270.2	248.8
Malaysia	2,965.0	3,429.1	3,984.0	225.3	252.4	256.7
Myanmar	564.4	768.2	816.9	338.2	352.8	338.4
Philippines	1,700.8	2,135.9	2,491.2	355.3	379.2	402.1
Singapore	883.2	1,216.8	1,498.0	537.0	485.1	468.6
Thailand	4,906.9	5,668.4	5,718.7	233.7	234.0	253.6
Timor-Leste	4.5	7.1	9.1	965.7	764.4	1,008.9
Viet Nam	2,333.6	3,206.6	3,961.1	272.4	267.4	300.7
The Pacific^a	186.9	228.6	259.6	226.5	236.0	217.1
Cook Islands	1.1	1.2	1.1	...	...	...
Fiji	19.9	25.2	21.8	465.5	443.0	448.7
Kiribati	1.4	1.4	1.6	157.4	184.2	178.7
Marshall Islands	2.0	2.0	2.0	110.9	114.2	138.6
Micronesia, Federated States of	1.5	2.1	2.1	269.0	194.7	194.0
Nauru	0.6	0.8	0.8	124.8	157.8	191.8
Niue	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...
Palau	2.9	2.8	2.9	104.5	127.8	95.5
Papua New Guinea	140.9	176.0	207.6	195.1	207.6	192.4
Samoa	4.2	5.0	5.2	295.8	262.6	257.5
Solomon Islands	8.0	7.6	7.5	180.4	225.8	249.4
Tonga	1.7	1.6	2.7	355.4	405.2	267.4
Tuvalu	0.1	0.1	0.1	286.0	382.2	412.0
Vanuatu	2.7	2.8	4.0	302.7	310.0	246.1
Developed ADB Member Economies	27,248.4	24,431.5	23,200.8	240.7	287.9	314.2
Australia	5,396.3	5,327.5	5,493.6	212.0	245.9	268.4
Japan	21,014.7	18,140.0	16,765.2	249.1	304.0	332.0
New Zealand	837.5	964.0	942.0	215.1	216.2	263.5
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	174,912.4	206,819.2	247,166.8	178.9	207.3	231.7
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	202,160.9	231,250.7	270,367.6	187.3	215.9	238.8
WORLD^a	511,647.8	542,910.3	593,964.1	206.5	231.0	248.6

... = data not available, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product, PJ = petajoule, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a Aggregates include only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

Sources: For Energy Use: United Nations. Energy Statistics Database. <https://data.un.org/SdmxBrowser/start> (accessed 17 June 2024). For GDP per Unit Use of Energy: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from World Bank's World Development Indicators Database. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#> (accessed 17 June 2024); and United Nations Energy Statistics Database. <https://data.un.org/SdmxBrowser/start> (accessed 17 June 2024).

Table 2.6.4: Energy Production and Imports

ADB Regional Member	Energy Production (PJ)			Energy Imports, Net (% of total energy use)		
	2010	2015	2021	2010	2015	2021
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia	16,392.0	17,391.0	17,473.0	-58.2	-66.5	-47.0
Afghanistan	41.4	61.0	91.2	70.5	63.6	48.9
Armenia	38.9	44.5	38.6	63.4	67.0	75.9
Azerbaijan	2,759.3	2,474.0	2,623.7	-467.5	-308.7	-286.5
Georgia	57.5	55.1	50.7	58.8	72.1	77.0
Kazakhstan	6,769.9	6,812.2	6,650.2	-101.3	-114.2	-130.4
Kyrgyz Republic	53.1	75.3	106.2	54.1	55.0	38.2
Pakistan	2,251.6	2,272.7	2,429.0	27.3	26.8	44.5
Tajikistan	114.7	131.3	158.8	20.0	21.2	22.7
Turkmenistan	1,982.0	3,407.3	3,282.9	-108.3	-244.8	-225.0
Uzbekistan	2,323.7	2,057.7	2,041.7	-27.6	-18.6	-2.3
East Asia^a	91,160.2	103,740.7	121,404.5	18.8	21.4	24.9
China, People's Republic of	88,642.0	100,962.7	118,364.3	12.8	16.1	20.5
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	1,863.1	2,123.0	2,155.2	82.3	81.4	82.4
Mongolia	655.0	655.1	885.0	-299.5	-139.9	-83.4
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	23,005.3	24,001.4	27,333.8	22.6	36.7	37.2
Bangladesh	1,293.7	1,474.6	1,454.9	12.8	19.0	35.6
Bhutan	72.9	76.8	92.8	-15.7	-8.7	-17.6
India	21,104.5	21,875.0	25,143.8	23.0	37.7	37.2
Maldives	0.2	0.2	0.3	98.9	99.0	98.9
Nepal	371.0	415.9	475.7	14.2	15.8	26.3
Sri Lanka	163.0	158.8	166.3	51.9	61.2	63.3
Southeast Asia	28,874.5	30,689.4	34,206.8	-32.5	-19.8	-16.3
Brunei Darussalam	775.2	672.8	563.6	-471.3	-491.2	-235.7
Cambodia	58.7	79.4	89.9	55.1	57.3	67.4
Indonesia	16,605.0	17,364.0	21,362.7	-105.7	-99.4	-108.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	97.7	162.1	316.9	2.6	4.0	-30.9
Malaysia	3,450.0	3,748.6	3,903.7	-16.4	-9.3	2.0
Myanmar	871.2	1,098.0	1,110.3	-54.3	-42.9	-35.9
Philippines	998.9	1,091.9	1,256.4	41.3	48.9	49.6
Singapore	24.9	26.3	24.8	97.2	97.8	98.3
Thailand	2,927.7	3,130.9	2,770.4	40.3	44.8	51.6
Timor-Leste	318.0	280.7	205.7	-6,899.1	-3,874.5	-2,154.4
Viet Nam	2,747.2	3,034.7	2,602.4	-17.7	5.4	34.3
The Pacific^a	106.9	557.0	610.8	41.3	-145.8	-137.1
Cook Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	94.4	94.0	92.6
Fiji	5.2	7.4	6.2	74.0	70.5	71.7
Kiribati	0.5	0.6	0.6	60.6	59.2	62.6
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	98.4	97.9
Nauru	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	98.6
Niue	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	99.1	97.4
Palau	...	0.0	0.0	...	99.7	99.3
Papua New Guinea	95.4	543.1	598.0	32.3	-208.6	-188.0
Samoa	1.6	1.6	1.6	62.9	67.9	68.4
Solomon Islands	3.2	3.3	3.3	59.6	56.4	55.6
Tonga	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	98.1	98.1
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	97.7	96.0
Vanuatu	0.9	0.9	0.9	66.7	67.5	77.3
Developed ADB Member Economies	18,624.3	18,141.9	20,787.8	31.6	25.7	10.4
Australia	13,646.0	16,032.9	17,854.7	-152.9	-200.9	-225.0
Japan	4,205.2	1,318.5	2,227.9	80.0	92.7	86.7
New Zealand	773.2	790.5	705.3	7.7	18.0	25.1
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	159,538.8	176,379.6	201,029.0	8.5	14.5	18.5
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	178,163.2	194,521.5	221,816.8	11.6	15.7	17.8
WORLD^a	528,827.2	569,133.6	609,459.4	-3.5	-4.9	-2.7

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

a The aggregates for energy production include only economies with available data corresponding to the year heading. The aggregates for net energy imports include only economies with available data corresponding to the year heading for both energy use and energy production. Net energy imports are calculated as the difference between total energy use and total energy production divided by total energy use.

Sources: For Energy Production: United Nations. Energy Statistics Database. <https://data.un.org/SdmxBrowser/start> (accessed 17 June 2024). For Net Energy Imports: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from United Nations' Energy Statistics Database. <https://data.un.org/SdmxBrowser/start> (accessed 17 June 2024).

Retail Prices

Table 2.6.5: Retail Prices of Fuel Energy
(\$/L)

ADB Regional Member	Gasoline (Premium)			Diesel		
	2010	2015	2023	2010	2015	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.01	0.90	1.14 (2022)	0.92	0.89	1.36 (2022)
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1.03	0.82	1.07	1.00	0.82	1.26
Kazakhstan	0.58	0.56	0.44	0.53	0.44	0.64
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	0.80	0.68	...	0.83	0.78	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	1.75	1.77	2.53	1.25	1.41	2.77
Korea, Republic of	1.48	1.34	1.26	1.30	1.15	1.19
Mongolia	1.01	0.79	0.69	0.96	0.91	1.06
Taipei, China	0.94	0.75	0.95	0.82	0.68	0.89
South Asia						
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	1.05	1.18 (2014)	...	0.83	0.91 (2014)	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1.22	1.22	1.35	0.95	0.97	1.29
Sri Lanka	1.02	0.86	1.06	0.65	0.70	1.01
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	0.50	0.66	0.79	0.50	0.64	1.05
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.67	0.63	...	0.57	0.49	...
Myanmar	150.50	0.76	...	145.57	0.80	...
Philippines	0.96	0.90	1.19	0.76	0.60	1.09
Singapore	1.35	1.59	2.35	0.89	0.85	1.72
Thailand	1.02	0.81	1.05	0.91	0.72	0.93
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	1.42 (2011)	1.12	1.53	0.93 (2011)	0.68	0.86
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	1.14	1.11	1.33	1.15	1.07	1.42
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1.50	1.36	1.63	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	1.16	0.97	1.26	1.17	0.97	1.32
Japan	1.64	1.23	1.31	1.28	0.97	1.09
New Zealand	1.34	1.41	1.52	0.85	0.80	1.16

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

Source: Economies' official sources.

Data Issues and Comparability

Energy data are compiled by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) using standard procedures that follow the definitions of the United Nations International Recommendations for Energy Statistics². The UNSD Annual Questionnaire on Energy Statistics to the UN member economies is the primary source of information for the UNSD energy database. The UNSD sometimes prepares estimates where official data are incomplete or inconsistent. For the indicator on GDP per unit use of energy, the energy statistics adopt the territory principle, while national accounts are being compiled on the residency principle, which could be a potential source of inconsistency, although in practice differences are not huge³.

For data on access to electricity, the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) database from the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework—led jointly by the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program, the International Energy Agency, and the World Bank—provides data on the proportion of access for an entire economy, as well as in rural and urban areas. The data for this indicator are a combination of economy-reported data and modeled estimates by the World Bank.

² The full definitions can be found at <https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/energy/ires/>.

³ More information can be found at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/methodology/documents/escm_2017850e.pdf

Land

Table 2.7.1: Agriculture Land Use
(% of total land area)

ADB Regional Member	Agricultural Land			Arable Land			Permanent Cropland		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia^a	67.4	67.3	68.1	13.8	14.1	14.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Afghanistan	58.1	58.1	58.7	11.9	11.9	12.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Armenia	60.9	58.9	58.1	15.8	15.7	15.6	1.9	2.0	2.1
Azerbaijan	57.7	57.7	57.8	22.8	23.4	25.3	2.8	2.9	3.3
Georgia	35.4	34.8	34.3	5.7	5.3	4.5	1.8	1.6	1.8
Kazakhstan	80.4	80.1	79.4	10.6	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	55.3	55.0	55.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pakistan	45.7	47.0	46.6	38.1	39.4	39.2	1.1	1.0	0.9
Tajikistan	27.2	27.1	28.1	5.3	6.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Turkmenistan	72.4	72.0	84.6	3.8	3.7	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uzbekistan	58.7	58.0	58.5	9.6	9.2	9.1	0.8	0.9	1.0
East Asia^a	58.2	57.8	57.3	11.1	10.7	10.0	1.3	1.5	1.8
China, People's Republic of	56.2	55.8	55.4	12.8	12.2	11.5	1.5	1.7	2.1
Hong Kong, China	5.2	4.9	3.8	3.3	3.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Korea, Republic of	18.2	17.8	16.2	15.5	15.0	13.5	2.1	2.2	2.1
Mongolia	73.3	73.0	71.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China	23.0	22.5	22.0	16.9	16.8	16.7	6.1	5.6	5.4
South Asia^a	58.6	58.6	58.3	50.3	50.1	49.5	4.2	4.5	4.7
Bangladesh	71.0	70.4	72.4	61.3	59.6	60.5	5.1	6.1	7.2
Bhutan	13.6	13.8	12.8	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
India	60.4	60.4	60.0	52.8	52.6	51.9	4.1	4.4	4.6
Maldives	23.0	21.3	19.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	6.7	5.0	3.3
Nepal	28.8	28.0	26.1	15.2	14.2	12.6	1.1	1.3	1.0
Sri Lanka	41.8	44.3	45.5	19.1	21.0	22.2	15.6	16.2	16.2
Southeast Asia^a	28.0	29.3	30.5	14.5	14.7	14.6	9.6	10.8	12.1
Brunei Darussalam	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Cambodia	30.5	32.0	34.6	21.2	22.3	23.3	0.8	1.2	2.8
Indonesia	26.6	27.7	29.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	11.2	12.3	14.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	9.5	10.4	9.8	6.1	6.5	5.3	0.4	1.0	1.5
Malaysia	22.5	26.1	26.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	19.0	22.7	22.7
Myanmar	19.2	19.5	19.9	16.5	16.7	16.8	2.2	2.3	2.3
Philippines	40.6	42.0	42.5	17.8	18.7	18.7	17.8	18.2	18.8
Singapore	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	44.7	44.7	46.0	34.3	33.1	33.6	8.8	10.1	10.9
Timor-Leste	22.7	22.9	23.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	4.8	5.2	5.4
Viet Nam	34.3	38.8	39.3	20.5	22.3	21.5	11.7	14.4	15.7
The Pacific^a	3.9	4.1	4.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.3	2.4
Cook Islands	8.3	7.9	7.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	5.8	5.8	5.8
Fiji	17.5	17.3	17.1	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.4
Kiribati	42.0	42.0	42.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	39.5	39.5	39.5
Marshall Islands	47.2	38.9	38.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	44.4	36.1	36.1
Micronesia, Federated States of	7.1	7.1	7.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	...	...	...
Nauru	20.0	20.0	20.0	...	...	...	20.0	20.0	20.0
Niue	18.5	18.5	18.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
Palau	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.3	4.3	4.3
Papua New Guinea	2.8	2.9	3.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Samoa	14.7	26.7	17.8	4.2	11.5	4.1	8.3	11.0	11.4
Solomon Islands	3.9	4.1	4.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
Tonga	44.4	48.6	48.6	23.6	27.8	27.8	15.3	15.3	15.3
Tuvalu	60.0	60.0	60.0	...	...	...	60.0	60.0	60.0
Vanuatu	15.3	15.3	15.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	10.3	10.3	10.3
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	47.3	43.8	45.4	3.7	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia	49.0	45.3	47.3	3.3	4.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Japan	13.6	13.3	12.7	11.7	11.5	11.2	0.9	0.8	0.7
New Zealand	43.3	40.7	37.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	53.8	53.8	54.0	17.4	17.3	16.9	3.0	3.3	3.7
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	52.2	51.3	51.8	14.0	14.0	13.7	2.3	2.5	2.8
WORLD	36.8	36.6	36.7	10.5	10.6	10.6	1.2	1.3	1.5

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

a Aggregates are weighted averages estimated using total land area for the respective year headings.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT Database. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL> (accessed 15 July 2024).

Pollution

Table 2.7.2: Deforestation and Pollution

ADB Regional Member	Deforestation Rate ^{a,b} (average % change)			Carbon Dioxide Emissions ^{c, d} (t '000)			Nitrous Oxide Emissions ^d (t '000 CO ₂ equivalent)		
	2010	2015	2022	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia	-0.02	-0.31	-0.20	606,884	590,093	653,666	96,891	106,938	120,322
Afghanistan	-	-	-	8,576	10,058	8,709	4,579	5,057	4,863
Armenia	0.06	0.06	0.06	4,337	5,343	6,747	767	1,085	1,174
Azerbaijan	-0.44	-0.85	-1.01	24,312	31,773	34,305	3,360	4,098	4,794
Georgia	-0.22	-	-	5,322	9,399	10,255	1,854	2,066	2,158
Kazakhstan	0.24	-1.39	-0.84	229,702	191,060	211,897	11,050	10,887	11,597
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.40	-0.35	-1.37	6,394	10,267	9,080	1,642	1,796	2,016
Pakistan	1.01	0.81	1.12	140,379	164,152	184,111	53,511	58,250	68,972
Tajikistan	-	-0.56	-0.24	2,447	4,905	9,329	1,573	1,941	2,431
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	59,175	63,778	63,655	5,548	6,498	5,327
Uzbekistan	-1.17	-1.14	-0.70	126,241	99,358	115,578	13,008	15,260	16,989
East Asia	-1.06	-0.87	-0.76	9,064,450	10,760,277	11,807,202	507,090	577,077	566,169
China, People's Republic of	-1.19	-0.93	-0.85	8,474,923	9,859,281	10,944,686	488,417	549,580	536,920
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	0.14	0.16	0.16	575,216	607,827	569,682	9,257	9,870	10,097
Mongolia	0.06	0.01	0.01	14,311	17,301	21,185	9,416	13,034	14,246
Taipei, China	-	-4.54	-	276,283 (2011)	275,868	271,649	4,927 (2011)	4,593	4,906
South Asia	-0.26	-0.33	-0.31	1,729,639	2,259,989	2,325,614	271,244	287,476	317,522
Bangladesh	0.17	0.05	-	50,488	73,157	85,493	24,449	26,675	28,077
Bhutan	-0.37	-0.07	-0.07	493	1,042	1,035	109	104	97
India	-0.27	-0.38	-0.37	1,659,983	2,158,023	2,200,836	238,635	251,795	279,004
Maldives	-	-	-	963	1,339	1,454	7	9	9
Nepal	-0.30	-	-	4,641	7,186	14,949	5,450	6,326	7,178
Sri Lanka	0.30	-0.24	0.15	13,072	19,241	21,846	2,594	2,567	3,157
Southeast Asia	0.20	0.62	0.51	1,155,481	1,395,249	1,688,055	154,245	164,451	188,688
Brunei Darussalam	0.45	-	-	7,171	6,398	9,588	113	121	138
Cambodia	0.18	3.79	1.97	5,141	8,433	18,653	4,322	4,584	4,785
Indonesia	0.16	0.97	0.66	415,537	489,053	563,197	57,756	63,200	75,596
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.29	0.21	0.21	2,877	8,876	19,179	2,509	2,724	3,143
Malaysia	0.39	-0.53	0.26	199,867	236,229	245,139	9,908	9,967	9,265
Myanmar	1.08	0.96	1.03	8,131	19,034	33,875	15,867	18,653	22,957
Philippines	0.68	-0.50	-0.48	81,918	110,991	133,471	12,758	12,612	14,456
Singapore	-0.41	1.52	1.17	42,414	45,432	43,705	6,751	8,392	10,311
Thailand	-0.54	0.01	0.18	240,768	268,853	265,479	22,485	19,008	20,932
Timor-Leste	0.15	0.15	0.15	244	437	446	222	273	274
Viet Nam	-1.21	-0.97	-0.52	151,414	201,513	355,323	21,554	24,916	26,833
The Pacific	0.01	0.06	0.07	7,516	9,029	7,670	2,229	2,242	2,143
Cook Islands	-0.01	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	-0.63	-0.61	-0.58	1,126	1,264	1,028	317	174	191
Kiribati	-	-	-	54	61	57	5	5	5
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	141	146	110	1	1	1
Micronesia, Federated States of	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	105	145	108	24	26	28
Nauru	...	...	...	43	55	41	0	0	0
Niue	0.03	-0.05	-0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-0.24	-0.21	-0.19	215	201	158	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	0.03	0.09	0.09	5,042	6,370	5,492	1,628	1,777	1,704
Samoa	0.29	0.29	0.30	192	232	207	51	61	50
Solomon Islands	0.03	0.03	0.03	343	304	223	21	22	23
Tonga	-	-	-	118	110	118	49	50	52
Tuvalu	-	-	-	10	8	7	1	1	1
Vanuatu	-	-	-	127	134	121	132	124	86
Developed ADB Member Economies	0.13	-0.42	-0.01	1,584,284	1,596,413	1,424,421	89,167	105,975	82,740
Australia	0.17	-0.54	-	395,993	385,782	378,997	54,166	71,867	49,332
Japan	-0.04	0.02	-	1,157,242	1,178,349	1,014,065	20,203	19,050	18,498
New Zealand	0.00	0.00	-0.24	31,049	32,281	31,360	14,797	15,057	14,910
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	-0.36	-0.17	-0.18	12,563,970	15,014,636	16,482,206	1,031,698	1,138,184	1,194,844
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	-0.25	-0.23	-0.14	14,148,254	16,611,049	17,906,627	1,120,865	1,244,158	1,277,584

continued on next page

Pollution

Table 2.7.2: Deforestation and Pollution (continued)

