



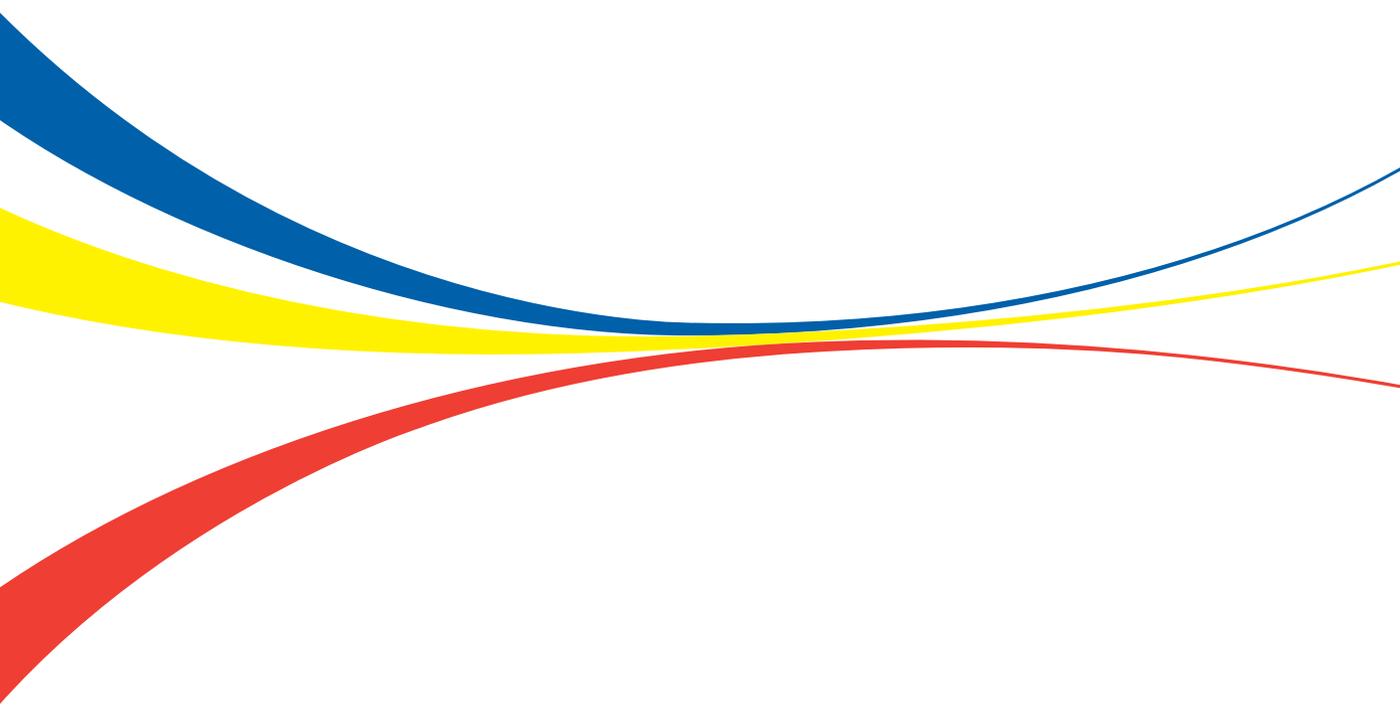
ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System **2017**



one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN COMMUNITY PROGRESS MONITORING SYSTEM 2017



The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities

Catalogue-in-Publication Data

ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) 2017
Jakarta, ASEAN Secretariat, July 2017

341.2473

1. Economic - Socio-Cultural - ASEAN
2. Indicators - Statistics

ISBN 978-602-6392-56-5

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Supported by the Australian Government through the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II

FOREWORD

Fifty years after the establishment of ASEAN and two years after the formal launching of the ASEAN Community with the adoption of *ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together*, ASEAN is well on its way to becoming a truly politically cohesive, economically integrated, socially responsible, rules-based, people-oriented, and people-centered Community.

Directions for the ASEAN Community for the next decades are articulated in the blueprints for its three pillars – the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint, the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint – together with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration Work Plan III and the Master Plan for ASEAN Connectivity 2025. However, regional integration is a complex, continuing, and evolving process which calls for an enhanced and effective monitoring system using an appropriate approach and a robust methodology.

It is the objective of the 2017 ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) Report to complement existing broader regional integration monitoring mechanisms. The Report examines where the ASEAN Community stands in various economic and socio-cultural indicators pertinent to the ASEAN Community Vision 2025. In so doing, the Report aims to provide reliable, relevant and timely information on economic and socio-cultural conditions in ASEAN using outcomes-level key performance indicators pertaining to the characteristics of the AEC and ASCC pillars during the period 2005-2015. It is expected that the Report, published with the support of the ASEAN-Australia Co-operation Program (AADCP) Phase II, will serve as a key reference and a periodic source of information for all ASEAN stakeholders. It is hoped that the Report will also be used in formulating appropriate policies, programs and projects in order to accelerate progress towards achieving the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.



LE LUONG MINH

Secretary-General of ASEAN
Jakarta, July 2017

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

2G	second-generation wireless/mobile communications
3G	third-generation wireless/mobile communications
AADCP	ASEAN Australia Development Cooperation Program
ACIA	ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement
ACPMS	ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFAS	ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
AJTP	ASEAN Japan Transport Partnership
AMS	ASEAN Member States
APAEC	ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation
APSC	ASEAN Political-Security Community
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN6	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand
ASEANstats	Statistics Division of the ASEAN Secretariat
ATIGA	ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement
ATISA	ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement
B2C	business-to-consumer
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center
CEP	Comprehensive Economic Partnership
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CLMV	Cambodia-Lao-Myanmar-Viet Nam
DSL	digital subscriber line
DTP3	diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis
e-commerce	electronic commerce
eg	exempli gratia (for example or such as)
ECCD	early childhood care and development
EFA	education for all
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FTA	foreign trade agreement
FDI	foreign direct investment
GCI	global competitiveness index
GER	gross enrollment ratio
GDP	gross domestic product
GNI	gross national income
GVA	gross value added
GVC	global value chain
HDI	human development index
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HS	harmonized system
IAI	Initiative for ASEAN Integration

ICT	information and communications technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP	internet protocol
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPR	intellectual property rights
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
kbps	kilobits per second
KPI	key performance indicator
KRA	key result area
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LTE	long-term evolution
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MFN	most favoured nation
MMSp	mobile money service provider
MPAC	Master Plan for ASEAN Connectivity
MSME	micro, small and medium enterprise
NSO	National Statistics Office
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ODP	ozone depleting potential
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PPP	public-private partnership
PPP	purchasing power parity
R&D	research and development
RSEs	research scientists and engineers
SDGs	sustainable development goals
TCP	transmission control protocol
TiVA	trade in value added
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
viz	videlicet (namely or as follows)
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	world risk index

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 2017 ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) Report is the third of the APCMS report series. This Report is the end result of a project titled “Establishing the Mechanism to Enhance National Data Collection, Compilation and Dissemination for the ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System” supported under the ASEAN Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II. The ACPMS report series provide statistics on integration outcomes in ASEAN pertaining to envisaged characteristics of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC), including indicators on global development aspirations. These reports complement official mechanisms that have been developed and utilised for monitoring the progress of ASEAN regional integration efforts, including community scorecards, sector-specific monitoring and surveillance tools. These reports also provide a broad perspective for decision makers in the ASEAN Member States (AMS) and other stakeholders of development and regional integration, as they formulate and implement strategies for accelerating the ASEAN regional economic and socio-cultural integration agenda.

This 2017 ACPMS Report examines 30 core indicators. Half of these indicators describe five interrelated and mutually reinforcing characteristics envisioned for the AEC in the next decade (articulated in the *ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025*), viz (a) a highly integrated and cohesive economy, (b) a competitive, innovative and dynamic ASEAN, (c) enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation, (d) a resilient, inclusive, people-oriented, and people-centred ASEAN and (e) a global ASEAN. The other half of the core indicators in the report depicts conditions in the ASEAN Community regarding five characteristics and elements of the ASCC pillar (articulated in the *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025*), viz (a) engages and benefits the people, (b) inclusive, (c) sustainable, (d) resilient and (e) dynamic. In addition, the report also looks into trends of 62 other indicators, 26 of them on the AEC, and the remaining 36 on the ASCC.

The 15 indicators on the AEC discussed in this report show that in the decade leading to the establishment of the ASEAN Community, the region has undertaken significant economic activities towards a narrowing of the development divide within the Community.

- In the context of a greater free flow of goods, imports of goods have remained a bigger component of trade within ASEAN. From 2005 to 2015, the fastest growth in exports of goods was observed in Cambodia and Lao PDR; these AMS, together with Myanmar also exhibited the fastest growth in imports of goods.
- The highest growth in both exports and imports was observed in 2010 when tariff rates in virtually all goods in the ASEAN6 (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) were reduced to zero. Performance of AMS in trade in goods has been varied, with some being more net importers, while others were more net exporters.
- In the five years prior to 2015, intra-ASEAN trade in services increased in the first three years, with exports in services having increased more than imports. The improved trade in services is partly reflected by the growing importance of services across AMS.

- From 2010 to 2015, intra-ASEAN inward foreign direct investments (FDI) increased at an average annual rate of 14% but with a few AMS, viz Indonesia and Singapore attracting substantial inflows compared to others.
- Between 2005 and 2015, labour productivity increased across ASEAN, both total and sectoral, with levels of labour productivity much higher among high income AMS. In the agriculture sector, Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia registered the highest labour productivity performance; in manufacturing, labour productivity was highest in Brunei Darussalam, followed by Singapore and Malaysia; while in services, Singapore registered the highest productivity, followed by Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam. Singapore is far ahead of the other AMS in indicators of innovation (including information and communications technology), competitiveness and ease of doing business, with Malaysia often next in performance.
- Singapore is considerably ahead of AMS in fixed broadband subscription performance with around 26 subscriptions per 100 persons.
- Malaysia leads AMS in the number of intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals with over 19 million arrivals in 2015, followed by Thailand with almost 8 million arrivals and Singapore with nearly 6 million arrivals. Indonesia's rail transport carried the highest volume of passengers with 325 million persons. It also registered the highest volume of water transport passengers with 44 million persons, and water freight at a volume of 1 billion tons in 2015. In the same year, Singapore had the biggest volume of air transport passengers at 55 million, and air freight cargo at a volume of almost 2 million tons.
- From 2009 to 2015, the development divide in ASEAN has also narrowed with the ratio of gross domestic product per capita of the first six members of ASEAN (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) to the four newer members (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam) decreasing from 3.5 to 2.7.
- Brunei Darussalam and Singapore have the lowest tariff barriers to non-foreign trade agreement partners. Further, average tariff rates imposed by AMS on imports from the rest of the world have significantly declined in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Viet Nam from 2005 to 2015, while for the rest of ASEAN, average most favoured nation tariff rates have increased.
- FDI from the rest of the world to ASEAN increased in the period 2010-2015 with Singapore receiving the largest extra-ASEAN FDI. The highest growth in FDI inflows from the rest of the world was observed in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines.

Notwithstanding progress on various economic fronts, more policy attention will be required in some areas, eg support for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), increasing employment, and building resilience to external risks.

- In recent years, MSME concentration has weakened in AMS, except in Indonesia which had the biggest concentration of MSMEs with almost a hundred MSMEs per 1,000 persons.
- During the last ten years, labour force participation by the youth has declined in AMS, except in Singapore, where the labour force participation rate has been stable. In Cambodia-Lao-Myanmar-Viet Nam (CLMV) and the Philippines, youth labour force participation rates

were above 50%, while in nearly all of ASEAN6, labour market participation rates of the youth were below 50%.

- From 2009 to 2015, ASEAN trade with the rest of the world has declined overall, with negative growth in trade registered mostly in ASEAN6 while high and positive growth was posted in CLMV.

The 15 indicators on the ASCC also show encouraging trends in various socio-cultural development goals of the ASEAN Community.

- Poverty incidence (estimated using national poverty lines) has been reduced in recent years for most AMS, especially in the rural areas.
- Improvements in overall human development (including increased attendance in school especially at the primary level, decreased malnutrition among children below five, and reduced inequalities of opportunity) from 2005 to 2015 have been noted in many AMS.
- While AMS, especially Lao PDR and Viet Nam, have provided increased access to safely managed water, only Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia have provided access to safely managed water to more than 90% of their respective population as of 2015.
- As of latest year, Thailand, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore, have achieved or are close to achieving universal access to electricity for their population.
- Supporting indicators suggest that AMS have been making higher public investment in building resilience among their respective population, with increased social protection coverage. AMS appear to be equipping their citizens with basic resources to face disasters and other shocks, but some AMS (as indicated by high values obtained in the World Risk Index) also face more risks by their very location, being regularly visited by hazards of nature.
- As part of resilience building, AMS appear to be making efforts to strengthen institutions. Indicative of this is the high coverage of birth registration for children below five years of age in some AMS, viz Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and the Philippines.
- Some AMS are making some strides in gender equality, but more needs to be done to ensure equal opportunities for both sexes. Across the public service, the proportion of positions are at near gender parity in Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore. Positions in the judiciary are nearly at gender parity in Myanmar and Singapore. AMS are still relatively far from gender balance in the legislature with the highest female share of parliamentarians at about a fourth of the total members of parliament. Data from recent years also shows that a gender gap persists in school participation across AMS at the secondary and tertiary levels, with the disparity mostly in favor of girls.
- The proportion of the urban population living in slum areas declined in most AMS from 2005 to 2015, with Viet Nam, Cambodia and Lao PDR posting the sharpest declines.
- ASEAN has made strides in mobile network coverage. Almost all AMS have more than 90% of their respective populations covered by a 2G network. The lone exception, Myanmar has increased coverage rate from 10 to 80% in less than a decade.

- AMS have improved the number of research and development professionals per one million persons with Singapore taking the lead at 8,168 research scientists and engineers per one million persons in 2015. Despite progress in several socio-cultural areas, some areas (eg gender, the environment, improving the business climate, resilience building) will require a lot more intervention and policy attention.
- The wide disparity in terms of the persisting gender gaps in school participation at the higher education tiers as well as the level of participation of women in government service across AMS implies that ASEAN will need to work harder in ensuring more inclusive societies within the Community.
- ASEAN will also need to strengthen its protection and conservation of the environment. Data on the ratio of protected area to total area, and forest cover to total land area suggest disparities in environmental conservation, protection and sustainability across AMS. In 2013, AMS registered an average increase of 30% in carbon dioxide emissions from the 2005 levels, largely because of sharp increases in emissions by Cambodia, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore. These increased carbon dioxide emissions should be an area of concern given the relationship of greenhouse gas emissions to climate change and its ill effects.
- New businesses per 1,000 persons aged 15-64 has been less than 2.5 for all AMS, except in Singapore where 22.85 new businesses per 1,000 persons aged 15-64 years were registered in 2015.
- The degree of effectiveness of governments across ASEAN is also quite diverse hence requiring benchmarks and targets so that AMS can strive to achieve better effectiveness. Overall, the 30 core indicators examined in this 2017 ACPMS Report show that ASEAN has achieved quite a lot of progress in the ten-year period from 2005-2015 across various economic issues, particularly trade, investment and innovation, as well as across many socio-cultural goals, including enhancing inclusiveness, sustaining the environment, and building resilience. Each member state can proudly show achievements in various areas. Progress though has been at varying paces given that AMS have different starting conditions, culture and ways of doing things. Some AMS, being at a different stage of development from the rest, will also require catch up strategies to provide better business environments, governance, and policy frameworks that will ultimately create more wealth and prosperity for their citizens, and strengthen the collective unity among ASEAN people amidst ethno-cultural diversity. As ASEAN moves toward attaining the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, the ASEAN Secretariat and AMS need to institutionalise the regular monitoring of ACPMS indicators. It may be useful to set some region-wide and national performance time-bound targets for selected core ACPMS indicators, eg MSME concentration, school participation rates, carbon dioxide emissions, so that policy setting as well monitoring and evaluation can take a more concrete focus. This way, the 2017 ACPMS Report contributes to a sustainable monitoring process that is more timely and useful to stakeholders, especially to decision makers in the AMS, and thus be more useful for management and accountability to ensure the attainment of Vision 2025, even ahead of 2025.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Community was formally launched in November 2015 during the 27th ASEAN Summit held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Although the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) Bangkok, 8 August 1967¹ that established the ASEAN already provided a sense of one vision, one identity and one community for its Member States, the need to organise ASEAN into a full-fledged, politically cohesive, economically integrated and socially responsible community was first propounded in 1997 in the 'ASEAN Vision 2020'. The decision to form an ASEAN Community was further affirmed in 2003 in the 'Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II)'. In 2007 the ASEAN Leaders decided to accelerate the target for realising the ASEAN Community by five years (to 2015). The *Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015* established blueprints for the three pillars of the ASEAN Community, viz the 'ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint', the 'ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint' and the 'ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint'. These Blueprints together with the 'Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Strategic Framework and IAI Work Plan 2 (2009-2015)' were espoused to ensure the timely realization of ASEAN's motto of "One Vision, One Identity, One Community" by 2015.

Following the 'Bandar Seri Begawan Declaration on the ASEAN Community's Post-2015 Vision' in 2013, the 'Nay Pyi Taw Declaration on the ASEAN Community's Post-2015 Vision' in 2014, and the formal establishment of the ASEAN Community in November 2015, the ASEAN Leaders adopted the *ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together*. This document sets out the future direction for a "politically cohesive, economically integrated, socially responsible and a truly rules-based, people-oriented, people-centred ASEAN" and comprises the 'ASEAN Community Vision 2025', the 'APSC Blueprint 2025', the 'AEC Blueprint 2025', and the 'ASCC Blueprint 2025'. Subsequently in 2016, the ASEAN Leaders adopted the *Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan III*, and the *Master Plan for ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) 2025* to be integral parts of the *ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together*. These documents will chart the path towards the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

The formation of the ASEAN Community in 2015 has brought with it vast opportunities in the form of a huge economic market valued then at US\$2.6 trillion, with a population of over 622 million people spread across ten member states. As of 2014, ASEAN was collectively the third largest economy in Asia and the seventh largest globally. From 2005 to 2015, economic activity in the whole of ASEAN grew by 5.2%, on average, with growth higher during the first half (5.4%) compared to the second half (5.1%) of the period. Although growth in the ASEAN economies has slowed down in recent years owing to weaker demand for Asian goods and services from advanced economy markets in the wake of the global financial crisis of 2008, the growth during the period 2005-2015 has been accompanied by the reduction of extreme poverty across the region. This is indicated by the decline in the proportion of persons living below US\$1.9 per day from 17.2% in 2005 to 7.23% across ASEAN in 2013. With the risks to improved trade globally arising from the current geo-political landscape, it becomes

i www.asean.org/asean/about-asean/history (Accessed 15 December 2016)

crucial to have a mechanism for evaluating the socio-economic climate in the region to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth, as well as to create new opportunities for the ASEAN people in a vastly changing world.

The task of regional integration can be complex. Regional integration does not end with the formal establishment of the ASEAN Community. Rather, regional integration is a continuing and evolving process that requires charting the direction of the next phase in building the ASEAN Community as well as adopting monitoring tools for the ASEAN Community Vision 2025. This 2017 ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) Report, written half a century after the establishment of ASEAN, is the third of the APCMS report series. It aims to provide some baseline information for the attainment of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025. It reviews selected indicators including their background information (definitions, rationales and underlying data) and trends during the period 2005-2015 in order to provide policy makers across ASEAN and other relevant stakeholders with objective, relevant and timely information for examining broad economic and socio-cultural conditions in ASEAN on outcomes pertaining to envisaged characteristics of the AEC and ASCC pillars.

1.1. The ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) Reports

The ACPMS reports were initiated in 2007 to provide statistics on integration outcomes in ASEAN pertaining to envisaged characteristics of the AEC and ASCC, including indicators on global development aspirations. It complements various mechanisms that have been developed and utilised for monitoring the progress of ASEAN regional integration efforts, including Community Scorecards, sector-specific monitoring and surveillance tools.

Aside from providing a means of measuring progress towards the establishment of the ASEAN Community through trends in the indicators being monitored, the ACPMS reports serve as references for decision makers in ASEAN Member States (AMS) as they develop and implement strategies for accelerating progress towards the ASEAN regional economic integration agenda.

The previous two ACPMS reports (2007 and 2012) have shown that ASEAN has achieved much progress on various trade issues, and across many socio-economic goals, but at varying paces and starting conditions among AMS. These reports have been aimed at providing policy makers and other relevant stakeholders with an objective and up-to-date tool for assessing the progress towards the ASEAN Community, particularly the AEC and the ASCC. Both reports have suggested that regional integration across all dimensions has been challenging given the varying levels of development, cultures, and systems across the AMS.

The 2007 ACPMS Report examines 47 indicators. Twenty-one indicators relate to the AEC's four sub-pillars: (a) single market and production base (15 indicators), (b) competitive economic region (2 indicators), (c) equitable economic development (1

indicator) and (d) integration into the global economy (3 indicators). The remaining 26 indicators describe various areas and themes under the ASCC, viz (a) poverty and income distribution (4 indicators), (b) health (5 indicators), (c) education (5 indicators), (d) labour market (3 indicators), (e) environment (7 indicators) and (f) ASEAN identity (2 indicators).

The 2012 ACPMS Report looks at a total of 57 indicators. Of these, 26 relate to the AEC's four sub-pillars: (a) single market and production base (13 indicators), (b) competitive economic region (5 indicators), (c) equitable economic development (4 indicators) and (d) integration into the global economy (4 indicators); while 3 indicators depict characteristics across the AEC sub-pillars. The remaining 28 indicators portrays domains of concern under the ASCC: (a) human development (5 indicators), (b) social welfare and protection (8 indicators), (c) social justice and rights (2 indicators), (d) environmental sustainability (7 indicators), and (e) narrowing development gap (6 indicators).

The 2007 and 2012 ACPMS reports related considerable progress towards the formation of ASEAN Community 2015. Under the ASCC, the region saw strengthened cooperation in social protection, promotion and protection of rights of women and children, humanitarian assistance in times of disasters, management of cross-border health and environmental risks, improvement of people's health and well-being, development of opportunities for education, exchange and employment of young people and raising awareness of ASEAN cultures and identityⁱⁱ. Under the AEC, accomplishments included: (a) a more liberalised market for goods and services with the elimination of import tariffs in the region and reduced business restrictions, (b) more opportunities for market expansion and participation in regional/global value chains (GVCs) through the ratified free trade and comprehensive economic partnership agreements, (c) reduced trade costs with simplified cross-border trading processes, (d) mutual cooperation towards business-friendly and innovation-supportive environment, (e) enhanced cross-border movement of skilled people and (f) improvements in transportation and other infrastructure networks.ⁱⁱⁱ

In these previous ACPMS reports, most of the indicators discussed were outcome indicators, selected to measure results under the AEC and ASCC pillars. These indicators were chosen in relation to data availability across AMS. In some cases, process and output indicators, as in the case of tariffs, were so important that they were also included in the list of indicators.

These reports did not monitor specific and short-term programmes or intermediate goals, nor were they meant to do so. The selection process of indicators for the previous reports was guided by ASEAN Community goals, and the desired characteristics of the AEC and ASCC envisioned in the AEC Blueprint (2009-2015) and the ASCC Blueprint (2009-

ii ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Fact Sheet, available from the ASEAN Secretariat at <http://asean.org/resource/fact-sheets> (accessed 15 December 2016)

iii ASEAN Economic Community Fact Sheet, available from the ASEAN Secretariat at <http://asean.org/resource/fact-sheets/> (accessed 15 December 2016)

2015) for the 2012 ACPMS Report and the *ASEAN Baseline Report: Measurements to Monitor Progress Towards the ASEAN Community* for the 2007 ACPMS Report. What was apparent in these two reports was that these were produced in parallel, and were independent of official monitoring mechanisms for tracking the progress of ASEAN regional integration efforts.

This 2017 ACPMS Report is the output of the project titled “Establishing the Mechanism to Enhance National Data Collection, Compilation and Dissemination for the ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System”, supported under the ASEAN Australia Development Cooperation Program (AADCP) Phase II. While there has been a great amount of work on and improvement in the compilation of data by the ASEAN Secretariat for the first two ACPMS reports, it is important to sustain the collection of statistics from AMS and the international statistical system for the ACPMS. This is essential to be able to examine with more depth where the ASEAN Community stands in relation to its Vision 2025, and to develop strategies to increase prospects for improved use of the ACPMS in attaining this vision. This report follows a similar thematic approach as the first two reports which focused on the characteristics/elements of the AEC and ASCC Blueprints but this time from the perspective of ASEAN Vision 2025.

The 2017 ACPMS Report recognises the relevance and robustness of indicators monitored in previous ACPMS reports as well as identifies new indicators in the context of changing thrusts and visions for developments in ASEAN integration, eg (a) more information and communications technology (ICT) and physical connectivity and (b) more support for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) across ASEAN. The indicators discussed in this report are broadly consistent to ensure coherence and provide a basis for measuring progress in ASEAN integration and ASEAN community building. Issues on availability and quality notwithstanding, this report gives insights on the socio-economic disparities across AMS so that the use of ACPMS can be leveraged by country decision makers in formulating appropriate policies, programmes and projects across AMS to accelerate progress towards achieving the envisioned characteristics of the AEC and ASCC even ahead of 2025.

This report has been aligned with ASEAN's broader regional integration monitoring framework. It is meant to more directly contribute to and complement, rather than duplicate, monitoring efforts for the AEC and ASCC 2025 Blueprints. It is intended to guide broad policy direction rather than provide specific policy evaluation. To highlight the description of the AEC Blueprint 2025's characteristics and examine issues under the ASCC, trends in a set of indicators, including new outcome indicators that are relevant to the Blueprints, are discussed. The indicators in this report could feed into or be updated with the current work on the integration monitoring framework for the AEC and ASCC Blueprints. Hence, the 2017 ACPMS Report is expected to serve as a key reference or a periodic source of selected sectoral outcome-level key performance indicators (KPIs) and be an integral part of the AEC 2025 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Compared to the set of indicators in past ACPMS reports, the set of indicators for the 2017 ACPMS Report has been vastly simplified considering that these reports are intended to be snapshots of the attributes of the AEC and ASCC. These indicators do not necessarily provide an exhaustive or exact representation of the AEC and ASCC, but rather it offers a model intended to serve as inputs to further review and analysis, and subsequent to future development strategies/actions for the desired aspirations of the AEC and ASCC. To help AMS develop implementation and monitoring strategies for achieving regional integration and to monitor progress in attaining the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, the set of indicators in this report has thus been made more manageable, with the indicators tracking the most essential elements of the attributes of the AEC and ASCC.

The indicators discussed in this report underwent a selection and review process, starting with a preliminary set of indicators that was identified based on an assessment of the relevance of previous indicators and the need for new outcome indicators for monitoring the AEC and ASCC Blueprints. Some characteristics of the AEC and ASCC that have been identified in the 2025 Blueprints are new since they were not covered in the previous Blueprints, eg empowered people and strengthened institutions, and resilient community (in ASCC); enhanced connectivity, sectoral cooperation, innovation and enhanced participation in GVCs (in AEC). Consequently, new indicators have been identified. Even for AEC and ASCC characteristics that are similar, if not equivalent, to those in the previous Blueprints (eg a global ASEAN for AEC, sustainable for ASCC), previous indicators were replaced by new ones that are more relevant.

Each indicator in the report has a function to describe a characteristic of either the AEC or ASCC. Each characteristic in the ASEAN Community Blueprints 2025 has specific elements or key result areas (KRAs) identified, so each KRA should ideally be described by at least one ACPMS indicator. Each indicator should be focussed, operationally defined and measurable in clear and specific terms, with changes observed in an indicator representing progress, but with the indicator being directionally neutral. These indicators have a means of being obtained (ie the necessary data and data sources, and formula for generating the indicators from the data), a particular quality (the extent of usefulness in their interpretation and monitoring over time), as well as limits on their use (what they do not measure or what they measure rather poorly).

A preliminary set of 30 core indicators (half for the AEC and the other half for the ASCC) were drawn up taking into consideration that having a manageable number of core indicators helps focus on the objective of this report and ensures sustainability of the ACPMS. Three core indicators for each of the five characteristics of the AEC and three core indicators for each of the five ASCC characteristics were identified. Supporting indicators were also identified. During a workshop held from 22-23 June 2016 in Jakarta, the ASEAN Secretariat and focal persons from national statistics offices (NSOs) of AMS provided their comments on the relevance, data availability and technical issues on the proposed indicators, as well as other proposed supporting indicators. Subsequent written feedback was also provided as inputs for the evaluation of the proposed indicators. Focal persons of AMS were provided metadata on the final

chosen set of core and supporting indicators for the report. They were also requested to prepare time series data on these indicators for the period 2005-2015. A draft report was subsequently prepared that examined trends in the indicators based on data submissions from the AMS that were triangulated with data from the ASEAN Statistics (ASEANstats) Database and publicly available databases.

As in the previous ACPMS reports, data collection and compilation has been guided by 'Policies and Guidelines on Data Sharing, Confidentiality and Dissemination of ASEAN Statistics'. The first sources of data for all ACPMS reports are the AMS, represented by their NSOs. Selected data were also sourced from ASEANstats, which regularly compiles data from the AMS. Other data sources for the indicators were also considered, such as databases of the UN Statistics Division for globally monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and other multilateral organisations.

1.2. The ASEAN Community 2025 Blueprints and the ACPMS

The 2025 Blueprints for APSC, AEC and ASCC set out the characteristics and elements of and strategic measures/action lines towards the ASEAN Community 2025. These Blueprints build on the achievements of ASEAN in the APSC, AEC and ASCC, as well as take account of the evolving and dynamic global context, thus setting a vision as well strategic directions for the Community for the next ten years.

The overall vision and socio-economic goals laid out in the 2015 Blueprints, such as narrowing the development gap across and within member states while building a common ASEAN identity and ensuring environmental sustainability, remain relevant. While much has been achieved in ASEAN since the articulation of regional integration, particularly regarding improved trade and economic activity among AMS and with trading partners, reduced poverty, increased investments in human capital, there remain unfinished measures in narrowing the development gap across and within member states, as well as continuing commitments of the Cambodia-Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)-Myanmar-Viet Nam (CLMV) countries that still form part of the new Blueprints.^{iv}

The AEC Blueprint 2025 identifies five interrelated and mutually reinforcing characteristics envisioned for the AEC in the next decade, viz (a) a highly integrated and cohesive economy, (b) a competitive, innovative, and dynamic ASEAN, (c) enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation, (d) a resilient, inclusive, people-oriented, and people-centred ASEAN, and (e) a global ASEAN. Unlike the previous Blueprint, the 2025 Blueprint puts emphasis on having a policy environment that is supportive of innovation as one

iv www.asean.org/asean-2025-at-a-glance ; www.asean.org/asean-community-vision-2025-2 (accessed 15 December 2016)

of the factors that will improve productivity growth. Further the Blueprint recognises that a highly-integrated economy requires emphasis on strengthening of participation in GVCs. Development and promotion of MSMEs has also been identified as one of the elements in the new Blueprint towards inclusiveness in the AEC. Economic connectivity and sectoral cooperation are also highlighted in the AEC Blueprint 2025.

Building on the previous ASCC Blueprint, the ASCC Blueprint 2025 envisions five characteristics and elements of the ASCC pillar: (a) engages and benefits the people, (b) inclusive, (c) sustainable, (d) resilient, and (e) dynamic. The ASCC is thus envisioned to be people-oriented, people-centred, environmentally friendly, and geared towards the promotion of sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life of the ASEAN people. The new blueprint recognises the strong linkage of the socio-cultural pillar with the economic and security pillars of the ASEAN Community. Social inequities can result from or are exacerbated by imbalanced economic opportunities or environmental scarcity, which in turn can further marginalise vulnerable people. On the other hand, an ecosystem that stimulates good governance, transparency and accountability can be the avenue for social inclusion that can build resilience to various risks and shocks both in the economic and political sphere. Cooperative activities among AMS have been developed for the ASCC Blueprint 2025 with the recognition that the three pillars of the ASEAN Community are interdependent and interrelated and that linkages are crucial to ensure unity of purpose amidst cultural diversity.

To operationalise the implementation of the 2025 AEC and ASCC Blueprints, strategic measures are being elaborated in and implemented through sectoral work plans. Various sectoral bodies in ASEAN have finalised or are in the process of identifying KPIs, in line with the AEC 2025 and ASCC 2025 monitoring frameworks. The sectoral work plans are expected to be reviewed and updated periodically, with feedback from the private sector, industry associations, and the wider stakeholder community to ensure their relevance and effectiveness.

Official mechanisms for monitoring the progress of ASEAN regional integration efforts, including Community Scorecards^v (eg AEC 2015 Scorecard), sector-specific monitoring and surveillance tools, have been developed to help AMS chart their way in building the ASEAN Community. The AEC indicators in the 2017 ACPMS Report are guided by the AEC Blueprint 2025, the AEC 2025 Monitoring & Evaluation Framework, as well as the sectoral work plans, as appropriate. To the extent practicable, efforts have been made to align the indicators for the AEC in this report with the broad and sectoral outcomes of the KPIs.

As previously mentioned, three core indicators for each of the five AEC characteristics and the five ASCC characteristics are identified and discussed in this report. These indicators consider the most essential elements or encompass several elements of the characteristics under the AEC Blueprint 2025 and ASCC Blueprint 2025. But as each

^v These are tools meant to be unbiased assessments for measuring the extent of integration among AMS, as well as monitor compliance of the agreements and the achievement of milestones envisaged under the ASEAN Community blueprints.

AEC and ASCC characteristic may have more than three key elements/result areas, the core indicators will not have a one-to-one correspondence with the key elements/result areas. Supporting indicators are also discussed in the report to describe the KRAs that are not accounted for by the core indicators. It should be noted though that not all the elements of the AEC and ASCC characteristics may have an identified indicator. Further, an indicator may cover more than one KRA given the interlinkages among characteristics of the AEC and ASCC. For some indicators discussed in this report, data are sparse, and should be subject to statistics development among AMS.

1.3. Overall Trends in Indicators from 2005 to 2015

The indicators presented in this report provide benchmarks of where ASEAN and AMS stand regarding the characteristics of the AEC and ASCC as identified in the AEC Blueprint 2025 and the ASCC Blueprint 2025. The statistics in the tables and charts shown for each of the 30 core indicators, as well as the supporting indicators are usually presented for two data points between 2005 and 2015. These are often referred to as the earliest year (usually a year between 2005 and 2010) and latest year (usually any year closest to 2015) depending on available data. This style of trend analysis is undertaken since the years for which data are available often vary widely across AMS. The actual years which the data relate to are indicated in the Annex Tables on performance of AMS that are used as sources for the tables and charts in the main report.

The indicators on AEC show that in the decade leading to the establishment of the ASEAN Community, the region has undergone significant economic activities with improved trade in goods and services, increased foreign direct investments (FDI) (both intra-ASEAN inward and from the rest of the world), heightened innovation, enhanced ICT and transport connectivity. AMS have shown progress in various measures on productivity and innovation, as well as indicators of competitiveness and ease of doing business. ASEAN has also made some strides though at varying rates of progress in connectivity among AMS, particularly in intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals, fixed broadband penetration, as well as passenger and freight volume across various modes of transport. The development divide in ASEAN has also narrowed with the ASEAN^{vi}-CLMV gross domestic product per capita ratio decreasing in the period 2009-2015. Some economic areas though will need more policy attention given trends showing that MSME concentration and labour market participation by the youth have declined in recent years across most AMS. Further, despite the lowering of some tariffs, especially among the ASEAN6 from 2009 to 2015, ASEAN trade with the rest of the world has decreased given lower demands for Asian goods from advanced economies in the aftermath of the global economic slowdown. AMS will thus need to build their resilience to external risks, especially from the current geo-political climate and the likely trade wars that may result between economic powers.

vi Comprises Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand that joined ASEAN earlier than CLMV.

The indicators on ASCC also show promising trends in various socio-cultural development goals of the Community, including significant reduction of poverty, improvements in overall human development (including increased attendance in school especially at the primary level, decreased malnutrition among children below five, and reduced inequalities of opportunity), and higher public investment in building resilience across member states. As part of resilience building, institutions in the region are being strengthened. AMS are also equipping their citizens with basic resources to face disasters and other shocks, although the starting conditions across AMS vary. Further, some AMS face more risks by their very location, being regularly subjected to hazards of nature. Trends in some indicators have identified certain areas (eg gender, environment, resilience building) that will require a lot more intervention and policy attention in both the AMS and the ASEAN Community. The wide disparity in terms of the participation of women in government across AMS and the persisting gender gaps in school participation especially at the higher education tiers imply that ASEAN will need to work harder in ensuring more inclusive societies within the Community. ASEAN will also need to strengthen its protection and conservation of the environment. There should be more concern in the region regarding increased carbon dioxide emissions. The degree of effectiveness of governments across ASEAN is also quite diverse requiring benchmarks and targets so that AMS can strive for relatively similar levels of effectiveness in the entire Community.

Overall, the indicators in this 2017 ACPMS Report show promising trends in AMS in various economic and socio-cultural outcomes important for the AEC and ASCC, as well as some areas for strategic attention. The next chapters provide more detail on the 30 indicators examined in this report.

CHAPTER 2

**ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
(AEC)**

ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC)

Highlights

- Imports of goods have remained a bigger component of trade within ASEAN in the context of a greater free flow of goods. From 2005 to 2015, the fastest growth in exports of goods was observed in Cambodia and Lao PDR; these AMS, together with Myanmar, exhibited the fastest growth in imports of goods.
- The highest export growth and import growth were observed in 2010 when tariff rates in virtually all goods in the ASEAN6 were reduced to zero. Performance of AMS in trade in goods have been varied, with some being more net importers, and others more net exporters.
- ASEAN experienced growth in services exports and imports from 2010 to 2015. Exports grew by 13.9% and imports by 26.1% during this period.
- Intra-ASEAN inward FDI grew by around 31% from 2010 to 2015 with Indonesia and Singapore attracting substantial inflows compared to the rest.
- Labour productivity between 2005 and 2015 improved across ASEAN, both total and sectoral. Labour productivity levels are much higher among high income AMS. In the agriculture sector, Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia registered the highest labour productivity performance; labour productivity in the manufacturing sector was highest in Brunei Darussalam followed by Singapore, while in the services sector, Singapore registered the highest productivity, followed by Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.
- Singapore is far ahead of the other member states in indicators of innovation (including ICT), competitiveness and ease of doing business, with Malaysia often next in performance.
- Singapore is also considerably ahead of other AMS in fixed broadband subscriptions recording around 26 subscriptions per 100 people.
- Malaysia leads the AMS in the number of intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals with over 19 million arrivals in 2015, followed by Thailand with almost 8 million and Singapore with nearly 6 million arrivals in the same year.
- Indonesian rail transport carried the highest volume of passengers with 325 million people. It also registered the highest volume of water transport passengers with 44.1 million people, and water freight cargo at a volume of 1.0 billion tons in 2015. In the same year, Singapore registered the biggest volume of air transport passengers at 55.4 million, and air freight cargo at a volume of 1.8 million tons.
- In recent years, MSME concentration has weakened in AMS, except in Indonesia which had the biggest concentration of MSMEs with almost a hundred MSMEs per 1,000 people.
- From 2009 to 2015, the divide between the richer and older member states and the newer member states has narrowed as indicated by the decrease in the ASEAN6-CLMV gross domestic product (GDP) per capita ratio from 3.5 to 2.7.

- During the last ten years, youth labour force participation decreased in AMS, except in Singapore, where the youth labour force participation rate has remained stable. In CLMV and the Philippines, youth labour force participation rates were above 50%, while in nearly all of ASEAN6, labour market participation rates of the youth were below 50%. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore have the lowest tariff barriers to non-FTA partners. Average tariff rates imposed by AMS on imports from the rest of the world significantly declined in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Viet Nam from 2005 to 2014/2015, while for the rest of ASEAN (except in Malaysia and Indonesia) average most favoured nation (MFN) tariff rates have increased.
- From 2009 to 2015, ASEAN trade with the rest of the world has declined overall, with negative growth in trade registered mostly in ASEAN6 while CLMV posted high positive growth.
- FDI from the rest of the world to ASEAN increased in the period 2005-2015 with Singapore receiving the largest extra-ASEAN FDI. The highest growth in FDI inflows from the rest of the world was recorded in Lao PDR followed by Viet Nam and Cambodia.

The AEC Blueprint 2025 identifies five characteristics that the AEC is envisioned to achieve by 2025, as well as KRAs for each of the ASCC characteristics (Table 2.1). The AEC Blueprint 2025, which builds upon AEC Blueprint 2015, puts a new emphasis on a policy environment that is supportive of innovation as one of the factors that will improve productivity growth. A highly-integrated ASEAN regional economy also denotes emphasis on strengthening of participation in the GVCs. Development and promotion of MSMEs has also been identified as one of the elements necessary to achieve inclusiveness in the AEC.

Table 2.1 Characteristics and Elements of the AEC Blueprint 2025

Characteristics of AEC Blueprint 2025	Elements
A. A highly integrated and cohesive economy A highly integrated and cohesive regional economy that supports sustained high economic growth by increasing trade, investment, and job creation; improving regional capacity to respond to global challenges; advancing a single market agenda through enhanced commitments in trade in goods, and through an effective resolution of non-tariff barriers; deeper integration in trade in services; and a more seamless movement of investment, skilled labour, business persons, and capital.	A.1 Trade in goods
	A.2 Trade in services
	A.3 Investment environment
	A.4 Financial integration, financial inclusion, and financial stability
	A.5 Facilitating movement of skilled labour and business visitors
	A.6 Enhancing participation in global value chains

Characteristics of AEC Blueprint 2025	Elements
<p>B. A competitive, innovative, and dynamic ASEAN</p> <p>A competitive, innovative and dynamic community which fosters robust productivity growth including through the creation and practical application of knowledge, supportive policies towards innovation, science-based approach to green technology and development, and by embracing the evolving digital technology; protection and promotion of the interest of consumers; promotion of good governance, transparency and responsive regulations; and fostering policies towards sustainable economic development.</p>	<p>B.1 Effective competition policy</p> <hr/> <p>B.2 Consumer protection</p> <hr/> <p>B.3 Strengthening intellectual property rights cooperation</p> <hr/> <p>B.4 Productivity-driven growth, innovation, research and development (R&D), and technology commercialisation</p> <hr/> <p>B.5 Taxation cooperation</p> <hr/> <p>B.6 Good governance</p> <hr/> <p>B.7 Effective, efficient, coherent and responsive regulations, and good regulatory practice</p> <hr/> <p>B.8 Sustainable economic development</p> <hr/> <p>B.9 Global megatrends and emerging trade-related issues</p>
<p>C. Enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation</p> <p>Enhanced economic connectivity and sectoral cooperation with improvements in regional frameworks, including in key sectors, complementing existing efforts maximising their contribution for improved regional competitiveness.</p>	<p>C.1 Transport</p> <hr/> <p>C.2 Information and communications technology</p> <hr/> <p>C.3 E-commerce</p> <hr/> <p>C.4 Energy</p> <hr/> <p>C.5 Food, agriculture and forestry</p> <hr/> <p>C.6 Tourism</p> <hr/> <p>C.7 Health Care</p> <hr/> <p>C.8 Minerals</p> <hr/> <p>C.9 Science and technology</p>

Characteristics of AEC Blueprint 2025	Elements
<p>D. A resilient, inclusive, people-oriented and people-centred ASEAN</p> <p>A resilient, inclusive, people-oriented and people-centred community that engenders equitable development and inclusive growth; a community with enhanced micro, small and medium enterprise development policies and cooperation to narrow the development gaps; and a community with effective business and stakeholder engagement, sub-regional development cooperation and projects, and greater opportunities for growth and employment.</p>	<p>D.1 Strengthening the role of micro, small, and medium enterprises</p> <hr/> <p>D.2 Strengthening the role of the private sector</p> <hr/> <p>D.3 Public-private partnership (PPP)</p> <hr/> <p>D.4 Narrowing the development gap</p> <hr/> <p>D.5 Contribution of stakeholders on regional integration efforts</p>
<p>E. A global ASEAN</p> <p>A global ASEAN that fosters a more systematic and coherent approach towards its external economic relations; a central and foremost facilitator and driver of regional economic integration in East Asia; and a united ASEAN with an enhanced role and voice in global economic fora in addressing international economic issues.</p>	<p>Develop a more strategic and coherent approach towards external economic relations; continue to review and improve ASEAN foreign trade agreements (FTAs) and comprehensive economic partnerships; enhance economic partnerships with non-FTA dialogue partners; engage with regional and global partners to explore strategic engagement; continue to strongly support the multilateral trading system and actively participate in regional fora; and continue to promote engagement with global and regional institutions.</p>

This chapter discusses the indicators for monitoring the progress made by the AMS in the abovementioned AEC characteristics. It presents the trends in each indicator in the period 2005-2015 (although the discussion is based on the extent of data availability). The data used is largely sourced from AMS and the ASEAN Secretariat. There is also selected data, which has been sourced from international organisations.

2.1. AEC Characteristic A: A Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy

The Core Indicators

The elements in this AEC characteristic are: (a) trade in goods; (b) trade in services; (c) investment environment; (d) financial integration, financial inclusion, and financial stability; (e) facilitating movement of skilled labour and business visitors; and (f) enhancing participation in GVCs. This characteristic aims to facilitate the seamless movement of goods, services, investment, capital and skilled labour within ASEAN, in order to enhance the region's trade and production networks and establish a more unified market for businesses and consumers. The core indicators identified for a highly integrated and cohesive economy are:

- AEC Indicator A.I Value and share/proportion of intra-ASEAN exports and imports in total trade

- AEC Indicator A.II Value of intra-ASEAN trade in services (exports and imports), total and by major services category
- AEC Indicator A.III Value of intra-ASEAN inward FDI, total and by sector/industry

Trends in the Indicators

AEC Indicator A.I: Value and share/proportion of intra-ASEAN exports and imports in total trade

The value and share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports reflect how trade within ASEAN has changed with the continuing reduction/elimination of at-the-border and behind-the-border barriers in the region. From 2005 to 2015, the value of trade in goods among ASEAN countries has been on an increasing trend, as indicated in Table 2.2. During this period, the fastest growth in exports was observed in Cambodia and Lao PDR. These two countries and Myanmar also exhibited the fastest growth in imports. The data also indicates that although Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar have the lowest trade within ASEAN, the flow of goods from and to these three countries have improved over the last decade. Trends also reveal that Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand are consistent net exporters in the region. On the other hand, Cambodia, the Philippines and Viet Nam are net importers.

At the regional level, intra-ASEAN exports increased by about 87% and imports by about 69% from 2005 to 2015. In 2010, the tariff rates in virtually all goods in ASEAN6 were reduced to zero, following commitments under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA). Under the same agreement, CLMV are to eliminate import tariffs by 2015, with flexibility to 2018.