ADB Regional Member	Methane Emissions ^d (t '000 CO ₂ equivalent)			Other Greenhouse Gases ^{d, e} (t '000 CO ₂ equivalent)			Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions ^d (t '000 CO ₂ equivalent)		
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2016	2010	2015	2020
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia	375,286	440,501	467,392	-12,708	-21,786	-2,334	1,086,029	1,148,283	1,261,375
Afghanistan	15,196	15,944	16,222	2,582	-691	-1,800	28,586	31,619	31,119
Armenia	2,204	2,467	2,320	469	1,149	722	7,562	9,156	10,422
Azerbaijan	16,320	15,854	15,733	-54	-1,163	-514	44,321	52,142	55,352
Georgia	5,750	5,513	5,133	-248	1,005	1,190	13,087	17,142	17,669
Kazakhstan	65,101	63,811	69,749	-20,146	-20,260	-7,610	307,086	267,017	294,806
Kyrgyz Republic	3,887	4,375	4,865	1,569	3,669	2,918	12,096	16,613	16,094
Pakistan	126,521	147,157	169,428	-8,720	6,550	10,236	323,172	375,637	436,609
Tajikistan	4,328	5,235	5,521	-759	-753	260	8,792	12,419	17,692
Turkmenistan	86,338	132,778	124,819	-3,962	-6,292	-6,869	151,459	203,460	194,092
Uzbekistan	49,641	47,368	53,602	16,562	-4,999	-867	189,868	163,078	187,520
East Asia	1,098,377	1,190,997	1,231,053	-266,583	-329,144	-304,445	10,889,413	12,810,170	13,927,768
China, People's Republic of	1,065,646	1,147,404	1,186,285	-285,418	-382,872	-364,711	10,211,637	11,804,697	12,942,868
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	23,804	22,740	21,990	17,515	48,128	56,606	645,047	683,376	659,330
Mongolia	8,927	15,747	18,159	1,320	1,711	-224	32,730	46,229	53,921
Taipei, China	6,226 (2011)	5,105	4,618	4,752 (2011)	3,890	3,342 (2020)	276,283 (2011)	275,868	271,649
South Asia	772,484	796,810	819,169	-176,304	-248,524	-325,548	2,786,192	3,362,456	3,492,002
Bangladesh	82,725	86,145	88,904	-8,226	2,224	1,514	158,532	187,771	206,570
Bhutan	542	491	452	-676	-595	-422	1,163	1,661	1,631
India	658,933	678,829	697,655	-166,579	-254,017	-333,368	2,569,052	3,104,050	3,200,821
Maldives	90	114	138	213	360	737	1,127	1,628	1,995
Nepal	21,600	22,486	23,644	-124	-605	1,576	31,722	36,046	45,869
Sri Lanka	8,593	8,744	8,378	-911	4,110	4,415	24,597	31,300	35,117
Southeast Asia	676,422	683,504	701,044	-1,686	37,794	15,648	2,014,988	2,298,151	2,691,422
Brunei Darussalam	1,922	1,669	1,539	-301	-1,160	-902	9,331	8,467	11,914
Cambodia	18,190	17,666	17,836	963	3,006	3,983	27,846	31,144	42,363
Indonesia	312,450	319,718	333,995	-4,542	-4,638	-32,216	788,132	874,599	976,488
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6,953	7,585	8,011	88	4,531	10,919	12,378	19,257	30,491
Malaysia	33,244	37,666	37,176	-1,220	-9,767	-29,432	248,443	291,460	302,089
Myanmar	65,149	66,531	72,110	-123	3,206	5,188	89,150	104,223	128,949
Philippines	61,262	63,980	65,722	191	5,719	4,267	158,250	192,591	224,972
Singapore	3,158	3,857	4,348	411	3,025	2,728	55,950	62,380	64,267
Thailand	85,193	75,223	75,893	5,664	26,494	28,220	361,218	393,387	433,773
Timor-Leste	6,571	5,989	4,795	-28	146	204	7,041	6,709	5,537
Viet Nam	82,331	83,621	79,619	-2,789	7,232	22,688	257,248	313,934	470,578
The Pacific	8,250	12,521	12,592	-752	-1,662	-715	18,164	24,116	23,106
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	768	372	444	36	-18	107	2,263	1,874	1,764
Kiribati	20	22	23	25	21	17	79	89	89
Marshall Islands	31	32	32	...	...	...	176	188	165
Micronesia, Federated States of	44	49	53	...	...	...	174	223	194
Nauru	4	4	4	49	...	...	48	60	47
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	18	19	20	188 (2011)	191	228	236	227	196
Papua New Guinea	6,200	10,795	10,855	-1,062	-1,905	-1,267	12,945	19,094	18,398
Samoa	273	300	267	75	91	130	519	600	539
Solomon Islands	344	381	416	143	61	108	738	780	835
Tonga	88	91	92	-66	-115	-91	256	254	268
Tuvalu	11	11	12	9	...	...	23	21	22
Vanuatu	448	445	374	40	12	52	709	706	589
Developed ADB Member Economies	192,728	212,340	189,510	-62,498	-59,251	-39,327	1,904,938	1,973,035	1,746,617
Australia	129,412	151,225	131,485	-21,765	-29,898	-17,269	589,473	622,093	571,903
Japan	29,737	27,896	25,783	-39,416	-29,850	-21,412	1,234,821	1,268,752	1,094,556
New Zealand	33,578	33,219	32,242	-1,317	497	-646	80,643	82,190	80,158
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	2,930,818	3,124,332	3,231,250	-458,032	-563,321	-617,394	16,794,787	19,643,176	21,395,674
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	3,123,546	3,336,673	3,420,760	-520,530	-622,571	-656,721	18,699,725	21,616,210	23,142,291

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.00 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, CO₂ = carbon dioxide, t = metric ton.

a Rate refers to percentage change over previous year. A negative value indicates that the deforestation rate is decreasing (i.e., reforestation).

b Aggregates are calculated as the percentage change of the sum of forest land area of the reporting economies.

c Data from the World Bank are expressed in kiloton (kt), while data provided in the table are expressed in thousands of metric tons (t), using a conversion factor of 1 kt = 1,000 metric tons.

d Regional aggregates include only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

e Other greenhouse gas emissions refer to hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAOSTAT Database. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/RL> (accessed 15 July 2024); and World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 30 June 2024). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Freshwater

Table 2.7.3: Freshwater Resources

ADB Regional Member	Internal Renewable Freshwater Resources		Annual Freshwater Withdrawals	Water Productivity ^a
	(m ³ billion per year)	(m ³ per inhabitant per year)	(m ³ billion)	(constant 2015 \$ per m ³)
	2021 ^b	2021 ^c	2021 ^b	2020 ^d
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia	370	1,028	414	2.4
Afghanistan	47	1,176	20	1.0
Armenia	7	2,458	3	4.2
Azerbaijan	8	787	13	4.1
Georgia	58	15,468	2	10.0
Kazakhstan	64	3,352	25	8.4
Kyrgyz Republic	49	7,496	8	1.0
Pakistan	55	238	264	1.9
Tajikistan	63	6,509	11	1.1
Turkmenistan	1	222	26	1.7
Uzbekistan	16	479	42	1.9
East Asia^e	2,913	1,885	598	27.2
China, People's Republic of	2,813	1,929	568	25.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	65	1,251	29	55.7
Mongolia	35	10,395	0	29.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia	1,880	1,152	706	4.1
Bangladesh	105	620	36	7.4
Bhutan	78	100,323	0	6.6
India	1,446	1,027	648	3.9
Maldives	0	58	0	784.2
Nepal	198	6,599	9	3.1
Sri Lanka	53	2,425	13	7.2
Southeast Asia	4,993	7,394	502	5.9
Brunei Darussalam	9	19,085	0	146.0
Cambodia	121	7,270	2	10.5
Indonesia	2,019	7,374	223	4.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	190	25,643	7	2.5
Malaysia	580	17,275	7	51.4
Myanmar	1,003	18,640	33	2.1
Philippines	479	4,206	89	4.2
Singapore	1	101	0	674.7
Thailand	225	3,136	57	7.5
Timor-Leste	8	6,219	1	2.2
Viet Nam	359	3,688	82	4.0
The Pacific^e	884	71,920	0	59.3
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	29	30,878	0	51.0
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0	799	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	801	80,507	0	61.0
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	45	63,149	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	10	31,335	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies	1,249	7,969	100	62.6
Australia	492	18,981	11	172.4
Japan	430	3,451	78	55.8
New Zealand	327	63,746	10	20.4
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^e	11,039	2,664	2,220	10.7
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^e	12,288	2,857	2,320	12.9

... = data not available, 0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, m³ = cubic meter.

a Gross domestic product in 2015 United States dollars per cubic meter of total freshwater withdrawal.

b Regional aggregates are calculated as the sum of the economies.

c Regional aggregates are weighted averages estimated using population.

d Regional aggregates are computed from economies with data on both annual freshwater withdrawal and GDP in constant 2015 US dollar.

e For reporting economies only.

Sources: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. AQUASTAT Database. <https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat/?lang=en> (accessed 15 July 2024); and World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 15 July 2024).

Climate

Table 2.7.4: Temperature and Climate-Related Disasters

ADB Regional Member	Temperature change with respect to a baseline climatology, corresponding to the period 1951–1980			Climate related disasters frequency: Total Number of Disasters ^{a,b}		
	2010	2015	2023	2010	2015	2022
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia				17	17	13
Afghanistan	1.7	1.2	2.0	4	5	6
Armenia	2.8	1.9	2.3	–	–	–
Azerbaijan	2.3	1.6	2.2	1	–	–
Georgia	2.5	1.8	2.1	–	1	1
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.6	2.6	2	1	–
Kyrgyz Republic	1.3	1.4	2.0	1	–	1
Pakistan	1.5	0.7	1.4	7	7	4
Tajikistan	1.2	1.1	1.7	2	3	–
Turkmenistan	1.9	1.4	2.4	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	1.8	1.3	2.3	–	–	1
East Asia				25	35	14
China, People's Republic of	1.0	1.3	1.8	21	31	7
Hong Kong, China	0.5	1.3	1.4	1	–	–
Korea, Republic of	0.5	1.0	1.6	1	–	4
Mongolia	0.3	2.2	2.2	–	1	2
Taipei, China	0.6	0.7	1.3	2	3	1
South Asia				27	30	18
Bangladesh	0.9	0.8	1.6	6	7	2
Bhutan	1.2	0.9	1.8	–	–	–
India	1.2	0.7	0.9	17	19	7
Maldives	0.8	0.9	0.8	–	–	–
Nepal	1.2	0.7	1.3	2	2	4
Sri Lanka	1.1	1.0	1.1	2	2	5
Southeast Asia				33	45	50
Brunei Darussalam	0.7	0.9	1.1	–	–	–
Cambodia	1.2	1.0	1.3	1	2	2
Indonesia	0.8	0.8	1.1	8	11	13
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.3	1.3	1.5	–	2	1
Malaysia	0.9	1.0	1.1	–	1	6
Myanmar	1.2	1.2	1.7	2	6	–
Philippines	1.1	1.1	1.5	13	16	9
Singapore	0.6	1.6	1.8	...	...	...
Thailand	1.3	1.2	1.4	2	2	11
Timor-Leste	0.8	0.5	0.2	–	–	–
Viet Nam	1.1	1.2	1.3	7	5	8
The Pacific				4	15	2
Cook Islands	0.9	–0.1	0.3	1	–	–
Fiji	0.7	0.6	0.8	1	1	1
Kiribati	0.4	1.0	1.5 (2020)	–	1	–
Marshall Islands	0.4	0.5	0.5	–	1	1
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.5	0.5	0.7	–	1	–
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.8	1.1	1.8	–	1	–
Papua New Guinea	1.2	0.2	0.9	–	3	–
Samoa	1.1	0.6	0.9	–	1	–
Solomon Islands	0.5	0.4	0.9	2	3	–
Tonga	0.7	0.5	0.9	–	1	–
Tuvalu	0.9	0.8	1.2	–	1	–
Vanuatu	0.8	0.5	0.9	–	1	–
Developed ADB Member Economies				10	20	12
Australia	0.6	1.0	0.9	8	8	5
Japan	0.9	0.8	1.8	2	10	6
New Zealand	0.6	0.6	1.1	–	2	1
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES				106	142	97
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS				116	162	109
WORLD	1.2	1.4	1.8	366	354	347

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

a Regional aggregates include only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

b Disasters may include drought, extreme temperature, flood, landslide, storm, or wildfire.

Source: International Monetary Fund. 2022. Climate Change Indicators Dashboard. Annual Surface Temperature Change and Climate-related Disasters Frequency, <https://climatedata.imf.org/pages/access-data> (accessed on 30 June 2024).

Data Issues and Comparability

Data on greenhouse gases (GHGs), particularly for carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and total GHGs, were compiled from the Climate Watch Historical GHG Emissions managed by the World Resources Institute, Washington, DC. Climate Watch is a free online platform, which allows users to access historical emissions data and analyze and compare the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

Data on other GHGs were compiled from the Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research, a joint project of the European Commission Joint Research Centre and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency. This database applies a technology-based emissions factor approach consistently for all economies. It utilizes a consistent set of activity data for calculating various substances, GHGs, and air pollutants; and relies on the spatial allocation of emissions on a 0.1-degree by 0.1-degree grid.

There may be substantial uncertainty in economy-level data—especially for methane, nitrous oxide, and other GHGs—due to the limited accuracy of international activity data and the emission factors selected for calculating emissions on an economy level. However, since the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change methodologies are consistently used, and data are based on international information sources, there is sound basis for comparability.⁴

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations monitors land use and forestry data using its own expert sources, country or economy reports, satellite imagery, and official data reported on through questionnaires conducted by the organization. In addition, data on freshwater resources are compiled from the AQUASTAT Database, FAO's global information system on water resources and agricultural water management.

Data gaps on water resources and uses still exist mainly due to the lack of information and capacity at the national level and the lack of resources at all levels, in addition to economies using inconsistent terminology, which may be different from international organizations.⁵

Annual surface temperature change data compiled by the IMF are sourced from FAO data based on the publicly available GISTEMP data, the Global Surface Temperature Change data distributed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Goddard Institute for Space Studies (NASA-GISS)⁶, while data on climate-related disasters frequency are sourced from the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) / Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain), Brussels, Belgium.

⁴ For more information on the methodologies of the Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research, go to <https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/methodology>.

⁵ For more information on the AQUASTAT methodology, go to <https://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/overview/methodology>.

⁶ Refer to https://fenixservices.fao.org/faostat/static/documents/ET/ET_e.pdf to learn more about FAO's method to estimate annual economy level and global temperature change.

Government Finance

Table 2.8.1: Government Net Lending/Net Borrowing
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan ^a	2.4	-1.4	0.8	-1.7	-4.4	...	...	...
Armenia	-5.0	-4.8	-1.6	-0.8	-5.1	-4.6	-2.2	-1.9*
Azerbaijan	15.4	-2.8	9.5	6.2	-2.8	4.8	...	...
Georgia	-4.3	-1.0	-0.8	-1.6	-9.0	-5.9	-2.2	-2.2*
Kazakhstan	5.0	-2.2	1.4	-0.5	-7.1	-3.4	-0.7	0.2*
Kyrgyz Republic ^b	-4.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.1	-3.1	-0.2	-1.0	1.0*
Pakistan ^c	-5.3	-4.7	-5.7	-7.8	-7.0	-6.0	-7.8	-7.7
Tajikistan ^d	-9.2 |	-7.4	-10.6	-7.6	-7.8	-7.9	-9.0	-9.8*
Turkmenistan	2.0	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	3.3	3.2	0.5	-1.5	-3.7	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	-1.6	-3.4	-4.1	-4.9	-6.2	-3.8	-4.7	-4.6
Hong Kong, China ^e	4.1	1.4	3.5	1.9	-8.9	1.0	...	...
Korea, Republic of	1.1 (2012)	1.2	3.1	0.8	-2.7	-0.3	0.1	...
Mongolia	-3.2	-11.1	-4.1	-8.9	-20.2	-13.9	-8.9	-6.1*
Taipei, China	-2.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	-0.3	1.4	1.2	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^c	-1.7	-2.2	-1.9	-4.6	-4.3	-3.2	...	...
Bhutan ^c	1.4	1.4	-1.2	-0.4	-2.0	-5.9	-4.9	-4.5
India ^e	-4.9	-3.9	-3.4	-4.7	-9.2	-6.7*	-6.4*	-5.9*
Maldives ^f	-12.9	-6.5	-5.2	-6.5	-23.7	-14.2	-11.6	-13.8
Nepal ^g	-1.4	0.9	-4.8	-4.8	-4.9	-4.1	...	...
Sri Lanka	-6.1	-7.2	-5.0	-6.4	-12.8	-11.6	-9.2	-9.2
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	15.1	-14.8	0.2	-5.6	-19.6	-5.4	1.1	...
Cambodia	-4.5	-0.9	0.4	2.2	-3.7	-7.0	-0.5	-3.8
Indonesia	-0.6	-2.7	-1.7	-2.1	-6.1	-4.4	-2.3	-1.6*
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^h	-0.9	-3.7	-4.3	-2.9	-5.1	-0.6	0.2	...
Malaysia	-5.0	-3.1	-3.6	-3.4	-6.1	-6.4	-5.5	...
Myanmar ⁱ	-4.4 (2012)	-4.4	-5.9 |	-4.0	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-3.3	-1.3	-3.1	-3.3	-7.5	-8.3	-8.6	-6.1
Singapore ^j	7.5	4.2	4.8	7.4	-7.4	1.7	1.5	...
Thailand ^h	-0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	-4.5	-6.7	-4.4	-2.0*
Timor-Leste	...	7.3	5.0	-4.1	-2.9	-2.5	...	...
Viet Nam ^k	-2.1	-4.9	-0.9	-0.3	-2.8	...	...	...
The Pacific								
Cook Islands ^c	2.9	-7.8	5.2	5.7	-6.8	-18.7	-10.4	...
Fiji	-2.6	-2.2	-4.6	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	-6.9 (2011)	56.1	51.9	19.0	30.8*	-3.3*	-13.1*	...
Marshall Islands ^h	3.5	2.8	2.6	-1.8	2.6	0.2	0.7*	0.4*
Micronesia, Federated States of ^h	0.5	10.3	24.2	19.6	6.4	4.5	...	...
Nauru ^c	0.1	10.5	33.6	29.9	35.7*	44.5	24.8	19.1*
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^h	-1.0	5.1	6.2	-0.4	-13.2	-15.2	-5.2*	0.3*
Papua New Guinea	...	-4.2	-2.6	-5.0	-8.9	-6.8	-5.3	-4.4*
Samoa	-8.1 (2012)	-3.7	1.3	2.7	6.0	1.7	5.3	3.0
Solomon Islands	5.7	0.8	1.5	-1.5	-2.4	-1.2	-2.9	-7.0
Tonga ^a	...	1.5 (2016)	2.9	3.1	0.9	-1.7	-0.9	-1.7
Tuvalu	11.5 (2012)	40.0	30.4	-1.1	-4.5	-10.6	...	...
Vanuatu	-1.7 (2012)	7.2	8.4	7.0	0.3	-1.6	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia ^c	-5.5	-2.9	-1.3	-1.2	-7.6	-9.2	-3.7	-0.8
Japan ^l	-8.8	-3.6	-2.4	-3.1	-10.0	-5.9	-3.6	...
New Zealand ^c	-3.5	0.2	1.3	1.2	-6.2	-2.5	-4.6	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = preliminary, provisional, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Data refer to government revenue as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India; the Kyrgyz Republic; Maldives; Nauru; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; and Turkmenistan, where data refer to total government revenue as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nauru; Nepal; Palau; the People's Republic of China; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government. For Armenia: Data prior to 2010 (featured in the Key Indicators Database) refer to central government. For Azerbaijan: Data for 2000–2007 (featured in the Key Indicators Database) are based on the state budget. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For Pakistan: Data refer to the consolidated government. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Turkmenistan: Data prior to 2011 refer to central government.