Table 2.2. Value of intra-ASEAN exports and imports of goods, 2005 and 2015 (US\$ million)

ASEAN Member State	Exports		Imports	
	2005	2015	2005	2015
Brunei Darussalam	1,529.01	1,239.49	738.48	1,405.44
Cambodia	144.45	819.13	1,026.82	3,642.86
Indonesia	15,823.72	33,576.96	17,329.46	30,032.58
Lao PDR	147.62	2,646.36	362.37	1,710.49
Malaysia	36,633.67	56,169.08	29,163.99	46,678.65
Myanmar	1,559.71	4,443.61	896.63	7,023.19
Philippines	7,149.95	8,536.88	8,874.27	17,063.89
Singapore	71,976.49	118,271.42	52,148.76	63,779.27
Thailand	23,866.97	61,925.90	21,552.41	42,894.93
Viet Nam	5,030.92	18,063.71	8,937.67	23,827.40
ASEAN	163,862.52	305,692.53	141,030.86	238,058.72

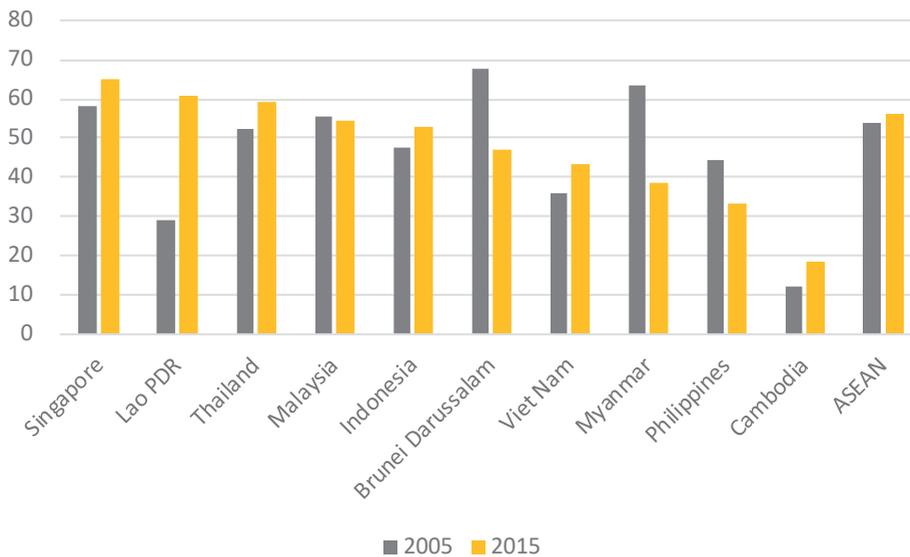
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

In terms of share to total ASEAN trade, intra-ASEAN exports and imports by each of the AMS exhibited variability from 2005 to 2015 (Figures 2.1a and 2.1b). Most of AMS, namely, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, increased their share

in intra-regional exports; the rest of AMS, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar, and the Philippines, on the other hand, increased their intra-regional imports. In examining both export and import shares, the data indicates that Lao PDR and Indonesia are becoming less of an importer and more of an exporter, while Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar appear to be trading more in imports.

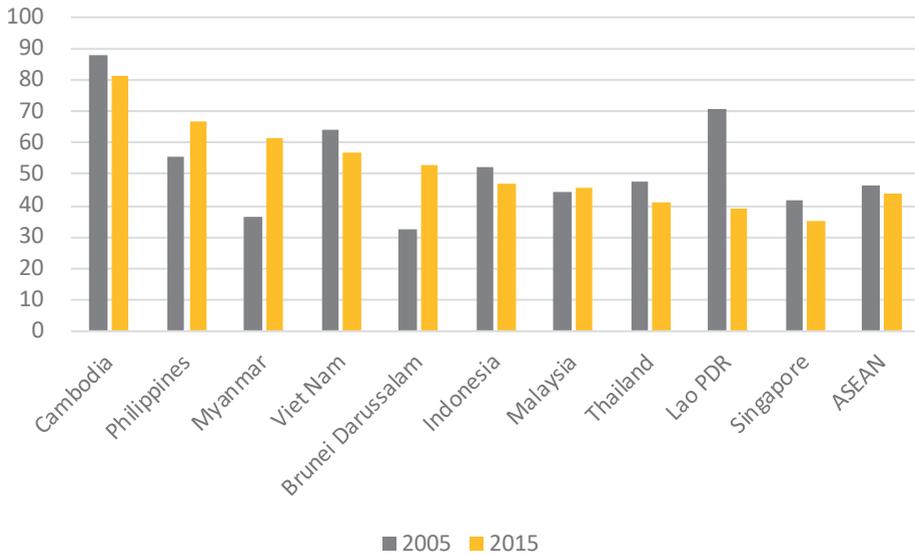
Exports compose a bigger component of trade within ASEAN (compared to imports), having an average share of 55% of trade in the period 2005-2015 (Figures 2.1a and 2.1b). ASEAN itself is a regional production network, where intermediate and final goods are produced and distributed within the region. The variations in share of exports and imports indicate the continuing activity of the region's production network in the context of a greater free flow of goods.

Figure 2.1a Share of intra-ASEAN exports in total trade of goods, 2005 and 2015 (%)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Figure 2.1b Share of intra-ASEAN imports in total trade of goods, 2005 and 2015 (%)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

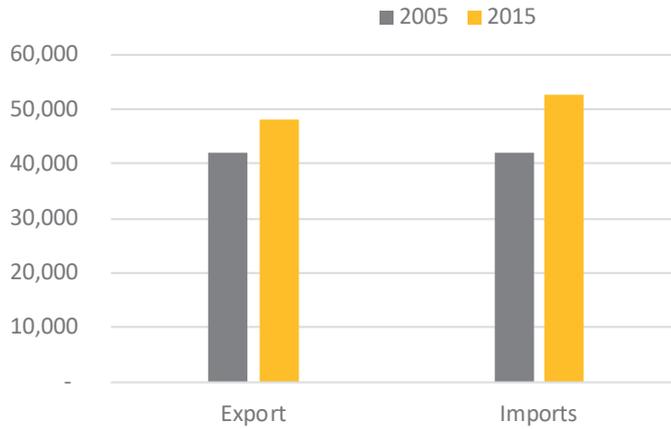
AEC Indicator A.II: Value of intra-ASEAN trade in services (exports and imports), total and by major services category

Intra-ASEAN trade in services is an indicator of progress in broadening and deepening integration across AMS in cross-border services transactions. Figures 2.2a, 2.2b and 2.2c present values of intra-ASEAN services exports and imports, by total and by major services category for the years 2010 and 2015. ASEAN experienced growth in services exports and imports from 2010 to 2015, growing by 13.9% and 26.1%, respectively.

In 2015, travel, other business services, and transport services were the three highest grossing exports, making up about 48%, 18% and 16% of total services exports, respectively. These top three export categories were also the top three import categories in services. Travel, transport, and other business services have the highest gross value, comprising 41%, 25% and 19% of total services imports in 2015, respectively.

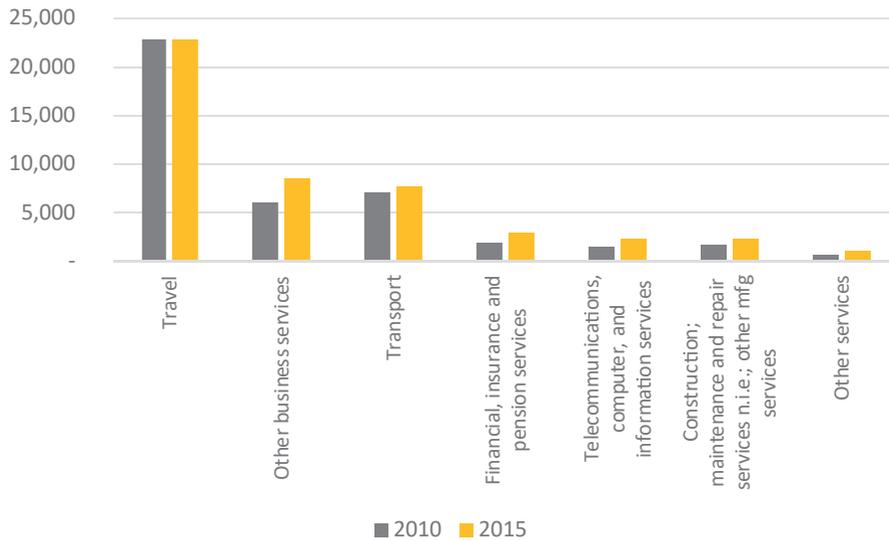
The growth in intra-ASEAN trade in services from 2010 to 2015 was promising, as all categories showed increased levels. Telecommunications, computer and information services achieved the highest growth in exports at 54% from 2010 to 2015. This was followed by financial, insurance and pension services at 49% growth. On the imports side, construction, maintenance and repair, and other manufacturing services registered a 96% growth, followed by telecommunications, computer and information services (45% growth) and financial, insurance and pension services (38% growth). Continued efforts and measures are critical to sustaining robust performance with the aim of achieving further integration and reduction of restrictions in the services sector. The agenda of having an ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement (ATISA) in the AEC Blueprint 2025 is expected to strengthen the commitments that have already been implemented by AMS through the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS).

Figure 2.2a Value of intra-ASEAN exports and imports in services, 2010 and 2015 (US\$ million)



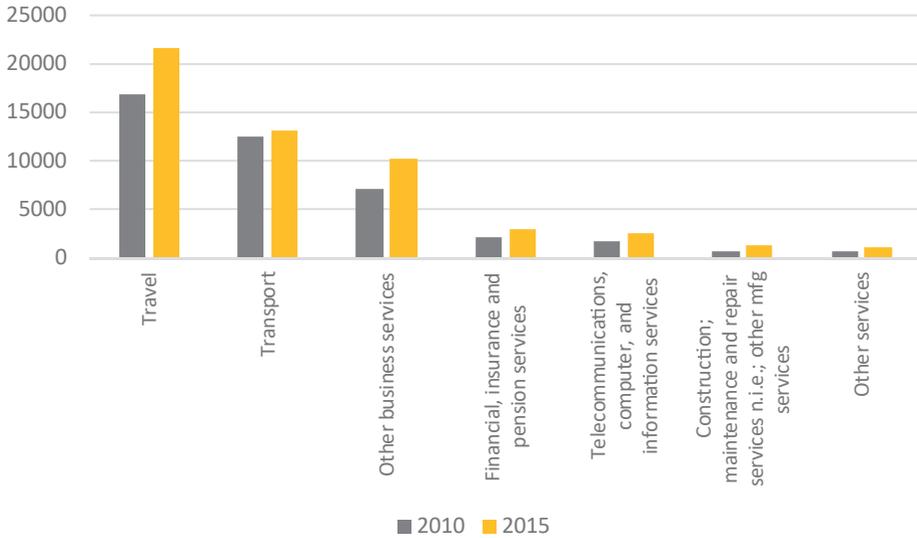
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Figure 2.2b Value of intra-ASEAN exports in services, by category, 2010 and 2015 (US\$ million)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Figure 2.2c Value of intra-ASEAN imports in services, by category, 2010 and 2015 (US\$ million)

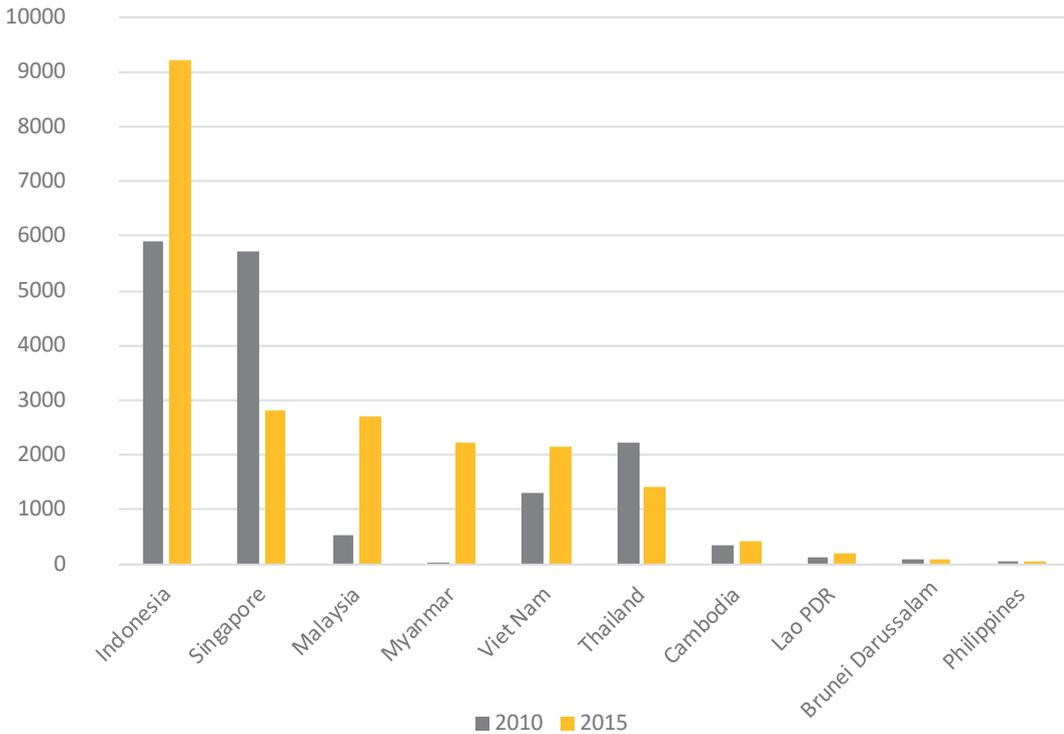


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

AEC Indicator A.III: Value of intra-ASEAN inward FDI, total and by sector/industry

Changes in the level of FDI flows from and to ASEAN countries reflect the perceived investment climate in the region. ASEAN aims to create a free and open investment environment in the region through the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA). The ACIA, enforced in 2012, provides for the liberalisation of existing investment restrictions, reinforcement of investment protection and transparency of investment laws and regulations.

Overall, intra-ASEAN inward FDI grew by around 31% from US\$16.3 billion in 2010 to US\$21.4 billion in 2015. Indonesia and Singapore have the highest value of FDI inflows from AMS, although Singapore experienced a decline in FDI inflows between 2010 and 2015 (Figure 2.3a). Brunei Darussalam and Thailand likewise experienced a weakening inward FDI flow during this period. The rest of ASEAN displayed growth in ASEAN FDI inflows, led by Malaysia and Myanmar.

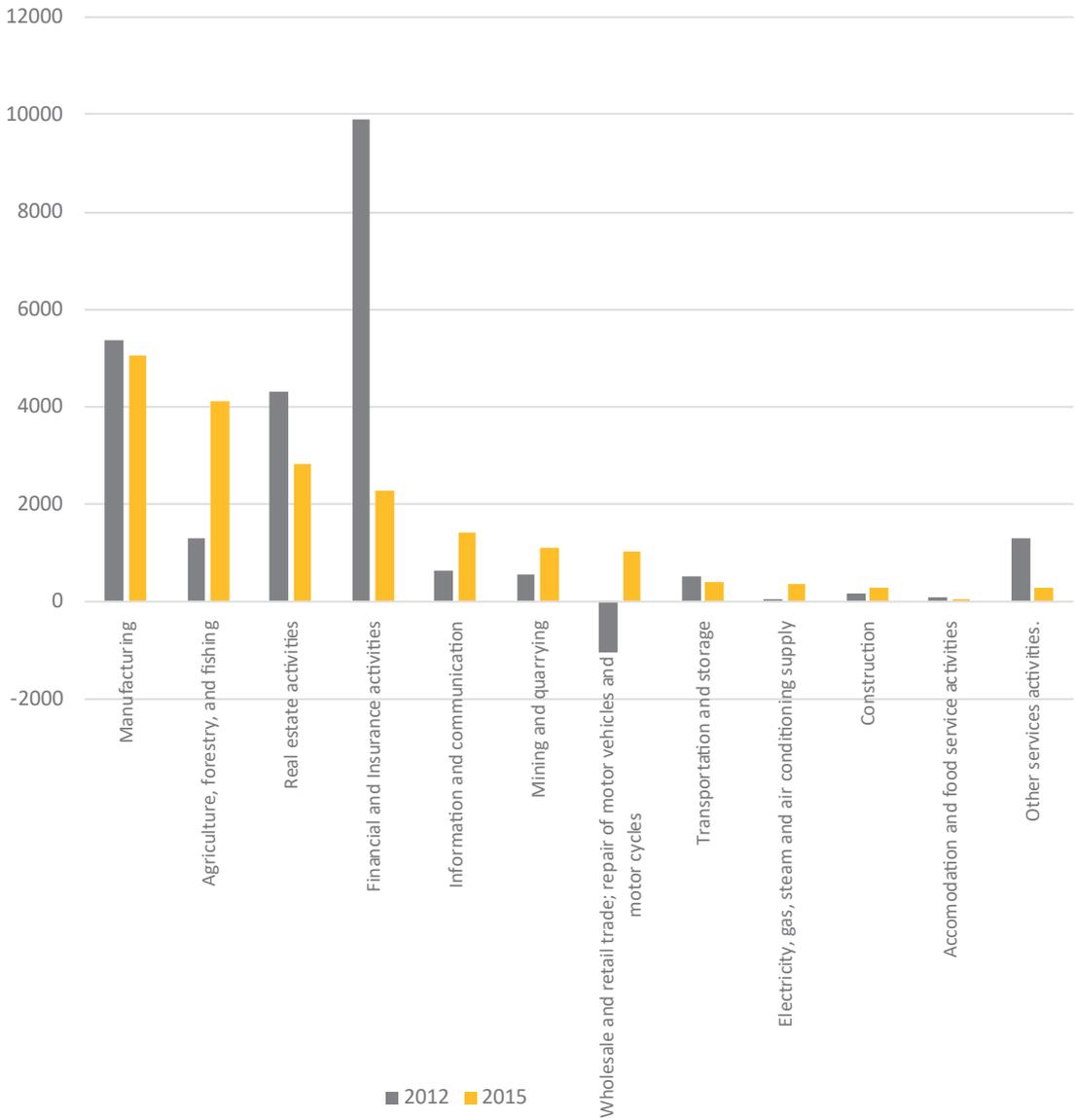
Figure 2.3a Value of intra-ASEAN inward FDI, 2010 and 2015 (US\$ million)

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Data for Myanmar in 2010 is less than US\$30 million

At the industry level, increase in FDI inflows within ASEAN was observed in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining; electricity, gas and water; information and communication; and construction from 2012 to 2015 (Figure 2.3b). The rest of the industries experienced declines, with the biggest drop in inflows in the financial and insurance services.

Figure 2.3b Value of intra-ASEAN inward FDI, by industry, 2012 and 2015 (US\$ million)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Supporting Indicators

After decades of rapid growth across developing Asia, including AMS, particularly in the period 2000-2010, trade across countries, mainly imports have slowed in line with trends in economic activities throughout the world since the 2008 global financial crisis. The trade slowdown especially in recent years reflects a combination of weak import demand from advanced economy markets and from the People’s Republic of China, structural transformation, and the possible impact of increasing nontariff measures. The reduced trade of AMS with their respective trading partners may have been partially mitigated by some increased intra-ASEAN trade facilitated by reduced tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports, 2005 and 2015 (simple average)

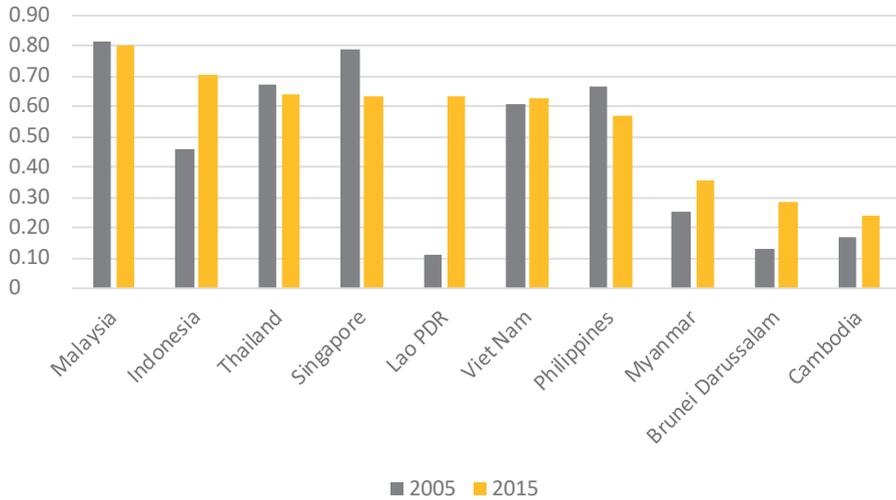
ASEAN Member State	2005	2015
Brunei Darussalam	1.27	0.00
Cambodia	8.79	0.72
Indonesia	1.96	0.03
Lao PDR	4.45	0.47
Malaysia	2.79	0.05
Myanmar	4.55	0.20
Philippines	2.49	0.11
Singapore	0.00	0.00
Thailand	2.54	0.01
Viet Nam	4.52	0.80

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Tariffs within AMS have substantially declined, with eight member states not exceeding one percent in 2015. It is noteworthy that while Cambodia imposed the highest tariff rate among AMS, its average import tariff displayed a significant decrease from 8.79 in 2005 to 0.72 in 2015. Myanmar also reduced its intra-ASEAN import tariff rates by as much as 4.3 percentage points from 2005 to 2015.

Looking further into trade within ASEAN, examination of intra-industry trade would suggest the extent of industrial integration through the exchange of goods (exports and imports) within the same industry. Figure 2.4 reveals that ASEAN6 (excluding Brunei Darussalam) and Viet Nam engage the most in intra-industry trade within the region, although a decline was observed from 2005 to 2015. The rest of the AMS, while having low intra-industry exchange, show great potential as they posted positive growth.

Figure 2.4 Intra-industry trade in ASEAN, 2005 and 2015



Source: Author’s calculations using Grubel-Lloyd Indexⁱ using data from ASEAN Secretariat

The AEC Blueprint 2025 also envisions that a highly integrated and cohesive ASEAN will enhance the region’s participation in GVCs. An approach to determining ASEAN’s performance in this respect is to examine the region’s trade in value added (TiVA)ⁱⁱ. TiVA estimates the value-added of products and traces their source industry and country. Figures 2.5a and 2.5b present TiVA in ASEAN in terms of domestic value added and foreign value-added content of gross exports.

Overall, the data indicates that domestic content (compared to foreign content) of gross exports is higher for ASEAN countries, and has grown from 2005 to 2011 in most of the AMS. Indonesia, the Philippines, Cambodia and Malaysia have registered increases in domestic value-added share in gross exports and declines in foreign value-added share. Brunei Darussalam, on the other hand, has experienced a decline in both domestic and foreign value-added share while Viet Nam has increased in both domestic and foreign value-added share.

Across ASEAN, Singapore lags a little behind its fellow AMS in domestic content, but it has the highest foreign value-added share of gross exports in 2011. Similar observations can be noted for Thailand.

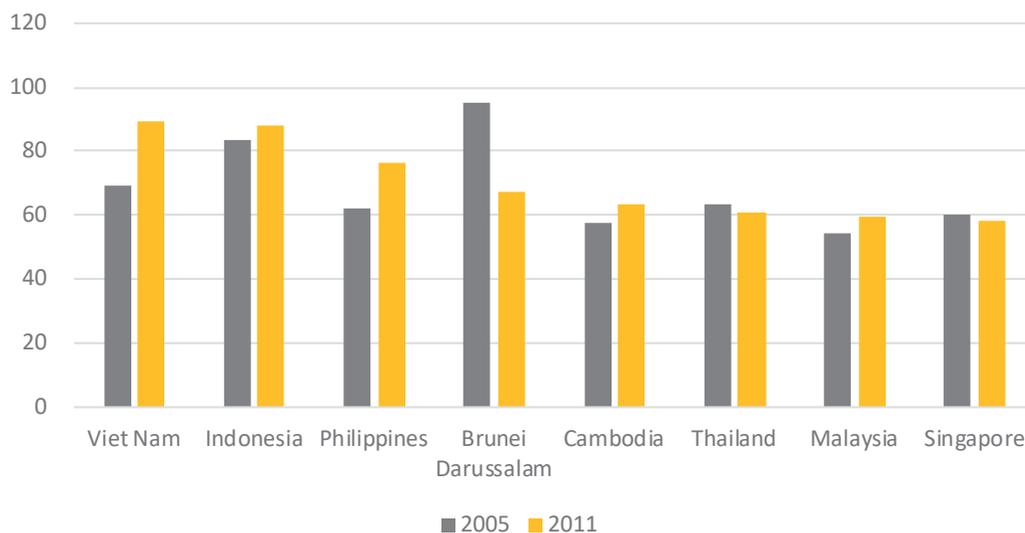
ⁱ The intra-industry trade index is measured using the value of imports and exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries. The formula to compute the intra-industry trade index for a particular 4-digit HS industry code *i* between a particular country *c* and the rest of ASEAN is

$$IIT_{iCA} = 1 - \frac{\sum_j |X_{ijcA} - M_{ijcA}|}{\sum_j |X_{ijcA} + M_{ijcA}|} \times 100$$

where A denotes the rest of the ASEAN countries excluding country *c*, *j* denotes any 6-digit HS commodity within the same industry defined as a single 4-digit HS code, and X_{ijcA} and M_{ijcA} are the values of exports and imports in commodity *j* under the same industry *i*. By definition, $0 \leq IIT_{iCA} \leq 1$. For example, if X_{ijcA} for all commodity *j* within industry *i* then $IIT_{iCA} = 0$. In this case, there is no intra-industry trade in industry *i* between country *c* and the rest of ASEAN member countries. (Source: ACPMS 2012 Report).

ⁱⁱ TiVA is a methodology and database developed by the OECD and WTO.

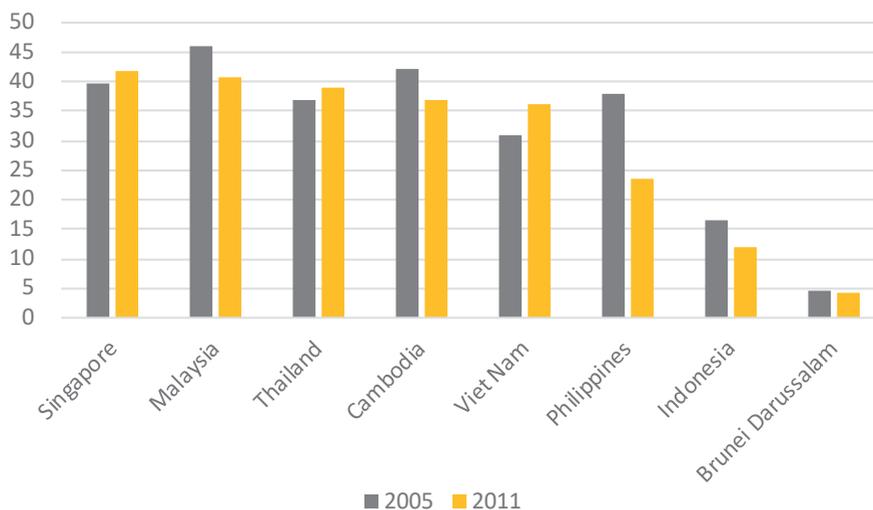
Figure 2.5a Domestic value-added share of gross exports, 2005 and 2011 (%)



Source: OECD Data: <https://data.oecd.org> (accessed 26 January 2017)

Note: Data is not available for Lao PDR and Myanmar

Figure 2.5b Foreign value-added share of gross exports, 2005 and 2011 (%)

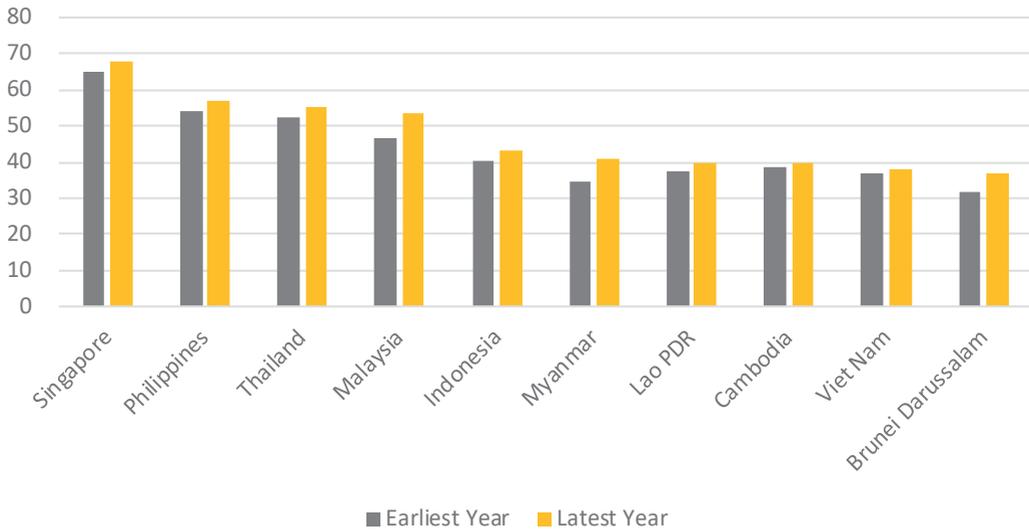


Source: OECD Data: <https://data.oecd.org> (Accessed 26 January 2017)

Note: Data is not available for Lao PDR and Myanmar

The improved trade in services is partly reflected by the growing importance of services across AMS. From 2005 to 2015, the share of services in total economic output has been growing across all AMS. Services has generally dominated in about half of AMS’s economies, with the sector providing at least 40% of total output share in Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Myanmar (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6 Share of services sector in GDP (%)

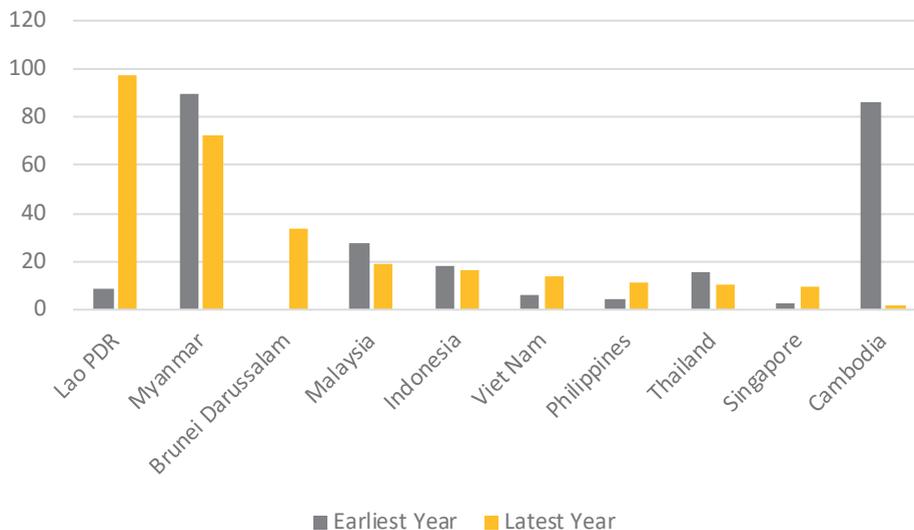


Sources: AMS; Thailand and Indonesia data from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: All AMS (2005), except Brunei Darussalam (2010), Viet Nam (2010); Latest year: All AMS (2015), except Lao PDR (2014)

Aside from facilitating seamless movement of goods, services and investment, the AEC Blueprint 2025 also aims to deepen financial integration in the ASEAN region through a smooth flow of capital. Examining the share of intra-ASEAN portfolio investments to total portfolio investments in ASEAN would indicate the extent of capital movement within the region. Data indicates that more than 70% of the portfolio investments in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia come from AMS (Figure 2.7). For the rest of ASEAN, mostly the ASEAN6, a bigger portion of portfolio investments comes from the rest of the world. Among AMS, Viet Nam, the Philippines, and Singapore registered growth in the share of portfolio investments coming from ASEAN countries.

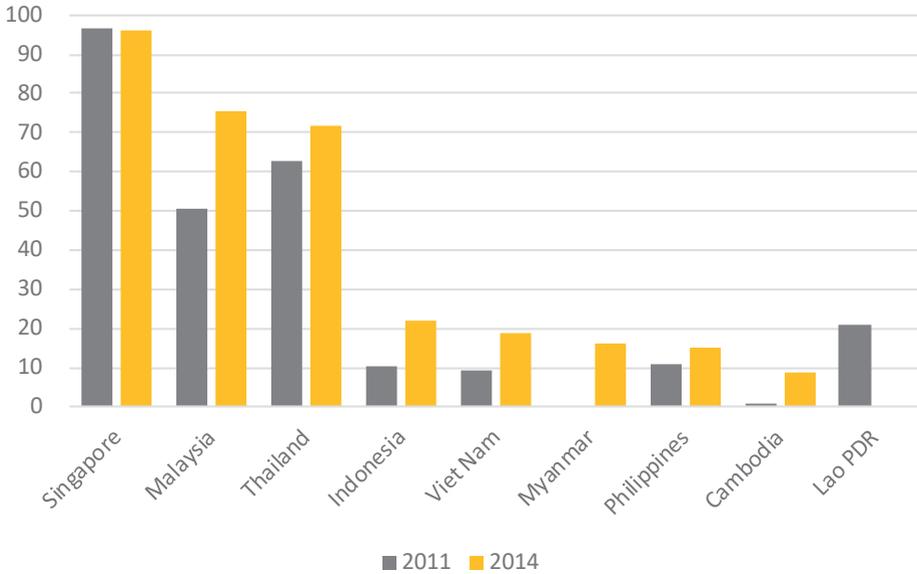
Figure 2.7 Share of intra-ASEAN portfolio investments to total portfolio investments, 2005 and 2015 (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund, Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey: <http://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=60587815>
Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005), except Lao PDR (2006); Latest year: all AMS (2015); value for Brunei Darussalam for 2005 is zero

Aside from financial integration, financial inclusion is also pursued under the AEC Blueprint 2025 which suggests that the AEC ought to deliver and provide access to and promote the use of financial products and services to the unserved and underserved markets. Data on the percentage of adults from the poorest 40% with an account at a financial institution is an indicator of access and use of financial products and services by the unserved and underserved. Data in Figure 2.8 suggest an improvement in financial inclusion based on increased ownership of accounts in a financial institution (bank, cooperative and other microfinance institutions) among many AMS, with Malaysia and Indonesia improving by as much as 25.1 and 11.9 percentage points, respectively between 2011 and 2014. In Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, at least three-fifths of those belonging to the poorest 40% of the population have accounts in financial institutions. Meanwhile, the remaining AMS have low account ownership among poor adults with less than one-fourth of the poorest 40% owning accounts in financial institutions.

Figure 2.8 Share of adults from poorest 40% with accounts at a financial institution, 2011 and 2014 (%)



Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017)
Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar (2014) and Lao PDR (2011)

2.2. AEC Characteristic B: A Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN

The Core Indicators

This characteristic aims to contribute to increasing ASEAN competitiveness, through effective competition policy; fostering the creation and protection of knowledge; as well as strengthening regulatory frameworks in AMS and regulatory coherence at the regional level. The core indicators for a competitive, innovative and dynamic community are:

- AEC Indicator B.I Labour productivity, by sector
- AEC Indicator B.II Research and development expenditures, as percentage of GDP
- AEC Indicator B.III Global competitiveness index

Trends in the Indicators

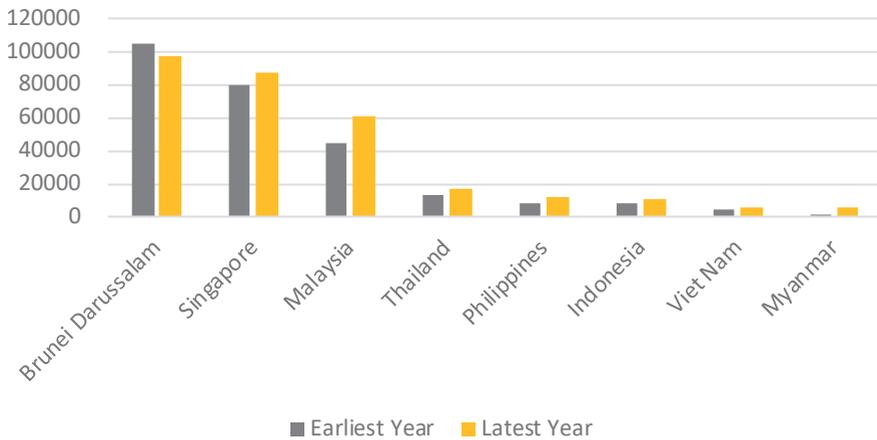
AEC Indicator B.I: Labour productivity, by sector

AEC Blueprint 2025 envisions a community with productivity-driven growth and innovation. Improvements in labour productivity impact on the level of competitiveness of an economy, and are associated with innovation and technological progress. In ASEAN, total and sectoral labour productivityⁱⁱⁱ has shown improvements as indicated in Figures 2.9a, 2.9b, 2.9c and

iii Computed as gross value added per employed person.

2.9d. The indicator also shows that there is a significant gap in productivity between higher and lower income countries in ASEAN. Across ASEAN, data indicates that Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia posted the highest labour productivity in agriculture, fishing and forestry. In manufacturing, the highest labour productivity was also observed in Brunei Darussalam, followed by Singapore and Malaysia. In services, Singapore registered the highest labour productivity, followed by Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.

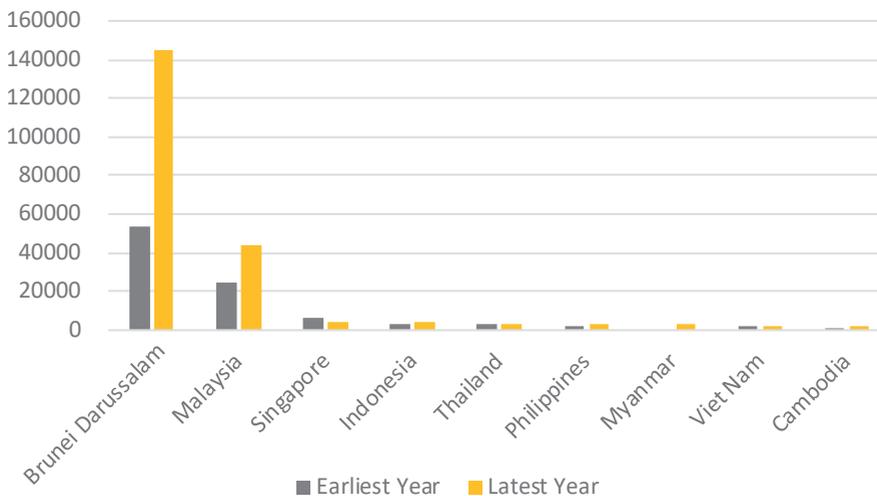
Figure 2.9a Total labour productivity



Sources: Author's calculations; AMS submitted data

Notes: Values are in 2005 PPP\$ per employed person; Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Malaysia (2005), Thailand (2005), Philippines (2005), Myanmar (2005), 2010 for Indonesia (2010), Viet Nam (2010), Brunei Darussalam (2011); Latest year: Brunei Darussalam (2014), Thailand (2014), Philippines (2014), Singapore (2015), Malaysia (2015), Indonesia (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Myanmar (2015); data is not available for Cambodia and Lao PDR

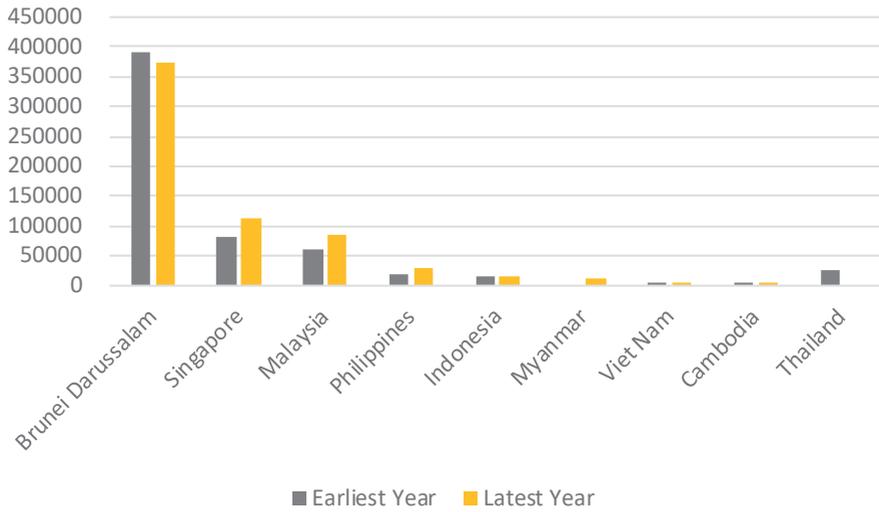
Figure 2.9b Labour productivity – agriculture, fishing and forestry



Sources: Author's calculations; AMS submitted data

Notes: Values are in 2005 PPP\$ per employed person; Earliest year: Malaysia (2005), Singapore (2005), Thailand (2005), Philippines (2005), Cambodia (2007), Indonesia (2010), Viet Nam (2010), Brunei Darussalam (2011); Latest year: Malaysia (2011), Cambodia (2012), Brunei Darussalam (2014), Thailand (2014), Philippines (2014), Singapore (2015), Indonesia (2015), Myanmar (2015), Viet Nam (2015); data is not available for Lao PDR

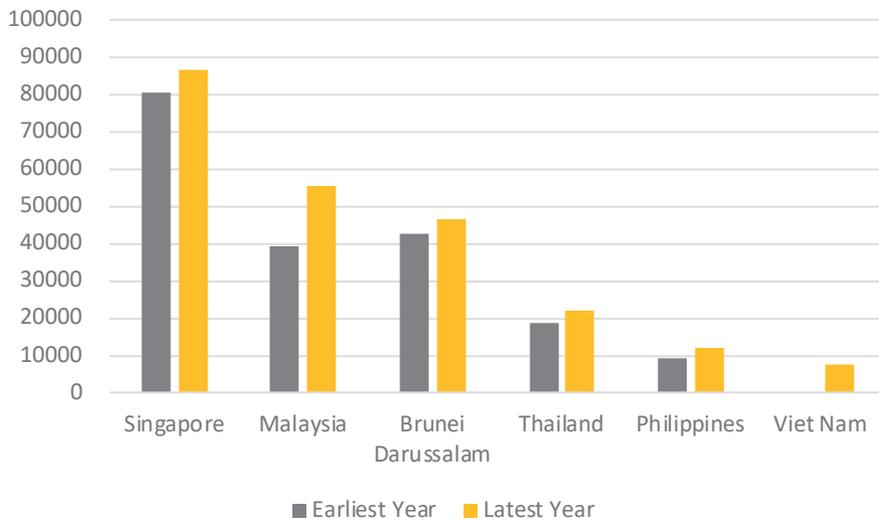
Figure 2.9c Labour productivity – manufacturing



Sources: Author's calculations; AMS submitted data

Notes: Values are in 2005 PPP per employed person; Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Malaysia (2005), Philippines (2005), Thailand (2005), Cambodia (2007), Indonesia (2010), Brunei Darussalam (2011); Latest year: Malaysia (2011), Cambodia (2012), Brunei Darussalam (2014), Philippines (2014), Singapore (2015), Indonesia (2015), Myanmar (2015), Viet Nam (2015); data is not available for Lao PDR

Figure 2.9d Labour productivity – services



Sources: Author's calculations; AMS submitted data

Notes: Values are in 2005 PPP\$ per employed person; Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Malaysia (2005), Thailand (2005), Philippines (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2011); Latest year: Brunei Darussalam (2014), Thailand (2014), Singapore (2015), Malaysia (2015), Philippines (2015), Viet Nam (2015); data is not available for Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Myanmar

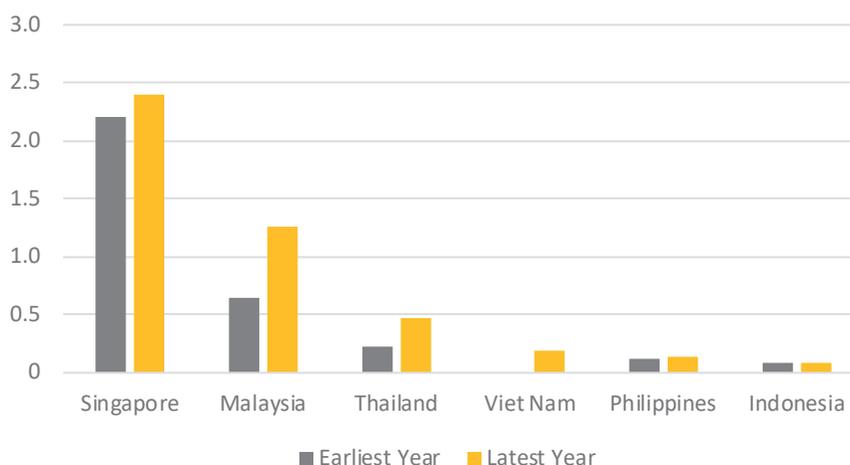
AEC Indicator B.II: Research and development expenditures, as percentage of GDP

The vital role of innovation in productivity growth and competitiveness is widely known. While innovation is largely the task of the private sector and entrepreneurs, the role of governments is crucial for providing the proper climate for innovation activities. Efforts in R&D investment, development of human capital, and reinforcement of policy and institutional environment

are key to improving innovation and technological capability in ASEAN. The share of R&D expenditures to GDP is used as an indicator of technological capacity and innovative efforts of AMS since investments in R&D are essential to enhancing a country’s innovation ecosystem. This indicator is defined as the value of R&D expenditures (public and private) as a percentage of GDP.

Trends in this indicator reveal improvement in some AMS (Figure 2.10). In Malaysia, the share of R&D expenditures to GDP almost doubled from 0.6% in 2006 to 1.3% in 2013. A slight increase in R&D expenditures to GDP was observed in Thailand but still at less than 0.5% of GDP, which is below the one percent benchmark recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Among the AMS, Singapore has the highest share of R&D expenditures to GDP at 2.2% in 2005 and 2.4% in 2015 (which stands higher than the global average of 2%, aside from being higher than the UNESCO benchmark). As public investments in R&D in most of the AMS are below UNESCO benchmarks and are likely not to change considerably, further efforts to develop policies to promote innovation, as well as to improve technological capabilities in the region are required to make ASEAN innovative and competitive.

Figure 2.10 R&D expenditures, as percentage of GDP (%)



Sources: AMS; data for Viet Nam and Indonesia from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/>

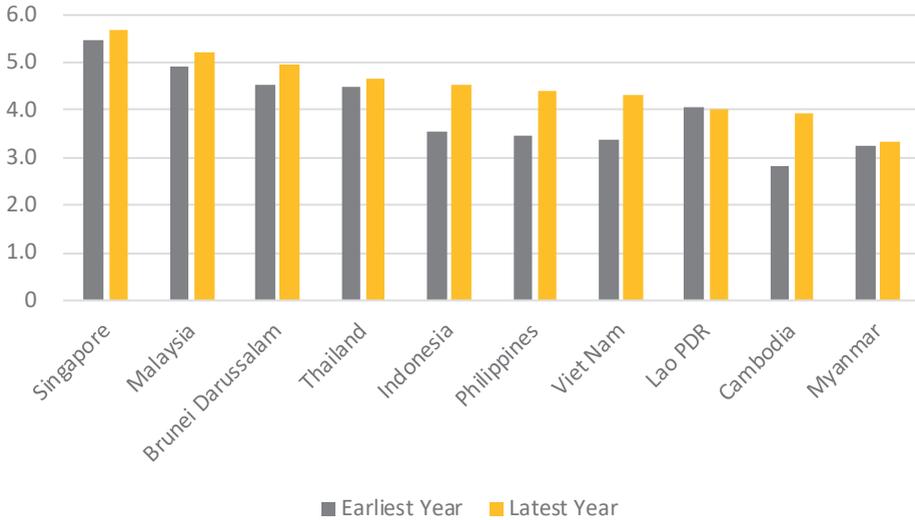
Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Thailand (2005), Philippines (2005), Malaysia (2006), Indonesia (2009); Latest year: Thailand (2010), Viet Nam (2011), Malaysia (2013), Philippines (2013), Indonesia (2013), Singapore (2015); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar

AEC Indicator B.III: Global competitiveness Index

Since 2004, the Global Competitiveness Report, an annual report published by the World Economic Forum, has ranked countries based on the global competitiveness index (GCI). The index is a composite indicator of 110 variables that considers institutions, policies and factors for driving efficiency in infrastructure, macroeconomy, social services, economic markets (goods, labour and finance) and innovation. It is used in this report as an indicator for examining progress in AEC elements related to innovation, good governance, transparency, and responsive regulations.

The GCI scores indicate that ASEAN improved their global competitiveness during the period 2005-2015 except for a minimal decline in Lao PDR (Figure 2.11). Singapore scored 5.68 in 2015, which was the highest among AMS, and second highest globally. Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam registered the second and third highest scores in ASEAN, respectively. Meanwhile, the largest improvement in GCI was achieved by Cambodia at about 40% from 2005 to 2015. Viet Nam, Indonesia and the Philippines recorded the next highest improvements in the GCI scores from earliest to latest years in the period 2005-2015.

Figure 2.11 Global competitiveness index

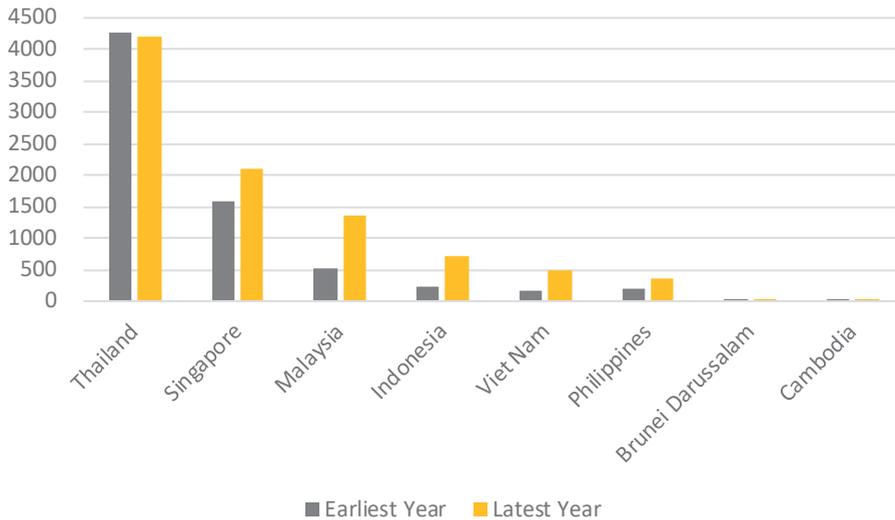


Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report: <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index/>
Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Malaysia (2005), Thailand (2005), Indonesia (2005), Philippines (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Cambodia (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2008), Lao PDR (2013), Myanmar (2013); Latest year: all AMS (2015), except Brunei Darussalam (2013)

Supporting Indicators

Strengthening cooperation in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is one of the elements of the AEC Blueprint 2025 which aims to stimulate innovation and creativity. Looking at trends of trademark and patent applications helps gauge the innovativeness of AMS. Most ASEAN countries displayed increases in patent and trademark applications based on earliest and latest years available (Figures 2.12a and 2.12b). Thailand has the highest number of patent applications, though it experienced a decline by 1.6% from 2005 to 2015. On the other hand, Indonesia registered the highest number of trademark applications in 2015 which grew by 12.3% from its value in 2005.

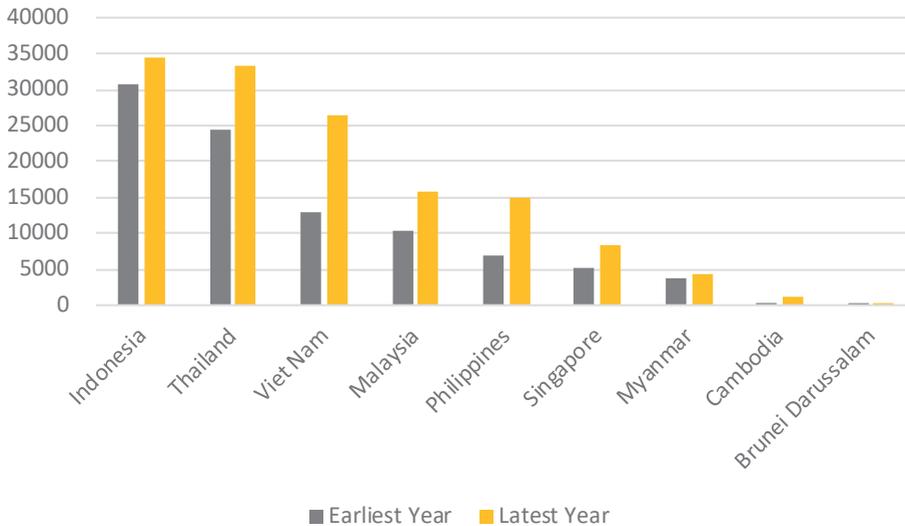
Figure 2.12a Patent applications



Sources: AMS; Data for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia and Viet Nam from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017)

Notes: Data for Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia are less than 100; Earliest year: all AMS (2005), except Brunei Darussalam (2012), Cambodia (2013); Latest year: all AMS (2014), except Thailand (2015), Malaysia (2015), Philippines (2015), Singapore (2015); data is not available for Myanmar and Lao PDR

Figure 2.12b Trademark applications



Sources: AMS; data for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017)

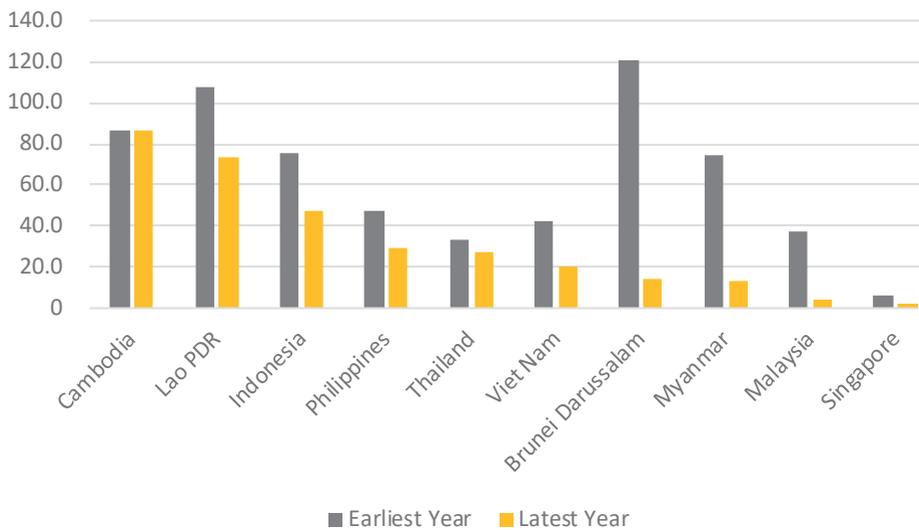
Notes: Data for Brunei Darussalam is less than 200; Earliest year: all AMS (2005) except Myanmar (2010); Latest year: all AMS (2015) except Myanmar (2012); data is not available for Lao PDR

Linked to achieving a competitive and innovative economy is the development of human capital – developing their capabilities and nurturing their creativity. The number of human resources available for knowledge creation and transfer, ie the number of researchers per one million people, can be an indicator of the advancement in knowledge and technological applications. As pointed out in the next chapter, Singapore holds the most number of research scientists and engineers (RSE) per one million people, close to an average of 7,600 per one

million people from 2005 to 2015. Growth in the density of RSE is also observed in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

An enabling regulatory environment for ASEAN businesses is required for the region to be competitive and innovative. With the goal of providing effective, efficient and responsive regulations, AMS have exerted efforts in easing business procedures such as reducing the required number of days in starting up a business. All AMS were successful in this aspect (Figure 2.13). Brunei Darussalam was able to reduce this requirement to 14 days in 2015 from 121 days in 2006. Singapore, which used to require only 6 days in 2005, further improved this impressive duration to 2.5 days in 2015. The time requirement in starting a business for Cambodia, however, remains unchanged at 87 days from 2005 to 2015.

Figure 2.13 Time required to start a business (days)



Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: Cambodia (2005), Lao PDR (2005), Philippines (2005), Thailand (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Malaysia (2005), Singapore (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2006), Myanmar (2012), Indonesia (2013); Latest year: all AMS (2015).

2.3. AEC Characteristic C: Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation

The Core Indicators

This characteristic aims to enhance economic connectivity and further improve cooperation and complementarity among key sectors towards creating an integrated and sustainable economic region. The key sectors include: (a) transport, (b) ICT, (c) e-commerce, (d) energy, (e) food, agriculture and forestry, (f) tourism, (g) health care, (h) minerals, and (i) science and technology. Strategies, such as those that facilitate expansion of economic opportunities and provision of access and mobility, aim to contribute to the improvement of overall competitiveness and

strengthening of soft and hard networks in ASEAN. For this characteristic, the core indicators are:

- AEC Indicator C.I Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals
- AEC Indicator C.II Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people and
- AEC Indicator C.III Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport

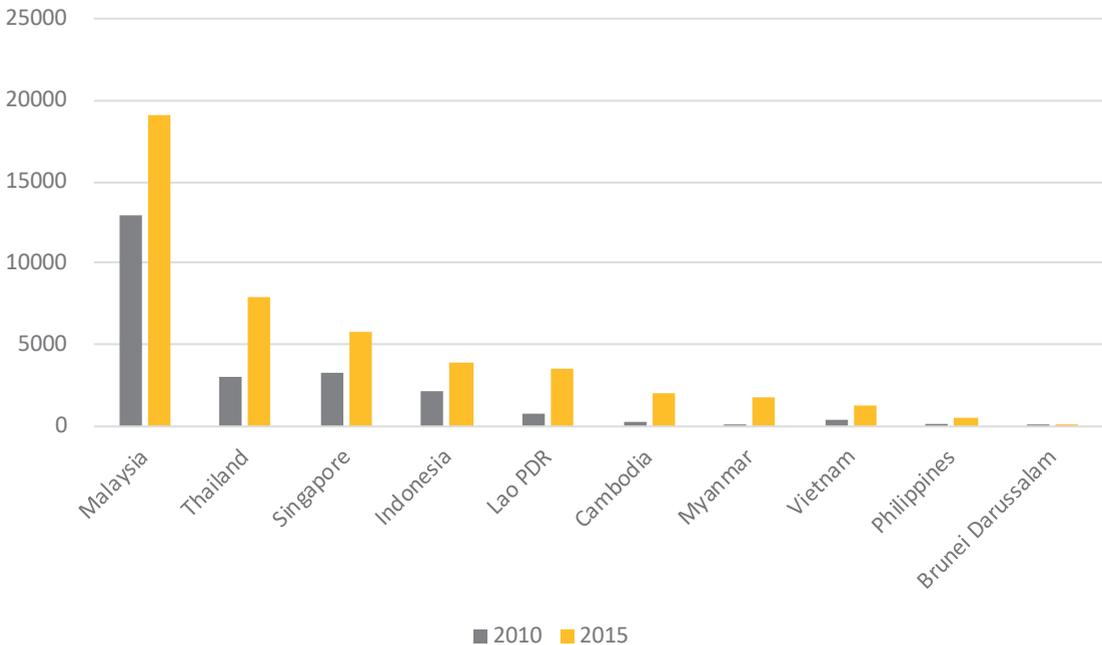
Trends in the Indicators

AEC Indicator C.I: Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals

Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals is an indicator that captures connectivity and ease of movement of people, as well as the vision of sustainable and inclusive tourism development and integration within ASEAN. The indicator is defined as tourist arrivals in ASEAN with ASEAN countries as point of origin.

Overall, the data indicates that tourist arrivals from within ASEAN increased from 2010 to 2015 (Figure 2.15). During this period, about 31% increase in tourism-related movement of people around ASEAN was observed, from 35 million tourist arrivals in 2010 to 45.9 million in 2015.

Figure 2.15 Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals, 2010 and 2015 (in thousand)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Data for Brunei Darussalam is less than 200,000 tourist arrivals

All AMS experienced growth in intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals from 2005 to 2015, with the largest growth of over 3000% observed Myanmar. Malaysia registered the highest number of intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals, with over 19 million arrivals in 2015 growing by 47.5% from 2005. Thailand came in second with almost 8 million tourist arrivals followed by Singapore with nearly 6 million arrivals in 2015, with growth of 154.4% and 72.0%, respectively, from 2005.

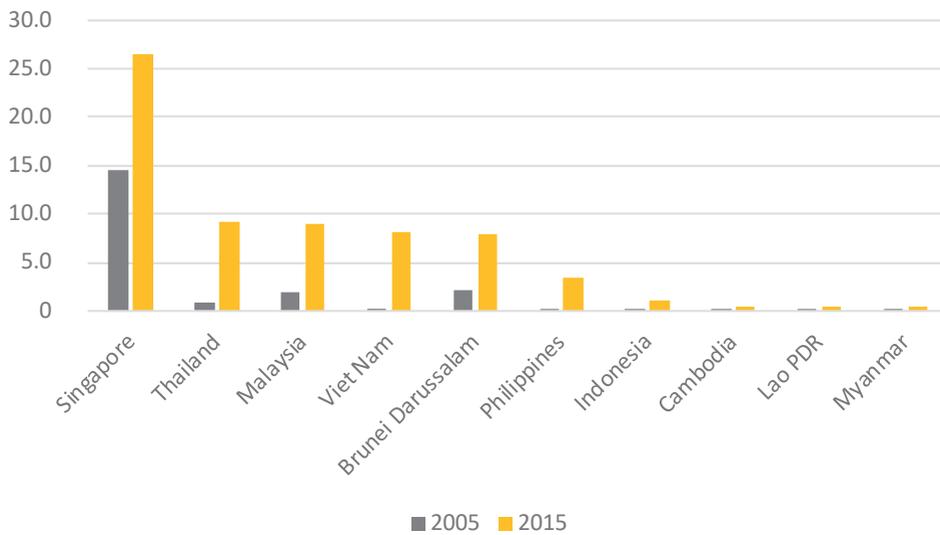
Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines have the lowest tourist arrivals from within ASEAN at less than half a million in 2015.

AEC Indicator C.II: Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people

Fixed broadband subscriptions pertain to fixed subscriptions (residential and organizational) to high-speed access to public internet, at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kilobits. Such subscriptions include cable modem, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, other fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions, satellite broadband and terrestrial fixed wireless broadband. This is used as an indicator of ICT infrastructure and environment for individual citizens, communities, businesses and other stakeholders.

Across AMS, fixed broadband subscriptions improved tremendously over a decade in 2005-2015 (Figure 2.16). However, a large digital divide is seen among AMS. Singapore has a considerable lead among the AMS with around 26 subscriptions per 100 people. While Thailand, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Brunei Darussalam together come in at less than half of the Singapore’s performance (around 10 subscriptions). The Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar have relatively low broadband penetration, with the latter three having less than one subscription per 100 people. Notwithstanding the disparity, the AMS altogether registered high growth in this indicator.

Figure 2.16 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people, 2005 and 2015



Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 15 December 2016)

AEC Indicator C.III: Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport

Passengers and freight volume by mode of transport depicts the state of infrastructure and facilitation of mobility in the transport sector, across different modes of transport. This is also

sustainable development goal (SDG)^{iv} indicator 9.1.2 for monitoring SDG goal 9 (“Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”). The AEC Blueprint 2025 envisions further cooperation in the areas of land transport, air transport, maritime transport and transport facilitation which will contribute to greater connectivity in ASEAN. An efficient, interconnected, and globally competitive inter- and multi-modal transport system is expected to enable a seamless movement of passengers and cargos within and beyond ASEAN.

Data on volume of passengers and freight carried in air transport generally shows an increasing trend for ASEAN (Table 2.4). Looking at recent years, Singapore registered the biggest volume of air transport passengers at 55.4 million in 2015, while Lao PDR registered the lowest volume at 921,000 passengers. As for air freight cargo, Singapore registered the highest volume of 1.8 million tons in 2015, followed by Thailand; while Brunei Darussalam registered the lowest volume in air freight cargo in 2014 at less than a thousand tons.

Table 2.4 Total volume of passengers and freight carried in air transport

ASEAN Member State	Air transport							
	Passengers (thousand people)				Freight carried (thousand tons)			
	Earliest year		Latest year		Earliest year		Latest year	
Brunei Darussalam	1261.00	2005 ^a	2,017.00	2011 ^a	14.00	2005 ^a	0.00	2014 ^a
Cambodia	1769.00	2005 ^a	3,997.00	2012 ^a	6.00	2005 ^a	12.00	2012 ^a
Indonesia	24,578.66	2006	49,046.25	2015	317.97	2006	490.65	2015
Lao PDR	255.00	2005 ^a	921.20	2014 ^a	...		...
Malaysia	16,583.00	2005 ^a	40,762.00	2014 ^a	424.00	2005 ^a	388.00	2014 ^a
Myanmar	733.00	2005 ^a	3,187.00	2014 ^a	4.74	2005 ^a	9.48	2014 ^a
Philippines	9,756.94	2005 ^a	19,914.00	2014 ^a	186.00	2005 ^a	144.00	2015 ^a
Singapore	32,430.86	2005	55,448.96	2015	1,833.72	2005	1,853.09	2015
Thailand	28,077.00	2005 ^a	54,005.00	2013 ^a	647.00	2005 ^a	664.00	2013 ^a
Viet Nam	6,428.00	2005 ^a	13,203.00	2012 ^a	86.00	2005 ^a	217.00	2013 ^a

Sources: AMS and ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership Information Center: <https://www.ajtpweb.org/>

Notes: ^a = ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership Information Center; ‘...’ = no data available

In terms of rail transport, trends in volume of passengers and freight vary across AMS, such that in the latest available year, some AMS experienced growth, while some did not (Table 2.5). Data also indicates that as of 2015, Indonesian rail transport carried the highest volume of passengers with almost 326 million people. The lowest volume was registered in Cambodia at less than ten thousand people. Meanwhile, among AMS with data on railway freight, Thailand recorded the highest volume at 11.8 million tons in 2013, followed by Viet Nam at 7.1 million tons recorded in 2012.

^{iv} In September 2015, leaders of 193 member states of the United Nations (UN) convened at UN General Assembly to launch the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 goals. The SDGs put forward a commitment of all nations of the world to a shared vision by 2030 – a better future for the people and its planet by promoting, prosperity, peace, and partnership.

Table 2.5 Total volume of passengers and freight carried in rail transport

ASEAN Member State	Rail transport							
	Passengers (million people)				Freight carried (thousand tons)			
	Earliest year		Latest year		Earliest year		Latest year	
Cambodia	0.08	2005 ^a	0.00	2014 ^a	268.00	2005 ^a	0.00	2013 ^a
Indonesia	159.42	2006	325.95	2015	17.28	2006	32.04	2015
Lao PDR	0.12	2010 ^a	0.38	2014 ^a	...	^a	...	^a
Malaysia	4.00	2005 ^a	3.00	2014 ^a	4,072.00	2005 ^a	6,762.00	2014 ^a
Myanmar	65.00	2005 ^a	50.00	2014 ^a	2,894.00	2005 ^a	2,289.00	2014 ^a
Thailand	49.00	2005 ^a	37.30	2013 ^a	11,760.00	2005 ^a	11,817.00	2013 ^a
Viet Nam	12.80	2005 ^a	11.80	2012 ^a	8,787.00	2005 ^a	7,076.00	2012 ^a

Sources: AMS and ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership Information Center: <https://www.ajtpweb.org/>

Notes: ^a = ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership Information Center; '...' = no data available; data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Philippines and Singapore

The volume of passengers and freight carried in water transport also vary in trend across AMS. Some countries in ASEAN have registered an increase in volume, while others have not (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6 Total volume of passengers and freight carried in water transport

ASEAN Member State	Water transport							
	Passengers (thousand people)				Freight carried (thousand tons)			
	Earliest year		Latest year		Earliest year		Latest year	
Brunei Darussalam	1,057.94	2010 ^a	998.83	2011 ^a	1,769.00	2005 ^a	1,044.00	2011 ^a
Cambodia	4.00	2005 ^a	97.70	2012 ^a	1,659.00	2005 ^a	790.00	2012 ^a
Indonesia	28,401.00	2005	44,117.40	2015	523,993.00	2005	1,029,504.00	2015
Malaysia	2,459.00	2005 ^a	2,641.00	2014 ^a	127,499.00	2005 ^a	200,896.00	2015 ^a
Myanmar	4.00	2005 ^a	19.00	2014 ^a	9,799.00	2005 ^a	27,276.00	2015 ^a
Philippines	17.72	2005 ^a	43.00	2014 ^a	75,832.00	2005 ^a	133,292.00	2014 ^a
Singapore	1,364.04	2005	1,602.48	2015	423,267.62	2005	575,845.78	2015
Thailand	324.00	2005 ^a	705.00	2013 ^a	119,569.00	2005 ^a	170,435.00	2013 ^a
Viet Nam	10.00	2005 ^a	10.00	2009 ^a	29,955.00	2005 ^a	79,784.00	2012 ^a

Sources: AMS and ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership Information Center: <https://www.ajtpweb.org/>

Notes: ^a = ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership Information Center; data is not available for Lao PDR

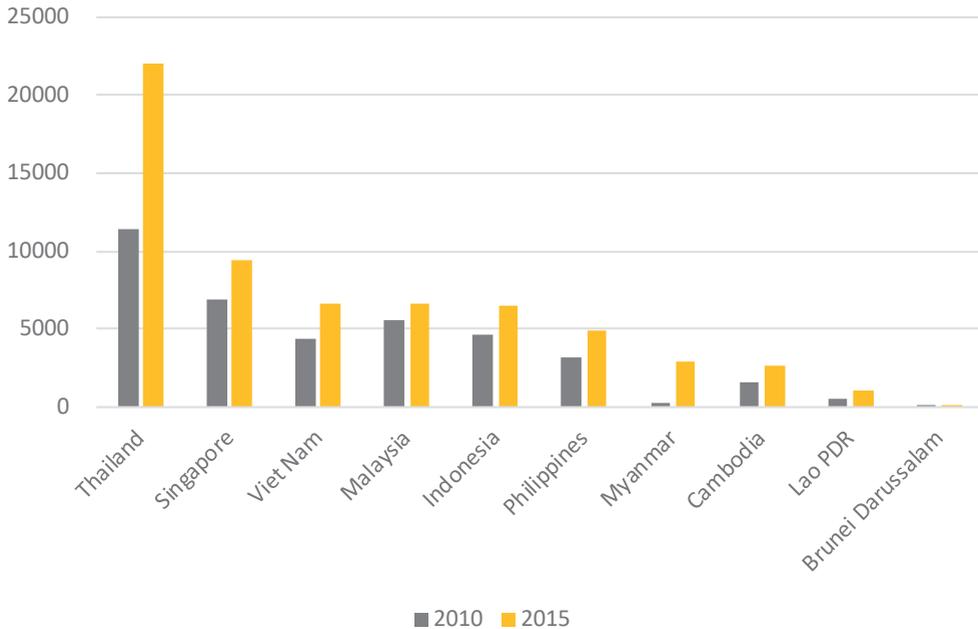
Indonesia registered the highest volume in water transport passengers, with 44.1 million people in 2015 while the lowest volume was recorded in Viet Nam at 10,000 people in 2014. As for water freight, the highest volume was observed in Indonesia at 1.0 billion tons in 2015. Cambodia registered the lowest freight volume at 790 thousand tons.

Supporting Indicators

Tourist arrivals reflect enhancement in transport connectivity and developments in the tourism sector. In addition to the increase in arrival of tourists from within ASEAN, all AMS have also experienced a surge of tourists coming from countries outside ASEAN from 2010 to 2015

(Figure 2.17). Thailand remains to be a top destination in the region with almost 22 million tourists coming to the country in 2015. This represents a growth of 92.9% from the level in 2010.

Figure 2.17 Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals (in thousands), 2010 and 2015



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

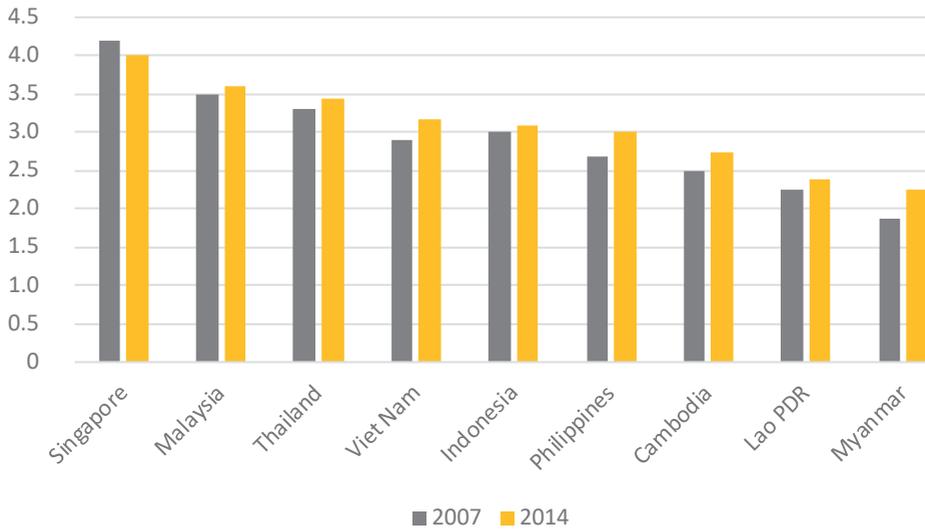
The performance of connectivity initiatives particularly in relation to ICT sector development can be examined by looking at the coverage of mobile networks in ASEAN. Data in the next chapter (Section 3.5) indicates a vastly improving coverage in ASEAN countries, as mobile connection has become an essential part of people’s everyday lives in this age of modernization. Improvements in coverage can be seen in both 2G (second-generation wireless/mobile communications) and 3G (third-generation wireless/mobile communications) networks, but especially in 2G.

Logistics is a key component of connectivity. Several sectors are involved in logistics systems – transport infrastructure, logistics services, customs processes, tracking services and others. The logistics performance index^v, released by the World Bank, is a composite index reflecting perception on the quality of a country’s logistics system.

In ASEAN, Singapore remains to be viewed as the top performing AMS in logistics performance, even with the slight decrease in its index from 4.19 in 2007 to 4.00 in 2014. Perceptions of logistics performance have improved for all the other AMS (Figure 2.18).

^v Logistics Performance Index (overall score) reflects perceptions of a country’s logistics based on efficiency of customs clearance process, quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure, ease of arranging competitively priced shipments, quality of logistics services, ability to track and trace consignments, and frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled time.

Figure 2.18 Logistics performance index, 2007 and 2014



Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017)

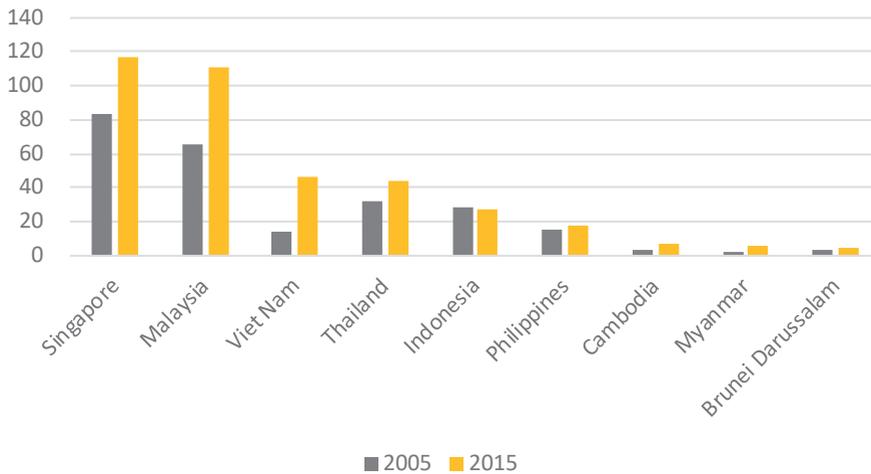
Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam

In addition to air and land, maritime is also a key mode of transport. Cooperation in this area will also promote greater connectivity, integration and sustainability of the transport sector in ASEAN. The liner shipping connectivity index^{vi} is a composite index which can be used to examine the status of the maritime sector in AMS. Data presented in Figure 2.19 suggests that in 2015, Singapore is the top performing AMS in the maritime transport sector, consistently followed by Malaysia. While performing well in 2005, Singapore and Malaysia have further improved in 2015, with Singapore increasing its score by 33.26 points and Malaysia catching up with an increase of 45.61 points. Viet Nam, Thailand, the Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar and Brunei Darussalam have recorded increases in their scores as well in the period 2005-2015. Indonesia, on the other hand, slightly dropped its score by 1.86 points over the same period.

In addition to air and land, maritime is also a key mode of transport. Cooperation in this area will also promote greater connectivity, integration and sustainability of the transport sector in ASEAN. The liner shipping connectivity index is a composite index which can be used to examine the status of the maritime sector in AMS. Data presented in Figure 2.19 for 2005 to 2015 suggests that as of 2015, Singapore is the top performing AMS in the maritime transport sector, consistently followed by Malaysia. While performing well in 2005 based on the liner shipping connectivity index, Singapore and Malaysia have further improved in 2015, with Singapore increasing its score by 33.26 points and Malaysia catching up with an increase of 45.61 points. Meanwhile, Viet Nam, Thailand, the Philippines, Cambodia, Myanmar and Brunei Darussalam have displayed an increase in their scores as well in the period 2005-2015. Indonesia, on the other hand, slightly dropped its score by 1.86 points in the same period.

^{vi} Computed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) 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 a country's ports.

Figure 2.19 Liner shipping connectivity index, 2005 and 2015

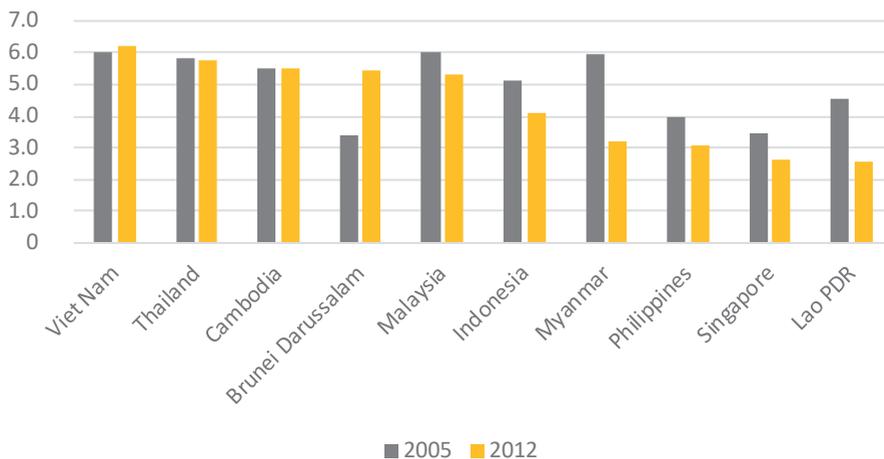


Source: World Bank, (accessed 19 January 2017)
 Note: Data is not available for Lao PDR

Sectoral cooperation in energy is one of the elements of the AEC. The ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2016-2025 aims to achieve energy security, accessibility, affordability and sustainability for all. Two of the strategies/aspirational targets of the APAEC is to reduce energy intensity in ASEAN by 20% in 2020 based on 2005 levels; and to increase the component of renewable energy to 23% by 2025 in the ASEAN energy mix.

Data indicates that most of the ASEAN countries have reduced their primary energy intensity levels (Figure 2.20). There are five AMS whose energy intensity was reduced by at least 20% from 2005 to 2012, namely Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Singapore. In contrast, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Viet Nam increased their energy intensity levels.

Figure 2.20 Intensity level of primary energy, 2005 and 2012

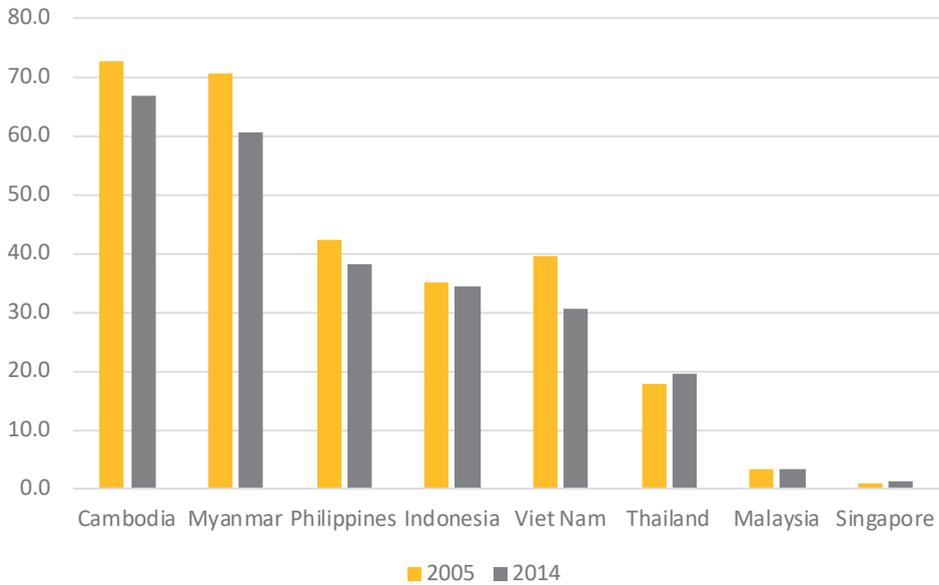


Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017)

In terms of use of renewable energy sources, Cambodia and Myanmar have the highest share in total primary energy supply with more than 60% (Figure 2.21). Indonesia, the Philippines

and Viet Nam are within the 30-50% range while Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand have renewable energy shares lower than 20%. Data also indicates that although the shares of renewable energy in total primary energy supply are generally high, the shares declined from 2005 to 2014 except for Singapore and Thailand whose share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply increased over the same period.

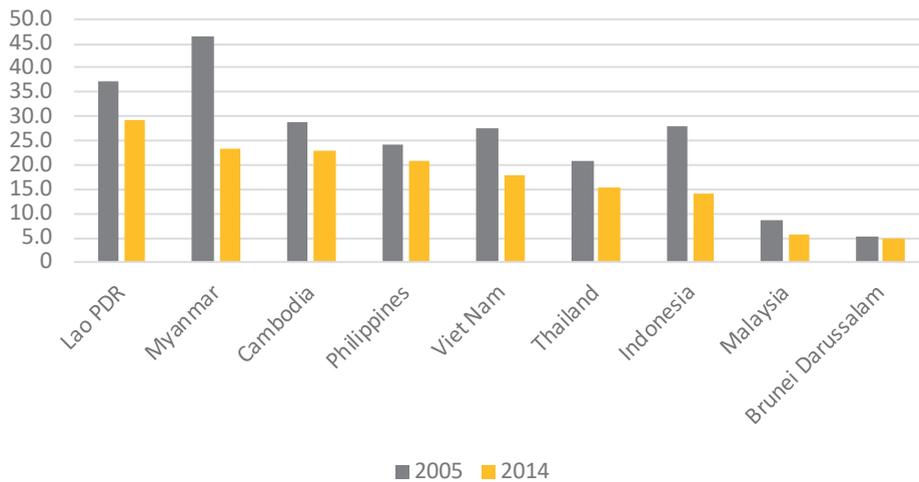
Figure 2.21 Percentage of renewable energy in primary energy supply, 2005 and 2014



Source: OECD: <https://data.oecd.org/energy/renewable-energy.htm#indicator-chart> (accessed 15 January 2017)
Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Lao PDR

The ASEAN vision for the food, agriculture and forestry sector is to have a competitive, inclusive, resilient and sustainable sector that is integrated into the global economy. One of the goals of this vision is food security and nutrition. The progress in this goal can be examined by looking at the prevalence of food inadequacy in the region, which is measured by the percentage of the population that is at risk of not covering the food requirements associated with normal physical activity. Data indicates that the prevalence of food inadequacy in ASEAN has declined from 2005 to 2014 (Figure 2.22). Myanmar, which used to have the highest food inadequacy prevalence in 2005 at 46.7%, has managed to cut the rate by about 50% in 2014. A similar trend was observed in Indonesia.

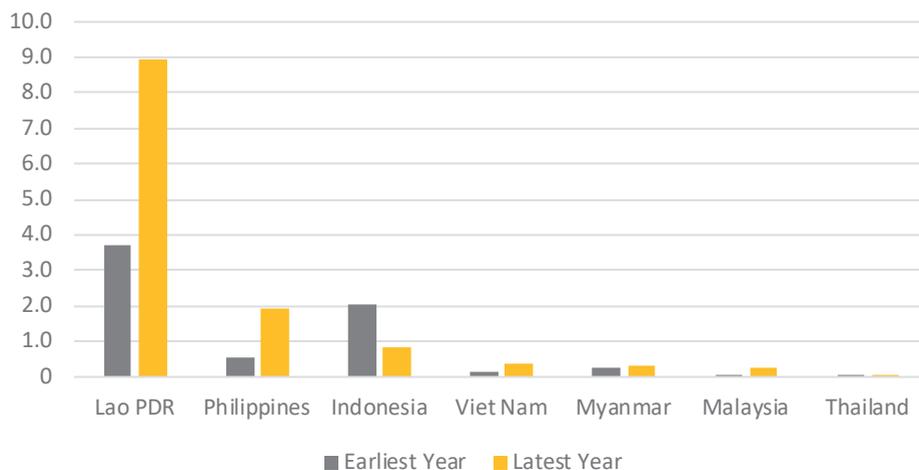
Figure 2.22 Prevalence of food inadequacy, 2005 and 2014 (%)



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (accessed 1 February 2017)
Note: Data is not available for Singapore

The ASEAN Community also aspires to enhance trade and investment by strengthening cooperation for an environmentally and socially sustainable mineral sector development. The mineral sector is an important sector to many industries including infrastructure, construction and manufacturing. Mineral rent, provides an indication of the abundance of minerals and potential trade and investment activity in this sector. Mineral rents in ASEAN have increased, in general, with the level of contribution to GDP at around 2% or less (Figure 2.23). Lao PDR has the greatest gains in earnings from minerals at about 9% in 2014 from 3.7% in 2005, while Indonesia has registered a decline from 2.1% in 2005 to 0.8% in 2014.

Figure 2.23 Mineral rents (% of GDP)

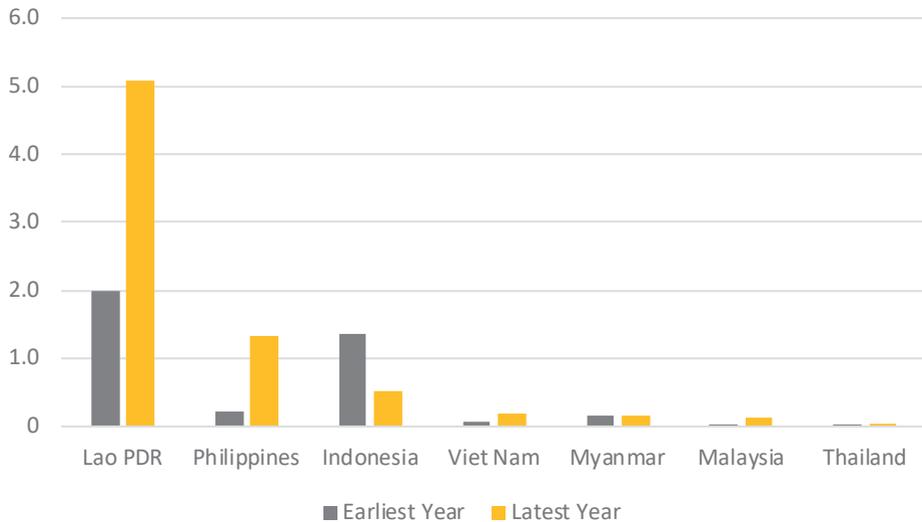


Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017)
Notes: Values for Thailand are less than 0.1%; Earliest year: all AMS (2005) except Myanmar (2012). Latest year: all AMS (2014); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Singapore

Mineral depletion as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) is indicative of sectoral activity in terms of use of mineral resources. Data reveals that the mineral depletion indicator

increased in most AMS, except in Indonesia. The high numbers for Lao PDR may suggest that high levels of mineral resources are being expended.

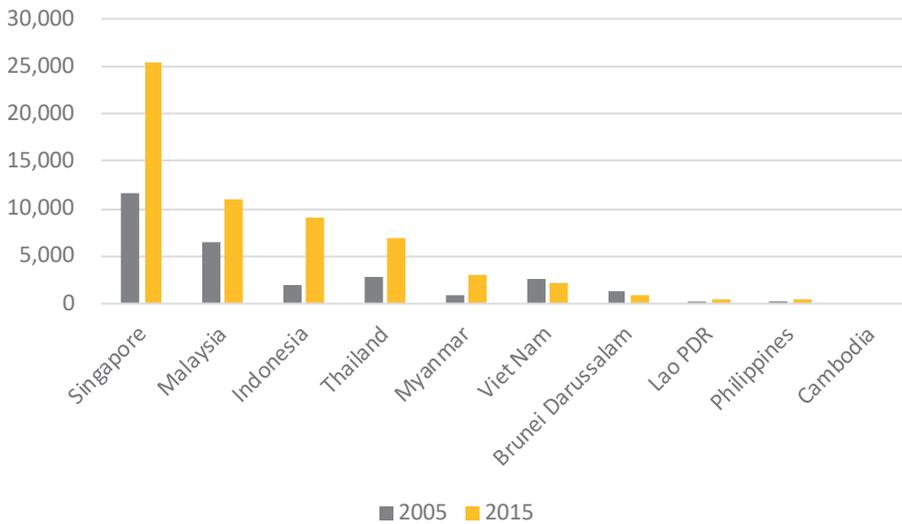
Figure 2.24 Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)



Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 19 January 2017) **Notes:** Values for Thailand are less than 0.1%; Earliest year: all AMS (2005) except Myanmar (2012); Latest year: all AMS (2014); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Singapore

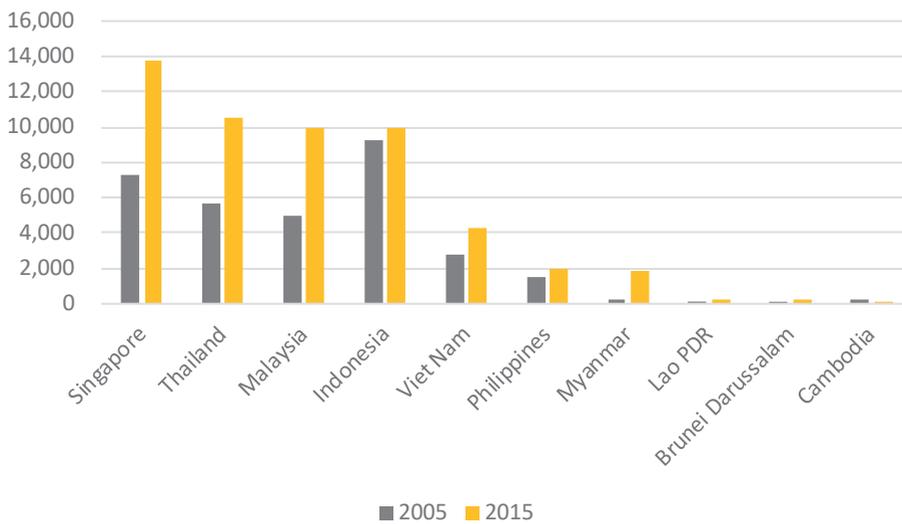
On the trade side, increased exports and imports of mineral resources within the ASEAN region can be observed (Figures 2.25a and 2.25b). Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia are both the top exporters and importers in intra-ASEAN trade of minerals. These countries have displayed increases in both exports and imports together with Myanmar, the Philippines and Lao PDR. While exports of minerals within ASEAN have decreased for Viet Nam and Brunei Darussalam between earliest and latest years, the decline has been countered with more imports. As for Cambodia, its imports have decreased over the years from US\$193.32 million in 2005 to US\$ 110.57 in 2015.

Figure 2.25a Exports in intra-ASEAN trade in minerals, 2005 and 2015 (US\$ million)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Figure 2.25b Imports in intra-ASEAN trade in minerals, 2005 and 2015 (US\$ million)

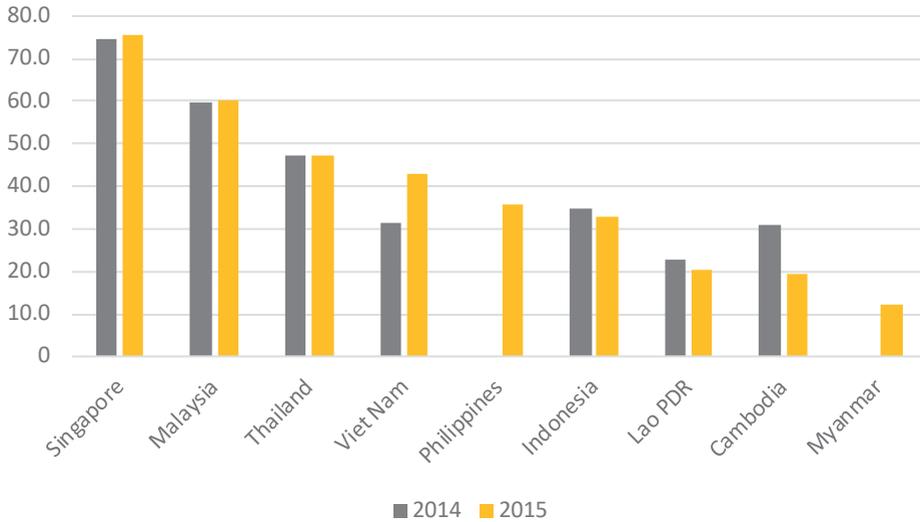


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Another sector that has become important for ASEAN regional integration is e-commerce. This sector is an essential element of the global economy as part of the multichannel mechanism such as in the retail market and in cross-border trade. The sector has also contributed to facilitating foreign investment through intermediary services and lowering of barriers to entry and operating costs for businesses especially MSMEs. According to the business to consumer (B2C) e-commerce index of UNCTAD, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand are best equipped to engage in online commerce among the AMS (Figure 2.26). On the other hand, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Cambodia had lower scores in 2015 compared to the previous year. The Philippines and Myanmar are included in the index for the first time in 2015 and the scores indicate that

the Philippines is relatively in the same level as Viet Nam and Indonesia, while Myanmar has the lowest index value.