a The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database refers to GFS data for 2005–2011 based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December.

b For 2007 onward, data are calculated excluding net lending.

c Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

d National accounts data prior to 2015 are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts while figures for 2015 onward are based on the 2008 System of National Accounts.

e Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

f For 2013 onward, data are calculated excluding net lending.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

h Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

i The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database refers to GFS data for 2012–2018 based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. Starting 2019, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.

j Data are based on fiscal year ending 31 March.

k Until the 53rd edition of the Key Indicators of Asia and the Pacific, Viet Nam's data on government finance from the Ministry of Finance (MOF), was presented using the GFS1986 standard. Starting in the 54th edition of the Key Indicators of Asia and the Pacific, with the support of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), the MOF submitted its 2003–2019 government finance data following GFS2014 standard. The MOF is currently working with IMF to convert its 2020–onward government finance data.

l The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database refers to GFS data for 2000–2014 based on fiscal year ending 31 December. For 2015 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 31 July.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For Timor-Leste: International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance Statistics, <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed 16 April 2024). For Nauru (2015–2016): IMF, Staff Country Reports, Republic of Nauru: 2019 Article IV, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/01/29/Republic-of-Nauru-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-49001> (accessed 9 May 2021). For Nauru (2017–2020): IMF, Staff Country Reports, Republic of Nauru: 2021 Article IV, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/02/07/Republic-of-Nauru-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-512874> (accessed 28 May 2023). For Nauru (2021–2023): IMF, Staff Country Reports, Republic of Nauru: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Nauru, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/11/28/Republic-of-Nauru-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-541784> (accessed 23 May 2024). IMF, Staff Country Reports, Republic of Palau: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Palau, <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/12/21/Republic-of-Palau-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-542638> (accessed 23 May 2024).

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

Table 2.8.2: Government Taxes
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan ^a	8.8	7.1	9.5	8.4	7.5	...	...	...
Armenia	17.7	21.3	21.1	22.6	22.5	22.7	22.4	23.0*
Azerbaijan	12.3	15.7	13.1	14.3	17.3	13.4	...	...
Georgia	22.3	23.6	23.4	24.1	22.3	22.6	23.7	28.4*
Kazakhstan	19.6	13.6	15.1	15.1	12.5	13.8	16.7	16.6*
Kyrgyz Republic	17.9	19.7	20.5	18.6	16.7	19.3	22.4	24.0
Pakistan ^b	8.9	9.9	10.8	9.7	9.3	9.4	10.1	9.3
Tajikistan ^c	18.0	20.8	20.5	19.9	18.3	19.5	18.5	19.7*
Turkmenistan	17.5 (2011)	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.6	18.8	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	17.8	18.1	17.0	16.0	15.2	15.0	13.8	14.4
Hong Kong, China ^d	13.5	14.4	13.8	13.3	14.0	14.6	...	...
Korea, Republic of	18.0 (2012)	17.6	20.1	20.0	20.2	22.3	24.1	...
Mongolia	24.2	17.9	20.2	20.6	18.5	20.7	23.7	25.4*
Taipei, China	7.7	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.1	9.2	10.2	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^b	10.2	8.9	7.4	8.9	7.7	8.5	...	...
Bhutan ^b	12.6	13.3	15.3	14.1	12.5	10.1	11.3	12.3
India ^d	7.5	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.6*	7.8*	7.9*
Maldives	8.8	19.3	19.0	18.8	19.2	18.2	20.6	22.6
Nepal ^e	13.4	14.7	19.1	19.8	15.8	17.8	...	...
Sri Lanka	10.9	11.7	11.2	10.9	7.8	7.4	7.3	9.8
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.3	14.6	17.1	19.7	17.9	16.4	18.3	16.6
Indonesia	11.3	12.0	11.5	11.1	9.5	10.3	11.6	11.5*
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^f	13.8	13.5	11.7	11.5	9.3	10.3	12.2	...
Malaysia	13.3	14.1	12.0	11.9	10.9	11.2	11.7	...
Myanmar ^g	6.6 (2012)	7.5	7.4	7.0	...	...	...	...
Philippines	11.6	13.0	14.0	14.5	14.0	14.1	14.6	14.1
Singapore ^d	12.8	13.1	13.0	13.2	12.7	12.8	12.0	...
Thailand ^f	16.1	17.6	16.5	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.1*
Timor-Leste	...	7.8	8.5	6.3	5.5	3.5	...	...
Viet Nam ^h	19.3	15.8	16.3	16.1	14.9	...	...	...
The Pacific								
Cook Islands ^b	27.0	23.5	27.0	29.5	34.0	18.9	23.7	...
Fiji	21.6	24.0	24.3	24.0	22.8	15.8	15.4	...
Kiribati ^b	18.3 (2011)	22.7	21.7	24.9	26.6*	27.8*	23.7*	...
Marshall Islands ^f	15.9	14.1	14.6	15.0	13.9	13.8	13.9*	13.1*
Micronesia, Federated States of ^f	12.0	12.3	32.2	27.0	14.8	15.9	...	...
Nauru ^b	8.1 (2012)	21.7	29.6	36.1	48.4*	36.7	37.3	29.7*
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^f	16.9	20.0	21.0	18.4	18.7	17.5	15.7*	20.9*
Papua New Guinea	...	14.6	13.2	13.0	11.9	12.1	14.8	14.7*
Samoa ^b	20.9 (2012)	23.6	25.5	25.6	25.9	25.0	25.2	26.4
Solomon Islands	22.0	25.7	25.5	22.2	21.1	21.6	20.7	21.5
Tonga ^b	...	...	21.9	20.9	23.0	22.9	21.7	18.9
Tuvalu	28.5 (2012)	33.1	26.8 (2016)	...	20.2	22.1	...	...
Vanuatu	17.3 (2012)	16.9	17.8	17.5	14.0	15.2	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia ^b	25.5	27.3	28.7	28.7	27.8	28.4	29.3	29.5
Japan ^d	15.6	18.6	19.1	18.9	19.9	21.0	22.0	...
New Zealand ^b	29.2	30.7	30.6	31.7	30.5	32.6	34.3	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Data refer to government taxes as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India; the Kyrgyz Republic; Maldives; Nauru; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; and Turkmenistan, where data refer to tax revenue as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nauru; Nepal; Palau; the People's Republic of China; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government. For Armenia: Data prior to 2010 (featured in the Key Indicators Database) refer to central government. For Azerbaijan: Data for 2000–2007 (featured in the Key Indicators Database) are based on the state budget. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For Pakistan: Data refer to the consolidated government. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Turkmenistan: Data prior to 2011 refer to central government.

a The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database refers to GFS data for 2005–2011 based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, GFS data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December.

b Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

c National accounts data prior to 2015 are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts while figures for 2015 onward are based on the 2008 System of National Accounts.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

f Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

g For 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. For 2012–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.

h Until the 53rd edition of the Key Indicators of Asia and the Pacific, Viet Nam's data on government finance from the Ministry of Finance (MOF), was presented using the GFS1986 standard. Starting in the 54th edition of the Key Indicators of Asia and the Pacific, with the support of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), the MOF submitted its 2003–2019 government finance data following GFS2014 standard. The MOF is currently working with IMF to convert its 2020–onward government finance data.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For Timor-Leste: International Monetary Fund (IMF). Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed 16 April 2024). For Nauru (2015–2016): IMF. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2019 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/01/29/Republic-of-Nauru-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-49001> (accessed 9 May 2021). For Nauru (2017–2020): IMF. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2021 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/02/07/Republic-of-Nauru-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-512874> (accessed 28 May 2023). For Nauru (2021–2023): IMF. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Nauru. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/11/28/Republic-of-Nauru-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-541784> (accessed 23 May 2024). IMF. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Palau: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Palau. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/12/21/Republic-of-Palau-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-542638> (accessed 23 May 2024).

Government Finance

Table 2.8.3: Government Revenue
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan ^a	23.0	23.9	29.8	26.9	24.1	...	...	...
Armenia	23.2	23.8	23.0	24.7	26.0	25.0	25.1	25.8*
Azerbaijan	47.0	34.4	39.7	43.0	37.9	38.1	...	...
Georgia	26.9	30.4	28.6	29.2	27.3	27.4	28.6	35.0*
Kazakhstan	25.5	17.6	19.6	19.1	17.0	15.8	20.7	24.5*
Kyrgyz Republic	23.1	27.7	25.0	23.5	21.9	25.1	27.6	30.6*
Pakistan ^b	12.6	12.9	13.3	11.2	13.2	12.4	12.1	11.5
Tajikistan ^c	19.3	23.7	23.3	22.5	20.6	21.0	20.5	21.5
Turkmenistan ^d	15.8	16.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	27.6	27.9	27.9	27.1	26.4	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	20.2	22.1	19.9	19.3	18.0	17.6	16.9	17.2
Hong Kong, China ^e	22.3	21.7	23.8	23.3	23.3	26.2	...	...
Korea, Republic of	33.3	(2012)	32.2	33.4	34.1	34.3	36.8	...
Mongolia	32.0	26.1	28.3	28.8	25.2	29.2	32.4	33.7*
Taipei, China	10.7	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	12.0	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^b	13.0	10.6	8.3	10.4	9.6	10.7	...	...
Bhutan ^b	26.0	19.0	21.1	16.4	21.0	21.9	17.9	18.0
India ^e	10.8	9.1	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.3*	9.1*	9.3*
Maldives	19.3	26.3	25.7	25.1	25.0	25.2	30.1	30.0
Nepal ^f	18.1	18.6	23.2	23.2	20.1	21.1	...	...
Sri Lanka	12.6	12.6	12.6	11.9	8.8	8.3	8.4	11.1
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	49.0	20.9	32.9	26.4	12.4	25.3	27.6	...
Cambodia	13.8	18.5	22.1	24.8	21.9	19.7	21.9	19.8
Indonesia	15.6	15.0	14.8	14.3	12.3	13.7	15.2	14.9*
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^g	21.7	20.3	16.2	15.6	12.6	14.6	14.9	...
Malaysia	19.4	18.6	16.1	17.5	15.9	15.1	16.4	...
Myanmar ^h	9.8	(2012)	11.8	10.9	10.2	...	...	...
Philippines	12.9	14.7	15.5	16.1	15.9	15.5	16.1	15.7
Singapore ⁱ	16.8	18.0	18.2	20.9	18.1	17.2	16.2	...
Thailand ^e	20.6	22.2	21.2	20.9	20.7	19.8	19.8	20.8*
Timor-Leste	...	91.1	85.9	65.1	58.4	43.2	...	...
Viet Nam ^j	21.7	19.6	19.5	19.4	18.4	...	...	...
The Pacific								
Cook Islands ^b	38.3	39.7	42.3	43.0	51.2	44.5	39.7	...
Fiji ^k	25.5	28.5	28.5	27.1	25.4	23.4	21.9*	23.2*
Kiribati ^b	64.4	(2011)	127.8	131.0	121.3	130.0*	106.7*	54.0*
Marshall Islands ^g	62.9	59.3	63.2	64.0	70.6	70.3	67.0*	63.6*
Micronesia, Federated States of ^g	67.7	66.0	79.7	77.0	67.1	71.3	...	...
Nauru ^b	39.2	74.5	108.5	136.0	151.4*	103.9	138.5	119.5*
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^g	46.5	40.6	44.0	42.4	44.6	48.5	54.5*	45.9*
Papua New Guinea	...	18.2	17.7	16.3	14.7	15.1	16.7	18.3
Samoa ^b	30.2	(2012)	32.0	36.0	32.1	37.6	36.5	36.0
Solomon Islands	28.2	35.1	31.7	27.4	30.1	30.3	27.8	25.5
Tonga ^b	...	...	42.6	41.7	51.6	41.9	47.3	51.9
Tuvalu	105.3	(2012)	184.0	156.4	111.7	136.7	107.0	...
Vanuatu	22.8	(2012)	32.3	38.6	37.5	32.5	30.7	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia ^b	32.1	34.1	35.5	35.6	34.3	34.9	35.6	36.1
Japan ⁱ	29.9	35.0	35.5	35.4	36.7	37.9	39.2	...
New Zealand ^b	36.7	37.8	36.8	37.8	36.2	37.7	39.3	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Data refer to government revenue as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India; the Kyrgyz Republic; Maldives; Nauru; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; and Turkmenistan, where data refer to total government revenue as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nauru; Nepal; Palau; the People's Republic of China; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government. For Armenia: Data prior to 2010 (featured in the Key Indicators Database) refer to central government. For Azerbaijan: Data for 2000–2007 (featured in the Key Indicators Database) are based on the state budget. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For Pakistan: Data refer to the consolidated government. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Turkmenistan: Data prior to 2011 refer to central government.

a The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database refers to GFS data for 2005–2011 based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, GFS data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December.

b Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

c National accounts data prior to 2015 are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts while figures for 2015 onward are based on the 2008 System of National Accounts.

d For 2010, data refer to central government revenue. For 2015 onward, data refer to general government revenue.

e Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

f Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

h For 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. For 2012–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.

i Data are based on fiscal year ending 31 March.

j Until the 53rd edition of the Key Indicators of Asia and the Pacific, Viet Nam's data on government finance from the Ministry of Finance (MOF), was presented using the GFS1986 standard. Starting in the 54th edition of the Key Indicators of Asia and the Pacific, with the support of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), the MOF submitted its 2003–2019 government finance data following GFS2014 standard. The MOF is currently working with IMF to convert its 2020–onward government finance data.

k The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database refers to GFS data for 2000–2014 based on fiscal year ending 31 December. For 2015 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 31 July. National accounts data are based on calendar year.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For Timor-Leste: International Monetary Fund (IMF). Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed 16 April 2024). For Nauru (2015–2016): IMF. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2019 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/01/29/Republic-of-Nauru-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-49001> (accessed 9 May 2021). For Nauru (2017–2020): IMF. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2021 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/02/07/Republic-of-Nauru-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-512874> (accessed 28 May 2023). For Nauru (2021–2023): IMF. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Nauru: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Nauru. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/11/28/Republic-of-Nauru-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-541784> (accessed 23 May 2024). IMF. Staff Country Reports. Republic of Palau: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Palau. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/12/21/Republic-of-Palau-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-542638> (accessed 23 May 2024).

Table 2.8.4: Government Expenditure
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan ^a	20.6	25.2	29.0	28.6	28.5	...	...	...
Armenia	28.2	28.6	24.6	25.5	31.1	29.5	27.3	27.8*
Azerbaijan	31.6	37.2	30.2	36.8	40.7	33.3	...	...
Georgia	31.2	31.4	29.4	30.9	36.3	33.3	30.8	37.2*
Kazakhstan	20.4	19.8	18.2	19.5	23.8	19.1	20.7	23.5
Kyrgyz Republic	31.2	31.3	27.7	25.7	26.9	27.0	30.5	30.9*
Pakistan ^b	18.2	18.2	19.0	18.9	20.4	18.5	19.7	19.4
Tajikistan ^c	27.2	31.9	34.0	30.1	29.6	29.0	29.9	31.6
Turkmenistan	13.8	17.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	24.3	24.7	27.4	28.5	30.1	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	21.8	25.5	24.0	24.2	24.2	21.4	21.6	21.8
Hong Kong, China ^d	18.1	20.3	20.3	21.4	32.2	25.2	...	...
Korea, Republic of	32.2 (2012)	31.1	30.3	33.2	37.0	37.1	38.9	...
Mongolia	35.2	37.2	32.4	37.7	45.3	43.1	41.3	39.8*
Taipei, China	13.4	11.2	11.1	10.6	11.3	9.7	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh ^b	14.8	12.7	10.2	15.0	13.9	13.9	...	...
Bhutan ^d	33.8	26.4	31.9	22.9	31.6	34.7	30.4	27.0
India ^d	15.7	13.0	12.2	13.4	17.7	16.0*	15.6*	15.2*
Maldives	33.2	33.8	31.9	32.9	50.4	40.7	42.2	44.3
Nepal ^e	19.5	17.6	28.0	28.0	25.0	25.1	...	...
Sri Lanka	18.7	19.8	17.6	18.4	21.6	20.0	17.6	20.3
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^f	34.0	35.7	32.8	32.0	31.5	30.7	26.5	...
Cambodia	18.3	19.4	21.7	22.6	25.6	26.7	22.4	23.6
Indonesia	16.2	17.7	16.5	16.4	18.5	18.1	17.5	16.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^g	22.7	24.1	20.5	18.5	17.8	15.2	14.7	...
Malaysia	24.4	21.7	19.7	20.8	22.0	21.5	22.0	...
Myanmar ^h	14.2 (2012)	16.2	16.8	14.2	...	...	...	...
Philippines	16.2	16.0	18.6	19.4	23.4	23.8	23.2	21.8
Singapore ^d	9.3	13.8	13.4	13.5	25.4	15.6	14.7	...
Thailand ^g	21.3	22.0	21.0	20.5	25.2	26.5	24.2	22.7*
Timor-Leste	...	83.7	80.9	69.2	61.3	45.7	...	...
Viet Nam ⁱ	23.8	24.5	20.4	19.7	21.2	...	...	...
The Pacific								
Cook Islands ^b	35.5	47.5	37.1	37.3	58.0	63.2	50.1	...
Fiji	31.5	36.0	34.6	33.1	33.7	42.2	37.5	30.2
Kiribati ^b	71.3 (2011)	71.7	79.2	102.3	99.2*	110.0*	99.8*	...
Marshall Islands ^g	59.4	56.4	60.6	65.8	68.1	70.1	66.3*	63.9*
Micronesia, Federated States of ^g	67.2	55.7	55.5	57.4	60.7	66.8	...	...
Nauru ^b	83.6	83.1	95.6	118.9	134.5*	93.0	133.5	116.2*
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^g	25.7	25.9	33.2	30.8	45.0	48.1	43.9*	46.2*
Papua New Guinea	...	22.4	20.3	21.3	23.5	22.0	21.9	22.8*
Samoa ^b	38.3 (2012)	35.7	34.7	29.4	30.6	34.7	33.0	33.0
Solomon Islands	22.6	34.3	30.2	29.0	32.6	31.6	30.8	26.8
Tonga ^b	...	...	39.7	38.6	50.7	43.6	48.1	53.5
Tuvalu	93.8 (2012)	144.0	-	-	141.2	117.6	...	...
Vanuatu	24.5 (2012)	25.1	30.2	30.5	30.7	30.8	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia ^b	37.6	37.0	36.8	36.8	42.0	44.1	39.4	36.9
Japan ^d	38.7	38.6	37.8	38.5	46.6	43.7	42.9	...
New Zealand ^b	40.3	37.6	35.4	36.6	42.5	40.1	43.9	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Data refer to government expenditure as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India; the Kyrgyz Republic; Maldives; Nauru; Pakistan; the People's Republic of China; Taipei, China; Tajikistan; and Turkmenistan, where data refer to total government expenditure as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; the Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; India; the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nauru; Nepal; Palau; the Philippines; Solomon Islands; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Tuvalu; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam, where data refer to central government. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For Pakistan: Data refer to the consolidated federal and provincial governments. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments. For Turkmenistan: Data prior to 2011 refer to central government.

a The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database refers to GFS data for 2005–2011 based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2012, GFS data cover 9 months from 21 March to 20 December. For 2013 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2005–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December.

b Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

c Prior to 2015, national accounts data are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts; and, for 2015 onward, are based on the 2008 System of National Accounts.

d Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

e Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

f The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database showing Brunei Darussalam's government expenditure for 2003 onward are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

h For 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. For 2012–2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October.

i Until the 53rd edition of the Key Indicators of Asia and the Pacific, Viet Nam's data on government finance from the Ministry of Finance (MOF) was presented using the GFS 1986 standard. Starting in the 54th edition of the Key Indicators of Asia and the Pacific, with the support of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), the MOF submitted its 2003–2019 government finance data following GFS 2014 standard. The MOF is currently working with IMF to convert its 2020 onward government finance data.

j The longer time series featured in the Key Indicators Database refers to GFS data for 2000–2014 based on fiscal year ending 31 December. For 2015 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 31 July. National accounts data are based on calendar year.