Figure 2.26 B2C E-commerce index, 2014 and 2015



Sources: UN Conference on Trade and Development: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ier2015_en.pdf (2014); http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/tn_unctad_ict4d07_en.pdf (2015)
Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam

2.4. AEC Characteristic D: Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centred ASEAN

The Core Indicators

This characteristic is a continuation of the equitable economic development characteristic of the 2015 AEC Blueprint. The elements in this characteristic include: (a) strengthening the role of MSMEs, (b) strengthening the role of the private sector, (c) supporting PPP, (d) narrowing the development gap and (e) enhancing engagement with stakeholders on regional integration efforts. The following are the core indicators:

- AEC Indicator D.I Number of MSMEs per 1,000 people
- AEC Indicator D.II Ratio between average GDP per capita in ASEAN6 and CLMV
- AEC Indicator D.III Labour force participation rate for the youth

Trends in the Indicators

AEC Indicator D.I: Number of MSMEs per 1,000 people

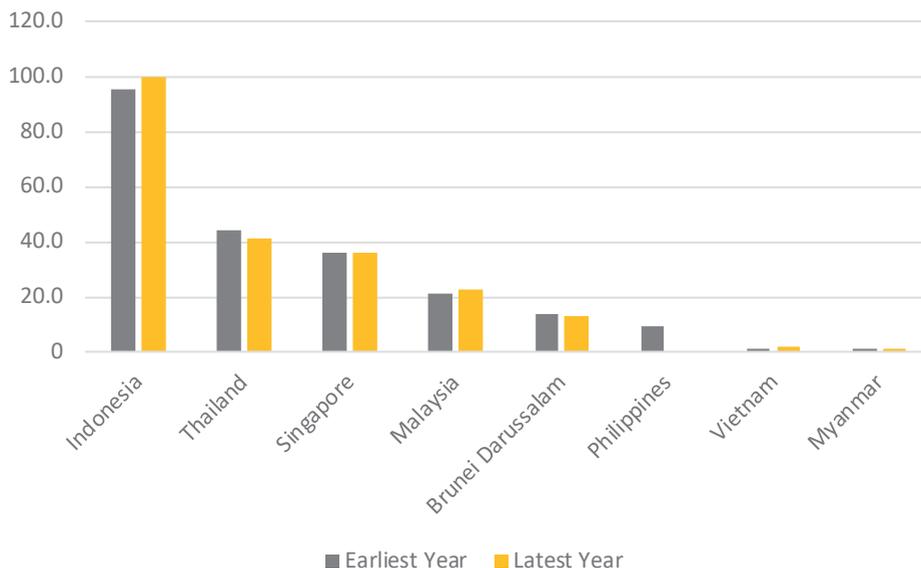
The number of MSMEs per 1,000 people reflects the concentration of MSMEs participating in the ASEAN economy ^{vii}. It indicates the potential economic contribution of MSMEs in ASEAN,

vii There is limited data on MSMEs. Data for other possible MSME indicators was available for a few AMS.

such as through employment and trade. The AEC aims at establishing more structured and targeted MSME programmes including initiatives to provide a conducive policy and regulatory environment for MSMEs and enhanced market access and internalisation. ASEAN aspires for an innovative and globally competitive MSME sector that is well integrated into the ASEAN Community and contributes to inclusive growth.

Available data, presented in Figure 2.27 indicates that, except for Indonesia, concentration of MSMEs in AMS has weakened in recent years.

Figure 2.27 Number of MSMEs per 1,000 people



Sources: AMS; Data for Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines from International Finance Corporation: http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Industry_EXT_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Industries/Financial+Markets/msme+finance/sme+banking/msme-countryindicators

Notes: Data for Myanmar is less than one; only earliest year data is available for Philippines and Malaysia; Earliest year: Indonesia (2005), Singapore (2005), Myanmar (2005), Malaysia (2005), Philippines (2006), Thailand (2010), Brunei Darussalam (2010); Latest year: Indonesia (2008), Brunei Darussalam (2014), Thailand (2015), Singapore (2015), Myanmar (2015), Malaysia (2010); data is not available for Cambodia and Lao PDR

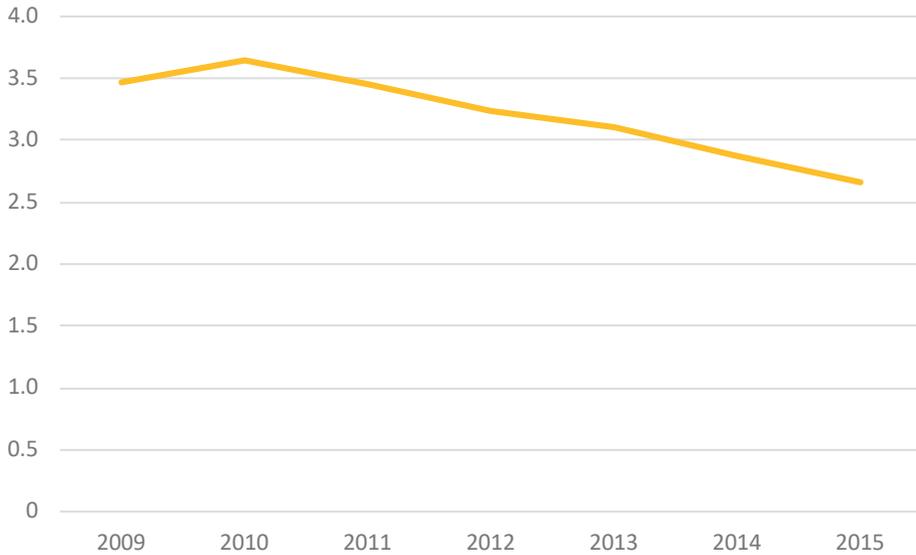
Indonesia has the biggest concentration of MSMEs with almost a hundred MSMEs per 1,000 people, or one MSME for every 10 people. Myanmar registered the lowest concentration with 0.8 MSMEs per 1,000 people. Given this trend, the AEC Blueprint 2025 strategy of adding more emphasis on strengthening the competitiveness and resilience of MSMEs becomes even more crucial.

AEC Indicator D.II: Ratio between average GDP per capita in ASEAN6 and CLMV

The ratio between average GDP per capita in ASEAN6 and CLMV is presented as an indicator of regional inequality in economic development and as a measure of progress in narrowing the development gap in the region. This indicator compares population weighted averages of GDP per capita of ASEAN6 with that of CLMV.

The ASEAN6-CLMV GDP per capita ratio narrowed from 3.5 in 2009 to 2.7 in 2015 (Figure 2.28). The ratio tapered off at an annual average rate of about 6% from 2010 towards 2015.

Figure 2.28 ASEAN6 CLMV average GDP per capita, 2009 to 2015



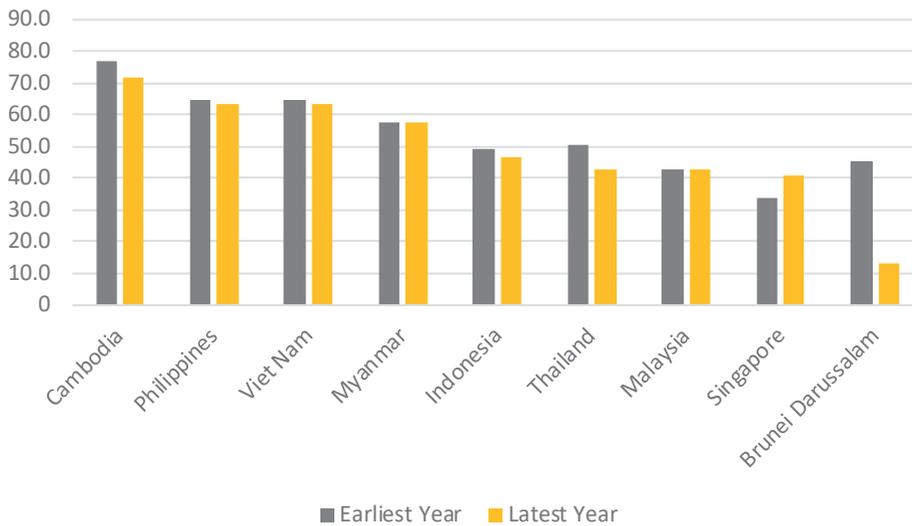
Source: Author's calculation based on data from ASEAN Secretariat

AEC Indicator D.III: Labour force participation rate for the youth

Labour force participation rate for the youth (aged 15-24) is an indicator of inclusive and equitable economic development, particularly reflecting the opportunities available for the young population to contribute to economic activities. It is defined as the proportion of the young population aged 15-24 that is economically active, either employed or unemployed (working or actively seeking for work) to the total labour force.

Latest available data in the past decade from each AMS (Figure 2.29) suggests that there was decreased participation in the labour market by the youth in the region, except in Singapore where the labour force participation rate has been relatively stable in the last ten years. The figures also indicate that in ASEAN6, except for the Philippines, youth labour force participation is less than 50%. In CLMV and the Philippines, youth labour force participation rates have been above 50%, indicating that there are relatively more economically active youth in these AMS. The trends may also indicate that there are more opportunities for tertiary education that are available in AMS with lower youth labour force participation.

Figure 2.29 Youth labour force participation rate (% of population aged 15-24)



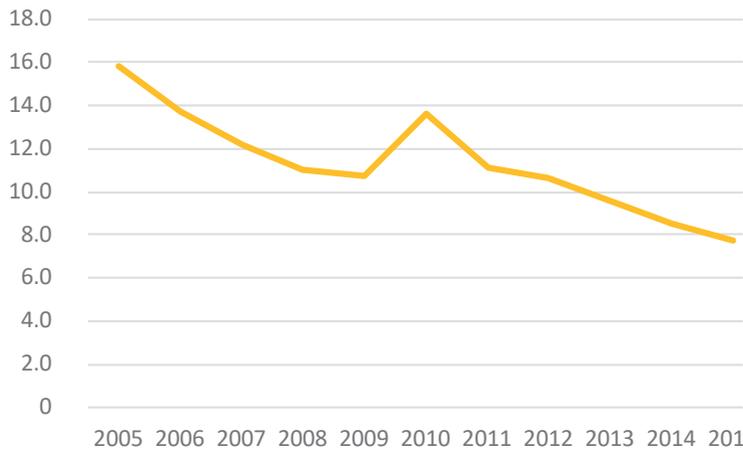
Sources: AMS; data for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Viet Nam from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 15 December 2016) **Notes:** Earliest year: all AMS (2005) except Cambodia (2007); Latest year: all AMS (2015) except Cambodia (2014), Viet Nam (2014), Myanmar (2014), Brunei Darussalam (2014); data is not available for Lao PDR

Supporting Indicators

Addressing the development gap in the region, for instance, through capacity building and effective engagements, is an important objective in the ASEAN economic integration agenda. Examining the relative trade among AMS, by looking at the ratio of ASEAN6 to CLMV in intra-ASEAN trade, is one approach to gauging how initiatives to narrow the development gap have progressed. Intra-ASEAN trade data revealed that CLMV achieved high growth in trade in the last decade (Figure 2.30). Data also indicates that, generally, the gap in intra-ASEAN trade for ASEAN6 and CLMV has narrowed from 2005 to 2015, except in 2010 where there was a slight peak at 13.6.

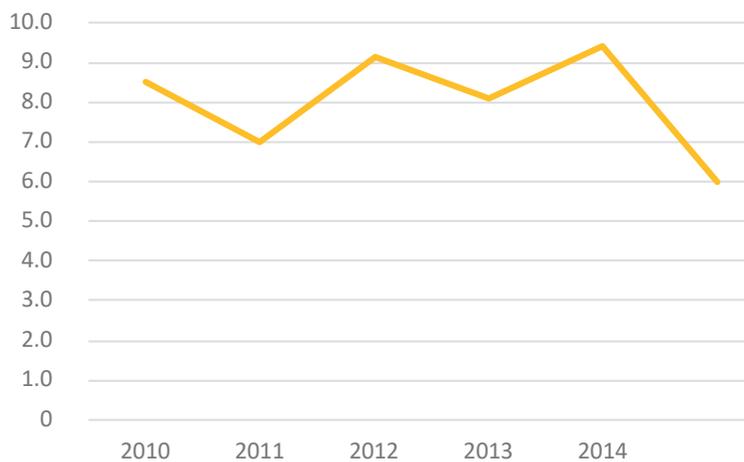
Another indicator to measure the narrowing of the development gap in the region is the ratio of ASEAN6 to CLMV in inward FDI (Figure 2.31). Data indicates a declining gap from a ratio of 8.5 in 2010 to 6.0 in 2015. However, spikes in the inward FDI gap were observed between 2012 and 2014.

Figure 2.30 ASEAN6 CLMV gap in intra-ASEAN trade, 2005 to 2015



Source: Author's calculation based on data from ASEAN Secretariat

Figure 2.31 ASEAN6 CLMV gap in inward FDI, 2010 to 2015



Source: Author's calculation based on data from ASEAN Secretariat

Another element of an inclusive ASEAN is to strengthen PPP. Initiatives on public-private engagements allow harnessing of expertise in the private sector, sharing of risks and availability of additional financial resources. The status of PPP in ASEAN may be examined through different sectors. Key sectors such as energy, ICT, transport and water and sanitation services are discussed in this section. Data on availability of financial resources for the private sector is also presented.

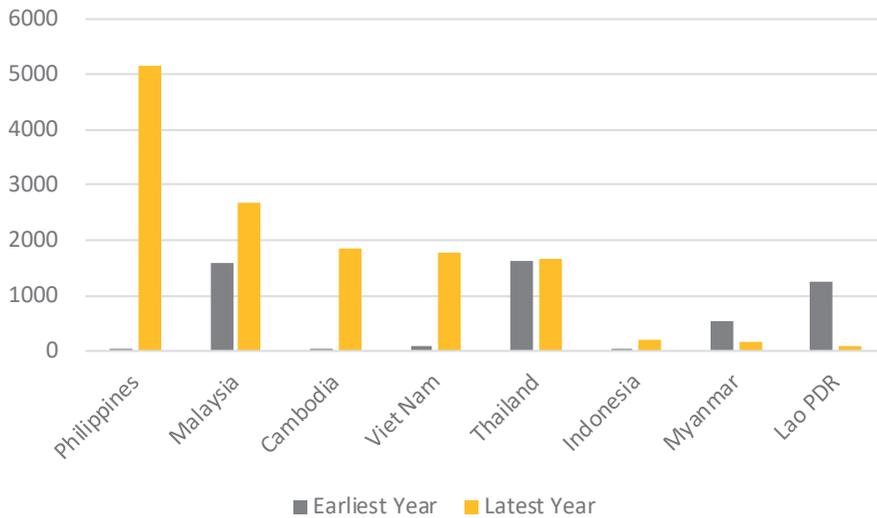
Private partnership^{viii} in the energy sector increased in the Philippines, Malaysia, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Thailand and Indonesia (Figure 2.32a). Meanwhile, private sector investments in energy decreased in Myanmar and Lao PDR. In the ICT sector, private partnerships have grown in Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia for the past nine years (Figure

viii Data on private partnership is sourced from the World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database. The database includes investment figures from contractual arrangements for public infrastructure projects that have reached financial closure. Other information on the methodology can be found in <https://ppi.worldbank.org/>.

2.32b). Myanmar has also shown interest in improving its telecommunications industries by investing US\$1.5 billion in 2014.

Private partnership for the transport sector and water and sanitation services sector are more challenging to monitor in recent years (Table 2.7). Based on reported earliest and latest available data, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam increased investments in the transport sector. Meanwhile, Indonesia and the Philippines have also entered into private partnership in water and sanitation services sector in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

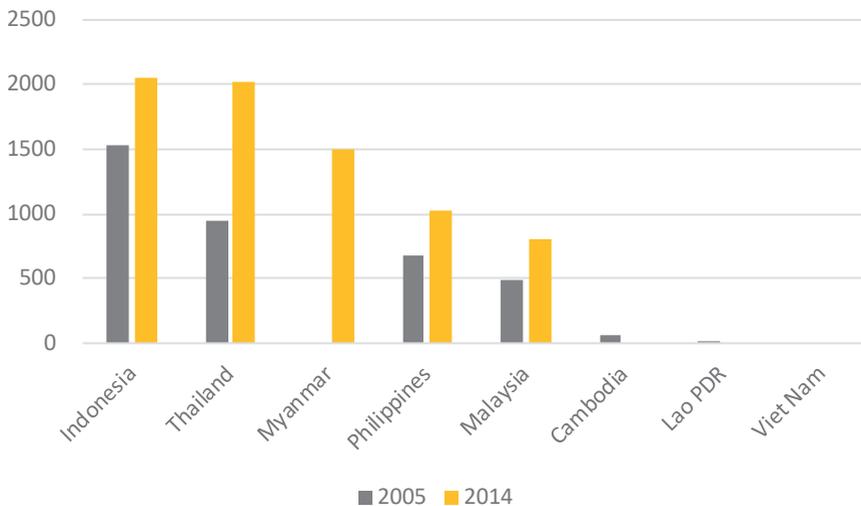
Figure 2.32a Private partnership investment in the energy sector (US\$ million)



Source: World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database: <https://ppi.worldbank.org/data> (accessed 18 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005) except Myanmar (2006); Latest year: all AMS (2015) except Cambodia (2010), Myanmar (2013), Viet Nam (2014); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore

Figure 2.32b Private partnership investment in the ICT sector, 2005 and 2014 (US\$ million)



Source: World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database: <https://ppi.worldbank.org/data> (accessed 18 January 2017).

Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore

Table 2.7 Private partnership investments in transport and water and sanitation services (US\$ million)

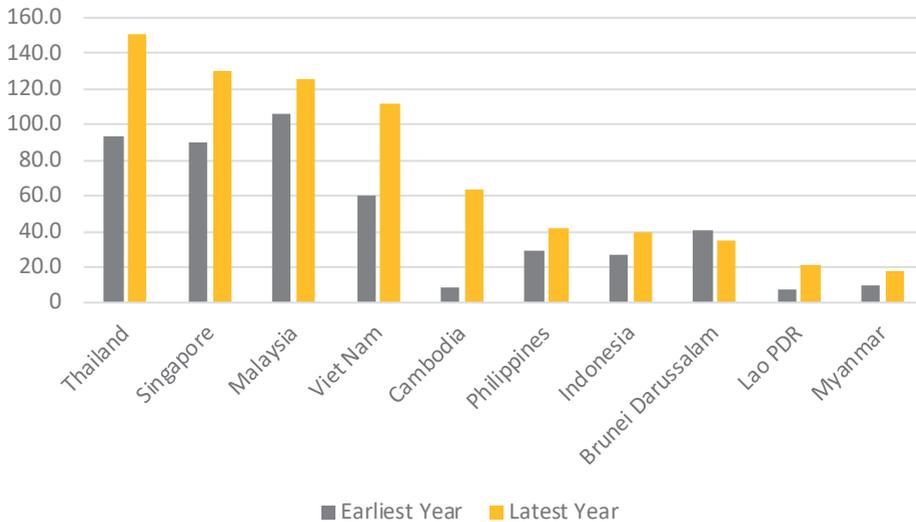
ASEAN Member State	Transport				Water and sanitation services			
	Earliest year		Latest year		Earliest year		Latest year	
Cambodia	40.10	2006	0.00	2009	...		...
Indonesia	372.00	2006	1988.50	2012	0.00	2005	140.00	2014
Lao PDR	1.50	2009	...		...		...
Malaysia	586.95	2005	0.00	2014	0.00	2005	0.00	2008
Philippines	214.60	2006	750.00	2015	0.00	2005	178.30	2013
Thailand	...		...		241.60	2005	0.00	2008
Viet Nam	133.00	2006	275.50	2013	92.00	2005	0.00	2013

Source: World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database: <https://ppi.worldbank.org/data> (accessed 18 January 2017)

Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Singapore

Domestic sources of capital could also be used to pursue initiatives under PPP and other economic activities by the private sector. Data on domestic credit to the private sector as percentage of GDP indicates that most AMS have improved lending of financial resources to the private sector to fuel economic growth (Figure 2.33). Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Viet Nam even have exceeded 100% of their respective GDP in domestic credit. High growth in domestic sources of capital is also observed in Thailand, Viet Nam and Cambodia. Meanwhile, from 40.3% in 2005, Brunei Darussalam has contracted its domestic credit to 34.6% of GDP in 2015.

Figure 2.33 Domestic credit to the private sector (% of GDP)



Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org> (accessed 19 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005) except Myanmar (2012); Latest year: all AMS (2015) except Lao PDR (2010)

2.5. AEC Characteristic E: A Global ASEAN

The Core Indicators

ASEAN continues to make progress in integrating the Community into the global economy through FTAs and comprehensive economic partnerships (CEPs). The region also endeavors to enhance its engagements and external relations with non-FTA partners, emerging economies and regional groupings, and global and regional institutions. In view of strategic measures under this characteristic, the following are the core indicators:

- AEC Indicator E.I. Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world and from ASEAN FTA partners
- AEC Indicator E.II. Extra-ASEAN trade (trade with the rest of the world) and
- AEC Indicator E.III. FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world, and from ASEAN to the rest of the world

Trends in the Indicators

AEC Indicator E.I: Tariff rates on extra-ASEAN imports and from ASEAN FTA partners

Tariff rates on imports reflect both the openness of the ASEAN region as a market and the extent of barriers to trade. To examine the status for ASEAN, two sets of import tariff rates are discussed – tariffs for the rest of the world and preferential tariffs for ASEAN FTA partners.

Table 2.8 shows average tariff rates^{ix} imposed by AMS on extra-ASEAN imports (imports from the rest of the world) range from 0.17% (Singapore) to 10.46% (Lao PDR). The lowest rates are enforced by Brunei Darussalam and Singapore, implying that among AMS, these two countries have the lowest tariff barriers to non-FTA partners. Significant declines in rates were posted by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Viet Nam from 2005 to 2014/2015. For the rest of ASEAN (except in Malaysia and Indonesia) most favoured nation (MFN) tariff rates have increased from 2005 to latest year.

As for ASEAN's FTA partners, average tariff rates have been reduced substantially ranging from almost nil (Singapore) to 14.2% (Lao PDR) following commitments to the trade agreements. In previous years, average tariff rates imposed on FTA partners ranged from 0.01% (Singapore) to 37.8% (Lao PDR), indicating the extent of tariff barriers that have been eliminated in pursuit of integrating the AMS with the global economy through economic engagements with trade and investment partners.

ix Imported-weighted average of tariff rates imposed by AMS on imports.

Table 2.8 Tariff rates on extra-ASEAN imports and from ASEAN FTA partners (%)

ASEAN Member State	Tariff rates (import-weighted average)							
	Extra-ASEAN (rest of the world)				FTA partners			
	Earliest year		Latest year		Earliest year		Latest year	
Brunei Darussalam	5.21	2005	1.48	2014	8.10	2005	0.22	2014
Cambodia	10.94	2005	5.96	2014	12.54	2007	2.30	2014
Indonesia	4.09	2005	3.49	2013	5.99	2005	2.96	2012
Lao PDR	8.83	2005	10.46	2015	37.85	2005	14.23	2015
Malaysia	3.12	2005	2.44	2014	5.64	2006	1.26	2014
Myanmar	2.99	2005	4.15	2015	8.19	2007	4.53	2015
Philippines	2.59	2005	3.38	2013	5.89	2007	...	
Singapore	0.02	2005	0.17	2015	0.01	2005	0.00	2015
Thailand	4.09	2005	6.64	2015	7.08	2005	1.99	2015
Viet Nam	11.42	2005	4.93	2015	11.69	2005	2.59	2015

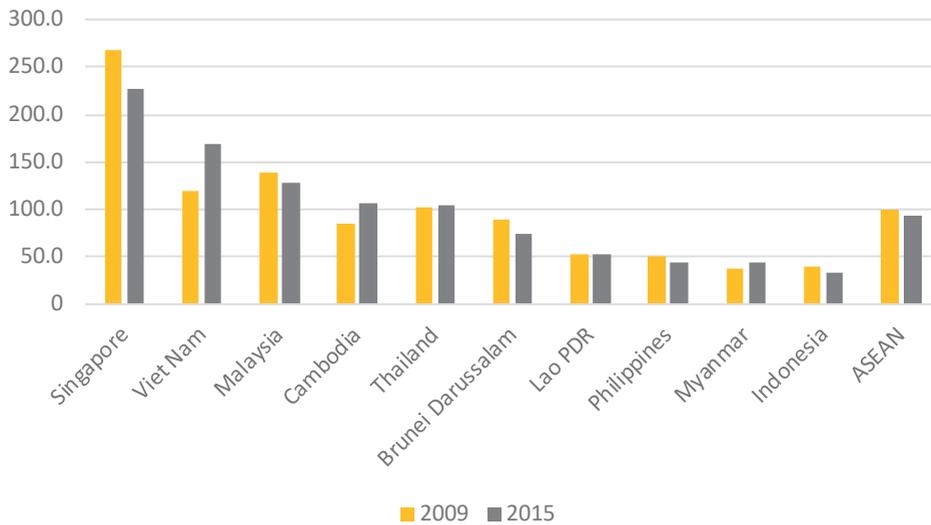
Source: World Bank World Integrated Trade Solution: <http://wits.worldbank.org>

Notes: '...' = no data available; MFN rate is used for extra-ASEAN (rest of the world); Preferential tariff is used for FTA partners (Australia, New Zealand, China, India, Japan, Korea)

AEC Indicator E.II: Extra-ASEAN trade

ASEAN trade with the rest of the world is an indication of openness of the ASEAN market and how integrated the regional trade is with the rest of the world. It is defined as the ratio of the total value of extra-ASEAN trade (ASEAN imports from the rest of the world plus ASEAN exports to the rest of the world) to total GDP for each AMS.

Figure 2.34 shows an increase in the ratio of extra-ASEAN trade to GDP from 2009 to 2015 in Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam while a decline is observed for the rest of ASEAN. While there is growth in the indicator in selected AMS during this period, the aggregated data suggests a decline in extra-ASEAN trade to GDP ratio in the ASEAN region.

Figure 2.34 Ratio of total values of extra-ASEAN trade to total GDP (%), 2009 and 2015

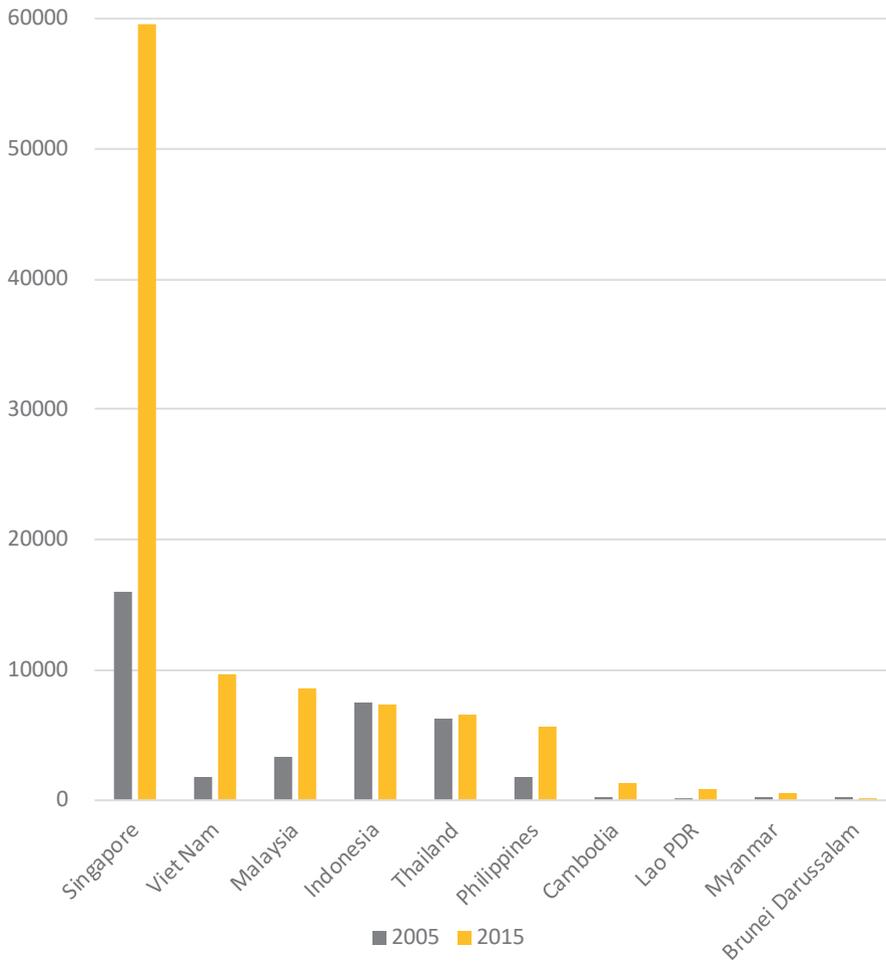
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

AEC Indicator E.III: FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world, and from ASEAN to the rest of the world

The flow of FDI to ASEAN from the rest of the world reflects integration to the global economy in terms of investment and capital flows. This indicator looks at inward FDI from countries other than the AMS.

Overall, FDI from the rest of the world to ASEAN increased from 2005 to 2015 (Figure 2.35). Among the AMS, Singapore received the largest extra-ASEAN FDI during the period. FDI inflows to Singapore was more than half of FDI in all the other AMS combined. The highest growth in FDI inflows from the rest of the world was observed in Lao PDR, Viet Nam and Cambodia..

Figure 2.35 Foreign Direct Investment to ASEAN, 2005 and 2015 (US\$ million)



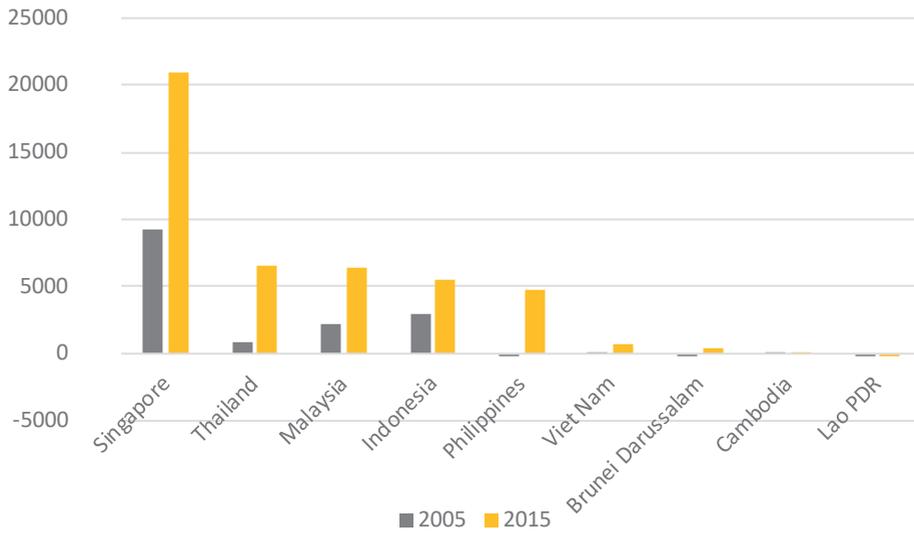
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Notes: Data for Cambodia (2005) is less than US\$ 300 million; Lao PDR (2005) is less than US\$ 30 million; Brunei Darussalam (2005) is less than US\$ 300 million and (2015) is less than US\$ 100 million

ASEAN investments have likewise crossed the regional borders. Examining the flow of FDI from ASEAN to the rest of the world^x also captures how ASEAN has integrated into the global economy through investment and capital flows. From 2005 to 2015, the ASEAN6, except Brunei Darussalam, has been most active in terms of FDI outflows to the rest of the world (Figure 2.36). Singapore has posted the highest investment outflow, increasing by more than 100% from 2005 to 2015.

^x Estimated using difference between FDI net outflows (from UNCTAD Database) and intra-ASEAN outward FDI (from ASEAN Secretariat Database).

Figure 2.36 Foreign Direct Investment from ASEAN, 2005 and 2015 (US\$ million)



Source: Author's calculations; UNCTAD Database (FDI net outflows); ASEAN Secretariat (intra-ASEAN outward FDI)
Notes: Data for Cambodia and Lao PDR are less than US\$ 5 million; data is not available for Myanmar

CHAPTER 3

ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)

ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY (ASCC)

Highlights

- Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and the Philippines have more than 90% birth registration rates for children below five years of age with Singapore having universal registration.
- From 2005 to 2015, AMS have had consistent scores in the government effectiveness index of the World Bank, with Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam having attained the highest scores in the index among AMS.
- The ASEAN countries are making some strides in gender equality for participatory and representative decision-making. Across public service, the proportion of positions are at near gender parity in Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore. Positions in the judiciary are also at near gender parity in Myanmar and Singapore. The distribution is however less gender-balanced in legislatures of AMS, with the highest share of parliamentary positions held by females in the Philippines (27.2%), Singapore (25.3%) and Lao PDR (25.0%).
- In recent years, poverty incidence (estimated using national poverty lines) has been significantly reduced for most AMS in both the urban and rural areas, but at varying degrees.
- From 2005 to 2015, school participation at various education tiers, especially at the primary level, has improved across ASEAN, but in recent years a gender gap persists across AMS at the secondary and tertiary levels, with the disparity mostly in favor of girls.
- Most of the AMS, notably Viet Nam, have significantly reduced the proportion of underweight children aged five or below in the period 2005-2015.
- In 2013, AMS, on average, have registered a 30% increase in carbon dioxide emissions from 2005 levels, largely because of sharp increases in emissions in Cambodia, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore.
- The proportion of the urban population living in slum areas has declined in most AMS from 2005 to 2015, with Viet Nam, Cambodia and Lao PDR having the sharpest declines.
- Data on the ratio of protected area to total area and forest cover to total land area suggest disparities in environmental conservation, protection and sustainability across AMS.
- Regarding risk, the Philippines has the highest ranking in the world risk index (WRI) among the AMS, while Singapore has the lowest ranking. The Philippines, together with Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam, Viet Nam and Myanmar, did not manage to reduce their WRI rankings from 2011 to 2015.
- While AMS, especially Lao PDR and Viet Nam, have increased their access to safely managed water, only Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia have provided access to safely managed water to more than 90% of their respective population as of 2015.

- Thailand, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore, have achieved or are close to achieving universal access to electricity for their population as of latest year.
- The ASEAN countries have made strides in mobile network coverage; almost all AMS have more than 90% of their respective populations covered by a 2G network. The lone exception, Myanmar, increased its coverage rate from 10 to 80% in less than a decade.
- AMS have increased the number of R&D research scientists and engineers per one million people with Singapore taking the lead at 8,168 per one million people in 2015.
- New businesses per 1,000 people aged 15-64 has been at levels less than 2.5 for all AMS, except in Singapore, where 22.85 new businesses per 1,000 people aged 15-64 years were registered in 2015.

The ASCC Blueprint 2025 identifies five characteristics of the ASCC targetted to be achieved by 2025. These ASCC characteristics provide a link with the economic and security pillars of the ASEAN Community. Disparities in social conditions brought about by poor governance, poverty, inequality of opportunities, climate change and other factors that influence welfare conditions of households, communities and societies can put at risk economic growth, and in turn, threaten political regimes. Economic instability can further marginalise vulnerable people. Social instability can result from unequal economic opportunities or environmental scarcity. The lack of good governance to address social inequities can further exacerbate economic and political vulnerabilities. The ASCC Blueprint 2025 also lists KRAs for each of the ASCC characteristics (Table 3.1). The ASCC characteristics and KRAs anchor requirements for sectoral strategies and plans in attaining the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

Table 3.1 Characteristics and Key Result Areas of the ASCC Blueprint 2025

Characteristics of ASCC 2025	Key result areas
<p>A. Engages and benefits the people</p> <p>A committed, participative and socially-responsible community through an accountable and inclusive mechanism for the benefit of all ASEAN people, upheld by the principles of good governance.</p>	A.1 Engaged stakeholders in ASEAN processes
	A.2 Empowered people and strengthened institutions
<p>B. Inclusive</p> <p>An inclusive community that promotes high quality of life; equitable access to opportunities for all; and promotes and protects human rights of women, children, youth, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p>	B.1 Reduced barriers
	B.2 Equitable access for all
	B.3 Promotion and protection of human rights

Characteristics of ASCC 2025	Key result areas
<p>C. Sustainable</p> <p>A sustainable community that promotes social development and environmental protection through effective mechanisms to meet the current and future needs of the people.</p>	<p>C.1 Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources</p> <hr/> <p>C.2 Environmentally sustainable cities</p> <hr/> <p>C.3 Sustainable climate</p> <hr/> <p>C.4 Sustainable consumption and production</p>
<p>D. Resilient</p> <p>A resilient community with enhanced capacity and capability to adapt and respond to social and economic vulnerabilities, disasters, climate change as well as emerging threats and challenges.</p>	<p>D.1 A Disaster-resilient ASEAN that is able to anticipate, respond, cope, adapt, and build back better, smarter and faster</p> <hr/> <p>D.2 A safer ASEAN that is able to respond to all health-related hazards including biological, chemical, and radiological-nuclear and emerging threats</p> <hr/> <p>D.3 A climate-adaptive ASEAN with enhanced institutional and human capacities to adapt to the impacts of climate change</p> <hr/> <p>D.4 Strengthened social protection for women, children, youth, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, ethnic minority groups, migrant workers, vulnerable and marginalised groups, and people living in at-risk areas, including people living in remote and border areas and climate-sensitive areas, to reduce vulnerabilities in times of climate change-related crises, disasters and other environmental changes.</p> <hr/> <p>D.5 Enhanced and optimised financing systems, food, water, energy availability, and other social safety nets in times of crises by making resources more available, accessible, affordable and sustainable.</p> <hr/> <p>D.6 Endeavour towards a “drug-free” ASEAN</p>
<p>E. Dynamic</p> <p>A dynamic and harmonious community that is aware and proud of its identity, culture and heritage with the strengthened ability to innovate and proactively contribute to the global community.</p>	<p>E.1 Towards an open and adaptive ASEAN</p> <hr/> <p>E.2 Towards a creative, innovative and responsive ASEAN</p> <hr/> <p>E.3 Engender a culture of entrepreneurship</p>

The next sections of this chapter identify ACPMS core indicators for monitoring these five ASCC characteristics. This chapter also describes overall trends in these ASCC core indicators and other supporting indicators in the period 2005-2015. The data provided and examined in

this report are mainly from AMS and ASEAN Secretariat. Selected data are sourced externally from various international organisations.

3.1. ASCC Characteristic A: Engages and Benefits the People

The Core Indicators

The KRAs for the first ASCC characteristic are: (1) engaged stakeholders in ASEAN processes and (2) empowered people and strengthened institutions. Institutions, governance and stakeholder engagement have become an area of interest in policy discussions in recognition of their importance to economic growth and development, as well as poverty reduction and reduction of inequality. The ASCC core indicators for monitoring the first ASCC characteristic on stakeholder engagement, people empowerment, and institution strengthening are:

- ASCC Indicator A.I Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
- ASCC Indicator A.II Government effectiveness index
- ASCC Indicator A.III Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and marginalised groups) in public institutions (national legislatures, cabinet, supreme court, police and military institutions)

These three ASCC core indicators are among the global indicators for monitoring 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”) of the SDGs.

Trends in the Indicators

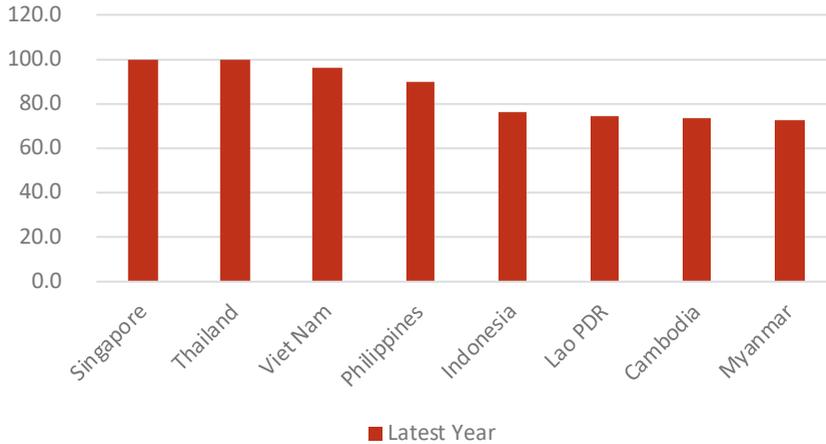
ASCC Indicator A.I: Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

This indicator is SDG indicator 16.9.1 for monitoring SDG target 16.9 (“By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration”). It defines the initiative that AMS have undertaken to ensure that the rights of children are safeguarded in their respective societies and consequently across the ASEAN Community. The metadata of the SDG indicators global databaseⁱ suggests that birth registration of children is an initial step towards securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their human rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights is not ignored. The dearth of such documentation may limit someone’s access to education, health services, and labour market services, thus undermining the inclusiveness of these institutions. While birth registration is a necessary condition for access to social services, it is clearly not sufficient.

ⁱ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-09-01.pdf>

Figure 3.1 presents estimates of the proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority for AMS with data for 2010 or a later year.

Figure 3.1 Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, latest year (%)



Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from UN SDG Indicators Global Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 December 2016)

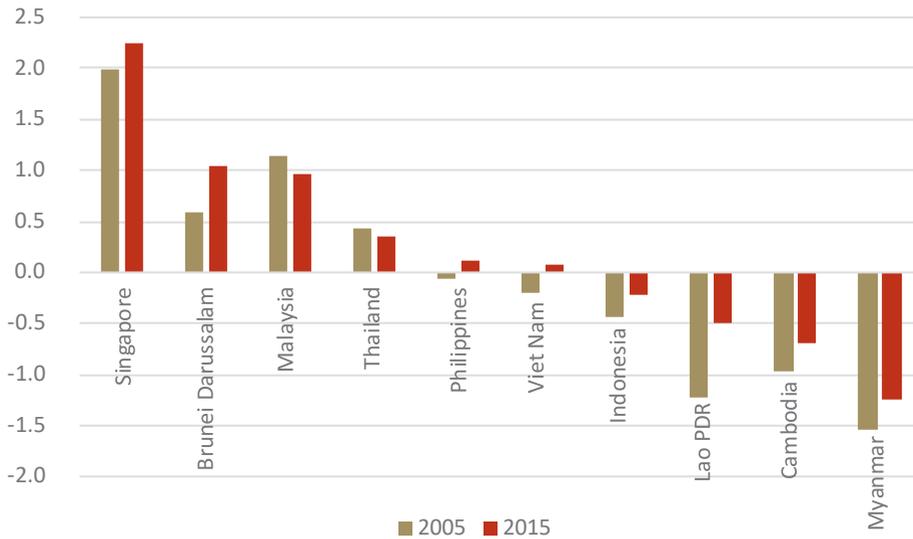
Notes: Latest year: Singapore (2015), Thailand (2012), Viet Nam (2014), Philippines (2010), Indonesia (2014), Lao PDR (2012), Cambodia (2014), Myanmar (2010); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia; Singapore’s data pertains to local births

Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and the Philippines have more than 90% birth registration rates for children below five years, with Singapore and Thailand having universal or near-universal birth registration rates for children under five years of age. Other AMS, viz Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Lao PDR, have birth registration rates for two-thirds to three quarters of children under five years of age. Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia do not have data on this indicator.

ASCC Indicator A.II: Government effectiveness index

Based on World Bank’s government effectiveness indicator which attempts to measure the perceptions of the quality of public service provision, quality of the bureaucracy, degree of insulation of the civil service from political pressures, as well as quality of policy formulation and credibility of government commitment to such policies, the top ranking AMS for this indicator (Figure 3.2) has consistently been Singapore, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam in the past decade. Government effectiveness is perceived to be needing improvement in Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR over the same period.

Figure 3.2 Government effectiveness index



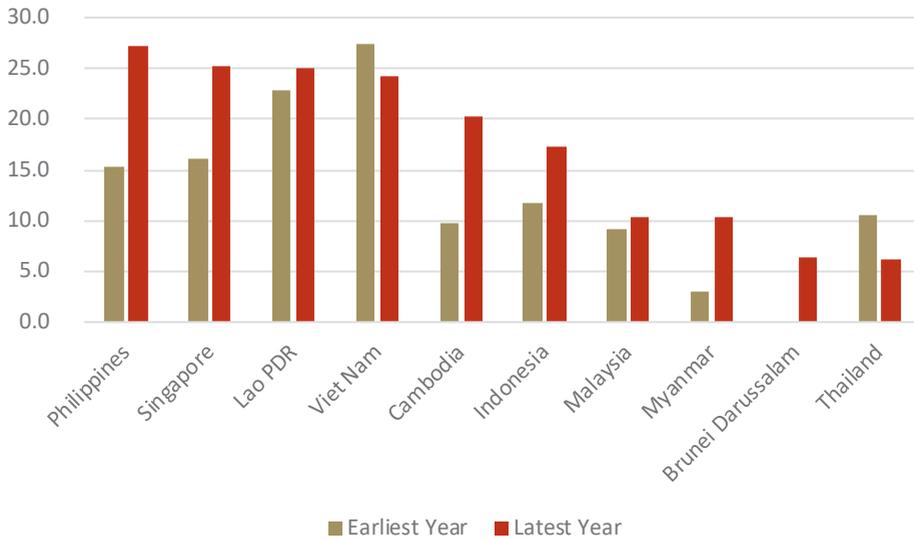
Source: World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/worldwide-governance-indicators> (accessed 20 May 2017)

ASCC Indicator A.III: Proportion of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and marginalised groups) in public institutions (national legislatures, cabinet, supreme court, police and military institutions)

The proportion of positions in public institutions (disaggregated by sex and by various population groups across various branches of the public sector) measures the degree by which every person in a country can fully and effectively participate in politics and government. This ASCC indicator is SDG Indicator 16.7.1 for monitoring SDG target 16.7 (“Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”). Unfortunately, data is available only for a limited number of AMS. Furthermore, data disaggregation is currently limited to sex disaggregates. Available data suggests that across reporting AMS, the share of positions in public institutions tend to be disproportionately in favor of males although the gender gap in participatory and representative decision-making has improved across time. In addition, a relatively more gender-balanced distribution can be observed in public service positions compared to the legislature and the judiciary.