Sources: Economies' official sources. For Nauru (2015–2016): IMF, Staff Country Reports, Republic of Nauru: 2019 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/01/29/Republic-of-Nauru-2019-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-49001> (accessed 9 May 2021). For Nauru (2017–2020): IMF, Staff Country Reports, Republic of Nauru: 2021 Article IV. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2022/02/07/Republic-of-Nauru-2021-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-512874> (accessed 28 May 2023). For Nauru (2021–2023): IMF, Staff Country Reports, Republic of Nauru: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Nauru. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/11/28/Republic-of-Nauru-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-541784> (accessed 23 May 2024). IMF, Staff Country Reports, Republic of Palau: 2023 Article IV Consultation - Press Release; Staff Report; and Statement by the Executive Director for Republic of Palau. <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/12/21/Republic-of-Palau-2023-Article-IV-Consultation-Press-Release-Staff-Report-and-Statement-by-542638> (accessed 23 May 2024). For Timor-Leste: International Monetary Fund (IMF), Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed 16 April 2024).

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Table 2.8.5: Government Expenditure by Economic Activity
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	Health						Education					
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan ^a	0.9	1.2	1.8	...	...	...	3.6	3.6	2.1	...	...	...
Armenia	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.7*	1.5*	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4*	2.4
Azerbaijan	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	...	...	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.3	...	...
Georgia	2.1	2.7	3.7	4.4	2.9*	2.6*	2.8	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.8*	5.2
Kazakhstan	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	...	3.5	3.3	4.8	5.2	5.3	...
Kyrgyz Republic	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.4*	2.4*	5.4	5.9	6.2	5.6	6.3*	6.1
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan ^b	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.8	2.2	2.5	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.5	3.3	3.1	...	...	...	6.0	6.3	6.4	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Republic of	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
Hong Kong, China ^c	2.4	3.2	3.9	4.1	...	...	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.7	...	...
Korea, Republic of	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	...	2.8	3.0	3.6	3.7	4.4	...
Mongolia	2.5	2.5	4.5	5.7	5.8*	...	5.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	4.4*	...
Taipei, China	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	...	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh ^d	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	...	...	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	...	...
Bhutan ^d	2.8	2.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	6.4	5.3	7.0	5.6	4.7	5.6
India ^{c,e}	1.0 (2011)	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	...	4.4 (2011)	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	...
Maldives ^f	2.9	4.0	7.5	5.9	5.0*	4.2*	5.3	4.6	5.8	4.6	3.9*	4.1
Nepal ^g	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	...	...	3.9	3.3	1.0	0.9	...	...
Sri Lanka	1.1	1.5	1.5 (2019)	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.8 (2019)	1.8	1.5	1.6
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^h	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	...	...	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.7	...	...
Cambodia	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.2	0.8*	0.8*	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.5	2.6*	2.5
Indonesia	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.8	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	...	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.0	...
Myanmar ⁱ	0.7 (2012)	1.0	0.8 (2019)	...	...	...	1.5 (2012)	2.1	2.0 (2019)	...	...	...
Philippines ^j	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5
Singapore ^c	1.2	2.1	3.3	3.1	2.5	...	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.0	...
Thailand ^k	...	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.9*	1.7*	...	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.7*	2.6
Timor-Leste	4.0	3.7	3.3 (2018)	...	...	...	7.8	6.5	4.7 (2018)	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands ^d	3.9	3.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	...	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati ^d	...	9.9	11.0*	11.3*	8.9*	...	...	9.9	12.2*	14.2*	12.5*	...
Marshall Islands ^k	8.2	7.6	9.1	...	...	...	20.6	16.6	12.9	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^d	3.6	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	4.5	4.9	6.2	6.1	5.0
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	8.5 (2012)	9.4	...	...	...	...	16.0 (2012)	23.2	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	3.0 (2011)	2.5	2.7 (2018)	...	...	...	6.4 (2011)	5.6	6.7 (2018)	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies												
Australia ^d	6.6	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.1	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1
Japan ^c	6.8	7.3	7.7	8.3	8.5	...	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	...
New Zealand ^d	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.6	...	6.8	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.8	...

Table 2.8.5: Government Expenditure by Economic Activity (continued)
(% of GDP)

ADB Regional Member	Social Protection					
	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan ^a	0.5	1.4	1.1	...	...	...
Armenia	7.1	7.7	8.9	8.9	7.2*	7.5
Azerbaijan	6.8	6.8	11.4	8.6	...	...
Georgia	6.5	7.3	9.6	7.8	6.7*	8.7
Kazakhstan	4.5	4.5	6.5	3.5	5.2	...
Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	5.8	5.4	4.7	4.7*	4.8
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan ^b	3.5 |	5.2	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	7.4	9.3	6.9	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	2.2	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2
Hong Kong, China ^c	2.4	2.9	4.2	3.9	...	...
Korea, Republic of	4.3	5.3	8.1	7.8	7.9	...
Mongolia	11.1	7.6	10.7	12.6	11.8*	...
Taipei, China	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh ^d	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	...	...
Bhutan ^d	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.4
India ^{c,e}	1.4 (2011)	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	...
Maldives ^f	1.7	5.1	5.9	4.7	4.0*	3.9
Nepal ^g	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.7	...	...
Sri Lanka	1.6	4.8	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^h	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	...	...
Cambodia	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2*	1.2
Indonesia	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar ⁱ	0.4 (2012)	0.8 |	0.9 (2019)	...	...	...
Philippines ^j	1.6	1.3	3.6	2.4	2.7	2.5
Singapore ^c	1.1	1.8	7.8	1.8	0.9	...
Thailand ^k	...	2.5	5.6	5.2	4.9*	4.1
Timor-Leste	16.3	11.7	8.5 (2018)	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands ^d	3.9	4.2	6.9	12.6	4.9	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati ^d	...	1.4	1.1*	3.8*	8.8*	...
Marshall Islands ^k	...	0.6 (2016)	2.4	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^d	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.9
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	6.1 (2012)	18.3	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.0 (2011)	0.1	0.0 (2018)	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia ^d	9.8	10.4	11.0	11.7	10.6	9.7
Japan ^c	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	...
New Zealand ^d	12.5	11.5	11.2	11.8	12.7	...

... = data not available; | = marks break in series; * = provisional, preliminary, estimate; 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed; ADB = Asian Development Bank; GDP = gross domestic product.

Note: In general, economies follow the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund on Government Finance Statistics (GFS). Some economies still use the 1986 version of the GFS guidelines, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 guidelines. The comparability of the data in this table is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. The table refers to government expenditure by economic activity as classified in the GFS 2001 or GFS 2014 framework, except for Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; India; the Kyrgyz Republic; the People's Republic of China; and Taipei, China, where data refer to health, education, and social security and welfare, as classified in the GFS 1986 framework. For Maldives, data prior to 2017 are classified in the GFS 1986 framework, while data for 2017 onward follow the GFS 2014 framework. Data refer to general government, except for Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; India; Malaysia; Maldives; the Marshall Islands; Nepal; the Philippines; Samoa; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; Tuvalu; and Vanuatu, where data refer to central government. For Cambodia: Data refer to central government excluding extra budgetary central government. For the People's Republic of China: Data refer to consolidated central and local governments.

a For 2010, data based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2015 onward, GFS data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December. For 2010 and 2015, national accounts data are based on fiscal year beginning 21 March. For 2016 onward, national accounts data are based on fiscal year ending 20 December.

b National accounts data prior to 2015 are based on the 1993 System of National Accounts while data for 2015 onward are based on the 2008 System of National Accounts.

c Data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

d Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 June.

e Data exclude local bodies.

f Prior to 2012, refers to total expenditure. For 2012 onward, refers to total budget. For 2020, GDP estimates used are projections available as of 15 March 2021, forecasted by the Government of Maldives' Ministry of Finance.

g Data are based on fiscal year ending 15 July.

h For 2003 onward, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April.

i For 2012–2018, GFS data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April. For 2019, data are based on fiscal year beginning 1 October. National accounts data for 2012–2015 are based on fiscal year beginning 1 April, and for 2016 onward on fiscal year beginning 1 October.

j For 2010–2018, data refer to obligation basis. For 2019 onward, data refer to cash basis. For 2010, data on education include expenditure on recreation, culture, and religion.

k Data are based on fiscal year ending 30 September.

Source: Economies' official sources. For Hong Kong, China and Nepal: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from the International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics. <https://data.imf.org/> (accessed April–June 2024).

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Table 2.8.6: Corruption Perceptions Index

ADB Regional Member	2012	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Rank in 2022 ^a	Rank in 2023 ^a
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	8.0	11.0	16.0	19.0	16.0	24.0	20.0	150	162
Armenia	34.0	35.0	42.0	49.0	49.0	46.0	47.0	63	62
Azerbaijan	27.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	23.0	23.0	157	154
Georgia	52.0	52.0	56.0	56.0	55.0	56.0	53.0	41	49
Kazakhstan	28.0	28.0	34.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	39.0	101	93
Kyrgyz Republic	24.0	28.0	30.0	31.0	27.0	27.0	26.0	140	141
Pakistan	27.0	30.0	32.0	31.0	28.0	27.0	29.0	140	133
Tajikistan	22.0	26.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.0	20.0	150	162
Turkmenistan	17.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	167	170
Uzbekistan	17.0	19.0	25.0	26.0	28.0	31.0	33.0	126	121
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	39.0	37.0	41.0	42.0	45.0	45.0	42.0	65	76
Hong Kong, China	77.0	75.0	76.0	77.0	76.0	76.0	75.0	12	14
Korea, Republic of	56.0	54.0	59.0	61.0	62.0	63.0	63.0	31	32
Mongolia	36.0	39.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	33.0	33.0	116	121
Taipei, China	61.0	62.0	65.0	65.0	68.0	68.0	67.0	25	28
South Asia									
Bangladesh	26.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.0	24.0	147	149
Bhutan	63.0	65.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	25	26
India	36.0	38.0	41.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	39.0	85	93
Maldives	...	...	29.0	43.0	40.0	40.0	39.0	85	93
Nepal	27.0	27.0	34.0	33.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	110	108
Sri Lanka	40.0	37.0	38.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	34.0	101	115
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	55.0	...	60.0	60.0	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	22.0	21.0	20.0	21.0	23.0	24.0	22.0	150	158
Indonesia	32.0	36.0	40.0	37.0	38.0	34.0	34.0	110	115
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21.0	25.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	28.0	126	136
Malaysia	49.0	50.0	53.0	51.0	48.0	47.0	50.0	61	57
Myanmar	15.0	22.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	23.0	20.0	157	162
Philippines	34.0	35.0	34.0	34.0	33.0	33.0	34.0	116	115
Singapore	87.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	83.0	83.0	5	5
Thailand	37.0	38.0	36.0	36.0	35.0	36.0	35.0	101	108
Timor-Leste	33.0	28.0	38.0	40.0	41.0	42.0	43.0	77	70
Viet Nam	31.0	31.0	37.0	36.0	39.0	42.0	41.0	77	83
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	55.0	53.0	52.0	49	53
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	25.0	25.0	28.0	27.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	130	133
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	42.0	42.0	43.0	42.0	43.0	77	70
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	46.0	43.0	45.0	48.0	48.0	60	61
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	85.0	79.0	77.0	77.0	73.0	75.0	75.0	13	14
Japan	74.0	75.0	73.0	74.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	18	16
New Zealand	90.0	91.0	87.0	88.0	88.0	87.0	85.0	2	3

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

Note: The Key Indicators Database features a longer time series of scores on the Corruption Perceptions Index. This includes scores for 2000–2011, which refer to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and analysts. Those scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (very clean) and are not comparable over time. From 2012 onward, an updated methodology was used to calculate scores, and these are presented on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Due to the differences in methodology, scores prior to 2012 should not be compared with scores for 2012 onward.

a Based on Transparency International's methodology, an economy's rank indicates its position relative to the Corruption Perceptions Index of other economies of the world; 2022 and 2023 rankings compare 180 economies.

Source: Transparency International. Corruption Perceptions Index. <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2023> (accessed 24 May 2024).

Data Issues and Comparability

Most economies generally follow the IMF's Government Finance Statistics (GFS) guidelines: some still use the 1986 version, while others have switched to the 2001 or 2014 versions. The comparability of the data is limited by variations in the concepts and definitions used in different versions of the GFS framework. Furthermore, there is no single framework for an extended time series available in most economies that are using the 2014 guidelines, with most economies recording their transactions on a cash basis (and a few on an accrual basis).

Data on government expenditures and revenue are derived from economy sources and are therefore not standard throughout Asia and the Pacific. Data refer to general government for some economies, and central government for other economies.

Statistics on perceived corruption are taken from nonofficial sources. Common procedures are used in all economies and the researchers producing these data have refined their procedures over several surveys. However, because of the subjective nature of many of the data, they can only be used to give a broad idea of trends, levels, and rankings, so small changes from one year to the next should be interpreted with caution.

Appendix

Box A1: Other Sources of Granular Data on Carbon Emissions and Concentration

The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) is a nonprofit organization that runs a global disclosure system for environmental information. The CDP collects and publishes city-level data on carbon emissions, climate risks, and mitigation and adaptation actions from over 800 cities worldwide. One of its services is the CDP Matchmaker, which connects cities with potential investors and partners to finance climate projects.

The Global Gridded Model of Carbon Footprints provides a globally consistent, spatially resolved (to 250 meters), estimate of absolute carbon footprints in per capita and absolute terms across 189 economies. The spatially disaggregated map of carbon footprints can be used as input in developing strategies to reduce carbon footprint.

The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) is a global database on human-induced emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants. Utilizing international statistics and adhering to a methodology consistent with the guidelines from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, EDGAR provides emissions estimates that are independent of those reported by economies under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. EDGAR offers data both as national totals and in geographically granular maps with resolutions up to $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$, covering yearly, monthly, and even hourly data. The spatial allocation of emissions is determined using proxy datasets, which include locations of energy and manufacturing facilities, road networks, shipping routes, as well as human and animal population densities and agricultural land use, all varying over time.

Box A2: Empowering Cities with a Data-Driven Pathway to Lower Carbon Footprints

Cities are significant contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, with estimates suggesting that over 70% of global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are from metropolitan areas (WEF 2022). Worrying trends have emerged in Asia and the Pacific, with some studies suggesting that Asian cities alone may account for more than half the rise in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions over the next 2 decades, if urgent action is not taken (ADB 2015).

The substantial carbon footprints of cities are largely due to their high population densities and the concentration of industries, transportation, and buildings. Metropolitan industries emit GHGs during the production of goods, while an overabundance of urban vehicles release CO₂ by burning fossil fuels. City buildings also contribute to emissions through energy consumption for heating, cooling, and electricity. Moreover, urbanization processes, including deforestation and land use changes, can further increase each city's carbon footprint.

City-level data can help identify the major sources and drivers of GHG emissions in different urban activities, such as industry, transportation, electricity, or residential consumption. One of the initiatives of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy, the largest global alliance for city climate leadership, is the **Data4Cities platform**. The platform, which has been built through the commitment of over 12,500 cities and local governments, offers an array of tools and resources designed to assist cities in the collection, management, and utilization of data geared specifically to support climate action. It leverages city-level data on GHGs, climate risks, and energy accessibility to comprehensively monitor and assess progress and challenges in addressing climate change. The Data4Cities platform serves as a comprehensive resource, empowering cities to advance their specific initiatives for mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Box A3: Harnessing City-Level and Other Granular Data on Climate Impacts to Inform Policy Directions

In 2018, 55% of the world's population was residing in urban areas, a figure projected by the United Nations to rise to 68% by 2050 (UN 2018). As cities continue to grow, they become hot spots for climate impacts due to their dense populations and concentration of assets. However, cities may also represent a critical aspect of the solution, with climate-resilient urban centers having the potential to protect residents against climate risks. To realize such potential, it is important to equip cities with detailed data on climate change impacts, so that they are able to tailor policy responses to their unique challenges. Various sources of city-level climate impact data may play a vital role in this process.

Air pollution poses a significant health risk in cities worldwide, but notably in Asia, which is home to 99 of the world's top 100 most-polluted cities (Regan 2024).

The IQAir Real-Time Air Pollution Exposure Calculator, developed by the United Nations Environment Programme and IQAir, reveals air pollution exposure by hour and by age group, globally, and with ever greater precision. It leverages data from public governmental sources, citizen science programs, research initiatives, artificial intelligence, and satellite imagery. The platform provides 24-hour forecasts and current conditions for air pollution, wind, temperature, humidity, barometric pressure, and hourly unhealthy air exposure. It is instrumental in identifying societal segments that are particularly vulnerable, thereby informing targeted strategies and policies to mitigate air pollution threats. Through city-level data and vivid mapping of air pollution exposure, this tool empowers individuals to understand their local air quality issues and motivates communities to engage in and support clean air initiatives.

Rapid urbanization and climate change have increased urban temperatures globally, with projections from the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (2023) indicating that by 2050, over 970 cities will experience average summertime highs of 35°C (95°F). With cities facing the increased threat of extreme heat, efforts to understand and manage the urban heat island effect have progressed.

The Climate Projection Map Interface offers provincial projections of seasonal mean and climate extreme indices of rainfall and temperature. The platform allows users to download the Climate Information Risk Analysis Matrix (CLIRAM) and the Climate Extremes Risk Analysis Matrix (CERAM), as well as maps and their corresponding GIS files. Local government units may use information from this initiative to formulate their local climate change action plans.