In recent years, Brunei Darussalam and Thailand had a predominantly male legislature with the share of parliamentary positions held by men at over 90% while the Philippines (27.2%), Singapore (25.3%) and Lao PDR (25.0%) had the biggest share of female parliamentarians among AMS with at least a quarter of positions in the national legislatures of these countries being held by women (Figure 3.3a). Positions in the judiciary are nearly at gender parity in Myanmar and Singapore, while more than a quarter (27.8%) of judiciary posts in Thailand are held by women (Figure 3.3b). Across the public service (Figure 3.3c), the proportion of positions are at near gender parity in Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore with the female share of positions between 49-54% in 2015. In Myanmar, the proportion of public service posts is much higher for females (56.3%) than for males.

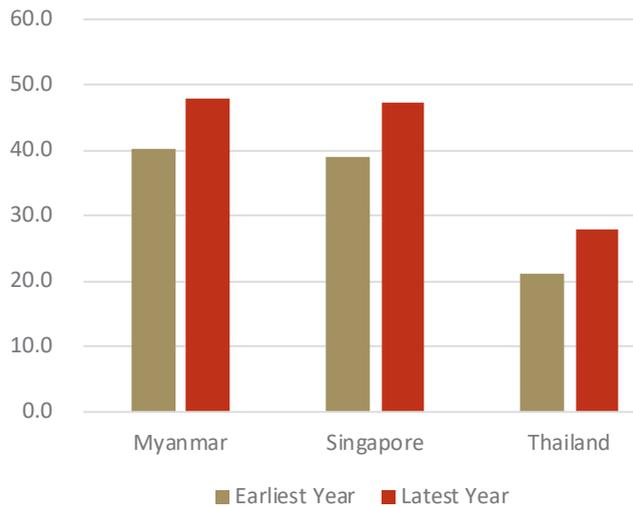
Figure 3.3a Proportion of seats held by women in national legislatures (%)



Source: Data for Singapore, Indonesia and Myanmar are submitted by AMS; data for other AMS from Inter-Parliamentary Union <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm> (accessed 12 December 2016)

Notes: Data refers only to seats in the lower house of national parliament;
 Earliest year: Philippines (2005), Singapore (2005), Lao PDR (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Cambodia (2005), Indonesia (2005), Malaysia (2005), Myanmar (2011), Thailand (2005); Latest year: Philippines (2015), Singapore (2015), Lao PDR (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Cambodia (2015), Indonesia (2015), Malaysia (2015), Myanmar (2016), Brunei Darussalam (2016), Thailand (2015); data for Singapore is computed based on 10th term of Parliament (2005) and 12th term of Parliament (2015)

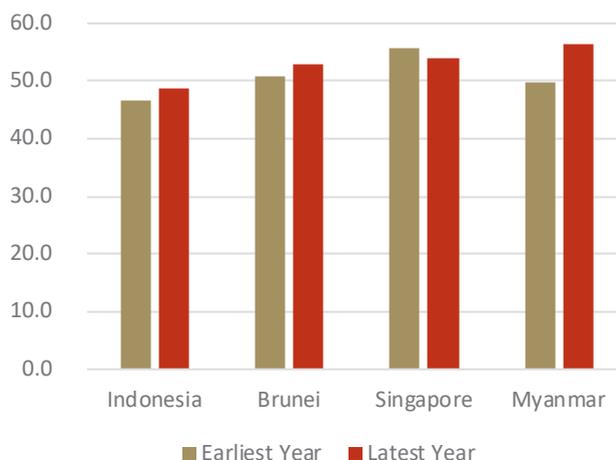
Figure 3.3b Proportion of seats held by women in judiciary (%)



Source: AMS

Notes: Earliest year (2005); Latest year (2015): data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam

Figure 3.3c Proportion of females in the public service (%)



Source: AMS

Notes: Earliest year: Indonesia (2007), Brunei Darussalam (2010), Singapore (2005), Myanmar (2005); Latest year: All AMS (2015); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam

Supporting Indicators

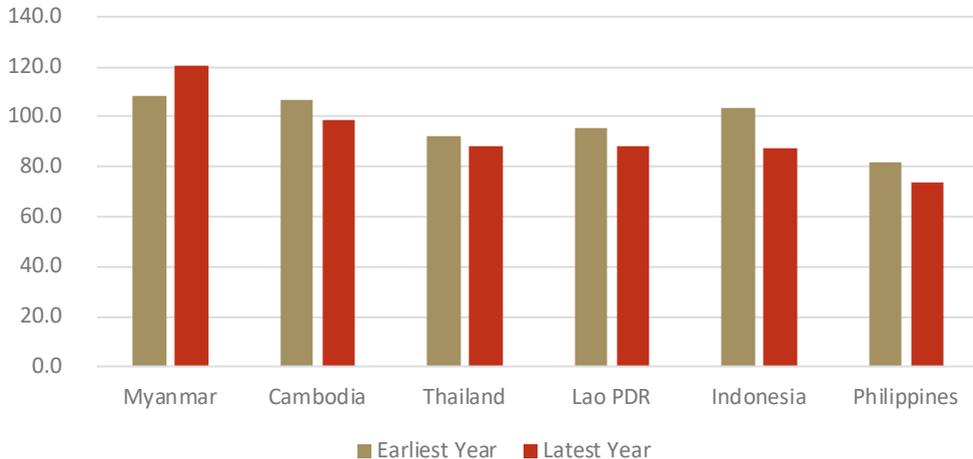
ASCC characteristic A is anchored on stakeholder engagement, people empowerment, and institution strengthening. While ASCC core indicators suggest that while stakeholder engagement, people empowerment, and institution strengthening in several AMS have been limited, supporting indicators such as (a) mobile phone use, (b) primary government expenditure as a proportion of original approved budget and (c) perception-based indicators of government effectivenessⁱⁱ show high potential for improving conditions across ASEAN.

Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar have sharply improved the proportion of their respective populations covered by 2G and 3G mobile networks (see section 3.5). By improving communications coverage, these AMS have improved the communication infrastructure that is important for a more engaging society.

The share of primary government expenditure in the original approved budget may be used to gauge if governments spend what they intend. In the latest data of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Programⁱⁱⁱ, Myanmar was reported to be spending more than the approved budget for government primary expenditure at 120.17%. Meanwhile, recent PEFA data shows that among the other reporting AMS, the Philippines recorded the lowest actual expenditure in proportion to approved budget at 73.62% (Figure 3.4).

ii Government effectiveness here is based on a component of the Worldwide Governance Index (WGI) report of the World Bank. This index has six broad dimensions of governance for over 200 countries for 1996-2014: (i) voice and accountability, (ii) political stability and absence of violence, (iii) government effectiveness, (iv) regulatory quality, (v) rule of law, and (vi) control of corruption. The ratings though on the WGI components and the overall index are based on perceptions of stakeholders worldwide and thus should be examined with caution. Typically, the index scores do not change dramatically. The scores for these indicators are in standard normal WGI units, that is, with a global average of 0 and standard deviation of 1 in every period. Hence, nearly all scores of the WGI and the component indicators are expected within the range -2.5 and +2.5, where higher values are to be interpreted as better performance in governance.

iii This is a multi-donor initiative intended to improve the quality of public financial management in countries receiving development assistance.

Figure 3.4 Primary government expenditure as a proportion of original approved budget (%)

Source: World Bank Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Program: <https://pefa.org/assessments/listing> (accessed 13 February 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: Myanmar (2008), Cambodia (2005), Thailand (2006), Lao PDR (2005), Indonesia (2007), Philippines (2012); Latest year: Myanmar (2010), Cambodia (2015), Thailand (2008), Lao PDR (2007), Indonesia (2009), Philippines (2014); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet Nam

3.2. ASCC Characteristic B: Inclusive

The Core Indicators

Three key elements of being inclusive are: (a) reducing barriers, (b) providing equitable access for all and (c) ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights. Indicators of an inclusive ASCC ought to be able to assess quality of life, which includes monetary and non-monetary measures of welfare conditions. The core indicators for an inclusive socio-cultural community are:

- ASCC Indicator B.I Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age and location (urban/rural)
- ASCC Indicator B.II School participation rates in each formal education tier: organised learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary level, secondary level and tertiary level, by sex
- ASCC Indicator B.III Prevalence of underweight children (% of children under five years of age), by sex.

Trends in the Indicators

ASCC Indicator B.I: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age and location (urban/rural)

The proportion of the population in a country living below the national poverty line^{iv}, also referred to as the official poverty headcount ratio, monitors changes in poverty conditions (in monetary terms) in a country. This indicator also provides inputs in evaluating interventions aimed at reducing poverty. Disaggregation by sex, age and location (urban-rural) of poverty incidence, provides a portrait of disparities in conditions between men and women, as well as among young, working age, and retired persons, and between the urban and rural populations. These statistics can help determine whether a high quality of life is shared across the entire population or not.

Disaggregating official poverty rates by sex and age groups is relatively new for several AMS resulting in sparse data availability (Table 3.2). For five AMS with sex-disaggregated data on poverty with national poverty lines, the proportion in poverty is slightly higher for females than for males in Indonesia and Malaysia, but these differences are statistically insignificant. Poverty rates are slightly higher for males in the Philippines and Thailand, and much higher in Lao PDR. These differences, however, mask gender disparities in economic opportunities as monetary poverty is measured for the entire household, and do not show the differences in poverty within households.

Table 3.2 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex, latest year

ASEAN Member State	Poverty rate (%)		
	Male	Female	Year
Indonesia	8.3	16.9	2015
Lao PDR	23.7	16.8	2013
Malaysia	0.6	0.8	2014
Philippines	26.6	25.6	2012
Thailand	11.0	10.1	2014

Source: AMS

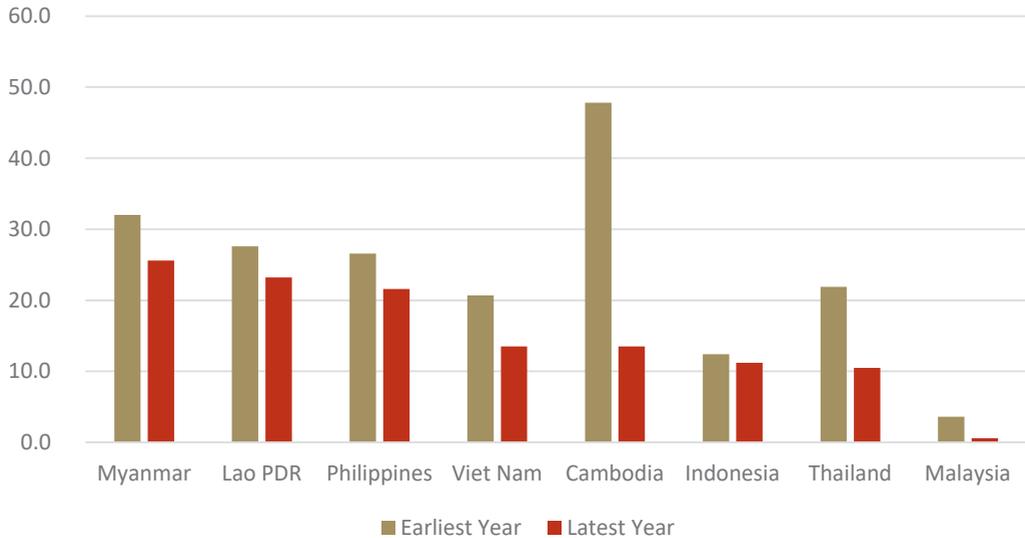
Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Singapore and Viet Nam

It is important to note that official poverty statistics are not comparable across countries as methodologies for determining national poverty lines vary across countries reflecting national priorities and standards. However, these poverty lines are typically set by NSOs in AMS based on a determination of the cost of basic food and non-food needs for a minimum welfare standard. Hence, trends may be obtained within a country, provided methodologies for official poverty measurement do not change, but trends cannot be comparable across AMS.

^{iv} While poverty is multi-dimensional, countries tend to operationalise its measurement by examining a monetary indicator of welfare typically based on income or consumption/expenditure. National poverty lines are determined by the countries to define the income or consumption required to have a minimum standard of welfare.

Poverty incidence (using national poverty lines) has been decreasing in recent years. Figure 3.5a shows the proportion of the population living below the poverty line lower in latest years relative to the earliest years across AMS with Cambodia registering the biggest decline. Across reporting AMS, poverty incidence has also declined in both urban and rural areas but at varying degrees (Figure 3.5b)

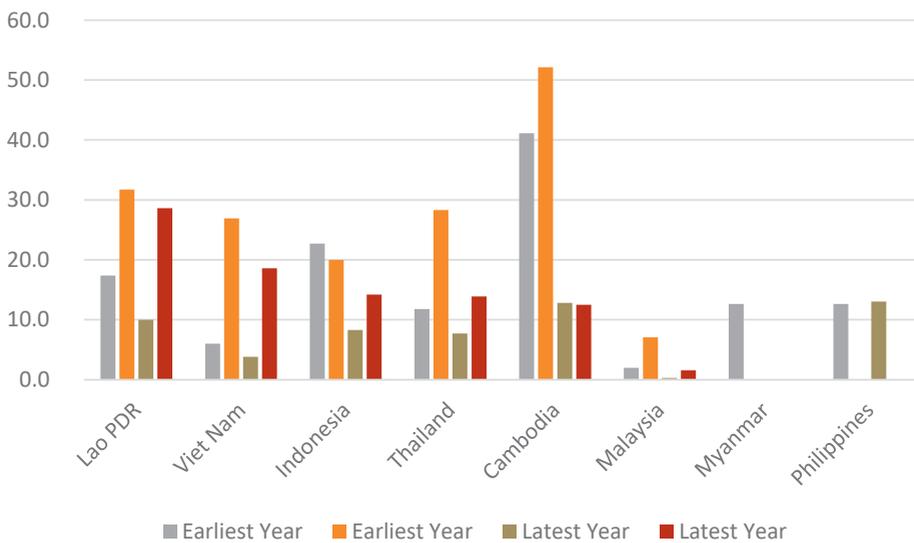
Figure 3.5a Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)



Source: AMS

Notes: Earliest year: Myanmar (2005), Lao PDR (2007), Philippines (2006), Cambodia (2006), Viet Nam (2010), Indonesia (2005), Thailand (2006), Malaysia (2007); Latest year: Myanmar (2012), Lao PDR (2012), Philippines (2015), Cambodia (2012), Viet Nam (2014), Indonesia (2016), Thailand (2013), Malaysia (2014); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore

Figure 3.5b Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by location (%)



Source: AMS

Notes: Earliest year: Lao PDR (2007), Viet Nam (2010), Indonesia (2005), Thailand (2006), Cambodia (2007), Malaysia (2007), Myanmar (2005), Philippines (2006); Latest year: Lao PDR (2012), Viet Nam (2014), Indonesia (2015), Thailand (2013), Cambodia (2014), Malaysia (2014), Myanmar (2010), Philippines (2015); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore

ASCC Indicator B.II: School participation rates in each formal education tier

School participation rates in pre-primary and basic education, are determined by net enrollment rates for ECCD and for primary and secondary levels of education. These are measured by the ratio of the number of children of official school age in the education tier (ie ECCD, primary and secondary) who are enrolled in that tier relative to the total population of children of official school age for the level. At the tertiary level, school participation rates refer to gross enrollment rates (GER), where the numerator is regardless of age. This ASCC indicator was monitored in the two previous ACPMS reports. Data for this indicator came from AMS and from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Sex-disaggregated data on school participation indicates the extent of gender disparities in education. Since education provides a means for people to participate in the economy and for the poor particularly to move out of poverty, it is crucial for these education indicators to be monitored.

From 2005 to 2015, school participation rates for ECCD have generally improved across reporting AMS (Table 3.3). Malaysia leads AMS in having pre-primary aged children attend school with pre-primary participation rates for boys and girls at over 90%. Brunei Darussalam and Thailand have more than half of their pre-primary aged children enrolled in ECCD. In the Philippines, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia, ECCD participation rates of pre-primary aged children are at 40% or below. In recent years, girls tend to have higher participation rates for all AMS except in Thailand.

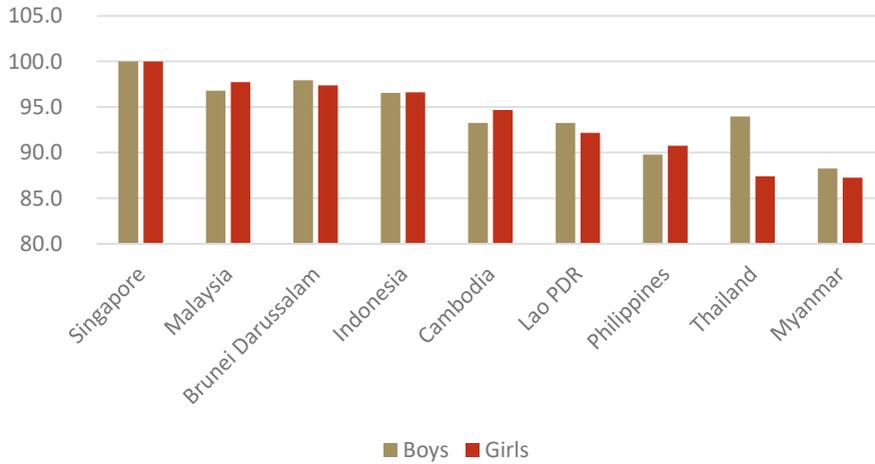
Table 3.3 Early childhood care and development net enrollment rate, by sex (%)

ASEAN Member State	Earliest year			Latest year		
	Boys	Girls	Year	Boys	Girls	Year
Brunei Darussalam	52.71	53.35	2005	59.78	60.49	2015
Cambodia ^a	9.31	10.09	2005	16.76	17.87	2015
Indonesia ^a	21.43	22.14	2005	39.81	41.13	2014
Lao PDR ^a	9.03	9.46	2005	32.12	33.57	2015
Malaysia	59.38	59.75	2005	92.90	96.42	2015
Myanmar ^a	4.38	4.37	2005	23.03	23.89	2014
Philippines ^a	30.13	29.24	2005	40.32	41.59	2009
Thailand ^a	60.52	60.36	2014	60.53	54.90	2015

Sources: AMS; UNESCO Institute for Statistics: <http://uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 15 November 2016)

Note: ^a = UNESCO data

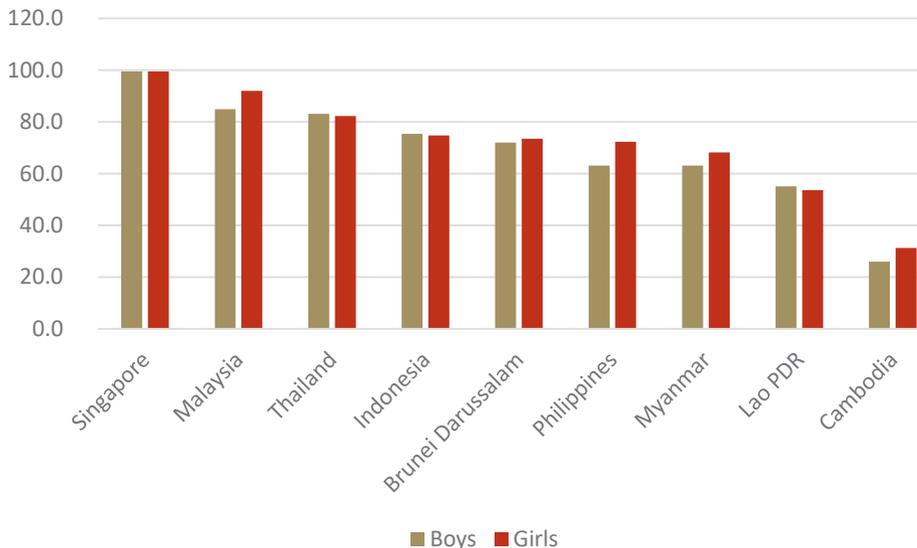
Primary education has been given a lot of importance as illustrated by impressively high net enrollment ratios for both males and females in all AMS in latest years (Figure 3.6a). Basic education is after all, a right of every child. Singapore has registered 100% net enrollment rate in 2015 at the primary level. All reporting AMS have recorded primary net enrollment rates ranging from 87% to 98% in latest years.

Figure 3.6a Primary net enrollment rate, by sex, latest years (%)

Sources: AMS; UNESCO Institute for Statistics <http://uis.unesco.org> (Accessed 15 November 2016)

Notes: Latest year: Singapore (2015), Malaysia (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Indonesia (2015), Cambodia (2015), Lao PDR (2015), Philippines (2013), Thailand (2015), Myanmar (2010); data is not available for Viet Nam

In contrast to near universal primary education for AMS, participation rates at the secondary level are lower. There are also wide disparities between the participation of boys and girls, currently in favor of girls in Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Cambodia (Figure 3.6b).

Figure 3.6b Secondary net enrollment rate, by sex, latest years (%)

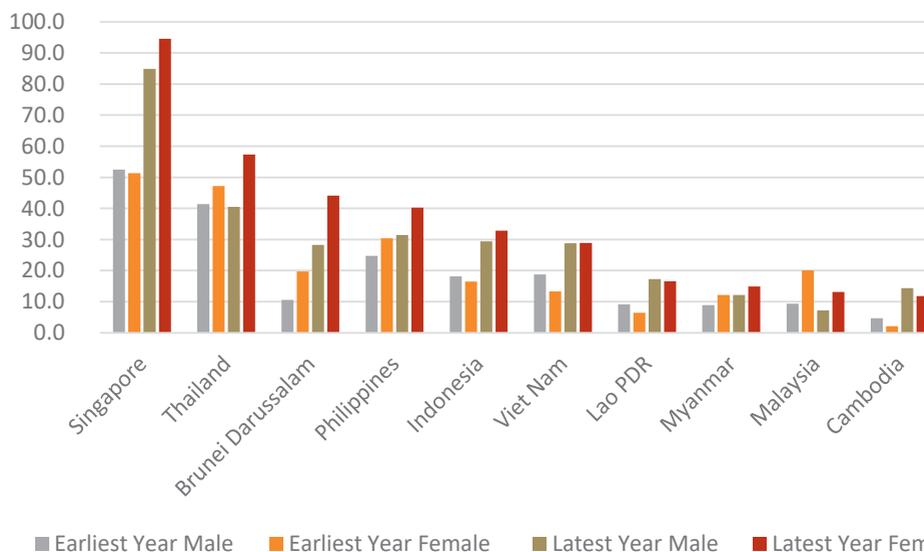
Sources: AMS; UNESCO Institute for Statistics <http://uis.unesco.org> (accessed 15 November 2016)

Notes: Latest Year: Cambodia (2015), Lao PDR (2015), Myanmar (2015), Philippines (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Indonesia (2014), Thailand (2015), Malaysia (2015), Singapore (2015); data is not available for Viet Nam

According to most recent available data, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand have net enrollment rates at the secondary level of 80% or higher for both boys and girls, while Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines and Myanmar have secondary level participation rates ranging between 60 to 80% for both sexes. In the same period, less than half of secondary-school aged boys and girls in Cambodia are at the secondary level.

At the tertiary level, the GER for both males and females across AMS has improved over the period 2005-2015 although for several AMS, gender disparities are wide (Figure 3.6c). Despite the increasing trend in GER for tertiary education, the rates for most AMS remain below 50%. Compared to primary and secondary education, tertiary education also lags in terms of gender parity for almost all AMS with females at an advantage over males.

Figure 3.6c Tertiary gross enrollment rates, by sex (%)



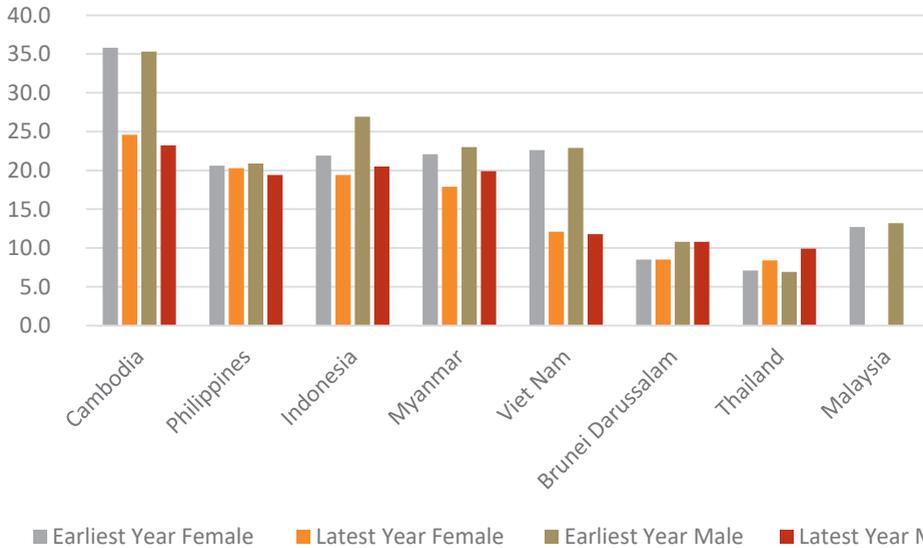
Sources: AMS; UNESCO Institute for Statistics <http://uis.unesco.org> (accessed 15 November 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Thailand (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2007), Philippines (2005), Indonesia (2006), Viet Nam (2005), Lao PDR (2005), Myanmar (2007), Malaysia (2005), Cambodia (2005); Latest year: Singapore (2015), Thailand (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Philippines (2014), Indonesia (2014), Viet Nam (2015), Lao PDR (2015), Myanmar (2012), Malaysia (2015), Cambodia (2015)

ASCC Indicator B.III: Prevalence of underweight children (% of children under five years), by sex.

The prevalence of underweight children under five years, depicts malnutrition conditions in an economy. Disaggregated data by sex are typically available, either from AMS or from international databases such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and World Bank. Figure 3.7 presents the data for male and female underweight children under five years of age for several AMS. In the period 2005-2015, most of the AMS, notably Viet Nam, have significantly reduced the proportion of underweight children below five years of age. Some AMS, viz Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines, recorded very slight reduction or almost no reduction at all in prevalence of underweight children under five years during this period. Thailand has registered a slight increase in the proportion of underweight children below five years from 2006 to 2012.

Figure 3.7 Prevalence of underweight children under five years, by sex (% of children under five years of age)



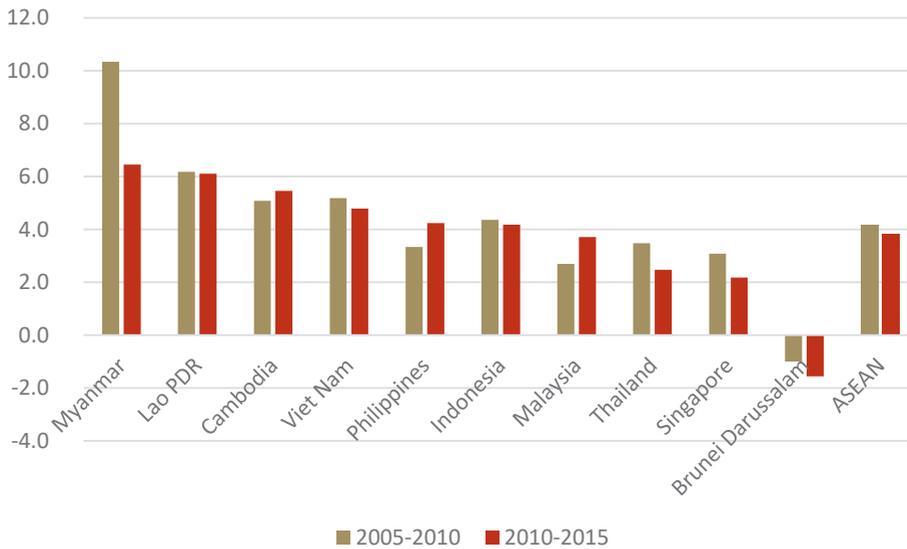
Sources: AMS; data on Lao PDR, Philippines, Indonesia and Viet Nam from WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition: <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en/> (accessed 3 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: Lao PDR (2006), Cambodia (2005), Philippines (2013), Indonesia (2005), Myanmar (2009), Viet Nam (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2009), Thailand (2006), Malaysia (2006); Latest year: Lao PDR (2011), Cambodia (2014), Philippines (2011), Indonesia (2013), Myanmar (2015), Viet Nam (2010), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Thailand (2012); data is not available for Lao PDR and Singapore

Supporting Indicators

Inclusive prosperity and growth, or their lack of, can be seen in various economic and social indicators and composite indices. ASEAN registered brisk average economic growth of 5.2%^v in the period 2005-2015 with GDP growing (in constant 2011 prices) slightly higher at 5.4% in 2005-2010, than at 5.1% in 2010-2015. In per capita terms, the ASEAN Community grew by an average of 4.0% in 2005-2015, with registered per capita growth slowing from 4.2% in 2005-2010 to 3.8% in 2010-2015. Between 2005 and 2015, all AMS except for Brunei Darussalam, reported positive annual GDP per capita growth rates (Figure 3.8). Some AMS recorded average growth rates in GDP per capita higher than 5.0%, viz Myanmar (8.4%), Lao PDR (6.1%) and Cambodia (5.3%). Because of global economic and financial slowdown and concomitantly reduced trade, economic growth slackened in most AMS during the second half of the period. Only Cambodia, Malaysia and the Philippines managed to improve their respective GDP per capita growth rates from the first to the second half of the period.

^v Computed with compound annual growth rate method

Figure 3.8 GDP per capita in 2011 PPP prices growth rates (%)

Source: World Bank <http://data.worldbank.org> (accessed 5 October 2016)

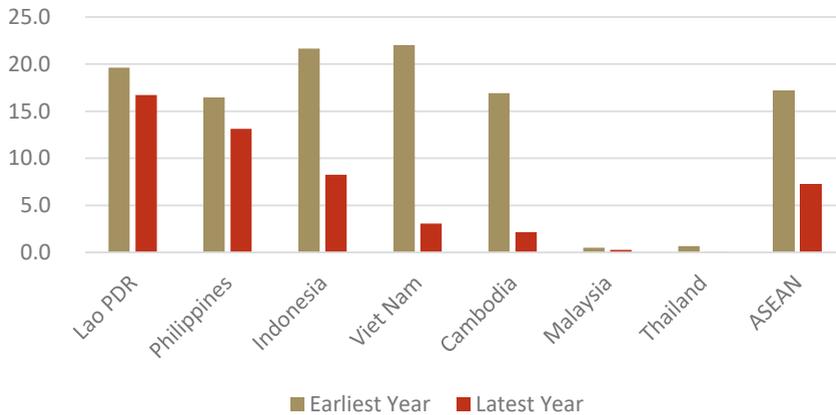
Note: ASEAN averages for 2005-2010 and 2010-2015 computed with compound annual growth rate

Economic growth has often been accompanied with reduction of poverty, whether across the world or in the region. The World Bank provides comparable rates on extreme poverty^{vi} across countries. These poverty rates represent the population with income or consumption less than the international poverty line of US\$1.9 in 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) prices^{vii} per person per day. In 2013, about one in every 13 persons (7.23%) across the entire ASEAN Community lived below US\$1.9 per day (Figure 3.9a). This incidence of extreme poverty in the region represents a reduction of about 10 percentage points from the extreme poverty rate of 17.2% in 2005 for the ASEAN Community. Reduction of extreme poverty in ASEAN is mostly contributed by sharp declines in the population of people living below US\$1.9 in Cambodia, Viet Nam and Indonesia. In 2013, extreme poverty headcount incidence was estimated to be below 5% in Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia and Viet Nam, while the proportion of the population in extreme poverty was estimated at about 10% in Indonesia, the Philippines and Lao PDR. Several AMS either do not monitor poverty or are in the process of conducting poverty data surveys in order to measure national poverty incidence as well as the population living below the international poverty line of US\$1.9.

vi ASEAN aggregate estimates of poverty incidence generated with World Bank's PovcalNet Database Online. <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm> (accessed 11 October 2016)

vii Purchasing power parity is measured by finding the values (in USD) of a basket of items that are present in each country in a particular year. If that basket costs USD 100 in the US and USD 125 in the Philippines for the year 2011, then the purchasing power parity exchange rate is 1.25 in 2011 prices.

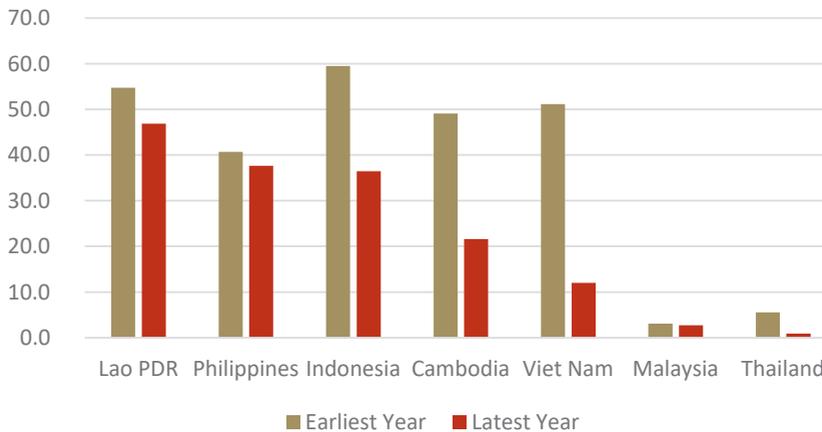
Figure 3.9a Extreme poverty headcount incidence using US\$1.90/day poverty line in 2011 PPP prices (%)



Source: Povcalnet, World Bank <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx> (accessed 11 October 2016)
Notes: Earliest year: Lao PDR (2007), Philippines (2006), Indonesia (2005), Viet Nam (2006), Cambodia (2007), Malaysia (2007), Thailand (2006); Latest year: Lao PDR (2012), Philippines (2012), Indonesia (2014), Viet Nam (2014), Cambodia (2012), Malaysia (2009), Thailand (2013); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Singapore

Trends in the reduction of moderate headcount poverty incidence that uses an alternative international poverty line of US\$3.1 in 2011 PPP prices per person per day (Figure 3.9b) are similar for individual AMS and for the ASEAN Community^{viii}.

Figure 3.9b Moderate poverty headcount incidence using US\$3.10/day in 2011 PPP prices (%)



Source: Povcalnet, World Bank <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povOnDemand.aspx> (accessed 11 October 2016)
Notes: Earliest year: Lao PDR (2007), Philippines (2006), Indonesia (2005), Cambodia (2007), Viet Nam (2006), Malaysia (2007), Thailand (2006); Latest year: Lao PDR (2012), Philippines (2012), Indonesia (2014), Cambodia (2012), Viet Nam (2014), Malaysia (2009), Thailand (2013)

Across AMS, the level of development and the rate of progress in terms of education and health indicators vary significantly given varying starting conditions. The human development

^{viii} ASEAN aggregate estimates of poverty incidence generated with World Bank's PovcalNet Database Online. <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/index.htm> (accessed 11 October 2016)

index (HDI), released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), provides a concise picture of socio-economic conditions by taking into consideration indicators of income, education and health. Recent data shows that Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia have the highest ranking in HDI, with these same countries having ranked much higher than other AMS in terms of education and health indicators (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10 Human development index

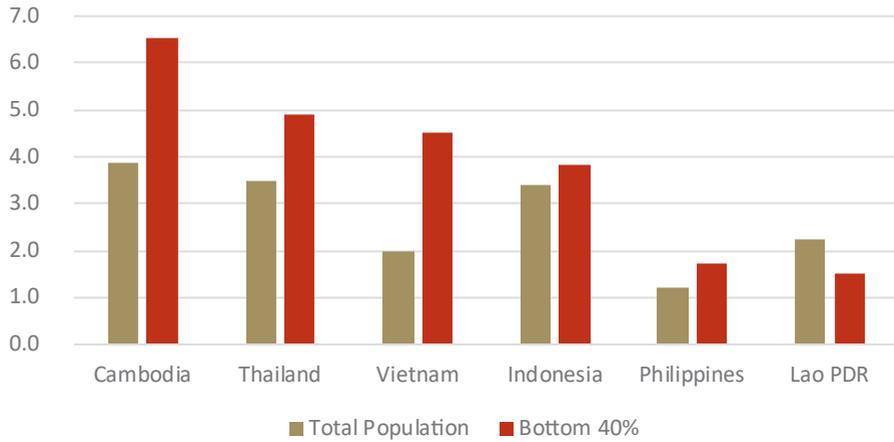


Source: UNDP *Human Development Report 2015*: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2015-report> (accessed 15 October 2016)

Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar have shown rapid increases in the values of their respective HDI rankings due to large improvements in their per capita incomes. All the other AMS have also shown improvements in HDI, whether in income indicators, or other measures of welfare. For some AMS, the rate of improvements in HDI are slower relative to others.

The bottom 40% had higher growth rates in consumption or income in Cambodia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Indonesia and the Philippines compared to the entire population (Figure 3.11), while in the case of Lao PDR, the average growth rate in the total population is higher than that of the bottom 40%.

Figure 3.11 Growth rate in real per capita mean consumption (%)



Source: World Bank *World Development Indicators*: <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators> (accessed 12 January 2017)

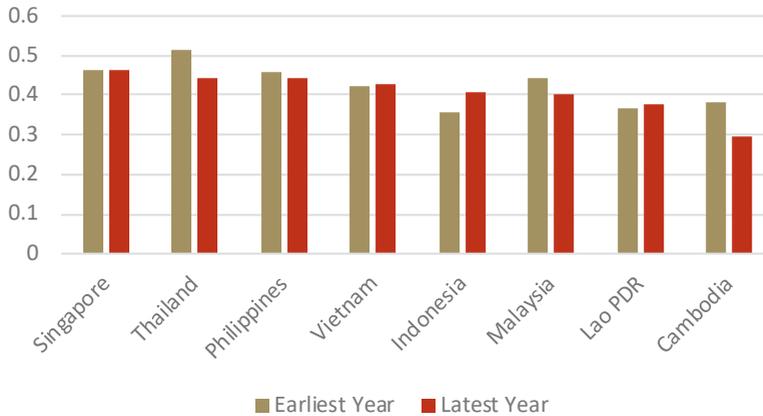
Notes: Philippine data pertains to real per capita mean income; data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Viet Nam

Most AMS, except Indonesia and Lao PDR, have either maintained or reduced their Gini coefficients (a common measure of income inequality) during the period 2005-2010. The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which income (or expenditure) distribution deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Most AMS make use of expenditure as the welfare indicator, whereas Malaysia and the Philippines use income^{ix}.

The trends in reduction of inequality (Figure 3.12) are due to rapidly increasing per capita income or consumption of the bottom 40% (and consequently accompanied with reduced poverty rates) particularly in Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand.

^{ix} A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of income (or expenditure) against the cumulative number of persons in the population, starting with the poorest individual. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of perfect equality expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. The Gini coefficient ranges from zero (which reflects complete equality, ie all persons have exactly the same income or expenditure) to one (which indicates complete inequality, where one person has all the income or expenditure while all others have none). While a larger Gini coefficient signifies more inequality, the interpretation of the index is more straightforward when the figures are compared across time and space.

Figure 3.12 Gini coefficient



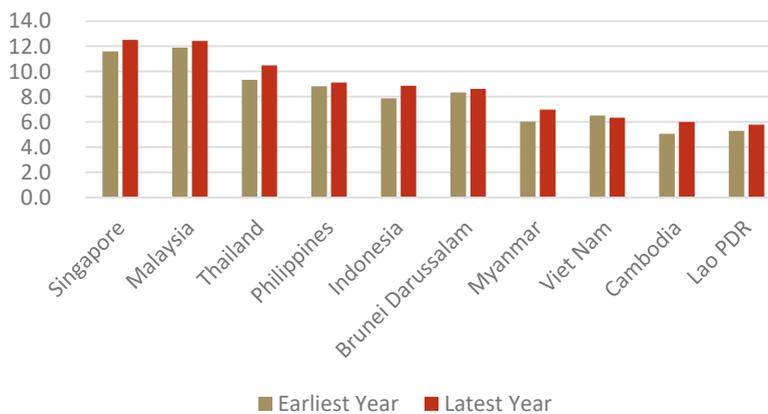
Source: AMS

Notes: Most NSOs of AMS calculate Gini index based on expenditure data since their poverty indicator is based on expenditure, whereas Malaysia and the Philippines use income (for both Gini and poverty); Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Thailand (2006), Philippines (2006), Viet Nam (2006), Malaysia (2007), Indonesia (2005), Lao PDR (2007), Cambodia (2005) Latest year: Singapore (2016), Thailand (2015), Philippines (2015), Viet Nam (2014), Malaysia (2014), Indonesia (2016), Lao PDR (2012), Cambodia (2014); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar

Education-related supporting indicators, which include average years of total schooling, schooling life expectancy, literacy rate, dropout ratio and pupil-teacher ratio, illustrate the improved accessibility of education services in AMS.

Across all AMS, youths (aged 15 to 24) and adults (aged 25 and above) received more years of education in latest years than in earliest years (Figures 3.13a and 3.13b). A marked difference in average years of schooling can be observed in Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia with adults (aged 25 and over) averaging barely five years, compared to seven years or more for other AMS.

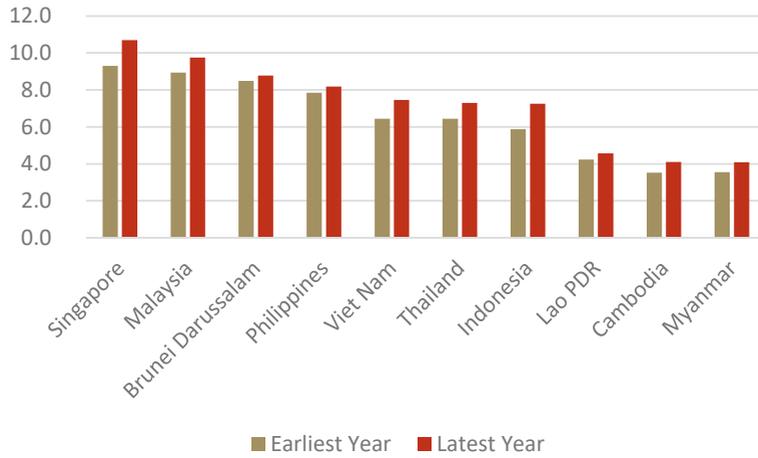
Figure 3.13a Average years of total schooling, youth (aged 15 to 24)



Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset: www.barrolee.com (accessed 12 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005); Latest year: Singapore (2015); other AMS (2010); data for Singapore pertains to residents aged 15-24 years

Figure 3.13b Average years of total schooling, adult (aged 25 and above)

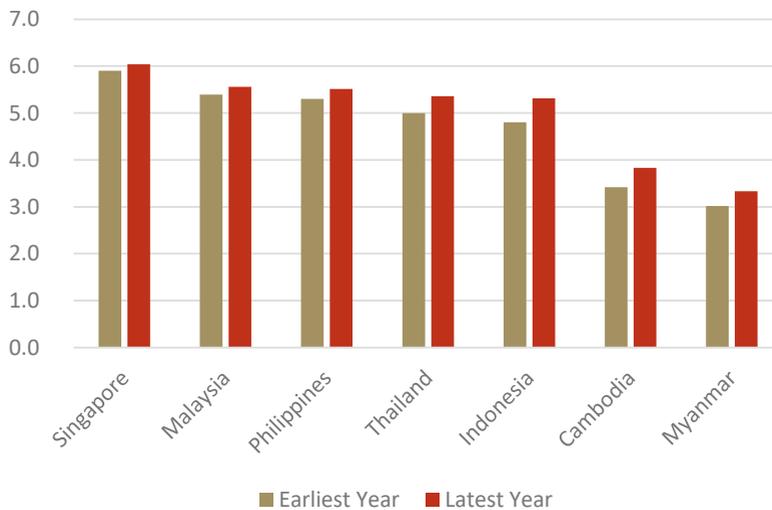


Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset: www.barrolee.com (accessed 12 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005); Latest year: Singapore (2015); other AMS (2010); data for Singapore pertains to residents aged 25 and over

From 2005 to 2010, school life expectancy increased for all levels across most AMS. The discrepancy in school life expectancy among AMS is more pronounced in higher levels of education (Figures 3.14a, 3.14b and 3.14c). School life expectancy at the primary level is more than five years in Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia while for Cambodia and Myanmar, primary school life expectancy is barely four years (Figure 3.14a).

Figure 3.14a School life expectancy, primary



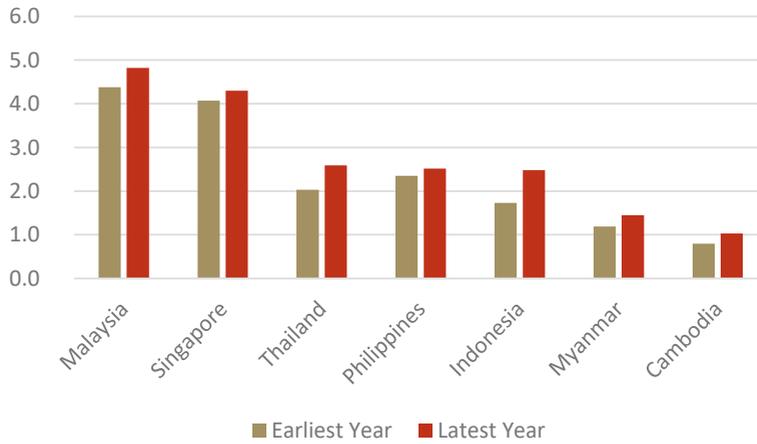
Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset: www.barrolee.com (accessed 12 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005); Latest year: Singapore (2015); other AMS (2010); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Viet Nam

School life expectancy at the secondary level averages slightly over two years among AMS. Malaysia tops school life expectancy for the secondary level of education at close to five years

in 2010. In contrast, school life expectancy in Cambodia for the secondary level is about one year in 2010 (Figure 3.14b).