The Cool Cities Network provides a vital platform for peer-to-peer knowledge exchange in designing and implementing approaches to lower urban temperatures. It is a collaboration between the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group and the Global Cool Cities Alliance. The network utilizes city-level data on surface temperature change to identify hot spots, prioritize actions, and monitor progress. One approach is integrating cool infrastructure into larger or long-term infrastructure projects, as seen with the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's success in promoting cool pavements in priority areas, which resulted in 84 kilometers of cool pavements and over 5,700 buildings with 1.8 million square meters of green roofs.

The Urban Heat Island Community Actions Database, developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, serves as a comprehensive resource showcasing more than 75 local and state-wide initiatives to reduce heat islands. The database allows users to search for information on the goals, strategies, outcomes, and benefits of each initiative, helping city planners and policymakers learn from the experiences and best practices of other cities and communities.

The International Surface Temperature Initiative (ISTI) Global Land Surface Temperature Databank is a global repository of monthly timescale land surface observations beginning in the 1800s and using data derived from subdaily, daily, and monthly observations. It contains monthly timescale mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures from approximately 40,000 stations globally, bringing together data from more than 45 sources to create a single merged dataset. The databank will be used in the creation of various integrated global temperature resources, most notably Global Historical Climatology Network Monthly (GHCN-M) v4.

Definitions

Sustainable Development Goals

Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty (currently measured as people living on less than \$2.15 a day) for all people everywhere.	1.1.1.a: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and geographical location (urban or rural)	<p>Proportion of the population living on less than \$2.15 a day, measured at 2017 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).</p> <p>Note: The PPP conversion factor for private consumption is the number of units of an economy's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and/or services in the domestic market as a United States (US) dollar would buy in the US.</p>
	1.1.1.b: Proportion of the employed population living below the international poverty line, by sex	<p>Proportion of the employed population living in households with per capita consumption or income below the international poverty line of \$2.15 a day.</p> <p>Note: The proportion of working poor in total employment (also known as the working poverty rate) combines data on household income or consumption with labor force framework variables measured at the individual level, and sheds light on the relationship between household poverty and employment. The numbers are International Labour Organization modeled estimates.</p> <p>Employed persons refer to all persons of working age who, during a short reference period such as a day or a week, performed work for others in exchange for pay or profit.</p>
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 the population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age, and geographical location (urban or rural)	<p>Percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line.</p> <p>Note: National poverty rates are defined at economy-specific poverty lines in local currencies, which are different in real terms across economies and different from the international poverty line of \$2.15 a day. Thus, national poverty rates cannot be compared across economies or with the poverty rate of \$2.15 a day.</p>
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: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	<p>Percentage of the population effectively covered by a social protection system, including social protection floors, which provide old age pensions, social security, and health insurance benefits.</p> <p>Effective coverage of social protection is measured by the number of people who are either actively contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving benefits (contributory or noncontributory). Coverage is expressed as a share of the respective population.</p> <p>Population covered by at least one social protection cash benefit: proportion of the total population receiving at least one contributory or noncontributory cash benefit, or actively contributing to at least one social security scheme.</p> <p>(i) Older persons receiving a pension: ratio of persons above statutory retirement age receiving an old-age pension to the number of persons above statutory retirement age (including contributory and noncontributory).</p>

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Poor persons receiving a social assistance cash benefit: ratio of social assistance recipients to the population living below the national poverty line. (iii) Vulnerable persons receiving benefits: ratio of social assistance recipients to the total number of vulnerable persons (calculated by subtracting from total population all persons of working age who are contributing to a social insurance scheme or receiving contributory benefits and persons above retirement age receiving contributory benefits, i.e., pensions). (iv) Children covered by social protection benefits: ratio of children or households receiving child or family cash benefits to the total number of children or households with children.
<p>Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed economies, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p>	<p>1.a.1: Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient economy's gross national income</p>	<p>Total official development assistance (ODA) grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income.</p> <p>The OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines ODA as "flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).</p> <p>Poverty reduction items can be defined as ODA to basic social services (basic health, basic education, basic water and sanitation, population programmes and reproductive health) and developmental food aid.</p>
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture		
<p>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.</p>	<p>2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment</p>	<p>Proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life.</p> <p>Note: Undernourishment is defined as the condition by which a person has access, on a regular basis, to the amount of food that are insufficient to provide the energy required for conducting a normal, healthy, and active life, given his or her own dietary energy requirements.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting—height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards—among children under 5 years of age</p>	<p>Prevalence of stunting—height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of WHO Child Growth Standards—among children under 5 years of age.</p> <p>Note: Child stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.</p>
	<p>2.2.2.a: Prevalence of malnutrition—weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards—among children under 5 years of age (overweight)</p>	<p>Prevalence of overweight—weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of WHO Child Growth Standards—among children under 5 years of age.</p> <p>Note: Child overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height.</p>

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
	2.2.2.b: Prevalence of malnutrition—weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards—among children under 5 years of age (wasting)	<p>Prevalence of wasting—weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of WHO Child Growth Standards—among children under 5 years of age.</p> <p>Note: Child wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height and is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight.</p>
<p>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 (or economies), particularly least-developed countries (or economies).</p>	2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	<p>The Agriculture Orientation Index for Government Expenditures is defined as the agriculture share of government expenditure, divided by the agriculture value-added share of gross domestic product (GDP), where “agriculture” refers to the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector. The measure is a currency-free index, calculated as the ratio of these two shares. National governments are requested to compile government expenditures according to the Government Finance Statistics system and the Classification of Functions of Government, and agriculture value-added share of GDP according to the System of National Accounts.</p> <p>Note: Government Expenditure are all expenses and acquisition of nonfinancial assets associated with supporting a particular sector, as defined in the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).</p>
	2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	<p>Gross disbursements of total official development assistance (ODA) and other official flows from all donors to the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Note: The Development Assistance Committee defines ODA as those flows to economies and territories on the committee’s List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and (ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing economies as its main objective; and (iii) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a rate of discount of 10%). <p>Other Official Flows are defined as transactions by the official sector which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they are not sufficiently concessional. They also exclude officially supported export credits.</p>
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages		
<p>Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.</p>	3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio	<p>Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. It depicts the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births and essentially captures the risk of death in a single pregnancy (proxied by a single live birth).</p> <p>Note: Maternal death refers to the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management (from direct or indirect obstetric death), but not from unintentional or incidental causes.</p>

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
	3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<p>Proportion of childbirths attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses, or midwives, but can refer to other health professionals providing childbirth care). These are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained, and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: (i) provide and promote evidence-based, human-rights based, quality, socioculturally sensitive, and dignified care to women and newborns; (ii) facilitate physiological processes during labor and delivery to ensure a clean and positive childbirth experience; and (iii) identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.</p> <p>Note: Having a skilled attendant at the time of delivery is an important lifesaving intervention for both mothers and babies. Not having access to this key assistance is detrimental to the health of women and newborns because it could cause adverse health outcomes such as the death of the women and/or the newborn or long-lasting morbidity. Achieving universal coverage for this indicator is therefore essential for reducing maternal and newborn mortality.</p>
<p>Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all economies 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.</p>	3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate	<p>The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.</p> <p>Note: The under-5 mortality rate as defined here is, strictly speaking, not a rate (i.e., the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.</p>
	3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate	<p>Probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.</p> <p>Note: Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the seventh day but before the 28th completed day of life.</p>
<p>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.</p>	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, and key populations	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 persons among the uninfected population.
	3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases (all forms of tuberculosis, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.
	3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	The number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
<p>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.</p>	3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease	<p>Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percentage of 30-year-old people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS).</p> <p>Note: Probability of dying refers to the likelihood that an individual would die between two ages given current mortality rates at each age, calculated using life table methods. The probability of death between two ages may be called a mortality rate.</p>
	3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate	The number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population and multiplied by 100,000.
<p>Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.</p>	3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.
<p>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 national strategies and programme.</p>	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) currently using a modern method of contraception among those who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next pregnancy. The indicator is also referred to as the demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.
	3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Annual number of births to females aged 15–19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.
<p>Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services	<p>Coverage of essential health services is defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population.</p> <p>The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage.</p> <p>Note: The index of health service coverage is computed as the geometric means of tracer indicators. The tracer indicators are organized by four broad categories of service coverage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health; (ii) infectious diseases; (iii) noncommunicable diseases; and (iv) service capacity and access.

Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
<p>Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.</p>	<p>3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</p>	<p>The mortality rate attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution can be expressed as: crude death rate or age-standardized death rate. Crude rates are calculated by dividing the brut number of deaths by the total population (or indicated if a different population group is used, e.g. children under 5 years), while the age-standardized rates adjust for differences in the age distribution of the population by applying the observed age-specific mortality rates for each population to a standard population.</p> <p>Note: Evidence from epidemiological studies has shown that exposure to air pollution is linked to, among others, the important diseases taken into account in this estimate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - acute respiratory infections (estimated in all age groups); - cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) in adults (estimated above 25 years); - ischemic heart diseases (IHD) in adults (estimated above 25 years of); - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in adults (estimated above 25 years); and - lung cancer in adults (estimated above 25 years).
	<p>3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene—exposure to unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all (WASH) services</p>	<p>Number of deaths from unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene —exposure to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene for all (WASH) services—in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100,000.</p>
<p>Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing economies, especially in least developed economies and small island developing States.</p>	<p>3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution</p>	<p>Density of medical doctors: The density of medical doctors is defined as the number of medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners, per 10,000 population in a given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211, and 2212 of ISCO-08.</p> <p>Density of nursing and midwifery personnel: The density of nursing and midwifery personnel is defined as the number of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population in a given national and/or subnational area. The ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221, and 3222.</p>
<p>Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all economies, in particular developing economies, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks.</p>	<p>3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness</p>	<p>The revised International Health Regulations (IHR) were adopted in 2005 and entered into force in 2007. Under the IHR, States Parties are obliged to develop and maintain minimum core capacities for surveillance and response, including at points of entry, in order to early detect, assess, notify, and respond to any potential public health events of international concern.</p> <p>Article 54 of the IHR states that: States Parties and the Director-General shall report to the Health Assembly on the implementation of these Regulations as decided by the Health Assembly.</p> <p>The IHR States Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool is a means of capturing the levels of national capacity in areas of public health that States Parties are required to have in place throughout their territories pursuant to Articles 5 and 12, and Annex 1A of the IHR (2005) requirements.</p>

Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
		<p>Based on the lessons learned from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the World Health Organization published the revised second edition of the IHR State Parties Self-Assessment Annual Reporting Tool in 2021 with new indicators related to gender equality in health emergencies, advocacy for IHR implementation, and community engagement, to name a few. The revisions are intended to improve the assessment of the IHR core capacities and the preparedness of State Parties for health emergencies. The indicator SDG 3.d.1 reflects the capacities State Parties of the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) had agreed and committed to developing.</p> <p>Note: The second edition SPAR tool has been expanded from 13 to 15 capacities. The 15 core capacities are (1) Policy, legal and normative instruments to implement IHR; (2) IHR Coordination and National Focal Point Functions; (3) Financing; (4) Laboratory; (5) Surveillance; (6) Human resources; (7) Health emergency management (8) Health Service Provision; (9) Infection Prevention and Control; (10) Risk communication and community engagement; (11) Points of entry and border health; (12) Zoonotic diseases; (13) Food safety; (14) Chemical events; (15) Radiation emergencies.</p>
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all		
<p>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.</p>	<p>4.1.1.b: Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level</p> <p>4.1.1.c: Proportion of children and young people at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level</p> <p>4.1.2. Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</p>	<p>Percentage of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics at the end of primary education and at the end of lower secondary education. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is expressed as proportion of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education in a given year achieving or exceeding the pre-defined proficiency level in a given subject.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: A completion rate at or near 100% indicates that all or most children and adolescents have completed a level of education by the time they are 3 to 5 years older than the official age of entry into the last grade of that level of education. A low completion rate indicates low or delayed entry into a given level of education, high drop-out, high repetition, late completion, or a combination of these factors.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (1 year before the official primary entry age), by sex</p>	<p>Percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programs, including programs which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by economy depending on the official age for entry to primary education.</p> <p>Note: 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. Early childhood and primary education programs are examples of organized learning programs.</p> <p>The official primary entry age is the age at which children are obliged to start primary education, according to national legislation or policies.</p>

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
<p>Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing economies, especially least developed economies and small island developing states.</p>	<p>4.c.1.a: Proportion of teachers in preprimary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training</p> <p>4.c.1.b: Proportion of teachers in primary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training</p> <p>4.c.1.c: Proportion of teachers in lower secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training</p> <p>4.c.1.d: Proportion of teachers in upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training</p>	<p>Percentage of teachers by level of education taught (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education) who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given economy.</p> <p>Note: Number of teachers in a given level of education who are trained is expressed as a percentage of all teachers in that level of education. A teacher is trained if they have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in each economy.</p>
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls		
<p>Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early, and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation.</p>	<p>5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</p>	<p>Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 years and before age 18 years.</p> <p>Note: Both formal (i.e., marriages) and informal unions are covered under this indicator. Informal unions are generally defined as those in which a couple lives together (i.e., cohabits) for some time, intends to have a lasting relationship, but for which there has been no formal civil or religious ceremony.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments</p>	<p>The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, as of 1 January of reporting year, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.</p> <p>Note: National parliaments can be bicameral or unicameral. This indicator covers the single chamber in unicameral parliaments and the lower chamber in bicameral parliaments. It does not cover the upper chamber of bicameral parliaments. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary elections. Seats may also be filled by nomination, appointment, indirect election, rotation of members, and by-election.</p> <p>Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.</p>

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
	5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions	<p>Proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. Senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 in International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)-08 and ISCO-88, minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail, and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises.</p> <p>Note: The indicator provides information on the proportion of women who are employed in decision-making and managerial roles in government, large enterprises, and institutions, thus providing some insight into women's power in decision-making and in the economy (especially compared to men's power in those areas).</p>
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all		
<p>Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p>	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	<p>Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic drinking water source that is located on premises, available when needed, and free of fecal (and priority chemical) contamination.</p> <p>Note: Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into a dwelling, yard, or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.</p> <p>“Located on premises”: a water source at the point of collection is within the dwelling, yard, or plot.</p> <p>“Available when needed”: households are able to access sufficient quantities of water when needed.</p> <p>“Free from fecal (and priority chemical) contamination”: water complies with relevant national or local standards.</p> <p>In the absence of such standards, reference is made to the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/water-safety-and-quality/drinking-water-quality-guidelines.</p> <p>E. coli or thermotolerant coliforms are the preferred indicator for microbiological quality, and arsenic and fluoride are the priority chemicals for global reporting.</p> <p>The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene estimates access to basic services for each economy, separately in urban and rural areas, by fitting a regression line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. This approach was used to report on use of “improved water” sources for Millennium Development Goal monitoring. The JMP is evaluating the use of alternative statistical estimation methods as more data become available.</p>

Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
		<p>The JMP 2017 update and SDG baselines report describes in more detail how data on availability and quality from different sources, can be combined with data on use of different types of supplies, as recorded in the current JMP database to compute the safely managed drinking water services indicator.</p> <p>https://washdata.org/report/jmp-methodology-2017-update. https://washdata.org/report/jmp-2017-report-final</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>6.2.1.a: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services</p>	<p>The proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility, including handwashing facility with soap and water, that is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.</p> <p>Note: Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour-flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.</p> <p>“Safely disposed in situ”: when pit latrines and septic tanks are not emptied, the excreta may still remain isolated from human contact and can be considered safely managed. For example, with the new SDG indicator, households that use twin pit latrines or safely abandon full pit latrines and dig new facilities, a common practice in rural areas, would be counted as using safely managed sanitation services.</p> <p>“Treated offsite”: not all excreta from toilet facilities conveyed in sewers (as wastewater) or emptied from pit latrines and septic tanks (as faecal sludge) reaches a treatment site. For instance, a portion may leak from the sewer itself or, due to broken pumping installations, be discharged directly to the environment. Similarly, a portion of the faecal sludge emptied from containers may be discharged into open drains, to open ground or water bodies, rather than being transported to a treatment plant. And finally, even once the excreta reach a treatment plant a portion may remain untreated, due to dysfunctional treatment equipment or inadequate treatment capacity, and be discharged to the environment. For the purposes of SDG monitoring, adequacy of treatment will initially be assessed based on the reported level of treatment.</p> <p>“A handwashing facility with soap and water”: a handwashing facility is a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p>	<p>The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements.</p> <p>Note: Total freshwater withdrawal is the volume of freshwater extracted from its source (rivers, lakes, aquifers) for agriculture, industries, and municipalities. Freshwater withdrawal includes primary freshwater (not withdrawn before), secondary freshwater (previously withdrawn and returned to rivers and groundwater, such as discharged wastewater and agricultural drainage water) and fossil groundwater. Main sectors, as defined by International Standard Industrial Classification standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. Environmental water requirements are the quantities of water required to sustain freshwater and estuarine ecosystems. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.</p>

Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
		<p>Total renewable freshwater resources are expressed as the sum of internal and external renewable water resources.</p> <p>Internal renewable water resources are defined as the long-term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater, generated from endogenous precipitation, for a given economy.</p> <p>External renewable water resources refer to the flows of water entering the economy, taking into consideration the quantity of flows reserved to upstream and downstream economies through agreements or treaties.</p>
<p>Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing economies in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies.</p>	<p>6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related ODA that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</p>	<p>Amount of water- and sanitation-related ODA that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan is defined as the proportion of total water- and sanitation-related ODA disbursements that are included in the government budget.</p> <p>Note: The amount of water- and sanitation-related ODA is a quantifiable measurement as a proxy for “international cooperation and capacity development support” in financial terms.</p> <p>A low value of this indicator (near 0%) would suggest that international donors are investing in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs in the economy, outside the purview of the national government. A high value (near 100%) would indicate that donors are aligned with the national government and national policies and plans for water and sanitation.</p>
<p>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all</p>		
<p>Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.</p>	<p>7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity</p>	<p>Percentage of the population with access to electricity.</p> <p>Note: Access to electricity addresses major critical issues in all the dimensions of sustainable development. The target has a wide range of social and economic impacts, including facilitating development of household-based income-generating activities and lightening the burden of household tasks.</p>
	<p>7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p>	<p>Number of people using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating and lighting divided by total population reporting that any cooking, heating or lighting, expressed as percentage. “Clean” is defined by the emission rate targets and specific fuel recommendations (i.e., against unprocessed coal and kerosene) included in the normative guidance WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.</p>
<p>Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p>	<p>7.2.1: Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption</p>	<p>Percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.</p> <p>Note: Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine sources, and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus nonenergy use.</p>

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
<p>Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.</p>	<p>7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP</p>	<p>Energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.</p> <p>Note: Total energy supply, as defined by the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics, is made up of production, plus net imports, minus international marine and aviation bunkers plus-stock changes. GDP is the measure of economic output. For international comparison purposes, GDP is measured in constant terms at PPP.</p>
<p>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all</p>		
<p>Target 8.1: Sustain per-capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% GDP growth per annum in the least developed economies.</p>	<p>8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p>	<p>Percentage change in the real GDP per capita between 2 consecutive years.</p> <p>Note: Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of an economy or area. The data for real GDP is measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of economy growth rates and aggregation of the economy data.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p>	<p>Annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person.</p> <p>Note: The real GDP per employed person being a measure of labor productivity, this indicator represents a measure of labor productivity growth, thus providing information on the evolution, efficiency, and quality of human capital in the production process.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Percentage of persons in the labor force who are unemployed.</p> <p>Note: Unemployed persons are defined as all those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period, and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) “not in employment” is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (ii) to “seek employment” refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the past 4 weeks or 1 month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking; (iii) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise’s registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place, or the first client or order is received, depending on the context; and (iv) “currently available” serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding 2 weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups).