Figure 3.14b School life expectancy, secondary (years)

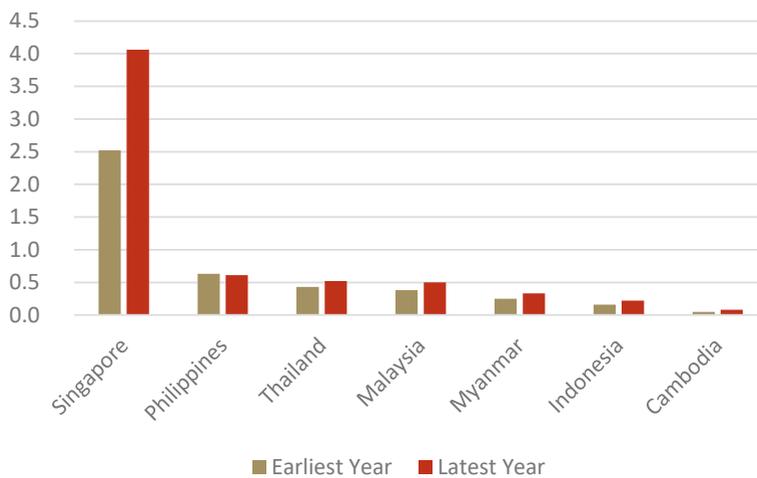


Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset: www.barrolee.com (accessed 12 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005); Latest year: all AMS (2010) except Singapore (2015); duration of secondary education differs across AMS: secondary education in Singapore is of 4-5 years duration; data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Viet Nam

Except for Singapore whose tertiary school life expectancy is slightly more than four years in 2015, tertiary school life expectancy across the rest of the AMS stands at less than one year (from 2005 to 2010). The Philippines has the second highest tertiary school life expectancy at 0.6 year while Cambodia has the lowest tertiary school life expectancy at less than 0.1 year in 2010 (Figure 3.14c).

Figure 3.14c School life expectancy, tertiary (years)

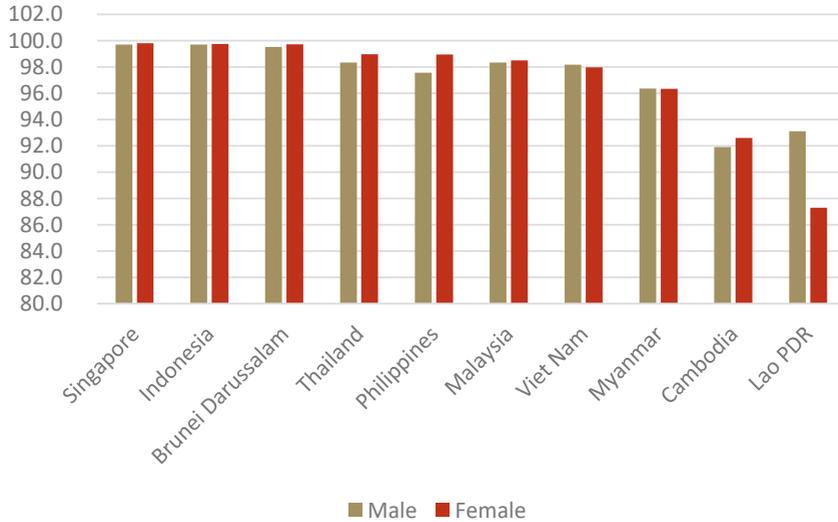


Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset: www.barrolee.com (accessed 12 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005); Latest year: all AMS (2010) except Singapore (2015); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Viet Nam

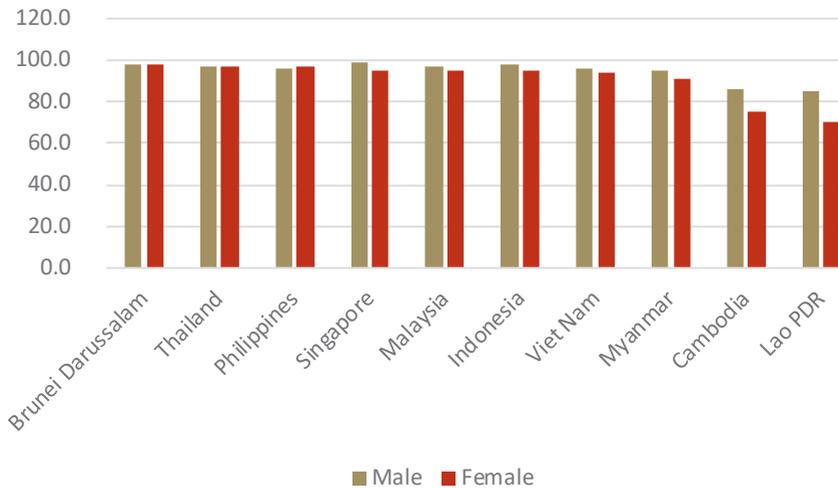
While literacy rates are high in ASEAN, there are disparities in the literacy rates between youths aged 15 to 24 and adults aged 15 and over. In all AMS as of 2015, at least nine in ten youths are literate, while at least seven out of ten adults are literate. Gender gaps in literacy rates are slightly more pronounced among adults than among youths, with literacy rates favoring males (Figures 3.15a and 3.15b).

Figure 3.15a Youth literacy rates, by sex, 2015 (%)



Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 15 December 2016)

Figure 3.15b Adult literacy rates, by sex, 2015 (%)

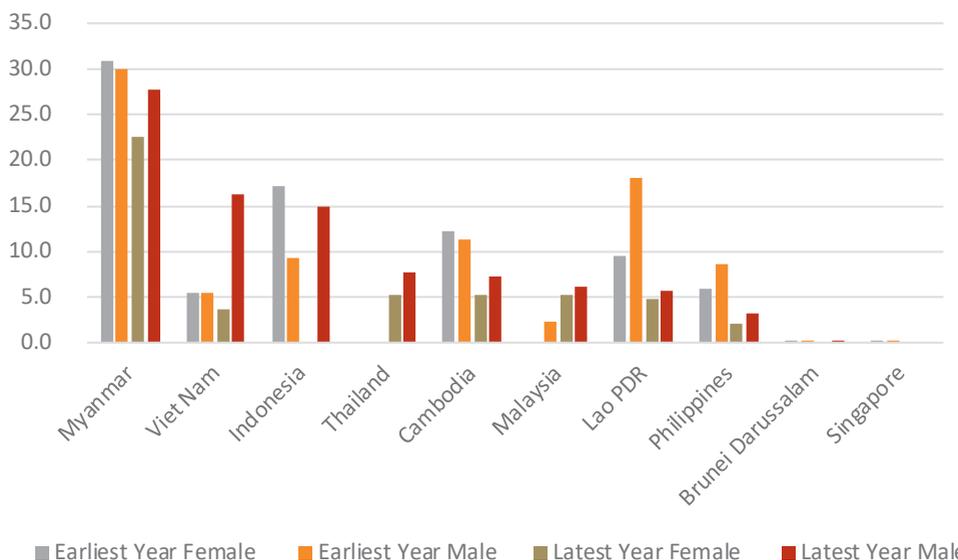


Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore and Cambodia); data of other AMS from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 15 December 2016)

Related to school enrollment and school life expectancy rates is the issue of school leavers and dropouts. In recent years, primary level dropout rates have gone down for both males and females in Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and the Philippines. Singapore had zero dropout rates for both males and females while Brunei Darussalam had 0.02% dropout rate for males

and zero dropout rate for females in 2015. Among males, dropout rates at the primary level have risen in Viet Nam, Indonesia and Malaysia (Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16 Primary dropout rates, by sex (%)



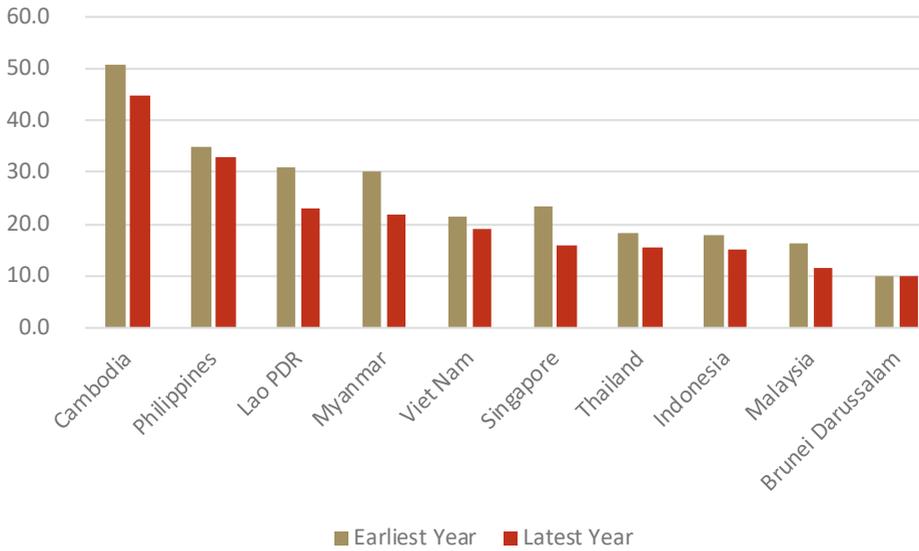
Sources: AMS; data for Myanmar, Malaysia, Viet Nam (female), Indonesia (female), Thailand (female) from UN MDG Database: <https://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx> (accessed 15 November 2016);

Notes: Data refers to primary education (ISCED 1) drop-out rate. Earliest year male: Myanmar (2008), Viet Nam (2012), Indonesia (2007), Cambodia (2005), Malaysia (2005), Lao PDR (2012), Philippines (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005), Singapore (2005); Latest year male: Myanmar (2009), Viet Nam (2013), Indonesia (2015), Thailand (2013), Cambodia (2015), Malaysia (2013), Lao PDR (2015), Philippines (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Singapore (2015); Earliest year female: Myanmar (2008), Viet Nam (2012), Indonesia (2007), Cambodia (2005), Malaysia (2005), Lao PDR (2007), Philippines (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005), Singapore (2005); Latest year female: Myanmar (2009), Viet Nam (2013), Thailand (2013), Cambodia (2015), Malaysia (2013), Lao PDR (2015), Philippines (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Singapore (2015)

Sparse data for dropout rates for males and females at the secondary and tertiary levels of education prevented a detailed examination from being presented in this report.

The pupil-teacher ratio, which serves as a proxy for education quality, is higher at the primary level than in the secondary level in both earliest and recent years reported by AMS (Figures 3.17a and 3.17b). Across all AMS, primary level and secondary level pupil-teacher ratios have declined in recent years relative to earliest years. As enrollment rates in both levels have increased partly on account of increased population, lower pupil-teacher ratios may be attributed to an increase in the number of teachers for both basic education levels.

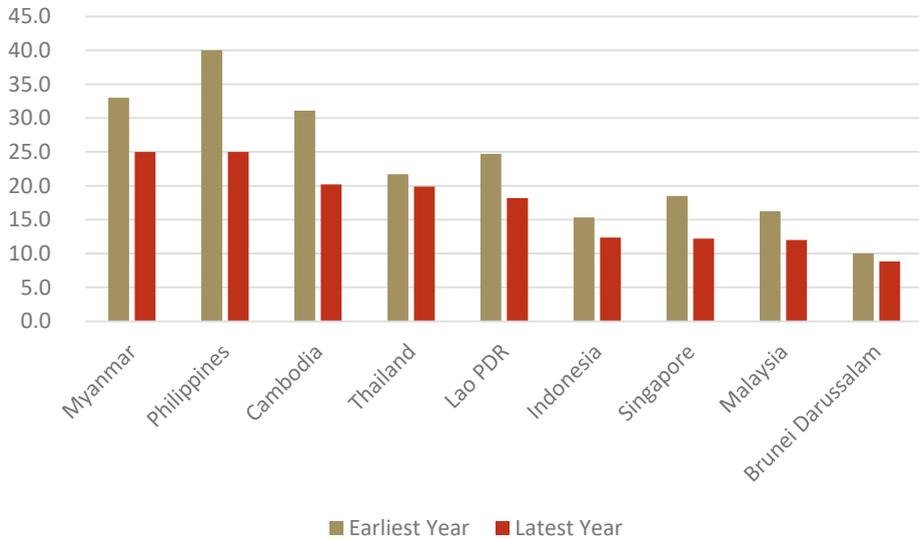
Figure 3.17a Pupil-teacher ratios, primary level



Sources: AMS; UNESCO Institute for Statistics <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 20 November 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Cambodia (2005), Philippines (2005), Lao PDR (2007), Myanmar (2006), Viet Nam (2005), Singapore (2005), Thailand (2006), Indonesia (2012), Malaysia (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005); Latest year: Cambodia (2015), Philippines (2015), Lao PDR (2016), Myanmar (2015), Viet Nam (2014), Singapore (2015), Thailand (2014), Indonesia (2015), Malaysia (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015)

Figure 3.17b Pupil-teacher ratios, secondary level



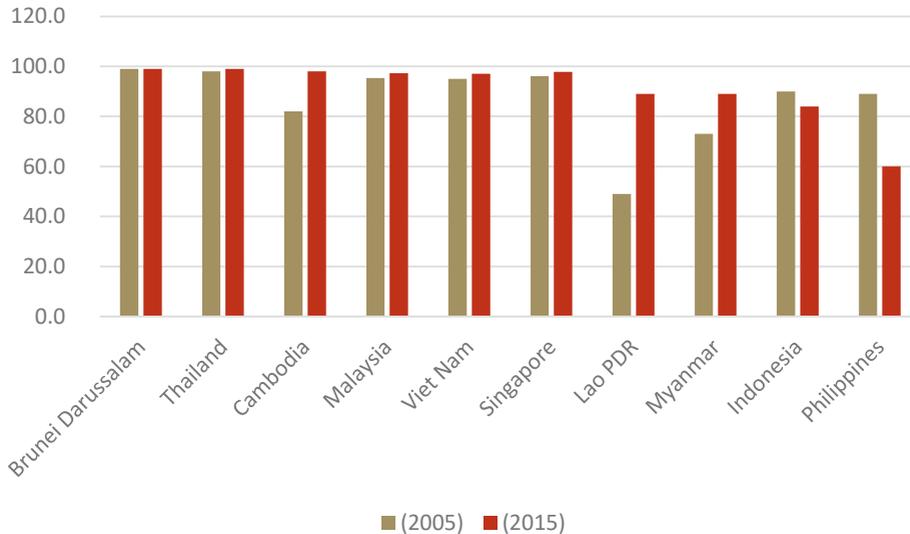
Source: AMS; UNESCO Institute for Statistics <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 20 November 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Philippines (2006), Lao PDR (2005), Myanmar (2005), Viet Nam (2006), Singapore (2005), Thailand (2012), Indonesia (2005), Malaysia (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005); Latest year: Philippines (2015), Lao PDR (2015), Myanmar (2015), Viet Nam (2011), Singapore (2015), Thailand (2015), Indonesia (2015), Malaysia (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015). Data is not available for Viet Nam

Several health-related indicators, viz diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage, the ratio of physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 people, as well as various mortality rates, supplement the picture painted by ASCC core indicator B.III (on number of underweight children below five years of age).

Among AMS, Lao PDR has shown the highest improvement in coverage for DTP3 immunization, recording an increase of 40 percentage points from 2005 to 2015 (Figure 3.18). Meanwhile, immunization coverage for the Philippines and Indonesia has declined by 29 and 6 percentage points, respectively, during the same period. Other AMS have reported DTP3 immunization coverage not lower than 85%.

Figure 3.18 DTP3 immunization coverage (% total live births)



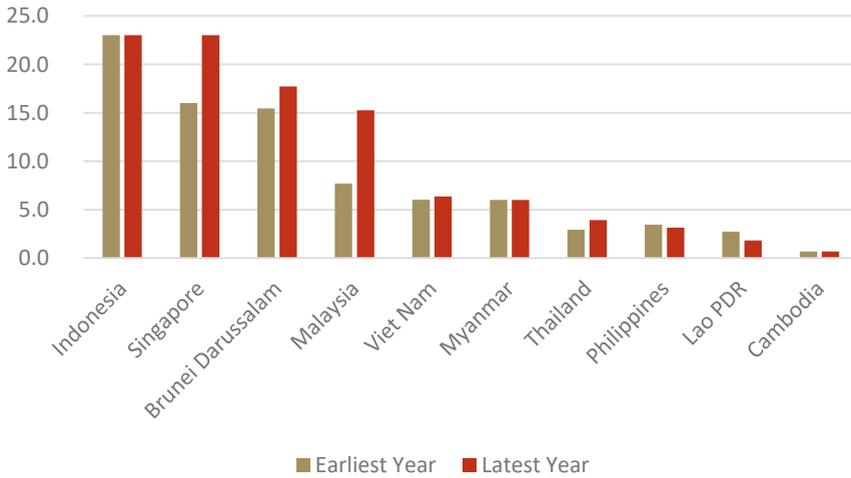
Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia); data for other AMS from WHO Global Health Observatory Data: <http://www.who.int/gho/en/> (accessed 8 January 2017)

Notes: Malaysian data refers to proportion of total live births and infants; Singapore data pertains to the proportion of two-year old Singapore citizens and permanent residents who have received DTP3 immunization

Overall, the number of medical staff in AMS will require a substantial increase to ensure availability of health services for the ASEAN Community^x (Figures 3.19a, 3.19b and 3.19c). Not even ten physicians are available per 10,000 people for the Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Myanmar and Viet Nam, which means that one physician would have to attend at least 1,000 patients. Brunei Darussalam, while increasing its number of physicians, has registered a declining number of nurses and midwives.

^x Data for PH due to erroneously large discrepancy of submitted data with WHO statistics. Other country data also needs verification.

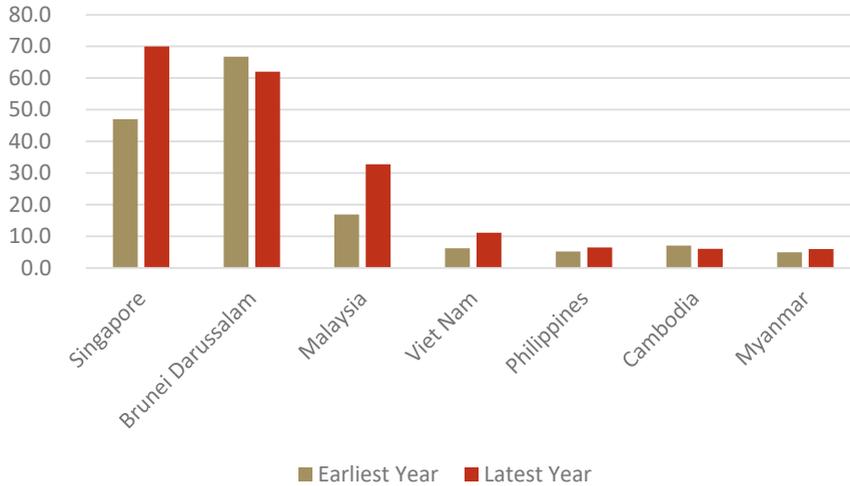
Figure 3.19a Physicians per 10,000 people



Sources: AMS; WHO Global Health Observatory Data: <http://www.who.int/gho/en/> (accessed 8 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: Indonesia (2008), Singapore (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2011), Malaysia (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Myanmar (2011), Thailand (2006), Philippines (2005), Lao PDR (2005), Cambodia (2005); Latest year: Indonesia (2014), Singapore (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Malaysia (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Myanmar (2014), Thailand (2010), Philippines (2015), Lao PDR (2012), Cambodia (2013)

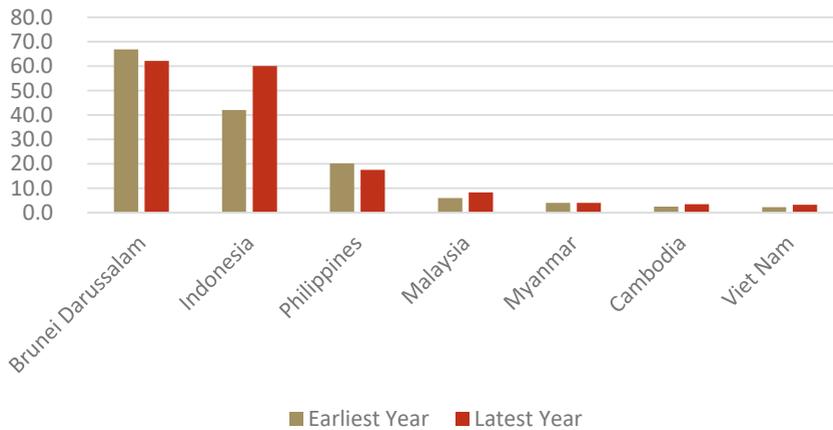
Figure 3.19b Nurses per 10,000 people



Source: AMS

Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2011), Malaysia (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Philippines (2005), Cambodia (2005), Myanmar (2011); Latest year: Singapore (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Malaysia (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Philippines (2014), Cambodia (2013), Myanmar (2014); Singapore's data on nurses include enrolled nurses, registered nurses and midwives; Data is not available for Indonesia, Lao PDR and Philippines

Figure 3.19c Midwives per 10,000 people

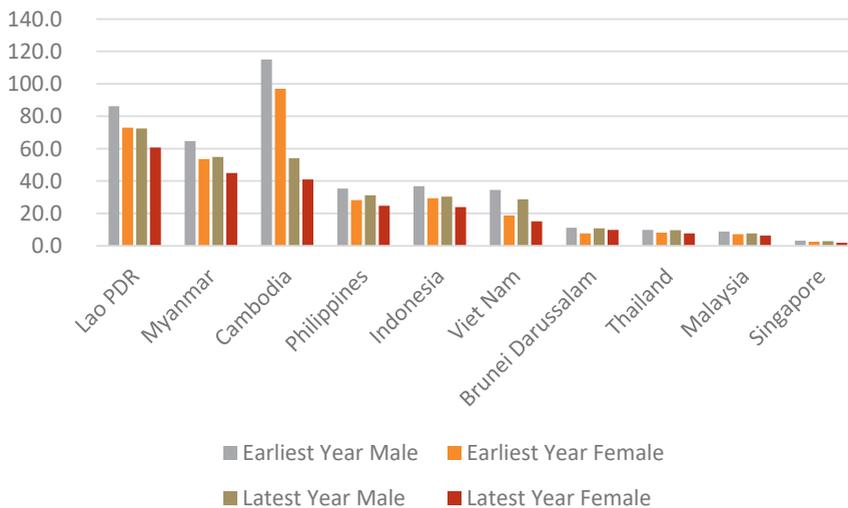


Source: AMS

Notes: Earliest year: Brunei Darussalam (2011), Indonesia (2008), Philippines (2005), Malaysia (2005), Myanmar (2011), Cambodia (2005), Viet Nam (2011); Latest year: Brunei Darussalam (2015), Indonesia (2014), Philippines (2014), Malaysia (2015), Myanmar (2014), Cambodia (2013), Viet Nam (2015); data is not available for Lao PDR, Singapore and Thailand

Data on mortality rates need more verification since submitted data from AMS show significant discrepancies with available third-party data. Large improvements have been made for under-five mortality rates, most notably in Cambodia. Brunei Darussalam, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore have the smallest under-five mortality rates among the AMS (Figure 3.20).

Figure 3.20 Under-five mortality rates per 1,000 live birth, by sex



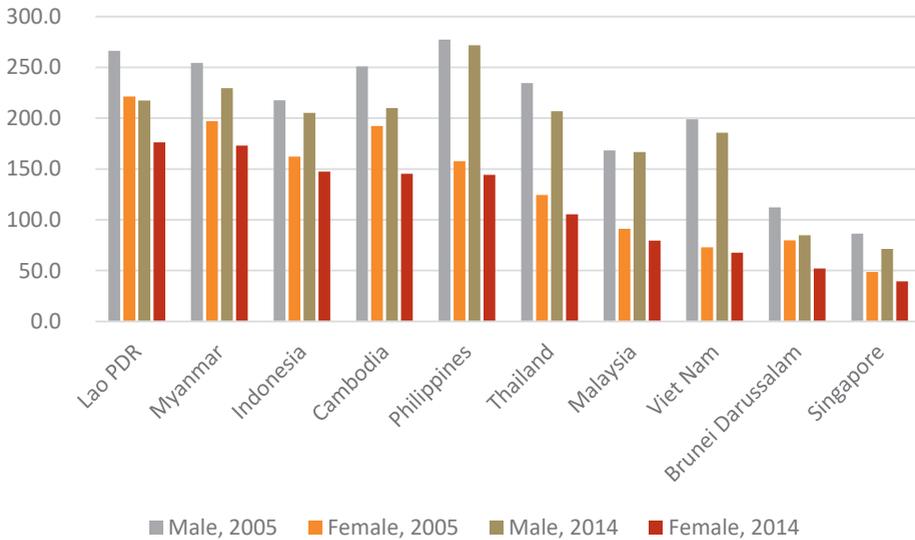
Source: AMS

Note: Earliest year male: Lao PDR (2010), Myanmar (2010), Cambodia (2005), Philippines (2010), Indonesia (2010), Viet Nam (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005), Thailand (2012), Malaysia (2010), Singapore (2005); Earliest year female: Lao PDR (2010), Myanmar (2010), Cambodia (2010), Philippines (2010), Indonesia (2010), Viet Nam (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005), Thailand (2012), Malaysia (2010), Singapore (2005); Latest year male: Lao PDR (2015), Myanmar (2015), Cambodia (2014), Philippines (2015), Indonesia (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Thailand (2015), Malaysia (2015), Singapore (2015); Latest year female: Lao PDR (2015), Myanmar (2015), Cambodia (2014), Philippines (2015), Indonesia (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Thailand (2015), Malaysia (2015), Singapore (2015)

WHO generates various statistics on health and mortality for United Nations (UN) member countries. Adult mortality rates are sourced from country civil registration systems. In 2005,

gender disparities can be observed in adult mortality rates for several AMS with male adult mortality rates relatively higher than the corresponding rates for females. While a relatively more balanced figure can be observed in 2014, the gender disparity with a disadvantage for males is still apparent (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21 Adult mortality rates per 1,000 population, by sex

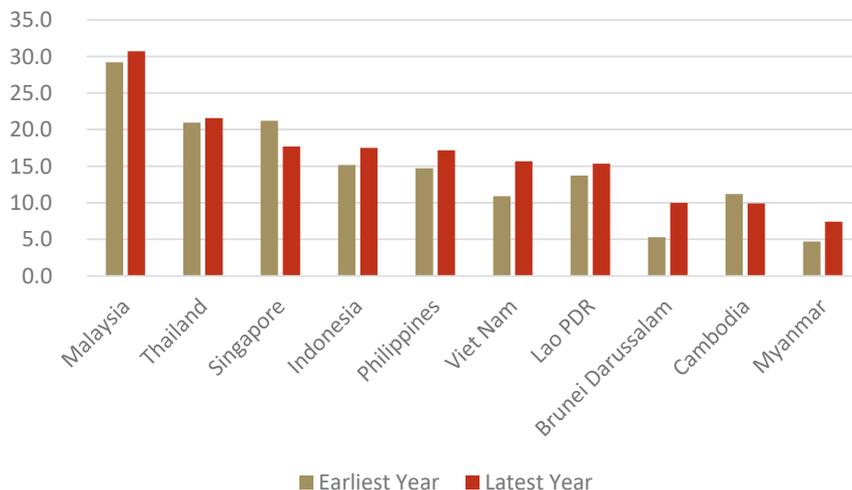


Source: WHO Global Health Observatory Data: <http://www.who.int/gho/en/> (accessed 8 January 2017)

The last two supporting indicators in this section pertain to government expenditure on education and on health. These indicators illustrate how government provides resources for the delivery of these social services given that access to education and health services are considered fundamental rights of every human being.

On average, AMS spend 15% of public expenditure on education (Figure 3.22a), and 7.5% on health (Figure 3.22b). Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam and Myanmar have increased their share of expenditure both on education and on health. Further, Malaysia continues to allocate the highest share of expenditure on both health and education among AMS. The Philippines, Lao PDR and Brunei Darussalam have augmented their share of expenditure on education but reduced their share of spending on health. Singapore has increased its share of expenditure on health while the share of expenditure on education has been reduced. Cambodia has reduced spending on both.

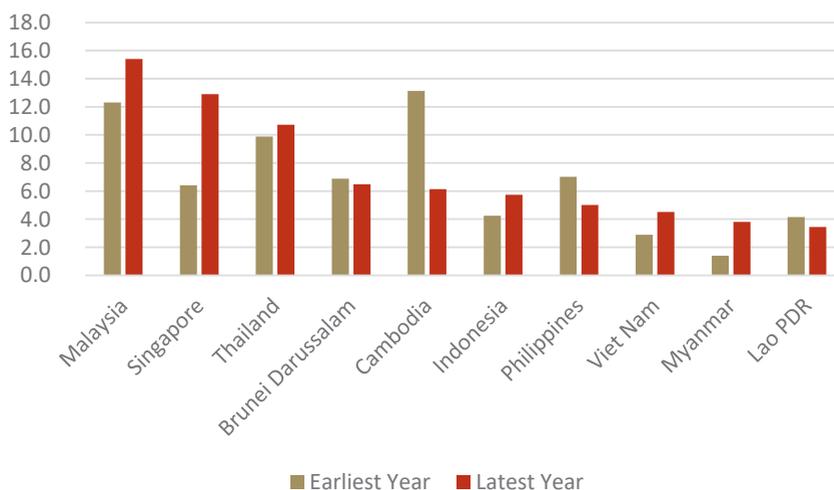
Figure 3.22a Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure



Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia); data for other AMS from UNESCO Institute for Statistics <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 20 November 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Malaysia (2005), Thailand (2009), Singapore (2005), Indonesia (2005), Philippines (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Lao PDR (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2010), Cambodia (2007), Myanmar (2010); Latest year: Malaysia (2015), Thailand (2015), Singapore (2015), Indonesia (2014), Philippines (2014), Viet Nam (2014), Lao PDR (2014), Brunei Darussalam (2014), Cambodia (2013), Myanmar (2015); Singapore data is based on fiscal year which starts in April

Figure 3.22b Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure



Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from WHO Global Health Expenditure database <http://apps.who.int/nha/database> (accessed 8 January 2017)

Notes: Earliest year: Malaysia (2005), Thailand (2009), Singapore (FY2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005), Cambodia (2005), Indonesia (2005), Philippines (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Myanmar (2010), Lao PDR (2005); Latest year: Malaysia (2015); Thailand (2015), Singapore (FY2015), Brunei Darussalam (2014), Cambodia (2014), Indonesia (2014), Philippines (2014), Viet Nam (2014), Myanmar (2015), Lao PDR (2014); Singapore data is based on fiscal year which starts in April

3.3. **ASCC Characteristic C: Sustainable**

The Core Indicators

Natural resources in ASEAN economies need sound conservation management. The ASEAN Community strives for equitable access to sustainable environment that can support its social development and its capacity to work towards sustainable development. The AMS and the ASEAN Secretariat have been engaged in extensive work on biodiversity as well as concerns on transboundary air pollution. To date, ten AMS, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, have ratified the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution^{xi}. The following ASCC indicators are proposed to be used to monitor progress in environmental sustainability:

- ASCC Indicator C.I Carbon dioxide emission
- ASCC Indicator C.II Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing facilities
- ASCC Indicator C.III Ratio of protected area to total area and forest cover to total land area

Trends in the Indicators

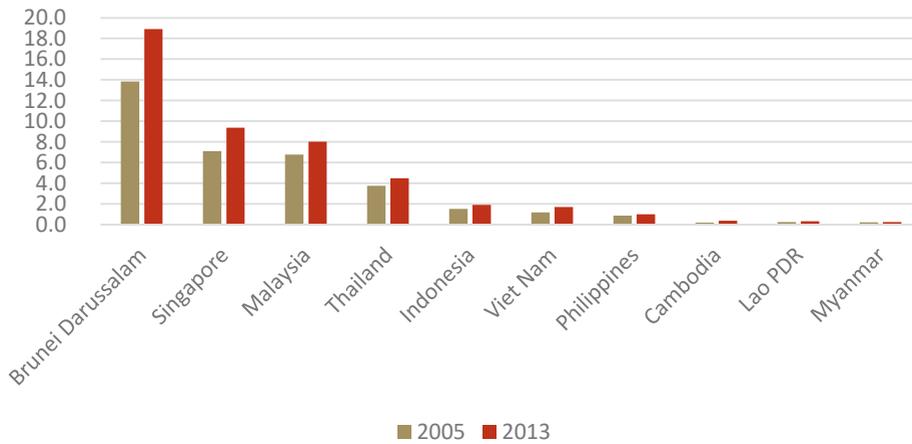
ASCC Indicator C.I: Carbon dioxide emission (metric tons per capita)

This ASCC indicator has been part of the same set of environmental indicators monitored in previous ACPMS reports. Data is being regularly monitored by AMS, the ASEAN Secretariat, and the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) through the UN Statistics Division.

Despite the concern for carbon dioxide emissions given the overwhelming scientific research relating it to climate change and its negative impact on society, emissions have been on an increasing trend in ASEAN. On average, AMS have registered a 30% increase in carbon dioxide emissions in 2013 from their 2005 levels, largely because of sharp increases in Cambodia, Viet Nam, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore (Figure 3.23). The level of carbon dioxide emissions across AMS vary widely, with Brunei Darussalam having emissions close to 20 metric tons per capita while other AMS like Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar are barely registering emissions of 1 metric ton per capita. As ASEAN continues to grow rapidly, the Community needs to remain vigilant in ensuring that environmental safeguards are in place to keep the rapid rise in pollutants in check.

^{xi} The governments of the ten AMS signed the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution on 10 June 2002 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Agreement is the first regional arrangement in the world that binds a group of contiguous states to tackle transboundary haze pollution resulting from land and forest fires. It has also been considered as a global role model for the tackling of transboundary issues. As of 20 January 2015, all ten AMS (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam) have ratified the Agreement.

Figure 3.23 Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)

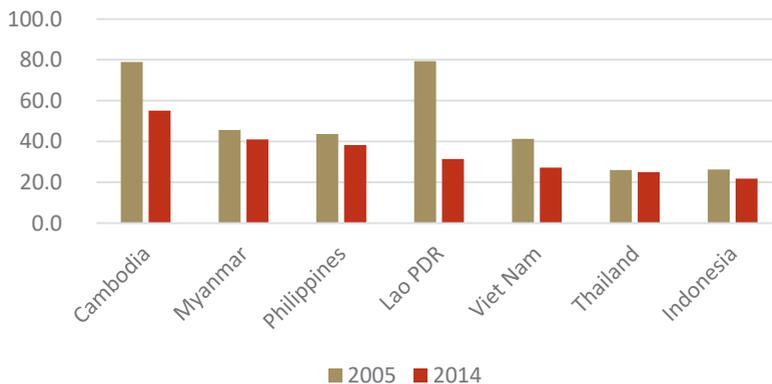


Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center: <http://cdiac.ornl.gov/> (accessed 15 November 2016).

ASCC Indicator C.II: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing facilities

The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing facilities is SDG indicator 11.1.1 to monitor SDG target 11.1 (“By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums”) of SDG 11 (“Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”). With increasing urbanization, slum areas and informal settlements tend to experience difficulties in access to social services and sustainable resource use. Part of ensuring urban development sustainability is reducing the population in slum areas. The proportion of the urban population living in slum areas has been decreasing across most AMS in the period 2005-2015 (Figure 3.24). Viet Nam, Cambodia and Lao PDR have posted the sharpest reductions in this indicator during this period.

Figure 3.24 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing facilities (%)



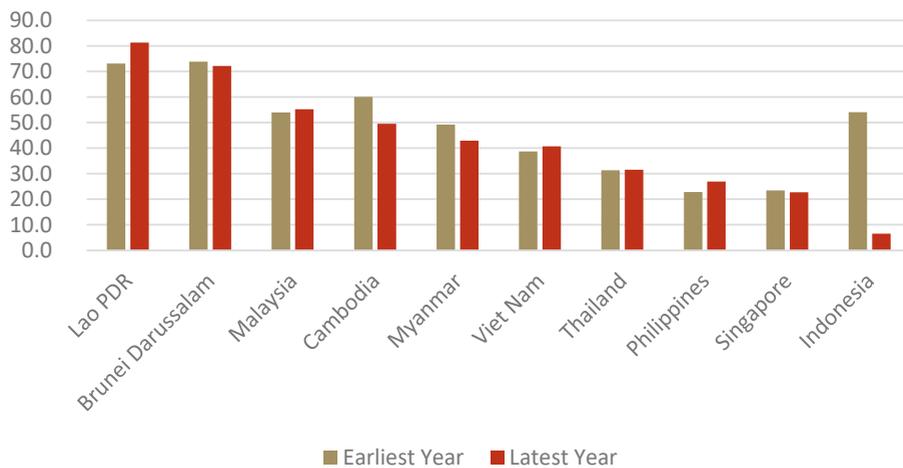
Source: UN SDG Indicators Global Database: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 December 2016)
 Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore.

ASCC Indicator C. III: Ratio of protected area to total area and forest cover to total land area

This ASCC indicator is SDG indicator 15.1.1 and a proxy for SDG indicator 15.2.1 to monitor SDG 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”). Data comes from AMS, and the World Bank database.

Based on latest data (from 2015), AMS can be classified into three groups based on the ratio of forest cover to total land area: (a) those that have ratios higher than 65%, which include Lao PDR, Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia; (b) those with ratios between 40-60%, which include Myanmar, Viet Nam and Cambodia; and (c) AMS with ratios below 35%, viz Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Indonesia. Overall, we can see clear disparities in the level of protection being provided by AMS (Figures 3.25a and 3.25b), with Brunei Darussalam outperforming other AMS especially in the ratio of protected area to land area.

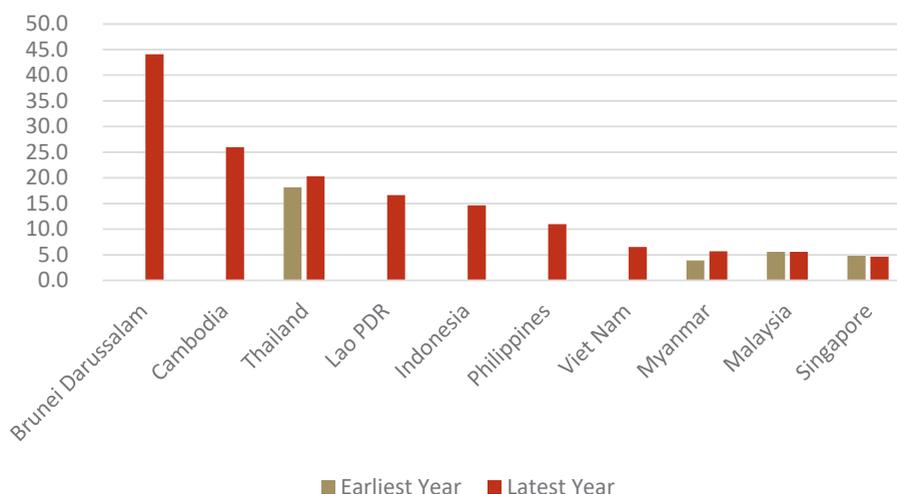
Figure 3.25a Ratio of forest cover to total land area



Sources: AMS; Data for Lao PDR, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and Philippines from FAO: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/41256/en/> (accessed 15 November 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Lao PDR (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005), Malaysia (2005), Cambodia (2005), Myanmar (2005), Viet Nam (2008), Thailand (2005), Philippines (2008), Singapore (2005), Indonesia (2005); Latest year: Lao PDR (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Malaysia (2015), Cambodia (2014), Myanmar (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Thailand (2015), Philippines (2015), Singapore (2015), Indonesia (2015)

Figure 3.25b Ratio of protected area to land area



Sources: AMS; data for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Philippines, and Viet Nam from United Nations Environmental Program and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre as compiled by the World Resources Institute: <http://datasets.wri.org/dataset/980969a3-5e6b-4c04-bc2c-1820d800d694>

Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005); Latest year: Brunei Darussalam (2014), Cambodia (2014), Thailand (2015), Lao PDR (2014), Indonesia (2014), Philippines (2014), Viet Nam (2014), Myanmar (2015), Malaysia (2015), Singapore (2015)

Supporting Indicators

Sustainable environment is in line with indicators in SDG14 (Life below water) and SDG15 (Life on land). SDG indicator 14.5.1 is the percentage of marine sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity that are wholly covered by designated protected areas. Indonesia’s coverage of protected areas increased from 10.53% in 2005 to 12.78% in 2016 (Table 3.4). Data for the Philippines and Viet Nam remain unchanged at 47.06% and 7.69%, respectively.

Table 3.4 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (%)

ASEAN Member State	Earliest year		Latest year	
Brunei Darussalam	0.00	2005	0.00	2016
Cambodia	0.00	2005	0.00	2016
Indonesia	10.53	2005	12.78	2016
Malaysia	0.00	2005	0.00	2016
Myanmar	0.00	2005	0.00	2016
Philippines	47.06	2005	47.06	2016
Singapore	0.00	2005	0.00	2016
Viet Nam	7.69	2005	7.69	2016

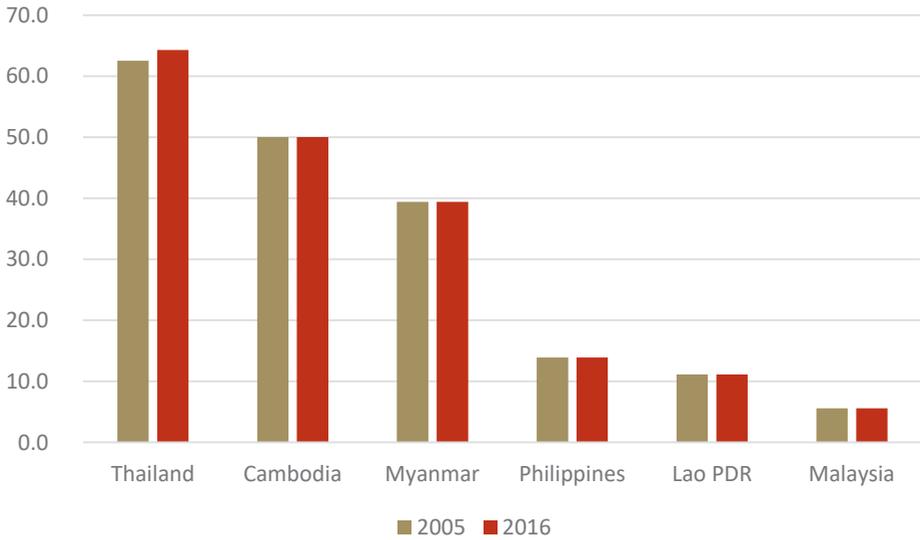
Source: UN SDG Indicators Global Database: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 December).

Note: Data is not available for Lao PDR and Thailand

SDG Indicator 15.4.1 measures the percentage of mountain sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity that are wholly covered by designated protected areas. Cambodia and Thailand have protected at least half of their mountain sites. Thailand has also increased its coverage of protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

from 2005 to 2016, while Cambodia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Lao PDR and Malaysia have maintained their respective coverage rates during the period 2005-2016 (Figure 3.26).

Figure 3.26 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (%)

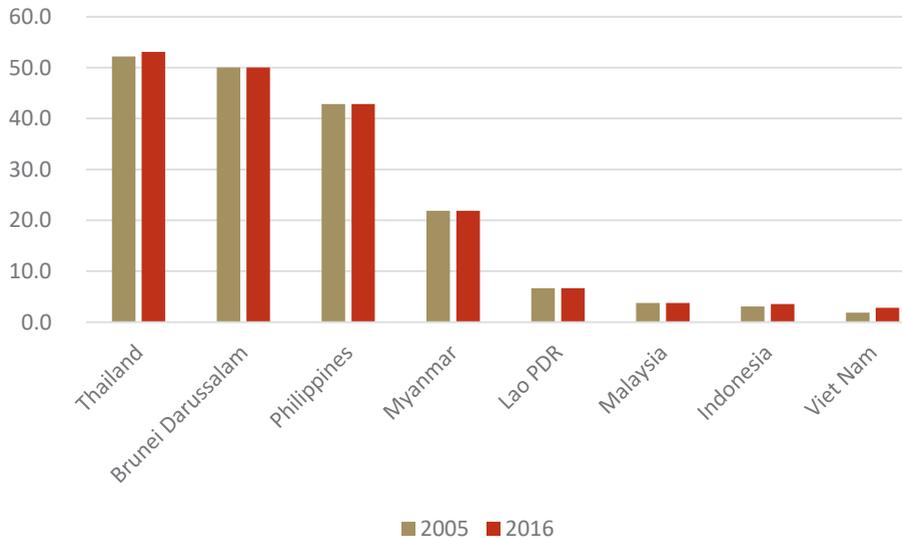


Source: UN SDG Indicators Global Database: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 December 2016)

Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Singapore and Viet Nam

These two indicators, when taken together comprise SDG indicator 15.1.2 which focusses on the coverage of protected areas in both terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity. Thailand, Indonesia and Viet Nam increased their covered protected areas while Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Malaysia maintained their respective covered areas in 2016. Three AMS, viz Thailand, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines, covered at least two-fifths of their terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity as protected areas (Figure 3.27).

Figure 3.27 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas (%)

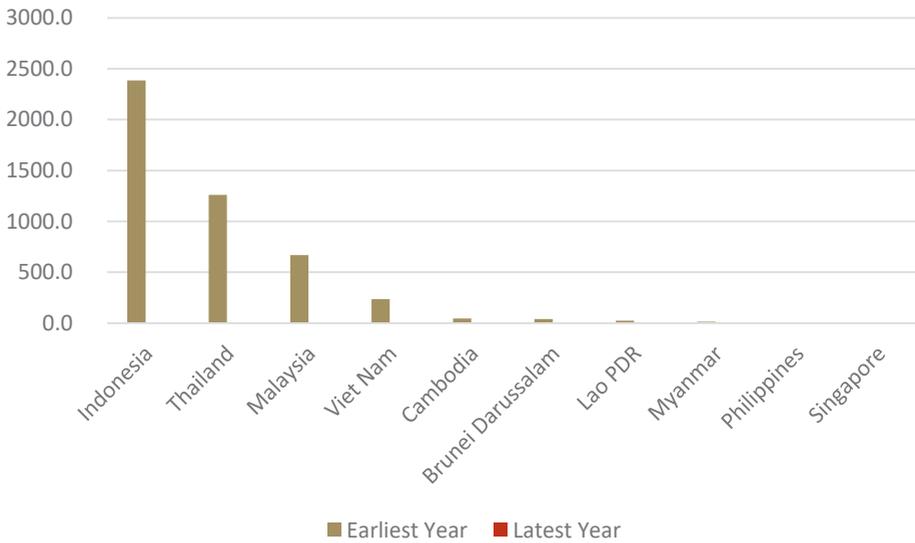


Source: UN SDG Indicators Global Database: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 December 2016)

Note: Data is not available for Cambodia and Singapore

Aside from the indicators monitored by the SDGs, another environmental concern of the ASCC is the occurrence of haze pollution in the region since the late 1990s. Singapore reported that air quality was categorised as ‘Unhealthy’ and ‘Very unhealthy & hazardous’ for 12.5% of the time in 2015 as it was affected by transboundary haze pollution in September and October, compared to only 1.0% in 2005.

Another indicator relevant to environmental sustainability is the consumption of ozone-depleting substances. Monitoring of this indicator commenced with the enforcement of the Montreal Protocol in 1989, an international treaty which aims to phase out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. This indicator was also part of the indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals, the predecessor of the SDGs. Ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) consumption is an indicator for monitoring the progress of the implementation of this protocol in protecting the ozone layer. AMS have successfully reduced the consumption of CFC substances, most of them being CFC-free by 2012. Lao PDR reported to have reduced its consumption of CFC substances from 23.30 metric tons in 2005 to 2.50 metric tons in 2010 (Figure 3.28).

Figure 3.28 Ozone-depleting CFC consumption (ODP metric tonnes)

Source: Data for Lao PDR, Philippines and Singapore from AMS; data for other AMS from UN Data: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=MDG&f=seriesRowID%3A649>

Notes: Earliest year: Indonesia (2005), Thailand (2005), Malaysia (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Cambodia (2005), Brunei Darussalam (2005), Lao PDR (2005), Myanmar (2005), Philippines (2010), Singapore (2005); Latest year: Indonesia (2012), Thailand (2012), Malaysia (2012), Viet Nam (2012), Cambodia (2012), Brunei Darussalam (2012), Lao PDR (2010), Myanmar (2012), Philippines (2012), Singapore (2015); ODP = ozone depleting potential

3.4. ASCC Characteristic D: Resilient

The Core Indicators

Given the dynamic environment within and outside ASEAN, new opportunities are emerging. People are also facing old and new risks from the possibility of job losses, crime, diseases, as well as impacts of financial turbulence, social unrest, and environmental damage at the systemic level. MSMEs, communities and households maybe inherently ill-equipped to confront idiosyncratic shocks (such as the main income earner in the household falling gravely ill), systemic shocks (such as a natural disaster, a price hike, or a financial crisis), or multiple shocks (such as a super typhoon followed by a food price shock). These shocks could turn into crises that may destroy assets, lives and the social fabric that binds us. Consequently, it is envisioned that the ASEAN Community develops resilience to these shocks, shielding vulnerable firms and households from adverse exogenous shocks and various risks to development and prosperity. Resilience can be built by three risk management actions of AMS, communities and the people themselves: acquiring knowledge, building protection, and obtaining insurance. The following core indicators have been identified for monitoring resilience:

- ASCC Core Indicator D.I World risk index (WRI)
- ASCC Core Indicator D.II Access of population to safely managed drinking water services, adequate food and electricity
- ASCC Core Indicator D.III Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1,000 adults

Trends in the Indicators

ASCC D.I: World risk index

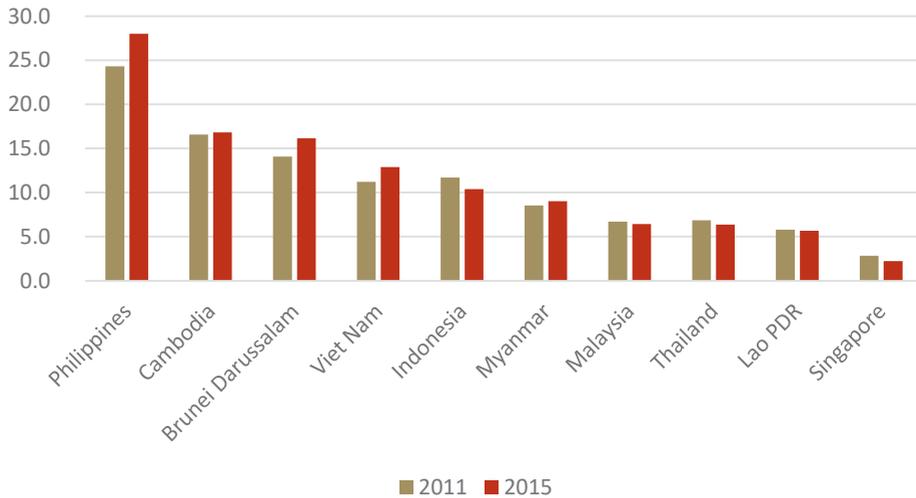
The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in at least two of its reports (IPCC, 2007^{xii} and IPCC, 2012^{xiii}), suggests that population exposure^{xiv} and vulnerability of people residing in areas where a natural hazard occurs can turn the hazard into a natural disaster. A hazard of nature, such as heavy rains or drought, might not become a natural disaster if people are not exposed where the hazard strikes. A moderate tropical storm in a densely-populated city poses greater risks to people's welfare than an intense storm in a remote area. And there is no disaster if all people exposed to a hazard have the resilience to return to business as usual. Disaster risk is therefore a function of the hazard itself, the population exposed to the hazard, and the community's ability to withstand its impact.

The *World Risk Report* published annually by the Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (Alliance Development Works) and the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security features the WRI, which combines information based on the hazard-exposure-vulnerability model of risks. It is a composite indicator measuring the risk of natural disasters for 171 countries, including AMS. The *World Risk Report* evaluates countries across the world based on the WRI following the hazard-exposure-vulnerability model. According to the most recent *World Risk Report*, the Philippines leads AMS in terms of risk with its WRI at 28% in 2015, while Singapore has the lowest risk with a WRI below 3%. The Philippines, Cambodia, Brunei Darussalam, Viet Nam and Myanmar were unable to reduce risks from 2011 to 2015 registering higher WRI in 2015 (Figure 3.29).

xii Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2007. *Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report*. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Core Writing Team, R. K. Pachauri, and A. Reisinger, eds. Geneva, Switzerland: IPCC. http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/publications_ipcc_fourth_assessment_report_synthesis_report.htm (last accessed 15 December 2016)

xiii Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2012. *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*. A Special Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In C. B. Field, V. Barros, T. F. Stocker, D. Qin, D. J. Dokken, K. L. Ebi, M.D. Mastrandrea, K. J. Mach, G.-K. Plattner, S. K. Allen, M. Tignor, and P. M. Midgley, eds. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <http://ipcc-wg2.gov/SREX/> (last accessed 15 December 2016).

xiv IPCC (2012) defines exposure as the presence of people; livelihoods; environmental services and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places that could be adversely affected. It defines vulnerability as the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected.

Figure 3.29 World risk index

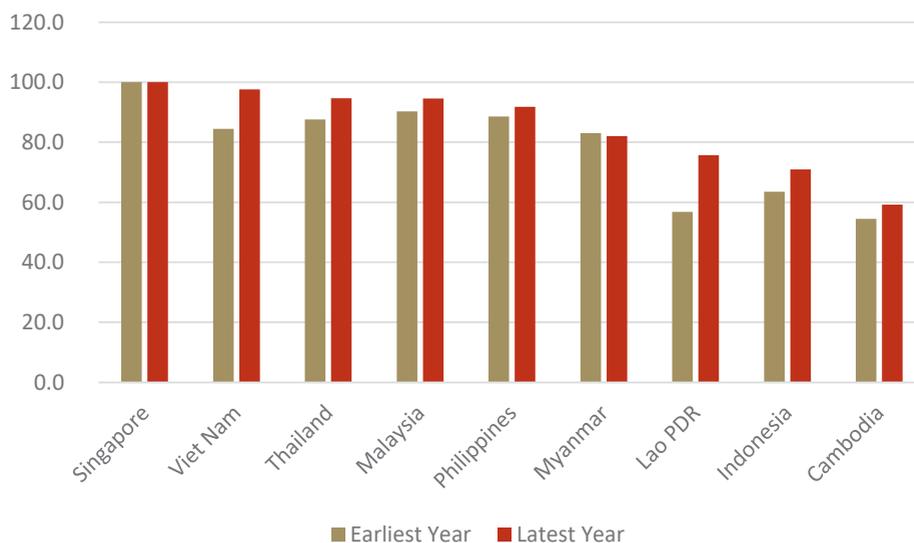
Source: *World Risk Report*: <http://weltrisikobericht.de/english/> (accessed 15 December 2016)

ASCC Indicator D.II: Access of population to safely managed drinking water services and electricity

Resilience is partly based on capabilities to manage risks. This ASCC indicator identifies safe water and energy availability in AMS for assessing resilience. Access to safe water and electricity reflects the household's capacity to manage their risks. Access of the population to basic goods and services would ensure their resilience during times of uncertainty and economic slowdown. Access to safely managed drinking water services provides citizens protection from water-borne diseases. Data on safe water can be obtained from AMS and/or WHO/UNICEF, while data on electricity can be obtained from AMS and/or World Bank.

Singapore provides its population with universal access to safely managed water. Several AMS, particularly Lao PDR have made significant strides in increasing access to safely managed water, but only Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines have provided access to safely managed water to more than 90% of their respective populations as of 2015. AMS with less than 80% of the population able to access safely managed water, such as Lao PDR, Indonesia and Cambodia still require more public interventions to improve access (Figure 3.30a).

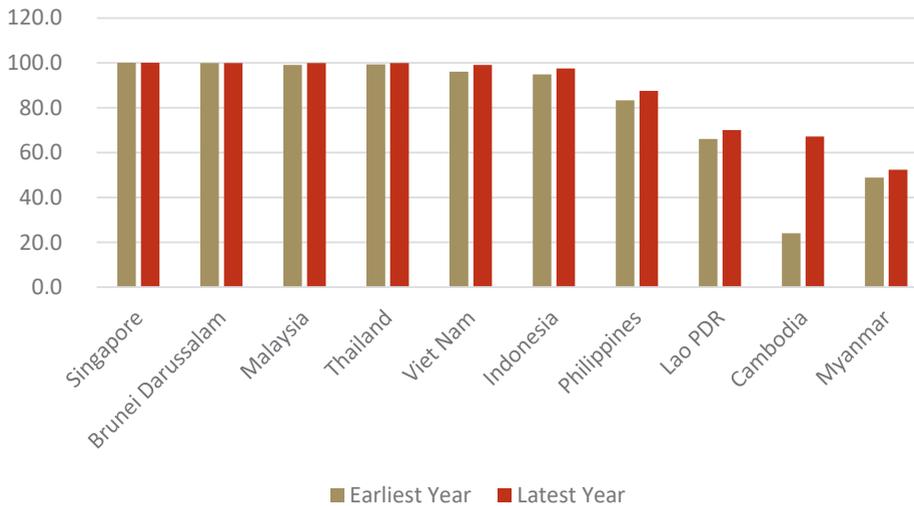
Figure 3.30a Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water (%)



Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from WHO: www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/coverage/monitoring-dwater/en/ (accessed 15 December 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Viet Nam (2005), Thailand (2006), Malaysia (2007), Philippines (2005), Myanmar (2010), Lao PDR (2005), Indonesia (2011), Cambodia (2007); Latest year: Singapore (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Thailand (2014), Malaysia (2014), Philippines (2015), Myanmar (2014), Lao PDR (2015), Indonesia (2015), Cambodia (2015); Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam

Access to electricity accords citizens improved access to information, becoming more aware of and better prepared for upcoming natural hazards, thus reducing their risks from the adverse effects of disasters. Access to electricity facilitates the development of household-based income generating activities and alleviates the burden of household tasks, thus improving their capacity to manage risks for their welfare. As of latest year, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam and Indonesia have achieved or are close to achieving universal access to electricity for their populations. In the other AMS, access to electricity has been diverse ranging from 52 to 87% of total population, viz the Philippines (87.5%), Lao PDR (70.0%), Cambodia (67.2%) and Myanmar (52.4%). Cambodia registered a more than twofold increase in electricity access during the period (Figure 3.30b).

Figure 3.30b Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)

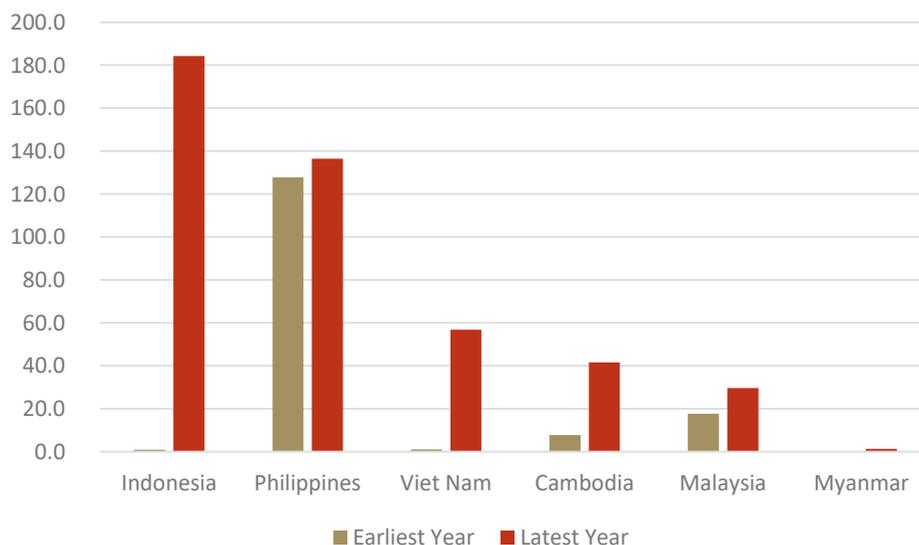
Sources: AMS; Data for Singapore, Viet Nam, Philippines, Lao PDR and Myanmar from World Bank: data.worldbank.org (accessed 15 December 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2010), Brunei Darussalam (2010), Malaysia (2007), Thailand (2006), Viet Nam (2010), Indonesia (2011), Philippines (2010), Lao PDR (2010), Cambodia (2007), Myanmar (2010); Latest year: Singapore (2012), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Malaysia (2014), Thailand (2015), Viet Nam (2012); Indonesia (2015); Philippines (2012); Lao PDR (2012); Cambodia (2015), Myanmar (2012)

ASCC Indicator D.III: Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1,000 adults

Access to, and participation in, the financial system can be a means for improving resilience to risks. Access to financial services can boost job and wealth creation, increase investments in education, and directly help people manage risks and improve resilience to various shocks with insurance and other instruments. Mobile money is a fast, simple, convenient, secure and affordable way of transferring money, making payments and doing other financial transactions using a mobile phone. This service is offered by telecommunications companies in partnership with banks. The number of registered mobile money accounts per 1,000 adults is a measure of access to financial services. Between 2007 and 2015, a sharp increase in the number of registered mobile money accounts per 1,000 adults is observed for all AMS for which data are available (Figure 3.31).

Figure 3.31 Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1,000 adults



Source: IMF Financial Access Survey: <http://data.imf.org/?sk=E5DCAB7E-A5CA-4892-A6EA-598B5463A34C> (accessed 15 November 2016)

Note: Earliest year: Indonesia (2007), Philippines (2010), Viet Nam (2009), Cambodia (2009), Malaysia (2008), Myanmar (2014); Latest year: all reporting AMS (2015); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Singapore and Thailand

Indonesia currently leads AMS in mobile money account registration. From one mobile money account registered per 1,000 adults in 2007, Indonesia has shown a phenomenal rise with 184 accounts registered per 1,000 adults by 2015. As of 2015, Indonesia and the Philippines have more than 100 registered mobile money accounts per 1,000 adults, while Myanmar has 1 account per 1,000 adults.

Supporting Indicators

Aside from the core indicators mentioned above, there are also other indicators that can gauge resilience, such as (a) climate risk indices and (b) number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disasters. According to the report, *Global Climate Risk Index 2016* of Germanwatch, four AMS, Myanmar (2nd), the Philippines (4th), Viet Nam (7th), and Thailand (9th) are among the top ten countries most affected by climate change from 1995 to 2014. Several AMS have experienced serious impacts from natural disasters, but some have managed to improve their preparedness.

The number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (SDG indicator 1.5.1) also provides information on preparedness and risk reduction programs of AMS in the wake of disasters (Table 3.5). Half of AMS, viz Viet Nam, Indonesia, Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR have available data on number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people. While these data are not fully comparable as hazards are not regularly occurring at the same frequency and intensity, they are suggestive of the level of preparedness of the country in the wake of disasters. The number of reported deaths from disasters decreased, except for Cambodia which experienced increased casualties by almost five times from 2005 to 2013. Data on missing persons for Viet Nam, Indonesia and Lao PDR have increased. Data in 2008 on deaths from disasters in Myanmar were mostly

from casualties brought about by Cyclone Nargis, the deadliest natural disaster that hit the country. Indonesia managed to reduce the number of affected persons during disasters by 40.7% from 2005 to 2015.

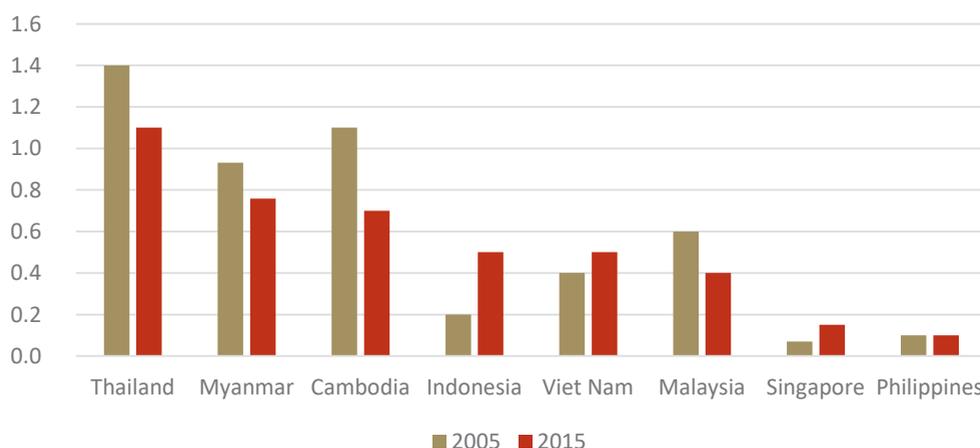
Table 3.5 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

ASEAN Member State	Deaths				Missing				Affected			
	Earliest Year		Latest Year		Earliest Year		Latest Year		Earliest Year		Latest Year	
Cambodia	25	2005 ^b	123	2013 ^b	...		...		10,067	2005 ^b	28,016	2013 ^b
Indonesia	1,350	2005 ^b	453	2013 ^b	35	2005 ^b	42	2013 ^b	858,385	2005 ^b	508,954	2013 ^b
Lao PDR	7	2005 ^b	19	2012 ^b	3	2007 ^b	31	2012 ^b	2,871	2005 ^b	2,413	2012 ^b
Myanmar	84,537	2008 ^a	346	2015	53,836	2008 ^a	115	2011	67,795	2005	494,645	2015
Viet Nam	675	2005 ^b	60	2010 ^b	23	2005 ^b	32	2010 ^b	108,432	2005 ^b	651,751	2010 ^b

Sources: AMS; UN SDG Indicators Global Database: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 December 2016).
Notes: ^a Cyclone Nargis hit Myanmar in 2008; ^b <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 7 January 2017); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Aside from disasters, countries also face risks from other shocks, including global pandemics such as HIV. Vigorous efforts have been made by countries and the development community to manage HIV and its impact. HIV prevalence is still relatively low in AMS at less than one percent of their populations aged 15-49, with the exception of Thailand where the prevalence rate is 1.10%. Significant declines in the prevalence rates were recorded in Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia and Malaysia during the period. However, the reverse has resulted in Indonesia, Viet Nam and Singapore, with reported higher prevalence in 2015 from 2005. HIV prevalence in the Philippines remained at 0.10% over the same period (Figure 3.32).

Figure 3.32 Prevalence of HIV (% of population aged 15-49)



Sources: AMS submitted data (Myanmar, Cambodia and Singapore); data for other AMS data from UNAIDS: <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org>
Notes: Earliest year: all AMS (2005); Latest year: Thailand (2014); Myanmar (2015); Cambodia (2014); Indonesia (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Malaysia (2015), Philippines (2015); Singapore (2015); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Lao PDR

To mitigate the effects of shocks, people must protect themselves by improving their coping capacities should they experience shocks. Access to financial services is one such instrument for protection. In addition to mobile money accounts, another measure of access to financial

services worth examining is the value of mobile money transactions. Cambodia is reported to rely mostly on mobile money transactions at 67.8% of GDP in 2015, a huge increase from 0.02% in 2009. According to the IMF's Financial Access Survey, Cambodia has the most substantial increase and it is the only member state in the ASEAN Community to have mobile money transactions surpassing more than 50% of its GDP^{xv}, with the Philippines being a far second at 3.45% in 2015 from 2.46% in 2010. Viet Nam, Malaysia, Indonesia and Myanmar have also increased mobile money transactions in 2015 compared to earliest years starting 2007 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Value of mobile money transactions (% of GDP)

ASEAN Member State	Mobile money transactions			
	Earliest year		Latest year	
Cambodia	0.02	2009	67.8	2015
Indonesia	0.00	2007	0.05	2015
Malaysia	0.02	2008	0.07	2015
Myanmar	0.00	2014	0.02	2015
Philippines	2.46	2010	3.45	2015
Viet Nam	0.00	2009	0.77	2015

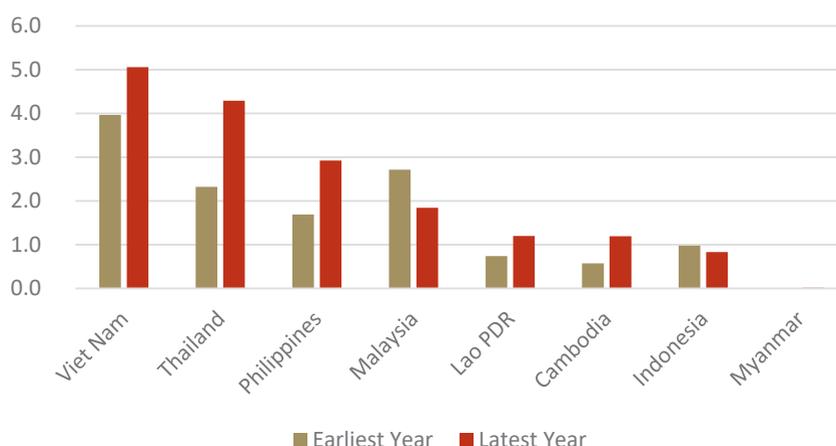
Source: IMF Financial Access Survey: <http://data.imf.org/?sk=E5DCAB7E-A5CA-4892-A6EA-598B5463A34C> (accessed 30 November 2016)

Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Singapore and Thailand

Social protection programmes are essential to address the vulnerability of various segments of society, to promote employment opportunities, as well as to reduce poverty and income inequality in the long term. These programmes are: (a) social assistance programmes, (b) social insurance programmes, (c) labour market programmes and (d) unemployment benefits. As a percentage of GDP, most AMS have increased their expenditure in social protection programmes. However, Malaysia's and Indonesia's expenditure dropped by 0.87 and 0.15 percentage points, respectively (Figure 3.33).

^{xv} These data were all provided by the Monetary Authorities of the AMS to the IMF. In the case of Cambodia, the rapid increase in the value of mobile money is accompanied by a rapid increase in mobile money transactions per 1,000 adults. Note that according to IMF staff, "the mobile money market in Cambodia has a significant share of over-the-counter users, roughly two times the number of registered users which could confound some of the official numbers collected by monetary authorities" (as per email to the author of this Report).

Figure 3.33 Total social protection expenditure (% of GDP)



Source: ADB Social Protection Index Database: <https://spi.adb.org/spidmz/> (accessed 15 December 2016)

Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore

Although it is important to monitor social protection expenditure, it is also necessary to examine the extent of coverage in social protection programmes. In general, most social protection programmes have covered more people in reporting AMS (Table 3.7), but it will also be important to further examine the extent of coverage, particularly in certain target vulnerable groups such as the lower income segments of society to improve their welfare and resilience to risks and shocks.

Table 3.7 Proportion of population covered by social protection programmes (%)

ASEAN Member State	Labour market programmes		Social assistance programmes				Social insurance programmes					
	Earliest year	Latest year	Earliest year	Latest year	Earliest year	Latest year						
Cambodia	...	...	0.52	2008	...	...	2.65	2008	...	...
Indonesia	1.44	2009	4.20	2014	43.43	2009	62.40	2014	...	9.30	2014	
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.65	2007	...	...
Malaysia	...	...	...	...	82.80	2008	...	...	6.77	2008	...	
Myanmar	2.34	2009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	...	0.12	2013	...	...	27.35	2013	7.47	2006	11.15	2013
Thailand	...	...	...	...	53.93	2006	70.39	2009	24.79	2006	27.34	2009
Viet Nam	6.09	2006	9.20	2014	26.42	2006	46.30	2014	17.16	2006	15.25	2014

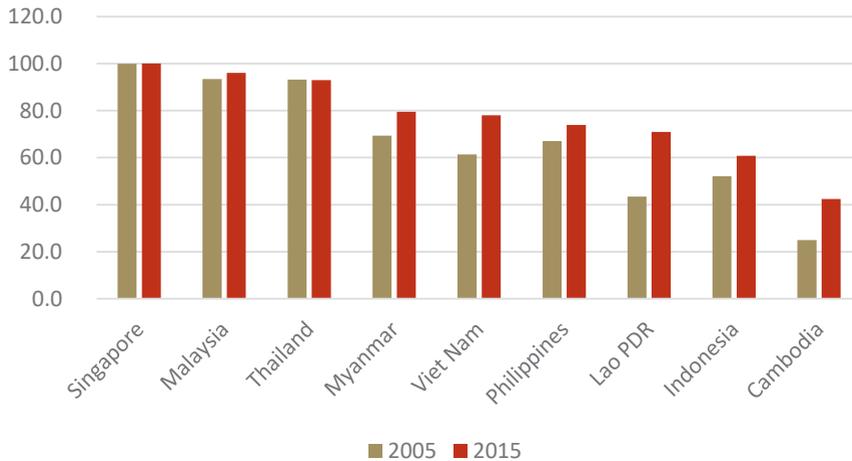
Source: World Bank: <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/indicator/social-expenditure> (accessed 15 December 2016)

Notes: Data for Myanmar was submitted data on expenditure per social protection program; data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and Singapore

Having access to safely managed sanitation services is a benchmark for ensuring that basic health is being provided to the population. Singapore consistently provides universal safely managed sanitation services for its population. Malaysia and Thailand are providing safely managed sanitation services for at least 90% of their population. Practically all AMS have improved access to safely managed sanitation services for their population in 2015. Lao PDR, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Myanmar registered the highest increases in access to safely managed sanitation services at 10 percentage points or more for the period 2005-2015. Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia had increases ranging from 2.6 percentage points to

8.7 percentage points in the access of the population to safely managed sanitation services. Only Thailand reported a slight drop of 0.2 percentage point in the proportion of persons with access to safely managed sanitation services. (Figure 3.34).

Figure 3.34 Access of population to safely managed sanitation services (%)



Source: AMS submitted data (Singapore); data for other AMS from WHO: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/coverage/monitoring-sanitation/en/ (accessed 15 December 2016)

Note: Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam

3.5. ASCC Characteristic E: Dynamic

The Core indicators

With the world constantly in flux, the ASEAN Community must have a strong sense of entrepreneurship as well as nurture a culture of innovation to stay competitive in a vibrant global business environment. Indicators for monitoring a dynamic community include:

- ASCC Core Indicator E.I. Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
- ASCC Core Indicator E.II Number of research and development staff per one million people
- ASCC Core Indicator E.III New business density

Trends in the Indicators

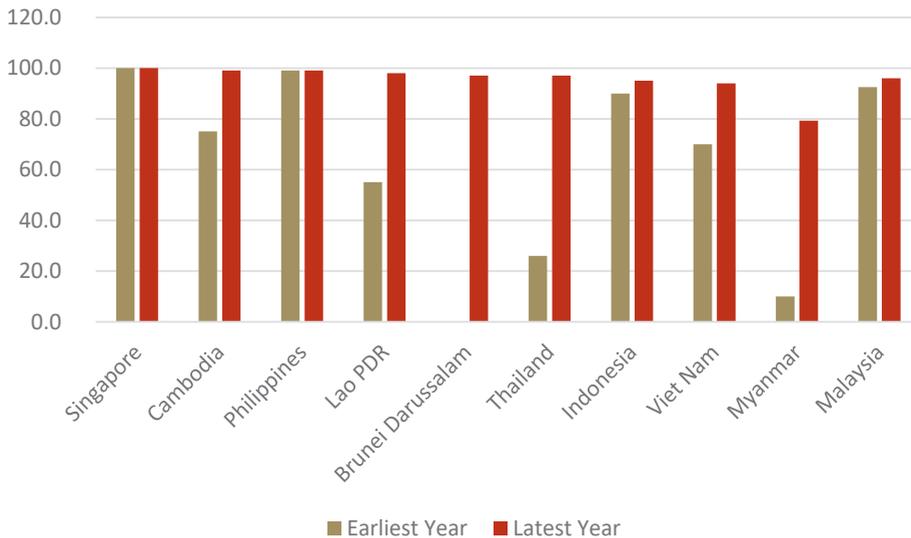
ASCC Core Indicator E.I: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

This ASCC indicator is SDG indicator 9.c.1 to monitor goal 9 (“Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”) of the SDGs. Over the last decade, especially the last few years, mobile-cellular networks have expanded rapidly helping overcome infrastructure barriers that existed when only fixed-telephone networks that

have often been limited to urban and highly populated areas were in use. Mobile networks are thus vital to overcoming infrastructure barriers, helping people join the information society and reap the digital dividends.

Data from the UN Statistics Division SDG Indicators Global Database suggests that, as of 2014, 96.3% of the population in South East Asia is covered by a mobile network. Access to 2G mobile network has rapidly improved throughout ASEAN. Except for Myanmar, almost all AMS have more than 90% of their population covered by a 2G network. It should be noted, however, that Myanmar started with about 10% of the population being covered by a 2G network in 2006 and in a span of almost a decade it was able to increase its coverage rate to 79.3%. Other countries that showed sharp improvements in coverage during the period are Thailand and Lao PDR (Figure 3.35).

Figure 3.35 Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network (%)

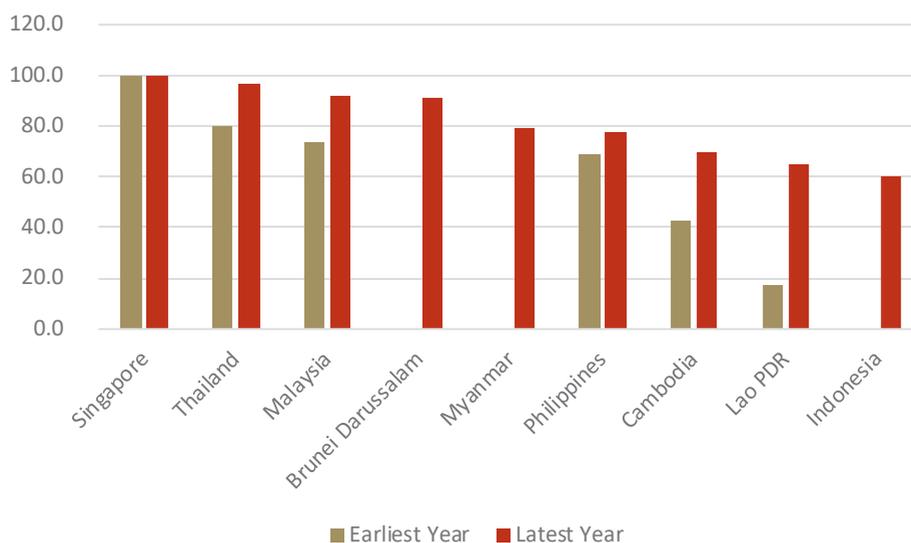


Source: UN SDG Indicators Global Database: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 December 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Cambodia (2005), Philippines (2005), Lao PDR (2005), Thailand (2005), Indonesia (2005), Viet Nam (2006), Myanmar (2006), Malaysia (2007); Latest year: Singapore (2015), Cambodia (2015), Philippines (2014), Lao PDR (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Thailand (2015), Indonesia (2015), Viet Nam (2015), Myanmar (2015), Malaysia (2015)

Narrowband (2G) mobile-cellular networks offer limited (mainly voice-based) services, while higher speed networks (3G and long term evolution: LTE) offer progressively high-speed, dependable and high-quality internet access. In terms of 3G network coverage, the disparity among AMS is more pronounced. Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam have more than 90% of their populations covered by a 3G network while Myanmar, the Philippines, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Indonesia have below 80% of their populations covered by a 3G network in 2015 (Figure 3.36).

Figure 3.36 Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network (%)



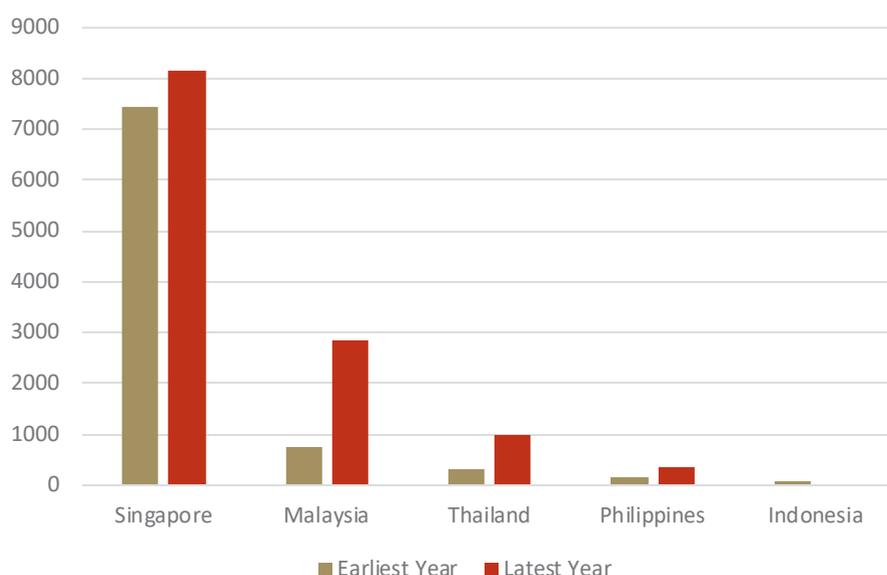
Source: UN SDG Indicators Global Database: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 30 December 2016)
Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2007), Thailand (2013), Malaysia (2008), Philippines (2009), Cambodia (2009), Lao PDR (2010); Latest year: Singapore (2015), Thailand (2015), Malaysia (2015), Brunei Darussalam (2015), Myanmar (2015), Philippines (2014), Cambodia (2015), Lao PDR (2015), Indonesia (2015); data is not available for Viet Nam

ASCC Core Indicator E.II: Number of research and development researchers per one million people

Investments in R&D are essential for enhancing a country’s innovation ecosystem. This ASCC indicator counts the number of professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as, in the management of the related projects in AMS. It can measure the capacity for technology generation and the extent of innovation conditions in a country, in relation to other countries. Data comes from AMS and UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Across reporting AMS, the number of research scientists and engineers (RSEs) per one million people has increased in the period 2005-2015. Singapore leads AMS at 8,168 RSEs per one million people, followed by Malaysia at 2,800 (Figure 3.37). Other AMS will need to further boost the number and quality of R&D human resources in order to have a vibrant science, technology and innovation ecosystem.

Figure 3.37 Number of research scientists and engineers per one million people



Sources: AMS submitted data (Singapore and Malaysia); data for other AMS from UNESCO Institute for Statistics: <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 20 November 2016)

Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2005), Malaysia (2006), Thailand (2005), Philippines (2005), Indonesia (2009); Latest year: Singapore (2015), Malaysia (2014), Thailand (2014), Philippines (2013); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam

ASCC Core Indicator E.III: New business density

With various changes occurring across the world, it is important for the ASEAN Community to have a culture of innovation and a strong sense of entrepreneurship. In the period 2005-2015, the number of new businesses per 1,000 people aged 15-64 has been quite low for most AMS at less than 2.5 new businesses with Singapore being the exception, having 22.85 new businesses per 1,000 people aged 15-64 in 2015 (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 New registrations per 1,000 people aged 15-64

ASEAN Member State	Earliest year	Latest year
Cambodia	0.18 2005 ^a	0.22 2009
Indonesia	0.16 2005 ^a	0.29 2012
Lao PDR	0.02 2008 ^a	0.10 2011
Malaysia	2.23 2005	2.37 2012
Philippines	0.26 2005 ^a	0.27 2012
Singapore	17.23 2005	22.85 2015
Thailand	0.70 2005 ^a	0.90 2014

Source: AMS; World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/> (accessed 15 December 2016)

Notes: ^a = World Bank data; data is not available Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Viet Nam

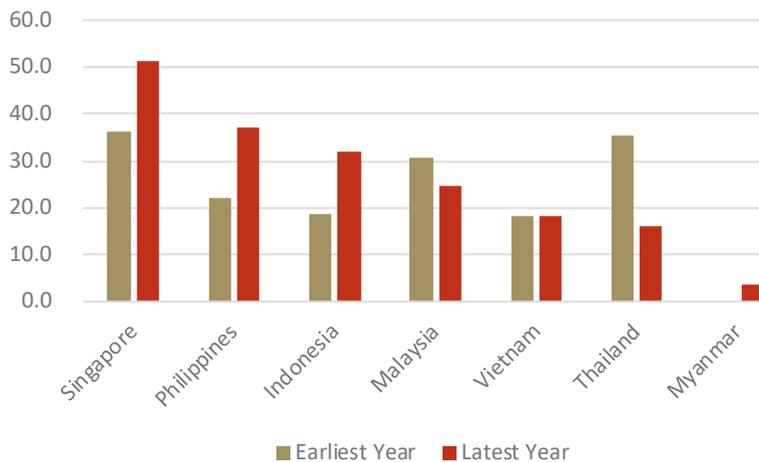
Supporting Indicators

Aside from mobile network coverage, R&D and new business registrations to ensure a dynamic ASEAN environment, several indicators on R&D and on the state of openness in data access

can also measure the extent of innovations in AMS: (a) open data, (b) global competitiveness, (c) expenditure on R&D, (d) patent applications and (e) ease of doing business.

The open data barometer (Figure 3.38), released by the World Wide Web Foundation, is a composite index measuring three areas on open data: (a) readiness of open data initiatives, (b) implementation of open data programs, and (c) impact that open data has on business, politics and civil society. Improvement in data openness has been recorded in Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia. Meanwhile, Malaysia and Thailand logged declines in their open data barometer scores in 2015.

Figure 3.38 Open data barometer scores



Source: World Wide Web Foundation, *Open Data Barometer Global Report* (Third Edition): <http://www.opendatabarometer.org>

Notes: Earliest year: Singapore (2013), Philippines (2013), Indonesia (2013), Malaysia (2014), Viet Nam (2014), Thailand (2013), Myanmar (2014); Latest year: all AMS (2015); data is not available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Lao PDR

Innovation is somehow tied to R&D. In the previous chapter it was mentioned that Singapore remains to be top performer in R&D expenditure in ASEAN, and is the only member state in the ASEAN Community that spends 2.4% of GDP on R&D in 2015. Malaysia remarkably doubled its share of R&D expenditure to GDP from 0.64% to 1.26% in 2013. Thailand also augmented its spending from 0.23% in 2005 to 0.48% in 2010 while the Philippines slightly increased its R&D spending from 0.12% in 2005 to 0.14% in 2013. Indonesia's R&D expenditure has remained constant at 0.08% of GDP. Meanwhile, most AMS have shown increases in their patent applications over the period 2005-2015 with Thailand having the highest number of patent applications, though it experienced a decline by 1.6% from 2005 to 2015. Innovation is also linked to competitiveness. As pointed out in the previous chapter, GCI measures the competitiveness landscape of countries encompassing both macro- and micro-economic aspects. Most AMS gained an increase in their competitiveness scores in the GCI. Lao PDR, however, received a slightly lower rating from 4.08 in 2013 to 4.00 in 2015. Singapore remained to be the most competitive member state in the ASEAN Community followed by Malaysia.

World Bank's Doing Business Project provides a useful benchmark of an economy's business climate by evaluating its regulatory environment. Looking at the results of the ease of doing business index, Singapore remains to have the most business-friendly regulations in the whole

of ASEAN, further improving its global ranking from 3rd place in 2015 to 2nd place in 2016. Brunei Darussalam, Viet Nam, Indonesia and Myanmar have also increased their respective rankings while Thailand and the Philippines remained the same. Malaysia's ranking slightly went down by a step from 22nd place to 23rd place while Cambodia and Lao PDR both slid three steps lower from their previous ranking (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9 Ease of doing business ranking of ASEAN Member States, 2015 and 2016

ASEAN Member State	Ranking	
	2015	2016
Singapore	3	2
Malaysia	22	23
Thailand	46	46
Brunei Darussalam	97	72
Viet Nam	91	82
Indonesia	106	91
Philippines	99	99
Cambodia	128	131
Lao PDR	136	139
Myanmar	171	170

Source: World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.BUS.EASE.XQ>

CHAPTER 4

SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

SUMMARY AND WAY FORWARD

This 2017 ACPMS Report is being released on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of ASEAN. Since the ASEAN Community has only been formally established in November 2015, the report provides some baseline information for the ASEAN Community Vision 2025. The report is aimed at providing policy makers and other relevant stakeholders with an objective and up-to-date tool for assessing the progress towards the realization of ASEAN 2025, particularly the AEC and the ASCC, as reflected in the characteristics and elements/KRAs identified in the Blueprints for Vision 2025.

The AEC Blueprint 2025 identifies five interrelated and mutually reinforcing characteristics envisioned for the AEC in the next decade, viz (a) a highly integrated and cohesive economy, (b) a competitive, innovative, and dynamic ASEAN, (c) enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation, (d) a resilient, inclusive, people-oriented, and people-centred ASEAN and (e) a global ASEAN. The ASCC Blueprint 2025 envisages five characteristics of the ASCC pillar: (a) engages and benefits the peoples, (b) inclusive, (c) sustainable, (d) resilient and (e) dynamic. For each of these five characteristics of the AEC and the ASCC, three indicators were identified and examined. The 2017 ACPMS Report thus assessed a total of 30 indicators, half pertaining to the AEC and the other half relating to the ASCC, tracking the most essential KRAs of the ASEAN Community defined by the characteristics and elements of the AEC Blueprint 2025 and the ASCC Blueprint 2025.

The blueprints for 2025 build on past Blueprints that helped ASEAN in its transition into a Community on 31 December 2015 when the AEC was formally established. The new Blueprints provide directions for the next decade in the new phase of the ASEAN Community, accounting for the evolving and dynamic context in which ASEAN resides, and cognisant of the need for the Community to be relevant not only to its people but to the entire world.

The examination of indicators in this report can serve as inputs to sectoral policy dialogue since they describe economic and socio-cultural outcomes in ASEAN as the region transforms into a Community, and in relation to Vision 2025. This 2017 ACPMS Report also provides a broad reference for decision makers in each member state of the ASEAN Community as they formulate and implement strategies for accelerating the new phase of the ASEAN regional economic and socio-cultural integration agenda.

While these indicators should be utilised, stakeholders must be aware of their limitations. Readers of this 2017 ACPMS Report should recognise that an analysis on changes in long-term outcome indicators are only suggestive; a rigorous impact analysis is hinged on an examination of an unknown counterfactual, ie what would have happened without the current interventions towards Vision 2025, which can be challenging to estimate. Changes in indicators are the result of numerous interactions which cannot necessarily be attributed merely to the efforts for Vision 2025, but these changes can still provide a way to reflect on current conditions in ASEAN, and what interventions can be carried out to further improve outcomes towards realising Vision 2025.

While the ASEAN Secretariat and AMS collect a vast set of indicators that are relevant to regional integration, this third ACPMS Report is intended to serve as a synthesis of statistics trends in socio-economic outcomes leading to the declaration of ASEAN as a Community and in relation to the ASEAN Community Vision 2025. Moving forward, the ACPMS report cannot replicate nor replace the much more detailed reporting of processes in key areas for Vision 2025 at both the level of the countries and the region. This report provides only a snapshot of indicators (half on the AEC and half on the ASCC) for policy makers and stakeholders to see a broad picture of the ASEAN community. AMS should be encouraged to contextualise these ACPMS indicators, since some elements of the AEC and ASCC attributes touch on issues that are inherently national in orientation.

4.1. Synthesis of Key Trends in AEC Indicators

The first of five characteristics of the AEC, according to the Blueprint, is a highly integrated and cohesive economy. Three core indicators are used to describe this characteristic, viz (a) value and share/proportion of intra-ASEAN exports and imports in total trade, (b) value of intra-ASEAN trade in services (exports and imports), total and by major services category and (c) value of intra-ASEAN inward FDI, total and by sector/industry. Trade data shows that imports of goods have remained a bigger component of trade compared to services within ASEAN in the period 2005-2015. Among AMS, Cambodia and Lao PDR have registered the fastest growth in exports of goods during this period. These two AMS, together with Myanmar, have also exhibited the fastest growth in imports of goods from 2005 to 2015. Export growth and import growth have been reported to be fastest in 2010 when tariff rates in virtually all goods in ASEAN6 were reduced to zero. ASEAN experienced growth in services exports and imports from 2010 to 2015. Exports grew by 13.9% and imports by 26.1% during this period. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI grew by around 31% from US\$16.3 billion in 2010 to US\$21.4 billion in 2015 with Indonesia and Singapore having the highest value of FDI inflows from AMS.

The AEC Blueprint 2025 also envisions a competitive, innovative, and dynamic ASEAN Community. Three core indicators, viz (a) labour productivity, by sector, (b) R&D expenditures, as percentage of GDP, and (c) GCI, as well as several supporting indicators describe the scope of competitiveness, innovation, and dynamism in the region. In both earliest and latest years available for the period 2005-2015, labour productivity is much higher among the high-income AMS. Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia performed best among AMS in agriculture labour productivity. Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore were the top performers in manufacturing and services labour productivity. In various indicators of innovation, competitiveness and ease of doing business, such as R&D spending, the GCI, density of R&D personnel, and ease of doing business index, Singapore outperformed the other AMS with Malaysia often next in performance.

Regarding enhanced connectivity and sectoral cooperation, three core indicators were examined: (a) intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals, (b) fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people), and (c) passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport. Singapore is considerably ahead of AMS in fixed broadband subscriptions at around 26 subscriptions per 100 people, with Thailand, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Brunei Darussalam together come in below half of

the Singapore's performance (around 10 subscriptions per 100 people). In 2015, Singapore registered the biggest volume of air transport passengers at 55.4 million, and air freight cargo at a volume of 1.8 million tons. In the same year, Indonesian rail transport carried the highest volume of passengers at 325 million people, and it also registered the highest volume of water transport passengers at 44.1 million people, and water freight at a volume of 1.0 billion tons. All AMS experienced growth in intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals from 2010 to 2015, with the largest growth of over 100% observed in Cambodia and Myanmar. Malaysia registered the highest number of intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals, with over 19 million arrivals in 2015 and a growth of 47.5% from 2005. Thailand came in second with almost 8 million tourist arrivals followed by Singapore with nearly 6 million arrivals in the same year, and with growth of 154.4% and 72.0%, respectively. Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines have the lowest tourist arrivals from within ASEAN at less than half a million in 2015.