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.	8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) who are not in education, employment, or training, also known as “the youth NEET rate”.
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.	8.7.1: Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor	The number of children aged 5–17 years reported to be in child labor during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey). The proportion of children in child labor is calculated as the number of children in child labor, divided by the total number of children in the population.
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	The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults refers to the number of commercial banks branches reported by the central bank or the main financial regulator of the economy every year. To make it comparable, this number is presented as a reference per 100,000 adults in the respective economy. The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults, refers to the number of ATMs in the economy for all types of institutions, such as commercial banks, non-deposit-taking microfinance institutions, deposit-taking microfinance institutions, credit unions, financial cooperatives, and others. This information is reported every year by the central bank or the main financial regulator of the economy. To make it comparable, this number is presented as a reference per 100,000 adults in the respective economy.
	8.10.2: Proportion of adults (aged 15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider	Percentage of adults (aged 15+) who report having an account (of their own or held with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or have personally used a mobile-money service in the past 12 months.
Target 8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing economies, in particular least developed economies, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Economies.	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements is the gross disbursements and commitments of total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from all donors for aid for trade.
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation		
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.a: Passenger volume by road transport, measured in millions of passenger-kilometers	Passenger and freight volumes are the sums of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the road and rail carriers in terms of number of people and metric tons of cargo, respectively. Note: The International Transport Forum collects data on transport (rail and road) statistics on annual basis from all its member economies. Data are collected from transport ministries, statistical offices, and other institutions designated as official data sources. Although there are clear definitions for all the terms used in this survey, economies might

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
	9.1.b: Freight volume by road transport, measured in millions of ton-kilometers	have different methodologies to calculate passenger-kilometers and ton-kilometers. Methods could be based on traffic or mobility surveys, using very different sampling methods and estimating techniques, which could affect the comparability of the statistics.
	9.1.c: Passenger volume by rail transport, measured in millions of passenger-kilometers	
	9.1.d: Freight volume by rail transport, measured in millions of ton-kilometers	
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 economies.	9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	<p>Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 US dollars.</p> <p>MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2015 US dollars by the population of an economy or area.</p>
	9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Share of manufacturing employment in total employment.
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 economies taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	9.4.1: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions per unit of value-added	<p>CO₂ emissions per unit of value-added is an indicator calculated as ratio between CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities. The indicator can be calculated for the whole economy (total CO₂ emissions to GDP) or for specific sectors, notably the manufacturing sector (CO₂ emissions from manufacturing industries per MVA).</p> <p>CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP PPP are expressed in kilograms of CO₂ per constant 2017 US dollar PPP of GDP. CO₂ emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of MVA are measured in kilograms of CO₂ per constant 2015 US dollars.</p>
Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research and upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all economies, in particular developing economies, 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	Amount of research and experimental development expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.
	9.5.2: Researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Number of research and experimental development workers per 1 million people.

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
<p>Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing economies through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support to African economies, least developed economies, landlocked developing economies, and small island developing States.</p>	<p>9.a.1: Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) to infrastructure</p>	<p>Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors in support of infrastructure.</p>
<p>Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research, and innovation in developing economies, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, among other things, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.</p>	<p>9.b.1: Proportion of medium- and high-tech industry value-added in total value-added</p>	<p>The proportion of medium- and high-tech industry (MHT) value-added in total MVA is a ratio of the value-added of the MHT industry and MVA.</p> <p>Note: Industrial development generally entails a structural transition from resource-based and low technology activities to MHT manufacturing activities. A modern, highly complex production structure offers better opportunities for skills development and technological innovation. MHT activities generally correspond to the industries with higher value addition and labour productivity. Increasing the share of MHT sectors also reflects the impact of innovation.</p>
<p>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 economies by 2020.</p>	<p>9.c.1.a: Proportion of population covered by narrowband (2G) mobile networks</p> <p>9.c.1.b: Proportion of population covered by 3G mobile networks</p> <p>9.c.1.c: Proportion of population covered by LTE mobile networks</p>	<p>Proportion of the population covered by a mobile network, broken down by technology, refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile-phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.</p> <p>Note: Coverage refers to Long-Term Evolution (LTE), broadband (3G), and narrowband (2G) mobile-cellular technologies:</p> <p>2G mobile population coverage refers to the percentage of inhabitants within range of a mobile networks with access to data communications (e.g. Internet) at downstream speeds below 256 Kbit/s. This includes mobile-cellular technologies such as general packet radio service (GPRS), code division multiple access (CDMA) 2000 1x and most enhanced data for GSM (global system for mobile communications) evolution (EDGE) implementations.</p> <p>3G population coverage refers to the percentage of inhabitants that are within range of at least a 3G mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers.</p> <p>Long-term evolution (LTE) population coverage refers to the percentage of inhabitants that live within range of LTE/LTE-Advanced, mobile WiMAX/WirelessMAN or other more advanced mobile-cellular networks, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers.</p>

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among economies		
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	The growth rate in the welfare aggregate of the bottom 40% of the population is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the bottom 40% of the income distribution in an economy from household surveys over a period of approximately 5 years.
	10.1.1.b: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita	The national average growth rate in the welfare aggregate is computed as the annualized average growth rate in per capita real consumption or income of the total population in an economy from household surveys over a roughly 5-year period.
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable		
Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums.	11.1.1: Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing	The proportion of the urban population that lives in slums or informal settlements as well as those living in inadequate housing. Note: Most of the criteria for defining slums, informal settlements, and inadequate housing overlap. The criteria for informal settlements are essentially captured in the definition of slums, which combines both slums and informal settlements as one entity. Slums and informal settlements are therefore combined into one component of the indicator, providing some continuity with what was captured under Millennium Development Goal 7. At a later stage, a composite index will be developed that will incorporate all measures (combining slums, informal settlements, and inadequate housing) to provide one estimate.
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 GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	11.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters	The ratio of direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP. Direct economic loss is the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage. Note: The original national disaster loss databases usually register physical damage value (housing unit loss, infrastructure loss, etc.), which needs conversion to a monetary value according to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction methodology. The converted global value is divided by global GDP (inflation adjusted, constant US dollars) calculated from the World Bank Development Indicators.
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.	11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM), e.g., PM2.5 and PM10, in cities (population weighted)	The mean annual concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) is a common measure of air pollution. The mean is a population-weighted average for the urban population in an economy and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]. Note: The mean is a population-weighted average for urban population in a economy and is expressed in micrograms per cubic meter.

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
<p>Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>	<p>12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</p>	<p>Material footprint is the attribution of global material extraction to domestic final demand of an economy. The total material footprint is the sum of the material footprint for biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and nonmetal ores. This indicator is calculated as domestic extraction of materials plus raw material equivalent of imports minus raw material equivalents of exports. For the attribution of the primary material needs of final demand, a global, multiregional input-output framework is employed.</p>
	<p>12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p>	<p>Domestic material consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy.</p> <p>DMC measures the total amount of material (biomass, fossil fuels, metal ores, and nonmetallic minerals) directly used in an economy and based on accounts of direct material flows, i.e., domestic material extraction and physical imports and exports.</p> <p>Note: DMC reports the amount of materials that are used in a national economy. DMC is a territorial (production side) indicator. DMC also presents the amount of material that needs to be handled within an economy, which is either added to material stocks of buildings and transport infrastructure or used to fuel the economy as material throughput. DMC describes the physical dimension of economic processes and interactions. It can also be interpreted as long-term waste equivalent. Per capita DMC describes the average level of material use in an economy – an environmental pressure indicator – and is also referred to as metabolic profile.</p>
<p>Target 12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries (or economies) and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.</p>	<p>Indicator 12.c.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP</p>	<p>In order to measure fossil-fuel subsidies at the national, regional, and global levels, three subindicators are recommended for reporting on this indicator: (i) direct transfer of government funds; (ii) induced transfers (price support); and, as an optional subindicator, (iii) tax expenditure, other revenue foregone, and underpricing of goods and services. The definitions of the International Energy Agency Statistical Manual 2005 and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures under the World Trade Organization (last updated 31 January 2024) are used to define fossil-fuel subsidies. Standardized descriptions from the United Nations Statistical Office's Central Product Classification should be used to classify individual energy products. It is proposed to omit the wording "as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels" and thus this indicator effectively becomes: "Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)".</p>

Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts		
Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all economies.	13.1.1.a: Number of people affected by disasters	<p>Number of people who were directly affected by disasters.</p> <p>Note: “Directly affected” means people who have suffered injury, illness, or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated, or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets. “Indirectly affected” means people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce, or work; or social, health, and psychological consequences.</p>
	13.1.1.b: Number of deaths due to disasters	The number of people who died during a disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.
	13.1.2: Number of economies that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	<p>Number of economies that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.</p> <p>Note: The score of adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework (Index) was developed to monitor progress and achievement against Indicator 13.1.2. The score of an economy indicates its 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.</p>
	13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (the Sendai Framework) was adopted by United Nations Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is to: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”. In line with the Sendai Framework, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors; across different time scales; and with specified targets, indicators, and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk; the reduction of existing risk; and the strengthening of economic, social, health, and environmental resilience. The open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction, established by the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 69/284), has developed a set of indicators (last updated 1 February 2018) to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. The relevant SDG indicators reflect the Sendai Framework indicators.</p> <p>Note: Member States count the number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategy and express it as a percentage of the total number of local governments in the economy.</p>
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development		
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: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	The indicator shows trends over time in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
		<p>Note: The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines protected areas as clearly defined geographical spaces, recognized, dedicated, and managed through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Importantly, a variety of specific management objectives are recognized within this definition, spanning conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.</p> <p>The status “designated” is attributed to a protected area when the corresponding authority, according to national legislation or common practice (e.g., by means of an executive decree or the like), officially endorses a document of designation. The designation must be made for the purpose of biodiversity conservation, not de facto protection arising because of some other activity (e.g., military).</p>
Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss		
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	Size of forest cover in relation to land area. Note: Forest is defined as “land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use”. Land area is the area of an economy excluding area under inland waters and coastal waters.
	15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs). The status “designated” is attributed to a protected area when the corresponding authority, according to national legislation or common practice (e.g., by means of an executive decree or the like), officially endorses a document of designation. The designation must be made for the purpose of biodiversity conservation, not de facto protection arising because of some other activity (e.g., military). OECMs are defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as “A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.”
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.	15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for mountain biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
		<p>The status “designated” is attributed to a protected area when the corresponding authority, according to national legislation or common practice (e.g., by means of an executive decree or the like), officially endorses a document of designation. The designation must be made for the purpose of biodiversity conservation, not de facto protection arising because of some other activity (e.g., military).</p> <p>OECMs are defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as “A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.”</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>15.5.1: Red List Index</p>	<p>The Red List Index measures changes in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (www.iucnredlist.org), which is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1.</p> <p>Note: The Red List Index value ranges from 1 (all species are categorized as “Least Concern”) to 0 (all species are categorized as “Extinct”), indicating how far the set of species has moved overall toward extinction.</p> <p>Threatened species are those listed on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in the categories Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered (i.e., species that are facing a high, very high, or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future).</p>
<p>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</p>		
<p>Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p>	<p>16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population</p>	<p>Total count of victims of intentional homicide divided by the total population, expressed per 100,000 population.</p> <p>Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury (International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, ICCS 2015). Population refers to total resident population in a given economy in a given year.</p> <p>Note: This indicator is widely used at national and international levels to measure the most extreme form of violent crime, providing a direct indication of lack of security.</p>
<p>Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>	<p>16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population</p>	<p>Total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date.</p>
<p>Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.</p>	<p>16.5.2: Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</p>	<p>Proportion of firms that were asked for a gift or informal payment when meeting with tax officials.</p> <p>Note: This indicator aims to ascertain whether or not firms have been solicited for gifts or informal payments (i.e., bribes) when meeting with tax officials. Paying taxes are required of formal forms in most economies, and the rationale for this indicator is to measure the incidence of corruption during this routine interaction.</p>

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Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.	16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development		
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.	17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Percentage of debt services (principle and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt. Note: Concepts of public and publicly guaranteed external debt and exports of goods and services data are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) methodology.
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.	17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation) committed to developing economies	Gross disbursements of total ODA and other official flows from all donors for capacity-building and national planning. Note: ODA refers to “those flows to economies and territories on the Development Assistance Committee List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are (i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and (ii) each transaction is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing economies as its main objective; and is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a rate of discount of 10%). Other official flows (excluding officially supported export credits) are defined as transactions by the official sector that do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development or because they are not sufficiently concessional.
Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing economies, including for least developed economies 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.	17.18.3: Number of economies with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Count of economies that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing a strategy, or (iii) awaiting adoption of a strategy in the current year. Note: The indicator is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics. In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on economy progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. This indicator can be disaggregated by geographical area. Regional-level aggregates are based on the total count of national strategies.

Goals and Targets	Statistical Indicators	Definition
Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity-building in developing economies.	17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing economies	US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing economies. Note: The indicator is based on the Partner Report on Support to Statistics, which is designed and administered by PARIS21 to provide a snapshot of the US dollar value of ongoing statistical support in developing economies.
	17.19.2: Number of economies that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the past 10 years	Economies that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the past 10 years. This includes economies that compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys, other sources, or a combination of those sources.

Regional Trends and Tables

Indicator	Definition
PEOPLE	
Population	
Midyear Population	Estimates of the midyear de facto population. De facto population includes all persons physically present in the economy during the census day, including foreign, military, and diplomatic personnel and their accompanying household members; and transient foreign visitors in the economy or in harbors. Note: Some economies have population data referenced to different period end points (e.g., 1 January for the Kyrgyz Republic, 31 December for the People's Republic of China, and 1 October for India).
Growth Rates in Population	Number of people added to (or subtracted from) a population over a given period of time because of natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the population at the given period of time.
Net International Migration Rate	Number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving economy over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population.
Urban Population (as % of total population)	Population living in urban areas, defined in accordance with the national definition or as used in the most recent population census. Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural populations is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all economies. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. Population that is not urban is considered rural. The estimated population living in urban areas at midyear as a percentage of the total midyear population in an economy.
Age Dependency Ratio	Ratio of the nonworking-age population to the working-age population. Since economies define working age differently, a straightforward application of the definition will lead to noncomparable data. The Asian Development Bank therefore uses the following United Nations definition that can be calculated directly from an age distribution: $\frac{\text{Population aged (0–14) + (65 and over) years}}{\text{Population aged (15–64) years}} \times 100$

Indicator	Definition
Labor Force and Employment	
Labor Force Participation Rate	<p>Percentage of the labor force to the working-age population. The labor force is the sum of those employed and unemployed but seeking work. The labor force participation rate measures the extent of the economically active working-age population in an economy.</p> <p>It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labor available for the production of goods and services in the economy. It must be noted that the definition of working-age population varies across economies.</p> <p>Note: Recommendations from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians have been adopted by some economies, and hence these economies may not have comparable data across years. The conference provides the statistical concept of work for reference purposes; and the operational concepts, definitions, and guidelines for (i) three distinct subsets of work activities, referred to as forms of work, which include own-use production work, employment work, and volunteer work; (ii) related classifications of the population according to their labor force status and main work status; and (iii) measures of labor underutilization. The concept of employment has also been refined to refer to work for pay or profit.</p>
Employment in Agriculture	Employment in agriculture, including forestry and fishing, that corresponds to division 1 (International Standard of Industrial Classification [ISIC] revision 2), tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3), and category A of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Industry	Employment in industry includes mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management, and remediation activities; and construction.
Employment in Mining and Quarrying	Employment in mining and quarrying that corresponds to division 2 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation category C (ISIC revision 3), and category B of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Manufacturing	Employment in manufacturing that corresponds to division 3 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation category D (ISIC revision 3), and category C of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air-Conditioning Supply; Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	Employment in electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply; water supply; sewage, waste management, and remediation activities that corresponds to division 4 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation category E (ISIC revision 3), and categories D and E of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Construction	Employment in construction that corresponds to division 5 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation category F (ISIC revisions 3), and category F of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Services	Employment in service includes wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; accommodation and food service activities; transportation and storage; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; and other services.
Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	Employment in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles that corresponds to division 6 (subdivisions 61 and 62, ISIC revision 2); tabulation category G (ISIC revision 3); and category G of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Transportation and Storage	Employment in transport and storage that corresponds to division 7 (subdivision 71, ISIC revision 2); tabulation category I (subcategories 60–63, ISIC revision 3); and category H of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Accommodation and Food Service Activities	Employment in accommodation and food service activities that corresponds to division 6 (subdivision 63, ISIC revision 2); tabulation category H (ISIC revision 3); and category I of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Information and Communication	Employment in information and communication that corresponds to division 7 (subdivision 72, ISIC revision 2); tabulation category I (subcategory 64, ISIC revision 3); and category J of ISIC revision 4.

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Indicator	Definition
Employment in Financial and Insurance Activities	Employment in financial and insurance activities that corresponds to division 8 (subdivisions 81–82, ISIC revision 2), tabulation category J (ISIC revision 3), and category K of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Real Estate Activities	Employment in real estate activities that corresponds to division 8 (subdivision 83, ISIC revision 2); tabulation category K (subcategory 70, ISIC revision 3); and category L of ISIC revision 4.
Employment in Other Services	Employment in other services that corresponds to divisions 9 and 0 (ISIC revision 2), tabulation categories L to Q (ISIC revision 3), and categories M to U of ISIC revision 4.
Underemployment	<p>Persons in time-related underemployment comprise all persons in employment who satisfy the following three criteria during the reference period: a) are willing to work additional hours; b) are available to work additional hours i.e., are ready, within a specified subsequent period, to work additional hours given opportunities for additional work; and c) worked less than a threshold relating to working time (i.e., persons whose hours actually worked in all jobs during the reference period were below a threshold, to be chosen according to national circumstances).</p> <p>The time-related underemployment rate is calculated as follows:</p> $\text{TRU (\%)} = \frac{\text{Persons in time-related underemployment}}{\text{Persons employed}} \times 100$
Poverty Indicators	
Proportion of Population below \$2.15 a Day (2017 PPP)	Percentage of the population living on less than \$2.15 a day at 2017 purchasing power parity (PPP).
Proportion of Population below \$3.65 a Day (2017 PPP)	Percentage of the population living on less than \$3.65 a day at 2017 PPP.
Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	Income or consumption share that accrues to the richest 20% of the population, divided by the income or consumption share of the lowest 20% of the population.
Gini Coefficient or Index	Measure of the degree to which an economy's income distribution diverges from perfect equal distribution. A value of zero (0) implies perfect equality while a value of one (1) implies perfect inequality.
Human Development Index	Composite index of long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling), and decent standard of living (measured by gross national income per capita in United States [US] PPP dollars).
Social Indicators	
Life Expectancy at Birth	Number of years that a newborn is expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of his or her birth are to stay the same throughout his or her life.
Crude Birth Rate	Ratio of the total number of live births in a given period to the midyear total population of the same period, expressed per 1,000 people.
Crude Death Rate	Ratio of the number of deaths occurring within a given period to the midyear total population of the same period, expressed per 1,000 people.
Total Fertility Rate	Number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

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Indicator	Definition
Primary Education Completion Rate	Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education. This indicator is also known as “gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary.” The ratio can exceed 100% due to overaged and underaged children who enter primary school late, early, and/or repeat grades.
Adult Literacy Rate	The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write (with understanding) a short simple statement on his or her everyday life. Generally, literacy also encompasses numeracy, i.e., the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.
Expected years of schooling, primary to tertiary	Number of years a person of school entrance age can expect to spend within the specified level of education (from primary to tertiary level).
Mean years of schooling	Average number of completed years of education of an economy’s population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades.
Pupil to qualified teacher ratio	The total number of pupils and students in the relevant level in a given academic year expressed as a percentage of the number of qualified teachers in the same level in that academic year. A qualified teacher has the minimum academic qualifications necessary to teach at a specific level of education in a given economy. This is usually related to the subject(s) they teach. The higher the pupil to qualified teacher ratio, the lower the relative access of pupils to qualified teachers.
Pupil to trained teacher ratio	The total number of pupils and students in the relevant level in a given academic year expressed as a percentage of the number of trained teachers in the same level in that academic year. A trained teacher has fulfilled at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher-training requirements (pre-service or in-service) to teach a specific level of education according to the relevant national policy or law. The higher the pupil to trained teacher ratio, the lower the relative access of pupils to trained teachers. Results can be compared with established national norms on the number of pupils per trained teacher for each level of education.
Physicians	Physicians, including general and specialist medical practitioners, expressed in terms of the number per 1,000 people.
Hospital Beds	In-patient beds for both acute and chronic care available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers expressed in terms of the number per 1,000 people.
Number of Adults Living with HIV	All adults, defined as men and women aged 15 years and older, with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, estimated to be alive at the end of a specific year.
ECONOMY AND OUTPUT	
National Accounts	
Gross Domestic Product	<p>Unduplicated market value of the total production activity of all resident producer units within the economic territory of an economy during a given period. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Transfer payments are excluded from the calculation of gross domestic product (GDP). GDP can be calculated using the production, expenditure, and income approaches.</p> <p>Production-based GDP is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. Gross value-added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.</p> <p>Income-based GDP is the sum of the compensation of employees, mixed income, operating surplus, consumption of fixed capital, and taxes, less subsidies on production and imports.</p>

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Indicator	Definition
	<p>Expenditure-based GDP is the sum of final consumption expenditure of households, nonprofit institutions serving households, and the government; gross capital formation; and exports minus imports of goods and services.</p> <p>GDP can be measured at current prices (the prices of the current reporting period), and constant prices (obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period and chain volume measure).</p>
GDP at PPP	Measures obtained by using PPP to convert the GDP into a common currency, and by valuing them at a uniform price level. They are the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single economy expressed at constant prices. At the level of GDP, they are used to compare the economic size of economies.
GDP at Current US Dollar	GDP in US dollars, sourced from economies' official sources; or GDP at local currency units obtained from economy sources and converted to US dollars using the official exchange rates from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), or using exchange rates from the economies' official sources. The exchange rates used are expressed as the average rate for a period of time (average of period), calculated as annual averages based on the monthly averages (local currency units relative to the US dollar).
GDP per Capita at PPP	GDP at PPP, divided by the midyear population.
GNI per Capita, Atlas Method	<p>The gross national income (GNI) converted to US dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers, plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. GNI, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to US dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies, although an alternative rate is used when the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate actually applied in international transactions. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the 2 preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the economy, and through 2000, the G-5 economies (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the US). From 2001, these economies include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the US.</p>
GDP per Capita at Current US Dollar	GDP at current US dollar value, divided by the midyear population.
Agriculture Value Added	The gross output of the agriculture sector, less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value-added is determined by ISIC revision 4, where agriculture corresponds to ISIC Section A and includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing.
Industry Value Added	The gross output of industry sectors, less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value-added is determined by ISIC revision 4, where industry corresponds to ISIC Sections B-F and includes mining and quarrying (B); manufacturing (C); electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply (D); water supply; sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities (E); and construction (F).
Services Value Added	The gross output of services sectors, less the corresponding value of intermediate consumption. The industrial origin of value-added is determined by ISIC revision 4, where services corresponds to ISIC Sections G-U and includes wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G); transport and storage (H); accommodation and food service activities (I); information and communication (J); financial and insurance activities (K); real estate activities (L); professional, scientific, and technical activities (M); administrative and support service activities (N); public administration and defense; compulsory social security (O); education (P); human health and social work activities (Q); arts, entertainment, and recreation (R); other service activities (S); activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use (T); and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies (U).

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Indicator	Definition
Household Consumption Expenditure	Market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased or received as income in kind by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. The expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households is generally included for most economies.
Government Consumption Expenditure	Includes all current outlays on purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries of government employees). It also includes most expenditure on national defense and security but excludes government military expenditures that are part of public investment.
Gross Capital Formation	Total value of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Gross fixed capital formation is the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of tangible goods (such as buildings) and intangible goods (such as computer software) that are intended for use in production during several accounting periods, plus certain specified expenditure on services that adds to the value of non-produced assets. Changes in inventories are changes in stocks of produced goods and goods for intermediate consumption, and the net increase in the value of work in progress. Valuables are goods (such as precious metals and works of art) that are not used up in production but are acquired as stores of value in the expectation that they will retain or increase their value over time.
Exports of Goods and Services	Consist of sales, bartering, or gifts or grants of goods and services from residents to nonresidents. The treatment of exports in the System of National Accounts is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual.
Imports of Goods and Services	Consist of purchases, bartering, or receipts of gifts or grants of goods and services by residents from nonresidents. The treatment of imports in the System of National Accounts is generally identical to that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual.
Gross Domestic Saving	Difference between GDP and final consumption expenditure, where final consumption expenditure is the sum of the final consumption of household, nonprofit institutions serving households, and the government.
Production	
Agriculture Production Index	Relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period. It is based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced.
Manufacturing Production Index	An index covering production in manufacturing. The exact coverage, the weighting system, and the methods of calculation vary from economy to economy, but the divergences are less important than, for example, in the case of price and wage indexes.
MONEY, FINANCE, AND PRICES	
Prices	
Consumer Price Index	An index that measures changes in prices against a reference period of a basket of goods and services purchased by households. Based on the purpose of the consumer price index, different baskets of goods and services can be selected. For macroeconomic purposes, a broad-based basket is used to represent the relative price movement of household final consumption expenditure.
Food and Nonalcoholic Beverages Price Index	An index that covers food and nonalcoholic beverages purchased by the household mainly for consumption or preparation at home including services for food processing for own consumption. The index corresponds to Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) Version 1999 and 2018 division 01. Excluded are food and nonalcoholic beverages that are provided as part of a food-serving service under COICOP division 11: restaurants and hotels (COICOP Version 1999) or restaurants and accommodation services (COICOP Version 2018).

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Indicator	Definition
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, and Narcotics Price Index	An index that covers the purchase of alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics, regardless of where these are consumed, but not provided as part of a food-and-beverage-serving service under hotels and restaurants. Services for the production of alcohol for own consumption are also included. The index corresponds to COICOP division 02. Excluded are alcoholic beverages purchased for immediate consumption in hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars, kiosks, street vendors, automatic vending machines, etc. classified under restaurants, cafes, and the like (COICOP Group 11.1.1).
Clothing and Footwear Price Index	An index that covers all clothing materials, garments, articles and accessories, footwear and related services, including cleaning, repair, and hire of clothing and footwear, and the purchase of secondhand clothing and footwear. The index corresponds to COICOP division 03.
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels Price Index	An index that covers goods and services for the use of the house or dwelling and its maintenance and repair; the supply of water and miscellaneous services related to the dwelling; and energy used for heating or cooling. The index corresponds to COICOP division 04.
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance Price Index	An index that covers a wide range of products to equip the house or dwelling and the household durables, semidurables, and nondurables as well as some household services. Includes all kinds of furniture (including lighting equipment, household textiles, glassware, tableware, and household utensils), major and smaller electric household appliances, tools and equipment for house and garden, and goods for routine household maintenance. The index also includes the repair, installation, and rental services of the goods. Domestic services by paid staff in private service, supplied by enterprises or self-employed persons, window-cleaning and disinfecting services, as well as dry-cleaning and laundering of household textiles and carpets, are also included. The index corresponds to COICOP division 05.
Health Price Index	An index that covers health services provided during an overnight stay, services that do not require an overnight stay, diagnostic imaging services, medical laboratory services, patient emergency transportation, and emergency rescue services. The index also includes medicines and health products, covering all products that are separately invoiced under health services, except when administered under the direct supervision of a health care professional during an overnight stay. The index corresponds to COICOP division 06.
Transport Price Index	An index that covers four main categories of goods and services for transportation: (i) purchase of vehicles covers motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, and animal-drawn vehicles; (ii) goods and services for the operation of the personal transport equipment cover parts and accessories for personal transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, and the repair and maintenance of personal transport equipment including expenditures for parking spaces in garages or in public places, expenditures for tolls, and expenditures to acquire a driving certificate; (iii) transport services provided by the market, structured by the mode of transport; and (iv) transport services of goods covers postal and courier services, removal and storage services, and the delivery of any kinds of goods when charged separately. The index corresponds to COICOP division 07. It excludes purchases of recreational vehicles such as camper vans, caravans, trailers, aeroplanes, and boats that are classified under the Recreation and Culture Price Index (COICOP Version 1999) or Recreation, Sport, and Culture (COICOP Version 2018).
Communication Price Index/Information and Communication Price Index	The index corresponds to division 08 in COICOP versions 1999 and 2018. In COICOP Version 1999, this index covers three main groups of goods and services: (i) information and communication equipment, including equipment for the capture, recording, and reproduction of sound and vision; software; and information and communication services; (ii) information and communication services, including telephones and other communication services; internet access services; television and radio licenses; fee and subscription services, including streaming services of films and music; and (iii) repair, maintenance, and rental of information and communication equipment.

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Indicator	Definition
	<p>In COICOP Version 2018, this index covers three main groups and services: (i) information and communication equipment, including equipment for the reception, recording, and reproduction of sound and vision; (ii) software; and (iii) information and communication services, which include telephone and other communication services, internet access services, television and radio licences, fee and subscription services (including streaming services of films and music); and repair, maintenance, and hire of information and communication equipment.</p>
<p>Recreation and Culture Price Index/ Recreation, Sport, and Culture Price Index</p>	<p>An index that covers a wide range of goods and services for recreation, sport, and culture and is structured into eight groups: (i) recreation durables such as photographic equipment, other major durables for recreation, such as camper vans, boats, yachts, aeroplanes, and the like; (ii) nonmajor durable recreational goods such as games and toys, including video game computers, celebration articles, equipment for sport, camping, and open-air recreation; (iii) garden products and plants and flowers and purchases of pets and expenditures for pets, excluding veterinary services; (iv) recreational services cover rental, maintenance, and repair of goods, veterinary and other services for pets, recreational and leisure services, such as amusement parks, games of chance and expenditures for sporting services, both expenditures for practicing sports as well as expenditures for attendance of sport events; (v) cultural goods such as musical instruments and audio-visual media; (vi) cultural services such as cinemas, theatres, concerts, museums, and other cultural sites, and photographic services; (vii) newspapers, all kinds of books, stationery and drawing materials; and (viii) package holidays that include transportation, accommodation, food provision, or tour guide. The index corresponds to COICOP division 09.</p>
<p>Education Price Index/Education Services Price Index</p>	<p>An index that covers educational services only. It includes: (i) education by radio or television broadcasting as well as e-learning and correspondence courses; (ii) admission and registration fees as well as tuition fees; and (iii) other education-related fees such as camps and/or field trips, course fees, diploma fees, examination fees, graduation fees, laboratory fees, physical education fees, etc. The index corresponds to COICOP division 10. It excludes expenditures on other education-related goods and services such as school uniforms, education support services, such as health-care services, transport services (except in the case of excursions that are part of the normal school program), text books and academic journals, stationery, catering services, and accommodation services.</p>
<p>Restaurants and Hotels Price Index/Restaurants and Accommodation Service Price Index</p>	<p>An index that covers food and beverage services provided by restaurants, cafes, and similar facilities, either with full or limited- or self-service, or by canteens, cafeterias, or refectories at work or at school and other educational establishment's premises. It also includes catering services and accommodation services. Services for visitors and other travellers away from their principal or secondary residence are included. If not separately invoiced, it also includes food and beverage services and other serving services, such as housekeeping, parking, laundry, swimming pools and exercise rooms, recreational facilities, and conference and convention facilities. The index corresponds to COICOP division 11.</p>
<p>Insurance and Financial Services Price Index</p>	<p>An index that covers insurance and financial services. Insurance and financial services are provided by financial corporations. Insurance services are subdivided by type of insurance. Financial services are subdivided by financial intermediation services indirectly measured and by other forms of actual and indirect charges and remittance fees for financial services. For the definition and measurement of insurance and financial services, specific national accounts concepts (under the 2008 System of National Accounts) do apply. The index corresponds to COICOP Version 2018 division 12.</p>
<p>Miscellaneous Goods and Services Price Index</p>	<p>An index that covers insurance and financial services. It also includes personal care, prostitution, personal effects not elsewhere classified, social protection, financial services not elsewhere classified, and other services not elsewhere classified. The index corresponds to COICOP Version 1999 division 12.</p>

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Indicator	Definition
Personal Care, Social Protection, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services Price Index	An index that covers goods and services for personal care, jewelry and watches, services of social protection, and all other services for households, which are not elsewhere classified. Goods and services for personal care cover electric and nonelectric appliances for personal care as well as hairdressing services. Goods of personal effects cover jewelry and watches, celebratorial and devotional items, and travel goods and items. Social protection services cover childcare, nonmedical retirement homes for elderly persons and disabled persons, and services to maintain persons in their private homes and related services. This index also covers all the other services for households, which are not elsewhere classified, such as fees for legal and administrative services, fees for real estate agencies, charges for undertaking, and payments for various personal services. This index also includes religious services. The index corresponds to COICOP Version 2018 division 13.
Wholesale Price Index	A measure that reflects changes in the prices paid for goods at various stages of distribution up to the point of retail. It can include prices of raw materials for intermediate and final consumption, prices of intermediate or unfinished goods, and prices of finished goods. The goods are usually valued at purchasers' prices.
Producer Price Index	A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services, either as they leave their place of production or as they enter the production process. A measure of the change in the prices received by domestic producers for their outputs or of the change in the prices paid by domestic producers for their intermediate inputs.
GDP Deflator	A measure of the annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the period shown, obtained by dividing GDP at current prices by GDP at constant prices.
Money and Finance	
Money Supply	<p>Refers to the total amount of money in circulation in a specific economy. Money supply can be measured in different ways:</p> <p>M1 (Narrow Money) is a measure of money supply that includes all coins and notes (M0) as well as personal money in current accounts. M2 (Intermediate Money) is the sum of M1 and personal money in deposit accounts. M3 (Broad Money) is the sum of M2 and government and other deposits. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), M3 includes currency, deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years, deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months and repurchase agreements, money market fund shares or units, and debt securities up to 2 years.</p> <p>Not all economies publish the same types of aggregates, and even when aggregates are the same name (e.g., M1, M2, M3, etc.), their asset composition often differs significantly. Cross-economy differences in national definitions of lowered-ordered aggregates also arise from differences in the maturity categories of nontransferable deposits included in a particular money aggregate. For example, the definition of M2 in one economy may include time deposits with maturities of 1 year or less, whereas another economy's M2 definition may include time deposits with maturities of 2 years or less.</p> <p>When the monetary policy strategy consists of monetary aggregate targeting, the choice of the definition of the targeted aggregate is guided mainly by two considerations. The aggregate should be sufficiently sensitive to interest rate changes for the central bank to be able to control it and display a stable relationship over time to the movement of the overall price level.</p> <p>Liabilities excluded from broad money are the sum of all exclusions from broad money. They may include deposits; debt securities; loans; insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes; financial derivatives and employee stock options; trade credit and advances; equity; or other items.</p>
Interest Rate on Savings Deposits	Rate paid by commercial and similar banks for savings deposits.

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Indicator	Definition
Interest Rate on Time Deposits	Rate paid by commercial and similar banks for time deposits.
Lending Interest Rate	Bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing.
Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills	Rate at which short-term securities are issued or traded in the market.
Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector	Includes all credits to various sectors on a gross basis, except credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions are savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations.
Ratio of Bank Nonperforming Loans to Total Gross Loans	Value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of loan loss provisions). The amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded in the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue.
Stock Market Price Index	Index that measures changes in the prices of stocks traded in the stock exchange. The price changes of the stocks are usually weighted by their market capitalization.
Stock Market Capitalization	The share price times the number of shares outstanding (including their several classes) for listed domestic companies. Investment funds, unit trusts, and companies whose only business goal is to hold shares of other listed companies are excluded. Data are end of year values converted to US dollars using corresponding year-end foreign exchange rates. Also known as market value.
Exchange Rates	
Official Exchange Rate	The exchange rate determined by national authorities or the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on the monthly averages (local currency units relative to the US dollar).
Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor	Number of units of economy B's currency that are needed in economy B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service, which one unit of economy A's currency can purchase in economy A.
Price Level Index	Ratio of the relevant PPP to the exchange rate. It is expressed as an index on a base of 100. A price level index (PLI) greater than 100 means that, when the national average prices are converted at exchange rates, the resulting prices tend to be higher on average than prices in the base economy (or economies) of the region (and vice versa). At the level of GDP, PLIs provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of economies. PLIs are also referred to as comparative price levels.
GLOBALIZATION	
Balance of Payments	
Trade in Goods Balance	Difference between exports and imports of goods.
Trade in Services Balance	Difference between exports and imports of services.
Current Account Balance	Sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers.
Total Remittances	Sum of personal remittances and social benefits. Personal remittances include personal transfers (part of current transfers); compensation of employees less taxes, social contributions, transport, and travel; and capital transfers between households. Social benefits include benefits payable under social security funds and pension funds: they may be in cash or in kind. Includes income from individuals working abroad for short periods, income from individuals residing abroad, and social benefits from abroad.

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Indicator	Definition
Foreign Direct Investment	Refers to net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments.
External Trade	
Merchandise Exports and Imports	Covering all movable goods, with a few specified exceptions, the ownership of which changes between a resident and a foreigner. For merchandise exports, it represents the value of the goods and related distributive services at the customs frontier of the exporting economy, i.e., the free on board (FOB) value. Merchandise imports, on the other hand, are reported in cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) values.
Trade in Goods	Sum of merchandise exports and merchandise imports.
Direction of Trade	
Direction of Trade: Merchandise Exports and Imports	The direction of trade represents the value of merchandise exports and imports disaggregated according to an economy's primary trading partners. Imports are reported on a CIF basis and exports are reported on a FOB basis, with the exception of a few economies for which imports are also available in FOB. Time series data includes estimates derived from reports of partner economies for nonreporting and slow-reporting economies.
International Reserves	
International Reserves	<p>External assets that are readily available to, and controlled by, monetary authorities for meeting balance-of-payments financing needs, for intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing).</p> <p>Consist of monetary gold, special drawing rights holdings, reserve position in the IMF, currency and deposits, securities (including debt and equity securities), financial derivatives, and other claims (loans and other financial instruments).</p>
Ratio of International Reserves to Imports	International reserves outstanding at the end of the year as a proportion of imports of goods from the balance of payments during the year, where imports of goods are expressed in terms of a monthly average. It is a useful measure for reserve needs of economies with limited access to capital markets.
Capital Flows	
Net Official Development Assistance	Concessional flows to developing economies and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executing agencies, administered with the objective of promoting the economic development and welfare of developing economies, and containing a grant element of at least 25%. Net flow takes into account principal repayments for loans, offsetting entries for forgiven debt, and recoveries made on grants.
Net Other Official Flows	Official sector transactions with economies on the Development Assistance Committee List of Official Development Assistance Recipients, which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as official development assistance, either because they are not primarily aimed at development, or because they have a grant element of less than 25%. The Development Assistance Committee list of recipients of official development assistance is available at http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacelist.htm . Net flow takes into account principal repayments for loans, offsetting entries for forgiven debt, and recoveries made on grants.

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Indicator	Definition
Net Private Flows	<p>Sum of direct investment and portfolio investment.</p> <p>Direct investment is a category of international investment made by a resident entity in one economy (direct investor) with the objective of establishing a lasting interest in an enterprise that is resident in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise). "Lasting interest" implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence by the direct investor on the management of the direct investment enterprise. Direct investment involves both the initial transaction between the two entities and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated.</p> <p>Portfolio investment is the category of international investment that covers investment in equity and debt securities, excluding any such instruments that are classified as direct investment or reserve assets.</p>
Aggregate Net Resource Flows	Sum of net official development assistance, net other official flows, and net private flows.
External Indebtedness	
Total External Debt	Debt owed to nonresidents repayable in currency, goods, or services. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of 1 year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Use of IMF credit includes special drawing rights allocations.
Public and Publicly Guaranteed Debt	Comprises long-term external obligations of public debtors, including the national government, political subdivisions (or an agency of either), and autonomous public bodies, and external obligations of private debtors that are guaranteed for repayment by a public entity.
External Debt as a Percentage of GNI	<p>Total external debt as a percentage of GNI.</p> <p>GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad.</p>
External Debt as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services and Primary Income	<p>Total external debt as a percentage of exports of goods, services, and primary income.</p> <p>Exports of goods, services, and primary income constitute the total value of exports of goods and services, receipts of compensation of nonresident workers, and investment income from abroad.</p>
Total Debt Service Paid	The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF.
Total Debt Service Paid as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services and Primary Income	Total debt service paid as a percentage of exports of goods, services, and primary income.
Tourism	
International Tourist Arrivals	The number of tourists (overnight visitors) who travel to an economy other than that in which they usually reside, and outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months, and whose main purpose of visit is other than the activity remunerated from within the economy visited. In some cases, data may also include same-day visitors when data on overnight visitors are not available separately. Data refer to the number of arrivals and not to the number of people.

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Indicator	Definition
International Tourism, Receipts	The receipts earned by a destination economy from inbound tourism and covering all tourism receipts resulting from expenditures made by visitors from abroad. These include lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transport in the economy, entertainment, shopping, etc. This concept includes receipts generated by overnight visits as well as by same-day trips. It does, however, exclude the receipts related to international transport by contracted residents of the other economies (for instance ticket receipts from foreigners travelling with a national company).
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Transport	
Road Network	This includes both paved and unpaved roads. Paved roads are roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) with hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones. Unpaved roads are roads surfaced with a stabilized base, but not surfaced with crushed stone, hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, concrete, or cobblestones.
Passenger Kilometers Traveled	A passenger-kilometer is a unit of measurement representing the transport of 1 passenger by a defined mode of transport, e.g., road, over 1 kilometer.
Freight Kilometers Traveled	A ton-kilometer is a unit of measurement representing the transport of 1 metric ton of goods (including packaging and tare weights of intermodal transport units) by a defined mode of transport, e.g., road, over a distance of 1 kilometer. Only the distance on the national territory of the reporting economy is taken into account for national, international, and transit transport.
Registered Vehicles	Mode-specific vehicle registrations refer to the number of newly (first-time) registered vehicles recorded by the authorities. This publication reports cumulative number of vehicle registrations.
Road Traffic Deaths	Death caused by a road traffic crash and occurring within 24 hours (Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Tonga); 7 days (Azerbaijan, Bhutan, the People's Republic of China, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam); 30 days (Armenia, Australia, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar ¹ , Nepal, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan); unlimited time period (Afghanistan ² , the Cook Islands, Georgia, Maldives, the Philippines, Samoa, Thailand); within a year (the Kyrgyz Republic); no definition for other economies.
Rail Lines	Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.
Rail Network	Length of rail lines divided by the land area.
Railways, Passengers Carried	Passengers carried by railway are the number of passengers transported by rail multiplied by kilometers traveled.
Railways, Goods Transported	Goods transported by railway are the volume of goods transported by railway, measured in metric tons multiplied by kilometers traveled.
Aviation Total Passenger Kilometers	The number of aviation passengers carried, including both domestic and international aircraft passengers of air carriers registered in a given economy, multiplied by kilometers traveled.
Aviation Freight Transport	The volume of aviation freight, express, and diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage (operation of an aircraft from takeoff to its next landing), measured in metric tons, multiplied by kilometers traveled.

¹ ADB has temporarily put on hold its assistance in Myanmar effective 1 February 2021 (<https://www.adb.org/publications/myanmar-fact-sheet>).

² ADB placed on hold its assistance in Afghanistan effective 15 August 2021 (<https://www.adb.org/news/adb-statement-afghanistan>)

Indicator	Definition
Container Port Traffic	Measures the flow of containers from land to sea transport modes, and vice versa, in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU), a standard-size container. Data refer to coastal shipping as well as international journeys. Transshipment traffic is counted as two lifts at the intermediate port (once to offload and again as an outbound lift) and includes empty units.
Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI)	The current version of the LSCI is generated from the following six components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the number of scheduled ship calls per week in the economy; (ii) deployed annual capacity in TEU: total deployed capacity offered at the economy; (iii) the number of regular liner shipping services from and to the economy; (iv) the number of liner shipping companies that provide services from and to the economy; (v) the average size in TEU of the ships deployed by the scheduled service with the largest average vessel size; and. (vi) the number of other economies that are connected to the economy through direct liner shipping services.
Logistics Performance Index	An interactive benchmarking tool created by the World Bank to help economies identify the challenges and opportunities they face in their performance on trade logistics and what they can do to improve their performance.
Communications	
Telephone Subscribers	Fixed-telephone subscriptions refer to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents, and fixed public payphones.
Mobile Phone Subscribers	The proportion of individuals who used a mobile telephone in the 3 months prior to data collection. A mobile (cellular) telephone refers to a portable telephone subscribing to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to the PSTN. This includes analogue and digital cellular systems and technologies such as IMT-2000 (3G) and IMT- Advanced. Users of both postpaid subscriptions and prepaid accounts are included.
Fixed-Broadband Subscribers	Fixed-broadband subscriptions refer to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kilobits per second. This includes cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired)- broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This total is measured irrespective of the method of payment. It excludes subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile-cellular networks. It should include fixed WiMAX and any other fixed wireless technologies. It includes both residential subscriptions and subscriptions for organizations.
Internet Users	The frequency of internet use by individuals who used the internet from any location in the 3 months prior to data collection. Internet can be used via a computer, mobile, phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.
ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY	
Energy	
GDP per Unit of Energy Use	The ratio of GDP to total energy use (measured per petajoule) with GDP converted to 2021 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a US dollar has in the US.

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Indicator	Definition
Energy Production	Primary energy production that is the capture or extraction of fuels or energy from natural energy flows, the biosphere, and natural reserves of fossil fuels within the national territory in a form suitable for use. Inert matter removed from the extracted fuels and quantities reinjected, flared, or vented are not included. The resulting products are referred to as primary products.
Energy Use	Energy production plus imports minus exports, minus international marine bunkers, minus international aviation bunkers, minus stock changes. Also referred to as energy supply.
Energy Imports, Net	Energy imports, net estimated as energy use less production, both measured in petajoules.
Electricity	
Electricity Production	Gross production, which is the sum of the electrical energy production by all the generating units and/or installations concerned (including pumped storage), measured at the output terminals of the main generators. Also referred to as electricity generation.
Sources of Electricity	Refers to the different types of technology and/or processes for the generation or production of electricity, including: (i) electricity from combustible fuels, which refers to the production of electricity from the combustion of fuels that are capable of igniting or burning, i.e., reacting with oxygen to produce a significant rise in temperature; (ii) hydroelectricity, which refers to electricity produced from devices driven by flowing, or falling fresh water; (iii) nuclear electricity, which refers to electricity generated by nuclear plants; and (iv) other electricity, which includes solar, wind, wave, tidal, other marine electricity, geothermal, electricity generated from chemical heat, and electricity from other sources not elsewhere specified.
Electric Power Consumption Per Capita	Total electricity consumption divided by midyear population, where consumption refers to energy-industries-own-use and final consumption. Energy-industries-own-use refers to the consumption of electricity for the direct support of the production and preparation for use of fuels and energy. Final consumption refers to the consumption of electricity by manufacturing, construction and nonfuel mining, transport, and households and other consumers (nonenergy use being irrelevant for electricity).
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	
Land	
Agricultural Land or Area	Land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and/or under permanent meadows and pastures.
Arable Land	Land under temporary agricultural crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market, and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than 5 years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included. Data for arable land are not meant to indicate the amount of land that are potentially cultivable.
Permanent Cropland	Land cultivated with long-term crops that do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under “forestry”). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.
Deforestation Rate	Rate of permanent conversion of natural forest area into other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure development. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuelwood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. A negative rate indicates reforestation or increase in forest area.

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Indicator	Definition
Pollution	
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Carbon dioxide emissions, largely by-products of energy production and use, account for the largest share of greenhouse gases, which are associated with global warming. Anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions result primarily from fossil fuel combustion and cement manufacturing. In combustion, different fossil fuels release different amounts of carbon dioxide for the same level of energy used: oil releases about 50% more carbon dioxide than natural gas, while coal releases about twice as much. Cement manufacturing releases about half a metric ton of carbon dioxide for each metric ton of cement produced. Data for carbon dioxide emissions include gases from the burning of fossil fuels and cement manufacture but excludes emissions from land use such as deforestation.
Nitrous Oxide Emissions	Nitrous oxide emissions are mainly from fossil fuel combustion, fertilizers, rainforest fires, and animal waste. Nitrous oxide is a powerful greenhouse gas, with an estimated atmospheric lifetime of 114 years, compared with 12 years for methane. The per-kilogram global warming potential of nitrous oxide is nearly 310 times that of carbon dioxide within 100 years.
Methane Emissions	Methane emissions are those stemming from human activities including but not limited to agriculture and from industrial methane production. A kilogram of methane is 21 times as effective at trapping heat in the earth's atmosphere as a kilogram of carbon dioxide within 100 years.
Other Greenhouse Gases	By-product emissions of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Although emissions of these artificial gases are small, they are more powerful greenhouse gases than carbon dioxide, with much higher atmospheric lifetimes and high global warming potential.
Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<p>Total greenhouse gas emissions are composed of carbon dioxide totals excluding short-cycle biomass burning (such as agricultural waste burning and savanna burning) but including other biomass burning (such as forest fires, post-burn decay, peat fires, and decay of drained peatlands), all anthropogenic methane sources, nitrous oxide sources, and fluorinated gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride). This series excludes land-use change and forestry.</p> <p>According to the World Bank, emissions may not add up to totals due to differences in sources. Data on carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, and total gas emissions come from the Climate Watch (CAIT) database, while data on other greenhouse gases come from a previous version of the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval (EDGAR) database.</p>
Freshwater	
Internal Renewable Water Resources	<p>Internal renewable water resources (IRWR) refer to the long-term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation. Double-counting of surface water and groundwater resources is avoided by deducting the overlap from the sum of the surface water and groundwater resources.</p> <p>IRWR in billion cubic meters per year refers to surface water produced internally, plus groundwater produced internally deducted by the overlap between surface water and groundwater. IRWR in cubic meters per inhabitant per year is calculated as total annual IRWR divided by total population.</p>
Annual Freshwater Withdrawals	Sum of surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal. Total water withdrawal summed by sector deducted by desalinated water produced, direct use of treated wastewater, and direct use of agricultural drainage water.
Water Productivity	Water productivity is the ratio of the net benefits from crop, forestry, fishery, livestock, and mixed agricultural systems to the amount of water used to produce those benefits. It is calculated as GDP in constant US dollar prices, divided by annual total water withdrawal.

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Indicator	Definition
Temperature and Climate-Related Disasters	
Temperature change with respect to a baseline climatology, corresponding to the period 1951–1980	<p>Annual estimates of mean surface temperature change measured with respect to a baseline climatology, corresponding to the period 1951–1980. According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the global mean surface air temperature for the reference period was 14°C (57°F), with an uncertainty of several tenths of a degree (https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/world-of-change/decadaltemp.php).</p> <p>The time series temperature change at a point is calculated as a weighted average of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies Surface Temperature Analysis (GISTEMP) data over all stations within a given radius, with the closest stations weighted most heavily. GISTEMP provides estimates of global surface temperature change. Estimates of changes in the mean surface temperature are presented in degrees Celsius.</p>
Total number of climate-related disasters	<p>Global climate-related disasters are stacked to show the trends in climate-related physical risk factors. Data are based on the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) maintained by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters at the Université Catholique de Louvain in Brussels, Belgium. Only climate-related disasters (wildfires, storms, landslides, floods, extreme temperatures, droughts, fog, wave action, and glacial lake outbursts) are covered.</p> <p>EM-DAT covers disasters that: (i) killed 10 or more people, (ii) affected 100 or more people; (iii) led to declaration of a state of emergency, and (iv) led to calls for international assistance.</p>
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE	
Government Finance	
Government Net lending/Net borrowing	<p>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) is a summary measure indicating the extent to which government is either putting financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the economy or abroad, or utilizing the financial resources generated by other sectors in the economy or from abroad. It may be viewed as an indicator of the financial impact of government activity on the rest of the economy and the rest of the world.</p> <p>Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) is a balancing item calculated as the net operating balance (revenue minus expense) minus the net investment in nonfinancial assets. Net lending/net borrowing is also equal to the net acquisition of all financial assets minus the net incurrence of all liabilities from transactions. For economies following the IMF's Government Finance Statistics 1986 framework, the indicator refers to the overall budgetary surplus / deficit measured as the difference between total revenue (including grants) and total expenditure (including net lending).</p>
Government Taxes	<p>Taxes are compulsory, unrequited amounts receivable by government units from institutional units. Certain compulsory receivables, such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are not considered taxes.</p> <p>For economies following the IMF's Government Finance Statistics 1986 framework, tax revenue are compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes, which includes social security contributions.</p>

Indicator	Definition
Government Revenue	<p>Government revenue is an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction. Revenue transactions have counterpart entries either in an increase in assets or in a decrease in liabilities - thereby increasing net worth. General government units have four types of revenue: (i) compulsory levies in the form of taxes and certain types of social contributions; (ii) property income derived from the ownership of assets; (iii) sales of goods and services; and (iv) other transfers receivable from other units.</p> <p>For economies following the IMF's Government Finance Statistics 1986 framework, the total revenue (including grants) consists of current and capital revenues. Current revenue is the revenue accruing from taxes as well as all current nontax revenues, except transfers received from foreign governments and international institutions. Capital revenue constitutes the proceeds from the sale of nonfinancial capital assets.</p>
Government Expenditure	<p>Government expenditure is the sum of expense and the net investment in nonfinancial assets.</p> <p>Expense is a decrease in net worth resulting from a transaction. The major types of expense are compensation of employees, use of goods and services subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other expense. The acquisition of a nonfinancial asset by purchase or barter is not an expense because it has no effect on net worth. Similarly, amounts payable on loans extended and repayments on loans incurred are not classified as expense.</p> <p>Nonfinancial assets are economic assets other than financial assets. Nonfinancial assets are stores of value and provide benefits either through their use in the production of goods and services or in the form of property income and holding gains. These assets are classified as fixed assets, inventories, valuables, and nonproduced assets.</p> <p>For economies following the IMF's Government Finance Statistics 1986 framework, total expenditure (including net lending) consists of current and capital expenditures. Current expenditure comprises purchases of goods and services by the central government, transfers to noncentral government units and to households, subsidies to producers, and interest on public debt. Capital expenditure covers outlays for the acquisition or construction of capital assets and for the purchase of intangible assets, as well as capital transfers to domestic and foreign recipients. Loans and advances for capital purposes are also included.</p>
Government Expenditure on Education	<p>Government expenditure on education includes expenditure on services provided to individual pupils and students and expenditure on services provided on a collective basis. Expenditure on education is allocated to pre-primary and primary education, secondary education, post-secondary nontertiary education, tertiary education, subsidiary services to education, education not definable by level, and research and development (R&D) education.</p> <p>For economies following the IMF's Government Finance Statistics 1986 framework, the indicator refers to government expenditure on education affairs and services.</p>
Government Expenditure on Health	<p>Government expenditure on health includes expenditure on services provided to individual persons and services provided on a collective basis. Expenditure on health is allocated to medical products, appliances, and equipment; outpatient services; hospital services; public health services; R&D health; and health not elsewhere classified.</p> <p>For economies following the IMF's Government Finance Statistics 1986 framework, the indicator refers to government expenditure on health affairs and services.</p>

Indicator	Definition
Government Expenditure on Social Protection	<p>Government expenditure on social protection includes expenditure on services and transfers provided to individual persons and households and expenditure on services provided on a collective basis. Expenditure on social protection is allocated to sickness and disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment, housing, social exclusion not elsewhere classified, and R&D social protection.</p> <p>For economies following the IMF's Government Finance Statistics 1986 framework, the indicator refers to government expenditure on social security and welfare affairs and services.</p>
Governance	
Corruption Perceptions Index	<p>This index scores and ranks economies and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be by experts and business executives. It is a composite index, a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption, collected by a variety of reputable institutions. The Corruption Perceptions Index draws on 13 data sources from 12 independent institutions specialising in governance and business climate analysis. From 2000 to 2011, scores ranged from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). From 2012 onward, calculation of the score has used an updated methodology and is now presented on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). Due to this difference in methodology, scores from years prior to and including 2011 should not be compared with scores from 2012 onward. An economy's rank indicates its position relative to the other economies or territories included in the index. It is important to keep in mind that an economy's rank can change simply because new economies enter the index or others drop out.</p>

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Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2024

Data for Climate Action

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2024, the 55th edition of this series, includes the most recently available economic, financial, social, and environmental indicators for the 49 regional members of the Asian Development Bank. It presents the latest key statistics on development issues concerning the economies of Asia and the Pacific to a broad audience, including policymakers, development practitioners, government officials, researchers, students, and the general public.

Section I of this issue provides an overview of the Asia and Pacific region's progress on climate action under Sustainable Development Goal 13, emphasizing the urgent need for strong policy interventions.

Section II reviews the availability of appropriate climate change data in the context of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, highlighting significant statistical gaps that must be addressed.

Section III considers the value of geographically granular data for tailored policies—from identifying emissions hot spots to pinpointing vulnerable communities. Section IV discusses the need to strengthen statistical capacity and address key challenges, promising initiatives, and essential collaborations to improve the availability, granularity, timeliness, and accuracy of climate change data.

This publication is available online at adb.org/publications/key-indicators-asia-and-pacific-2024, where additional tables containing greater detail on each of the 49 economies can also be accessed. Data relating to this 55th edition, including individual economy tables, are also available at kiddb.adb.org.

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ADB is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. Established in 1966, it is owned by 68 members—49 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.



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