For a resilient, inclusive, people-oriented and people-centred ASEAN, three core indicators that were examined, viz: (a) number of MSMEs per 1,000 people, (b) ratio between average GDP per capita in ASEAN6 and CLMV and (c) labour force participation rate for youth aged 15-24, total (%). In recent years, MSME concentration has weakened in all AMS, except in Indonesia, which had the largest concentration of MSMEs at almost a hundred MSMEs per 1,000 people. During the last ten years, youth labour force participation declined in all AMS, except in Singapore, where the youth participation rate has remained stable. In the Philippines and CLMV countries, youth labour force participation rates have been above 50%, while in nearly all of ASEAN6, labour force participation of the youth was below 50%. The development gaps among AMS have narrowed with the ASEAN6-CLMV GDP per capita ratio declining from 3.5 to 2.7.

ASEAN recognises that it is part of a much larger community, hence the AEC Blueprint 2025 envisions the region to be a global ASEAN. For this characteristic, three indicators have been examined: (a) tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world and from ASEAN FTA partners, (b) Extra-ASEAN trade (trade with the rest of the world and (c) FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world and from ASEAN to the rest of the world. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore have been observed as having the lowest tariff barriers to non-FTA partners. From 2005 to 2015, average tariff rates imposed by AMS on imports from the rest of the world have significantly declined in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Viet Nam, while for the rest of ASEAN, average MFN tariff rates have increased. During 2009-2015, ASEAN trade with the rest of the world has declined overall, with negative growth in trade registered mostly among ASEAN6 (suggesting a lower demand for ASEAN products especially from advanced economies) while CLMV posted high and positive growth. From 2005 to 2015, FDI from the rest of the world to ASEAN increased with Singapore receiving the largest extra-ASEAN FDI. The highest growth in FDI inflows from the rest of the world among AMS during the same period has been observed in Viet Nam, Singapore, Philippines and Malaysia.

4.2. Synthesis of Key Trends in ASCC Indicators

A committed, participative and socially-responsible community through an accountable and inclusive mechanism for the benefit of all ASEAN peoples upheld by the principles of good

governance is the first characteristic of the ASCC, as articulated in Blueprint 2025. Three core indicators, viz (a) engaged stakeholders in ASEAN processes, (b) empowered people and strengthened institutions and (c) reduced barriers have been examined for this characteristic. Together with other supporting indicators, we find that most AMS have strengthened their institutions, laying the foundation for the provision of social services through birth registration of a considerable number of children under 5 years of age. Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and the Philippines have more than 90% birth registration rates for children below 5 years with Singapore having universal registration. While the ASEAN Community has made strides towards gender equality, with positions in the judiciary nearly at gender parity in Myanmar and Singapore, and the proportion of positions across public service are at near gender parity in Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore, much work still needs to be done given the wide disparity in terms of the participation of women in government across AMS. That the Philippines and Lao PDR with only a quarter of female parliamentarians, are considered to have the highest share of female legislators in the region suggest that there are still areas for improvement in ensuring more inclusive societies within ASEAN. The degree of effectiveness of governments across ASEAN is diverse requiring benchmarks and targets so that AMS can strive for relatively similar levels of effectiveness in the Community.

The ASCC Blueprint 2025 also envisions an inclusive community that promotes high quality of life, equitable access to opportunities for all and promotes and protects the human rights of women, children, youth, elderly and older persons, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, and vulnerable and marginalised groups. Three core indicators, viz (a) proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, (b) school participation rates in each formal education tier by sex and (c) prevalence of underweight children under five years of age, as well as several supporting indicators paint the picture of the extent of inclusiveness in the region. ASEAN has experienced improved socio-economic conditions as indicated by: (a) declining poverty incidence (both measured with national poverty lines and international poverty lines), (b) improving access to various levels of education and (c) decreasing rates of malnutrition. In the area of education, universal access has been generally achieved by AMS at the primary level, but access in secondary and tertiary levels is much lower, with gender disparities observed at the secondary level and tertiary levels, mostly in favor of girls. AMS have also, in general, improved their ranking in a broader sense of human development as reflected in the HDI. In the period 2005-2015, ASEAN grew briskly by 5.2%, while in per capita terms, the entire ASEAN region grew by an average of 4.0% over the same period. The benefits of economic growth across ASEAN appear to be largely shared, as indicated by the Gini index of income inequality staying the same or decreasing in all AMS, except in Indonesia and Lao PDR.

Despite the recorded increase in carbon dioxide emissions, the region is making strides towards the achievement of a sustainable community that promotes sustainable development and environmental protection. AMS have reduced the proportions of their respective urban populations living in slums, in informal settlements or in inadequate housing facilities. Some member states have also improved their ratio of protected area to total area, as well as their forest cover to total land area but in varying degrees.

Aware that the region will face new opportunities and risks brought about by a vastly changing world, the ASCC Blueprint 2025 envisions a resilient community with enhanced capacity and capability to adapt and respond to social and economic vulnerabilities, disasters, climate change as well as emerging threats and challenges. The region's performance as measured by the three core indicators: (a) WRI, (b) access of population to safely managed drinking water services, adequate food and electricity and (c) number of registered mobile money accounts per 1,000 adults) shows AMS building their resilience to risks, and equipping their citizens with basic resources to face disasters and other shocks. The supporting indicators illustrate the level of supporting infrastructure and programmes in the AMS aimed at reducing the vulnerability of its citizens, particularly social assistance programmes coverage, social insurance coverage and labour market programmes.

The ASCC Blueprint 2025 also declared that by 2025, ASEAN should be a dynamic and harmonious community that is aware and proud of its identity, culture and heritage with strengthened ability to innovate and proactively contribute to the global community. The core indicators for this characteristic, viz (a) the proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology, (b) the number of R&D personnel and (c) new business density suggest that AMS are building a climate of innovation, with Singapore taking a leading role in the region and the world. Supporting indicators on the state of openness in data access, the GCI and ease of doing business show that the region is making investments in building an innovation ecosystem that will ensure sustained and inclusive growth for the ASEAN Community.

4.3. Way Forward

Overall, the AEC and ASCC indicators showed encouraging trends in AMS in various economic and socio-cultural outcomes important for the ASEAN Community as reflected in its Vision 2025. However, there are disparities in outcomes that require policy attention.

This 2017 ACPMS Report shows that ASEAN has achieved much progress across various economic issues, particularly trade, investment and innovation, as well as across many socio-cultural goals, including enhancing inclusiveness, sustaining the environment, and building resilience. Progress though has been at various paces given that AMS have different starting conditions, culture and ways of doing things. Each member state can proudly show achievements in various areas, but some AMS, being at a different stage of development from the rest, will also require catch up strategies to provide better business environments, governance, and policy frameworks that will ultimately create more wealth and prosperity for their citizens, and strengthen the collective unity among ASEAN people amidst ethno-cultural diversity.

As ASEAN moves towards attaining Vision 2025, ASEAN Secretariat and AMS need to take concrete steps for institutionalising and integrating into the AEC and ASCC monitoring and evaluation frameworks or systems for the regular assessment of the indicators included in the ACPMS reports. It may be useful to set some region-wide and national performance time-bound targets for selected core ACPMS indicators, in line with the AEC and ASCC blueprints

and sectoral work plans, so that policy setting as well monitoring and evaluation can take a more concrete focus.

For the AEC, the ACPMS reports and updates on core indicators could be a periodic source of selected sectoral outcome-level KPIs, which can complement the AEC 2025 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. This way, the ACPMS reports will contribute to a sustainable monitoring process that is more timely and useful to stakeholders, especially to decision makers in AMS, and thus be more useful for management and accountability to ensure the attainment of Vision 2025, even ahead of 2025.

ANNEX 1

**METADATA: RATIONALE, DEFINITION
AND DATA SOURCES FOR ACPMS
INDICATORS**

METADATA: RATIONALE, DEFINITION AND DATA SOURCES FOR ACPMS INDICATORS

The ASEAN Community was formed in November 2015 during the 27th ASEAN Summit in Malaysia. On this occasion, ASEAN leaders also adopted an integral document, titled *ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together*, which comprises the 'ASEAN Community Vision 2025' and three ASEAN community blueprints, viz the 'ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint 2025', the 'ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2025' and the 'ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025'. Prior to the formation of the ASEAN Community, preparations were made by AMS and the ASEAN Secretariat for the transition of ASEAN from a loose association into a Community. Each of the three pillars of the ASEAN Community, the APSC, the AEC and the ASCC, plays an independent but reinforcing role to promote the well-being of ASEAN citizens.

The task of regional integration does not end with the formal establishment of the ASEAN Community. Directions for the next phase in building the ASEAN Community have been articulated in the blueprints, which require monitoring tools to assess the extent of attaining the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

The objective of the 2017 ACPMS Report is to identify where the ASEAN Community stands in various socio-cultural and economic outcomes pertinent to the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, as reflected in the AEC Blueprint 2025 and the ASCC Blueprint 2025. In so doing, the report aims to be relevant to policy makers and stakeholders in the upcoming decade, especially as the indicators described below are used to determine progress in attaining Vision 2025. The report is not intended to be used as a tool for monitoring and evaluation of specific short-term projects and intermediate goals. The core indicators in this 2017 ACPMS Report, however, are updated with the current work on the integration monitoring framework for the AEC and ASCC Blueprints.

Ideally indicators should be:

- Outcome rather than output or process indicators
- Collected regularly by the national statistical system of AMS
- Available at least on an annual basis

Where outcome data is not available or if processes are crucial, process indicators based on policy implementation are used in this report. In the sections below, each of the core indicators on the AEC and ASCC is discussed in terms of the rationale for its selection, its definition and the data sources for its compilation.

As in the previous ACPMS reports, data collection and compilation has been guided by 'Policies and Guidelines on Data Sharing, Confidentiality and Dissemination of ASEAN Statistics'. As

such, the first sources of data for all ACPMS reports are the AMS, as represented by their national statistics offices (NSOs). Selected data was also sourced from the ASEAN Secretariat, especially its Statistics Division (ASEANstats Database), which regularly compiles data from the AMS. Other data sources for the indicators were also considered, such as the databases of the UN Statistics Division for the SDGs (<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>), World Bank (data.worldbank.org), International Monetary Fund (<http://www.imf.org/en/Data>), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (<http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/>), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics (<http://uis.unesco.org/>), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (<https://data.oecd.org/>) and other multilateral organizations.

AEC INDICATORS

AEC Indicator A.I: Value and share/proportion of intra-ASEAN exports and imports in total trade

Rationale

Monitoring intra-ASEAN exports and imports involves describing how trade within ASEAN has changed in the wake of continuing reduction/elimination of border and behind-the-border regulatory barriers among AMS. If ASEAN integration results in the region becoming a global export base and this effect is stronger, then the share of intra-ASEAN trade may decrease with integration. This outcome indicator is useful for describing AEC KRA A.1 (Trade in goods).

Definition

This indicator has two components:

- (a). value of exports and imports of goods originating from and going to AMS with other AMS
- (b). ratio of exports and imports to the total value of trade (ie sum of exports and imports)

Data Source

Data comes from ASEANstats Database (<http://www.aseanstats.org>) of the ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator A.II: Intra-ASEAN trade in services, by major services category

Rationale

This indicator serves as an indicator of progress in broadening and deepening integration across AMS in cross-border services transactions. This outcome indicator is useful for describing AEC KRA A.2 (Trade in services).

Definition

This indicator reflects the value of services trade originating from and going to AMS with other AMS as well as the total value of intra-ASEAN trade in services by major services category.

Data Source

Data comes from ASEANstats Database of the ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator A.III: Intra-ASEAN inward FDI, by sector/industry

Rationale

Dynamics in FDI flows from and to ASEAN countries reflect how AMS are perceived in the region as a potential environment for investments. This outcome indicator is useful for describing AEC KRA A.3 (Investment environment).

Definition

This indicator refers to the total value of FDI from one member state in the Community to another member state. Also, this indicator measures total value of intra-ASEAN inward FDI by sector.

Data Source

Data comes from ASEANstats Database of the ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator B.I: Labour productivity, by sector

Rationale

Labour productivity measures the labour supply competitiveness of AMS. This indicator helps describe AEC KRA B.4 (Productivity-driven growth, innovation, research and development, and technology commercialisation). It is also an indicator for monitoring the SDGs, specifically Target 8.2 (Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors) of SDG8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all).

Definition

This indicator is calculated using the total GVA in constant 2005 PPP international \$ divided by total employment in each year, disaggregated by major sectors (ie agriculture, manufacturing and services).

Note that some AMS have provided different disaggregation of sectors (Thailand, Viet Nam and Singapore) as reported in their GVA data. Further data on employment per sector is limited based on the submission of AMS, making it a challenge to provide a standard disaggregation of sectors for the data submissions of AMS pertaining to this indicator.

Data Source

Data on GVA comes from AMS. Data on total employment comes from AMS and the World Bank (data.worldbank.org).

AEC Indicator B.II: Research and development expenditure, as percentage of GDP

Rationale

Innovation is considered a driver of economic activities. The extent of public expenditure on R&D helps assess the level of innovation as well as the technological capacity of AMS. This indicator is also used for monitoring the SDGs, specifically Target 9.5 (Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending) of SDG9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation).

Definition

This indicator measures the total value of R&D expenditure per AMS from both private and public sectors, expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (<http://uis.unesco.org>).

AEC Indicator B.III: Global competitiveness index

Rationale

The global competitiveness index looks both into the macroeconomic and microeconomic aspects of competitiveness of a country. According to the WEF which releases the *Global Competitiveness Report* annually, this index assesses the competitiveness landscape of 138 economies, providing unique insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. This indicator helps describe AEC KRA B.1 (Effective competition policy) as well as B.7 (Effective, efficient, coherent and responsive regulations, and good regulatory practice) and B.8 (Sustainable economic development).

Definition

The global competitiveness index is a composite index made up of over 110 variables, of which two-thirds come from the WEF's Executive Opinion Survey, and a third comes from publicly available data sources such as the United Nations. The variables are organised into twelve pillars with each pillar representing an area considered as an important determinant of competitiveness.

The twelve pillars of GCI are: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Total respondents in the Executive Opinion Survey are currently over 13,500 from 142 countries.

Data Source

Data comes from the Global Competitiveness Report (www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-competitiveness-report-2016-2017-1).

AEC Indicator C.I: Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals

Rationale

Monitoring this indicator helps examine the growth and integration of the tourism industry among AMS. This indicator is particularly descriptive of AEC KRA C.6 (Tourism).

Definition

This indicator refers to the number of tourist arrivals in an AMS coming from other AMS.

Data Source

Data comes from ASEANstats Database of the ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator C.II: Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)

Rationale

This indicator describes the extent of coverage of ICT infrastructure of AMS and, in turn, can help in assessing connectivity capability thru the internet. This outcome indicator is descriptive of AEC KRAs C.2 (Information and communications technology) and C.3 (E-Commerce). This indicator is also one of the indicators for monitoring the SDGs, specifically Target 17.6 (Enhance north-south, south-south and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism) of SDG17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

Definition

According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), total fixed (wired) broadband internet subscriptions refer to subscriptions to high-speed access to the internet, also known as a transmission control protocol/internet protocol (TCP/IP) connection, at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbps. This can include for example cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building and other fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions. 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. (Definitions of World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators, March 2010: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/material/TelecomICT_Indicators_Definition_March2010_for_web.pdf)

Data Source

Data comes from the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

AEC Indicator C.III: Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport

Rationale

This indicator measures the capacity of transport infrastructures available in AMS, and is thus helpful for describing AEC KRA C.1 (Transport). This indicator is also one of the indicators for monitoring the SDGs, specifically Target 9.1 (Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all) of SDG9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation).

Definition

This indicator refers to the total volume of international passengers and freight carried in transportation disaggregated by mode of transport (ie air, water, railways).

Data Source

Data comes from AMS and from the ASEAN-Japan Transport Partnership Information Center (<https://www.ajtpweb.org/>).

AEC Indicator D.I: Number of MSMEs per 1,000 people

Rationale

This indicator which measures the density of MSMEs (micro, small, and medium enterprises) helps in assessing the potential of MSMEs as contributors of economic growth. Empirical research also suggests that countries with better business environments have higher MSME density than those which do not. The business environment - including reducing the time/costs for new firms to enter the market, improving access to information about credit etc - typically affects entrepreneurship and the birth of new MSMEs. Consequently, this indicator helps describe AEC KRAs D.1 (Strengthening the role of micro, small, and medium enterprises) as well as D.2 (Strengthening the role of the private sector).

Definition

This indicator is calculated as the number of MSMEs divided by the total population, multiplied by 1,000. Where possible, MSMEs are defined in terms of number of employees: micro enterprise (1-9 employees), small enterprise (10-49 employees) and medium enterprise (50-249 employees). In many countries, however, this definition might not match the national definition. In some countries, variables other than total employment are used where an MSME definition is not available. Among such other variables are the number of employees differentiated by industry, annual turnover, and investment.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS and the International Finance Corporation (<http://www.ifc.org>).

AEC Indicator D.II: Ratio between average GDP per capita in ASEAN6 and CLMVRationale

Monitoring this gap measures income inequality among AMS and recognises the need to narrow any existing gap. This indicator describes AEC KRA D.4 (Narrowing the development Gap).

Definition

This indicator is measured using population-weighted averages of GDP per capita of ASEAN6 (ie Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) divided by that of CLMV (ie Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam).

Data Source

Data on GDP per capita comes from ASEANstats Database of the ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator D.III: Labour force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)Rationale

Youth labour force participation rate can provide insights on the absorptive capacity of labour markets for the young population. With the youth inclined to be entrepreneurial, this indicator describes AEC KRA D.1 (Strengthening the role of micro, small, and medium enterprises) and more generally the AEC Characteristic D (Resilient, inclusive, people-oriented and people-centred ASEAN).

Definition

This indicator is calculated as the number of people aged 15 to 24 that are economically active (ie either employed or unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the total population for ages 15-24.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS and from the International Labour Organization (<http://www.ilo.org>).

AEC Indicator E.I: Tariff rates on imports from rest of the world and from ASEAN FTA partnersRationale

Monitoring this indicator can aid in examining the integration of ASEAN with other countries as partners in trade.

Definition

For Foreign Trade Agreement (FTA) partners, this indicator is expressed as simple averages of preferential tariff rates at the 6-digit harmonised system (HS) code. While for the rest of the world, simple averages of imposed MFN tariff rates are used at the 6-digit HS code.

Data Source

Data comes from World Bank's World Integrated Trade Solutions (<http://wits.worldbank.org>).

AEC Indicator E.II: Extra-ASEAN trade (trade with the rest of the world)

Rationale

This indicator assesses the willingness of AMS to participate in the global economy.

Definition

This indicator is expressed as the ratio between total value of trade (imports to ASEAN from the rest of the world plus exports from ASEAN to the rest of the world) to total GDP for each AMS and for ASEAN as a whole.

Data Source

Data on value of exports and imports of AMS with the rest of the world comes from ASEANstats Database (<https://data.aseanstats.org>) of the ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator E.III: FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world, and from ASEAN to the rest of the world

Rationale

This indicator measures the integration of capital of the global economy as well as the perception of other countries with ASEAN as a sound investment environment.

Definition

This indicator is composed of two components: (a) total value of foreign direct investment flows from ASEAN to other countries and (b) total value of inward foreign direct investment flows from countries outside ASEAN to AMS.

Data Source

Statistics for this indicator are derived using data on total FDI net outflows from UNCTADstat Database and data on intra-ASEAN outward and inward FDI from ASEANstats Database of the ASEAN Secretariat.

ASCC INDICATORS

ASCC Indicator A.I: Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

Rationale

Registration of a child's birth translates to recognition of his/her identity and rights. This is the first step in achieving the goal of nobody being left behind. This indicator helps monitor ASCC KRA A.2 (Empowered people and strengthened institutions). It is also one of the

indicators for monitoring the SDGs, specifically Target 16.9 (By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration) of SDG 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).

Definition

This indicator is measured by calculating the number of children under five years of age whose births are reported to have been registered with a civil authority divided by the total population of children under five years of age.

Data Source

Data for this indicator comes from the UN SDG Indicators Global Database (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>).

ASCC Indicator A.II: Government effectiveness index

Rationale

To serve the people more effectively, it will be helpful for governments to take into account its citizens' perceptions on how they rule the country. This indicator monitors ASCC KRA A.2 (Empowered people and strengthened institutions).

Definition

The Government effectiveness index is one of the components of World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators. This index reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, quality of civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.

Data Source

Data for this indicator comes from the Worldwide Governance Indicators of the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/worldwide-governance-indicators>).

ASCC Indicator A.III: Proportion of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and marginalised groups) in public institutions (national legislatures, cabinet, supreme court, police and military institutions)

Rationale

For decision-making to be responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative, it is crucial to ensure diversity, at the very least gender balance, in representation at all levels of public institutions (central, regional and local). This indicator helps monitor ASCC KRA A.2 (Empowered people and strengthened institutions) and to a certain extent, ASCC KRA A.1 (Engaged stakeholders in ASEAN processes). This indicator is also used to monitor the SDGs, specifically Target 16.7 (Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels) of SDG16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for

sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels).

Definition

The indicator is calculated as the number of public service positions held by each sex divided by the total number of such positions.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS, Inter-Parliamentary Union (www.ipu.org) for women in parliaments, and from the International Labour Organization (www.ilo.org) for modelled estimates on total employed population).

ASCC Indicator B.I: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex, age and location (urban/rural)

Rationale

Poverty reduction is a key development goal of any country. Monitoring persistence of poverty disaggregated by sex, age and location will help governments in targeting specific vulnerable groups that are mostly classified as poor. This indicator helps monitor ASCC KRA B.1 (Reduced barriers). This indicator is also monitored for the SDGs, specifically 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) of SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere).

Definition

This indicatorⁱ is measured by calculating the number of people living below the national poverty line benchmarked by AMS divided by the total population. This indicator attempts to follow the disaggregation suggested by SDG 1.2.1.

Data Source

Data comes from the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

While data was requested from AMS, disaggregated data submitted by AMS for this indicator is limited. Thus, data was sourced from the World Bank.

ⁱ Cross-country comparisons should not be made using national poverty lines, as these were generated using different methodologies across countries, and thus do not reflect any single agreed-upon international norm on poverty. However, when the examination is focussed on one country with the same poverty line (methodology) used consistently over time, then analyses of trends and patterns of poverty may be informative and useful for national purposes rather than analysis of trends with international poverty lines.

ASCC Indicator B.II: School participation rates in each formal education tier: organised learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary level, secondary level, and tertiary level, by sex

Rationale

Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, education has been considered as a fundamental human rightⁱⁱ. Underlying international commitments to achieve various education goals and targets in the Education for All (EFA) initiative and in the SDGs is recognition of the right, particularly, of children to basic education. Further, education harnesses opportunities for developing social skills, and the knowledge, skills and competencies gained from increased levels of education offer better income prospects. Monitoring this indicator will help gauge the accessibility of educational opportunities in AMS, and thus monitor ASCC KRAs B.1 (Reduced barriers), B.2 (Equitable access for all) and B.3 (Promotion and protection of human Rights).

Definition

For ECCD, primary and secondary levels of education, net enrolment ratios will be used in assessing school participation rates. This is computed as the number of children enrolled in the education tier who belong to the age group that officially corresponds to that tier, divided by the total population of the same age group.

For tertiary education, school participation refers to gross enrollment ratio, ie the ratio of the total enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, divided by the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (<http://uis.unesco.org>) .

ASCC Indicator B.III: Prevalence of underweight children (% of children under five years of age), by sex

Rationale

There has been growing concern about malnutrition because of its links to poverty, and because when malnutrition starts among children under five they are likely to carry it over to early childhood, leading to repercussions on learning achievements. The prevalence of underweight children is a measure of the extent of malnutrition. Thus, the indicator monitors ASCC KRA B.1 (Reduced barriers) as well as B.2 (Equitable access for all).

ii This view has been affirmed in various global human rights treaties, including the 1960 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education, the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), the 1981 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Definition

When a child's weight is below two standard deviations from the median weight-for-age, the child is said to be underweight. This indicator is calculated as the number of underweight children under five years of age divided by the total number of children in this age bracket.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS, Food and Agriculture Organization (<http://www.fao.org/home/en/>) and the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/>).

ASCC Indicator C.I: Carbon dioxide emissions

Rationale

Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases that directly contributes to climate change. This indicator is important for monitoring ASCC KRA C.3 (Sustainable climate).

Definition

This indicator refers to total carbon dioxide emissions per capita measured in metric tons. According to the World Bank, carbon dioxide emissions stem from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement, which include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Data Source

Data comes from the UN Millennium Development Goals Database (<http://mdgs.un.org/>).

ASCC Indicator C.II: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

Rationale

As people search for better economic opportunities, there is often an influx of movement from rural to urban areas. Across the world, especially in developing countries, slums and informal settlements have proliferated amidst the chronic lack of adequate housing in urban areas, which is a major challenge of sustainable urbanisation. This indicator is important for monitoring ASCC KRA C.2 (Environmentally sustainable cities). It is also monitored in the SDGs, particularly for Target 11 (By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums) of SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable).

Definition

According to UN Habitat, the population living in slums is the proportion of the urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, and durability of housing.

This indicator is calculated as the number of people living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing divided by total urban population.

Data Source

Data comes from the UN Millennium Development Goals Database (<http://mdgs.un.org/>).

AMS were not able to submit data on the number of people living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

ASCC Indicator C.III: Ratio of protected area to total area and forest cover to total land area

Rationale

The environment, including forests, need protection. Forests, in particular, are vital as a habitat for biodiversity. This indicator helps to ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of our natural resources and the environment. The indicator helps monitor ASCC KRA C.1 (conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources) and to some extent C.4 (sustainable consumption and production). The first part of the indicator monitors protected areas, while the second part provides a measure of the relative extent of forest in a country. The latter is an indicator for monitoring the SDGs, particularly 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) of SDG 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).

Definition

According to the metadata of indicators for monitoring SDGs, terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.

Meanwhile, forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS and World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

ASCC Indicator D.I: World risk index

Rationale

Assessing risks entailed by natural hazards will help AMS in disaster risk management in order to mitigate risks from physical harm, and other damaging impacts of these calamities. It is important to have measures for monitoring ASCC KRA D.1 (A disaster resilient ASEAN that is able to anticipate, respond, cope, adapt, and build back better, smarter, and faster).

Definition

This index is a composite indicator measuring the risk and vulnerability on natural disasters of 171 countries developed and calculated by Prof. Birkmann and Dr. Welle from the University of Stuttgart.

Data Source

Data comes from the *World Risk Report* (<http://weltrisikobericht.de/english/>).

ASCC Indicator D.II: Access of population to safely managed drinking water services, adequate food and electricity

Rationale

Access to safe water and electricity are measures of inclusive development as these are the foundations in building sustainable communities. This indicator helps monitor ASCC KRA D.5 (Enhanced and optimised financing systems, food, water, energy availability, and other social safety nets in times of crises by making resources more available, accessible, affordable and sustainable).

Definition

This refers to two sub-indicators to assess the proportion of population with access to safe water and energy.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS and the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

ASCC Indicator D.III: Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1,000 people

Rationale

People not need bring cash nowadays in order to buy items or pay bills. Mobile money accounts is an aspect of electronic commerce which facilitates the ease of financial transactions. This indicator helps monitor ASCC KRA D.5 (Enhanced and optimised financing systems, food, water, energy availability, and other social safety nets in times of crises by making resources more available, accessible, affordable and sustainable) and to some extent D.3. (A climate-adaptive ASEAN with enhanced institutional and human capacities to adapt to the impacts of climate change).

Definition

Note that registered mobile money account refers to an account with a resident mobile money service provider (MMSP) that is primarily accessed by a mobile phone and is useable or has been used for mobile money transactions.

Data Source

Data comes from the results of the Financial Access Survey conducted by the International Monetary Fund (<http://data.imf.org>).

ASCC Indicator E.I: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technologyRationale

Over the last decade, mobile-cellular networks have expanded rapidly and helped overcome infrastructure and communication barriers that existed when fixed-telephone networks were the dominant telecommunications infrastructure. Mobile networks are thus crucial to overcoming infrastructure barriers, helping people join the information society and reap digital dividends.

This indicator helps monitor ASCC KRA (Towards a creative, innovative and responsive ASEAN), and to a limited extent E.1 (Towards an open and adaptive ASEAN). This indicator is also one of the indicators for monitoring the SDGs, particularly Target 9.c (Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in least developed countries by 2020) of SDG9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation).

Definition

Included in SDG 9: Infrastructure, Industry and Innovation (SDG 9.c.1), This indicator 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.

Data Source

Data comes from the UN Global SDG Indicators Database (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>).

ASCC Indicator E.II: Number of researcher and development staff (per one million people)Rationale

Science, technology and innovation have spurred economic activity especially in the age of ICT. Growth in the number of research scientists and engineers (RSEs), especially those in developing countries, would translate to increased capacity for innovation. This indicator helps monitor ASCC KRA E.2 (Towards a creative, innovative and responsive ASEAN). It is also an indicator for monitoring the SDGs, particularly Target 9.5 (Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending) of SDG9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation).

Definition

According to UNESCO, this indicator refers to total number of RSEs as a proportion of a population of one million.

Data Source

Data comes AMS and UNESCO Institute for Statistics (<http://uis.unesco.org>).

ASCC Indicator E.III: New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people aged 15-64)

Rationale

The rise of business registrations can be an indicator of a stable investment climate that readily attracts more investors and entrepreneurs in starting up ventures.

Definition

This indicator is defined as new businesses registered in the calendar year divided by total population aged 15-64, then multiplying by 1,000.

Data Source

Data comes from AMS and the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org>).

ANNEX 2

DATA FOR AEC & ASCC INDICATORS

Table 1.A Data for AEC Indicators, Brunei Darussalam

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	at constant 2005 PPP\$	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (millions)	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1529.01	1887.34	2149.51	2480.39	1187.07	1096.17	1733.55	1737.08	2644.33	2093.00	1239.49
67.43	71.68	67.32	67.39	48.61	47.03	52.81	52.01	58.92	54.21	46.86
738.48	745.84	1043.28	1200.09	1255.11	1234.41	1548.80	1603.03	1843.62	1767.65	1405.44
32.57	28.32	32.68	32.61	51.39	52.97	47.19	47.99	41.08	45.79	53.14
19.58	9.76	62.13	0.91	3.06	89.52	67.47	31.47	-57.98	141.20	86.65
...	...	...	...	...	19042.97	19756.02	19936.42	19512.81	19023.45	18946.37
...	...	...	...	...	6074.75	6374.58	6727.90	7042.34	7084.12	7001.49
...	...	...	...	...	31.90	32.27	33.75	36.09	37.24	36.95
0.13	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.18	0.27	0.33	0.29	0.24	0.31	0.28
1.52	1.43	1.44	1.22	1.70	3.23	0.00	...	...	0.01	...
95.35	...	...	68.87	72.90	68.69	67.61	...	...	...	...
4.65	...	...	3.77	5.26	4.52	4.27	...	...	...	...
...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.61	0.00	5.16	2.87	0.00	34.96	33.29
...	...	...	...	...	19042.97	19756.02	19936.42	19512.81	19023.45	18946.37
...	...	...	...	...	...	183.72	...	...	189.57	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	104449.31	...	...	97468.58	...
...	...	...	...	...	137.06	133.47	144.33	142.59	149.32	158.85

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - manufacturing	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - services	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	AJTP

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.40	...	...	1.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	54,060.79	...	...	144695.18	...
...	...	...	...	...	2786.14	2967.04	2908.35	2864.70	2670.47	2734.55
...	...	...	...	...	...	7.37	...	...	6.97	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	391292.28	...	...	372270.77	...
...	...	...	...	...	6074.75	6374.58	6727.90	7042.34	7084.12	7001.49
...	...	...	...	...	...	145.22	...	...	147.21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	42637.15	...	...	46739.60	...
...
...	...	...	4.54	4.64	4.75	4.78	4.87	4.95	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	20.00	26.00	...
56.00	24.00	52.00	40.00	35.00	33.00	19.00	53.00	41.00	101.00	...
...
...	121.00	121.00	121.00	121.00	108.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	14.00
0.26	0.23	0.24	0.54	1.02	0.89	0.88	0.64	0.73	0.63	0.64
76.16	68.69	84.63	98.04	77.72	109.94	124.19	115.90	122.72	113.54	118.72
2.21	2.39	3.05	4.35	5.08	5.42	5.70	4.81	6.60	7.15	7.99
1261.00	1402.00	1448.00	1555.00	1536.00	1929.00	2017.00	1681.00	1715.00	1647.00	...
14.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	12.00	16.00	17.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	1057.94	998.83	230.00	222.00	203.00	...
1769.00	1061.00	1042.00	948.00	927.00	1050.00	1044.00	1212.00	1041.00	845.00	...
50.99	89.41	93.91	127.72	79.75	104.35	117.88	93.21	102.18	87.45	99.49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.00
...
2.22	3.15	3.23	3.54	3.04	3.24	3.87	3.83	3.04	3.55	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	...
3.39	4.62	4.72	5.28	4.62	4.79	5.54	5.47	...	...	...
5.10	5.70	6.50	7.10	7.50	7.30	6.80	6.10	5.40	5.00	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	0.00	...	...	...
1345.72	1748.58	1994.99	2202.61	1029.82	793.58	1391.84	1213.09	2351.54	1758.51	973.19
24.02	24.17	40.68	16.89	77.41	131.23	285.07	258.45	274.12	366.83	193.79
3.46	3.26	3.70	3.68	3.94	5.12	4.68	4.44	4.61	4.30	4.56

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	World Bank DataBank
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...
...	...	...	...	...	14.03	...	...	...	12.64	...
45.10	44.70	44.70	44.90	45.10	45.20	45.60	45.90	46.20	46.40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27032.00	...
...
...
...
...
40.29	34.95	37.51	35.15	44.51	40.90	31.21	31.45	35.03	33.20	34.61
3.87	4.12	3.72	3.5	4.05	3.85	3.03	...	...	0.57	...
3.47	3.53	4.42	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.12	...	...	1.55	...
8.10	6.00	6.98	1.46	...	2.49	...	...	...	0.22	...
5.21	5.30	4.98	2.87	3.57	3.57	3.53	...	...	1.48	...
6369.29	7619.36	7653.24	10267.96	7151.97	8837.18	12440.51	13182.20	11445.42	10584.14	6353.92
1503.11	1488.92	2096.68	2506.72	2450.53	2436.98	2942.79	3674.06	3611.78	3596.56	3238.24
16.63	-40.16	-14.49	16.42	111.55	-84.08	70.89	282.96	859.06	381.82	507.94
25.57	-38.83	-3.96	82.07	132.96	-35.10	155.59	848.86	268.37	-619.98	48.18
-8.94	-1.33	-10.53	-65.65	-21.41	-48.98	-84.70	-565.91	590.69	1001.80	459.76
289.48	434.03	260.17	330.06	371.38	625.39	1208.30	864.81	725.47	568.18	171.32
19.58	9.76	62.13	0.91	3.06	89.52	67.47	31.47	-57.98	141.20	86.65
269.90	424.27	198.04	329.15	368.31	535.87	1140.83	833.34	783.45	426.99	84.66

Table 1.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Brunei Darussalam

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	Inter-Parliamentary Union
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (millions)	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
0.58	0.85	0.92	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.89	0.84	0.87	1.08	1.05	...
...
...	6.45
...	49.06	48.44	48.00	47.33	46.93	...
...	50.94	51.56	52.00	52.67	53.07	...
...
...
75.30	75.00	74.60	74.30	73.90	73.40	73.20	72.90	72.60	72.30	...	...
53.10	52.80	52.50	52.20	51.80	51.40	51.10	50.80	50.40	50.10	...	...
...
...
...
...	97.00	...
...	91.00	...
...
...
...
...
5993.00	5799.00	5678.00	4470.00	5977.00	5942.00	5841.00	5853.00	6008.00	6069.00	6112.00	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	computed from AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core		Rate	computed from AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	computed from AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	computed from AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	computed from AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	computed from AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	computed from AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	computed from AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11370.00	11175.00	11019.00	10776.00	10484.00	10092.00	9849.00	9974.00	10013.00	10114.00	10225.00	...
52.71	51.89	51.53	41.48	57.01	58.88	59.31	58.68	60.00	60.01	59.78	...
5724.00	5516.00	5596.00	4350.00	5821.00	5658.00	5693.00	5593.00	5852.00	5789.00	5825.00	...
10729.00	10632.00	10581.00	10295.00	9937.00	9489.00	9236.00	9210.00	9282.00	9472.00	9629.00	...
53.35	51.88	52.89	42.25	58.58	59.63	61.64	60.73	63.05	61.12	60.49	...
22227.00	22305.00	22289.00	22253.00	22170.00	21866.00	21564.00	21199.00	19827.00	20207.00	20008.00	...
22854.00	22954.00	22978.00	22847.00	22607.00	22421.00	22117.00	21634.00	21085.00	20600.00	20433.00	...
97.26	97.17	97.00	97.40	98.07	97.52	97.50	97.99	94.03	98.09	97.92	...
20705.00	20634.00	20546.00	20488.00	20614.00	20600.00	20509.00	19853.00	20861.00	18981.00	18624.00	...
21212.00	21327.00	21337.00	21300.00	21262.00	21188.00	21001.00	20549.00	20050.00	19511.00	19124.00	...
97.61	96.75	96.29	96.19	96.95	97.22	97.66	96.61	104.04	97.28	97.39	...
16985.00	17825.00	17989.00	18528.00	19038.00	19296.00	19740.00	19947.00	19927.00	19688.00	19019.00	...
25250.00	25286.00	25448.00	25856.00	26165.00	26298.00	26485.00	26622.00	26669.00	26714.00	26416.00	...
67.27	70.49	70.69	71.66	72.76	73.37	74.53	74.93	74.72	73.70	72.00	...
16956.00	17851.00	17917.00	18185.00	18882.00	18764.00	19107.00	19375.00	18982.00	18706.00	18192.00	...
23633.00	23799.00	24081.00	24380.00	24535.00	24750.00	24711.00	24761.00	24811.00	24897.00	24753.00	...
71.75	75.01	74.40	74.59	76.96	75.81	77.32	78.25	76.51	75.13	73.49	...
1606.00	1687.00	1815.00	1854.00	2330.00	2177.00	2769.00	3499.00	3253.00	5040.00	5253.00	...
...	...	17138.00	17506.00	17721.00	17874.00	17849.00	17954.00	18163.00	18345.00	18599.00	...
...	...	10.59	10.59	13.15	12.18	15.51	19.49	17.91	27.47	28.24	...
3042.00	3138.00	3177.00	3381.00	3850.00	3726.00	4367.00	5543.00	5544.00	7665.00	7787.00	...
...	...	16100.00	16353.00	16504.00	16534.00	16758.00	17069.00	17210.00	17352.00	17651.00	...
...	...	19.73	20.68	23.33	22.54	26.06	32.47	32.21	44.17	44.12	...
...	...	...	...	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80	...
...	...	...	...	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	...
83716.57	85911.84	84594.93	81575.70	78833.24	79602.54	81314.27	80828.46	77959.03	75052.02	73604.88	...
-1.33	2.62	-1.53	-3.57	-3.36	0.98	2.15	-0.60	-3.55	-3.73	-1.93	...
...
...
0.84	...	...	...	...	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	...	...
...
...
...
...
8.33	...	...	...	...	8.62	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Secondary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Secondary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Primary Level	Primary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Secondary Level	Secondary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8.48	...	...	...	...	8.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	99.20	...	...	...	99.50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	99.55	...	...	...	99.72	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	97.84	...	...	...	98.06	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	96.58	...	...	...	97.51	...
0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	...
0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	...
10.12	12.50	12.67	12.70	11.95	11.35	11.34	10.59	10.15	10.26	10.02	...
10.04	10.71	10.72	10.40	10.46	9.93	9.94	10.09	9.72	9.15	8.84	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15.46	14.91	16.15	16.99	17.71	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	66.81	64.66	63.91	61.62	62.06	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	66.81	64.66	63.91	61.62	62.06	...
14.42	15.32	15.84	0.00	15.09	15.60	0.00	43.42	14.97	14.50	59.70	...
11.17	9.52	10.75	10.50	7.20	9.43	11.34	12.18	10.38	10.04	10.80	...
7.76	8.85	8.18	8.41	9.20	5.12	8.52	8.19	9.03	7.26	9.80	...
112.13	109.94	107.75	104.29	100.83	97.37	93.92	90.46	87.61	84.77	...	...
79.73	77.94	76.14	72.05	67.95	63.85	59.75	55.66	53.88	52.11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00	...	...	...	...
10.60	8.78	14.59	7.73	10.00	6.72	11.95	7.00	7.88	5.83	8.63	...
...	...	...	...	...	5.29	9.18	9.73	...	9.99	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	WHO Global Health Expenditure database (http://apps.who.int/nha/databases)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	FAO
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption (ODP Tonnes)		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	UN MDG database
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion	computed data from AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6.88	6.26	6.27	6.69	6.70	6.29	6.27	6.07	6.38	6.47	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.10	...	...
73.81	73.47	73.13	72.79	72.45	72.11	72.11	72.11	72.11	72.11	72.11	...
...
13.83	13.21	22.47	23.95	20.31	20.86	24.27	23.80	18.92	...	...	...
0.00	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
...
50.00	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	50.00
39.00	27.80	9.90	2.40	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14.08	15.92	15.80	16.23	16.15	...
...
...
94.90	94.30	93.50	92.90	92.50	92.70	93.20	93.90	94.60	95.00	...	...
99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	99.90	...
...
...
...
2.00	2.00	4.00	7.00	8.00	5.00	4.00	8.00	11.00	10.00	24.00	...
216600.00	220300.00	223700.00	226600.00	229600.00	233800.00	237726.00	240200.00	242500.00	244700.00	246400.00	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	...
43.56	46.68	58.69	70.81	81.02	80.31	78.80	90.21	80.49	79.27	77.14	...
...
...
...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

Table 2.A Data for AEC Indicators, Cambodia

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (millions)	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
144.45	235.36	251.42	310.62	644.63	720.85	833.25	990.48	1300.86	2037.94	819.13
12.33	19.19	16.39	16.26	30.73	30.07	27.41	19.26	31.58	26.76	18.36
1026.82	991.16	1282.97	1599.30	1453.27	1676.09	2206.84	4152.45	2818.25	5577.60	3642.86
87.67	80.81	83.61	83.74	69.27	69.93	72.59	80.74	68.42	73.24	81.64
129.18	155.54	271.24	240.93	174.00	348.99	223.82	523.02	298.85	372.48	425.41
22009105.94	24379725.16	26869522.61	28667517.53	28692371.40	30405774.79	32552704.03	34933395.75	37503328.70	40182030.61	43009273.32
8483530.87	9341482.07	10288845.64	11217428.45	11477713.37	11857218.92	12449035.29	13457767.10	14625877.00	15903270.73	17026555.77
38.55	38.32	38.29	39.13	40.00	39.00	38.24	38.52	39.00	39.58	39.59
0.17	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.05	0.24
10.21	9.00	6.99	5.96	...	...	...	...	...	3.36	...
57.79	...	...	57.98	64.97	62.62	63.18	...	...	...	...
42.21	...	...	42.02	35.03	37.38	36.82	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.81	...	...	8.83	...
86.51	81.35	0.00	1.73	1.99	1.45	0.25	0.69	0.42	0.22	1.57
...
...	...	6599.18	6713.94	6905.36	7000.65	7213.52	7163.92	...	...	...
...
6475526.24	6830328.28	7173807.10	7583772.38	7994674.41	8310996.88	8567035.00	8935869.01	9075856.72	9101413.65	9119880.51

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - manufacturing	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - services	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	4327.05	4198.78	4805.23	4716.38	4796.31	3929.53	...	...	...
...	...	1296.70	1412.68	1301.27	1378.24	1397.03	1778.60	...	...	...
4308562.63	5059756.47	5509293.70	5681073.73	4799913.53	6218752.86	7224136.98	7719612.19	8477840.91	9041303.53	9875311.65
...	...	825.25	889.38	586.63	624.77	757.19	940.57	...	...	...
...	...	5221.44	4996.03	6399.55	7785.11	7462.09	6419.30	...	...	...
8483530.87	9341482.07	10288845.64	11217428.45	11477713.37	11857218.92	12449035.29	13457767.10	14625877.00	15903270.73	17026555.77
...
...
...
2.82	3.39	3.48	3.53	3.51	3.63	3.85	4.01	4.01	3.90	3.94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	2.00	...
358.00	866.00	552.00	578.00	806.00	840.00	903.00	968.00	968.00	1182.00	...
...
87.00	86.00	86.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	101.00	101.00	87.00
-1.18	-1.23	-1.10	-1.20	-1.16	-1.23	-1.22	-1.04	-1.01	-1.08	-1.04
219.58	328.46	410.13	552.46	692.82	853.18	1101.11	1514.27	1831.51	1991.90	2097.76
0.01	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.21	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.43	0.53
1769.00	2340.00	2979.00	2879.00	2524.00	3052.00	3481.00	3997.00	4606.00	5169.00	5606.00
6.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	16.80	15.73	17.87

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0.08	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
268.00	317.00	315.00	233.00	151.00	3.00	68.00	0.00	0.00		
4.00	17.00	52.00	70.00	78.00	97.40	61.00	97.70	...	...
1659.00	1896.00	2221.00	2518.00	2303.00	2735.00	3023.00	790.00			
1202.04	1371.58	1605.00	1573.00	1468.76	1655.11	1780.75	2070.04	2378.66	2510.88	2677.47
75.00	85.00	87.00	87.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
...	...	...	...	43.00	...	...	...	...	60.00	70.00
...	...	2.50	...	...	2.37	...	2.56	...	2.74	...
3.44	3.43	3.48	3.49	5.08	5.30	5.54	5.78	5.96	6.37	...
72.64	70.32	66.57	65.30	70.91	68.33	68.42	68.07	68.36	66.88	...
5.50	4.96	4.57	4.32	6.03	5.83	5.78	5.53	...	...	...
28.90	27.50	26.60	26.30	26.20	26.10	25.70	24.90	23.90	23.00	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.07	0.00	0.00
193.32	228.42	309.88	329.11	385.99	343.37	783.01	1788.28	1002.73	712.11	110.57
3.25	2.93	3.25	3.47	4.67	4.52	5.36	3.45	5.34	5.55	6.69

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.80	19.50
...
...	...	77.00	73.80	76.10	78.70	78.60	73.30	71.84	71.60	...
...
25.00	...	655.03	47.10	...	1863.50	...	...	...	...	...
68.80	3.10	165.80	37.00	389.58	18.25	3.90	6.80	0.00	0.00	...
...	40.10	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
8.98	11.99	18.21	23.46	24.59	27.56	28.25	38.78	44.72	54.09	63.10
...	...	23.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.29	...
15.04	14.84	14.86	15.04	...	12.95	12.07	12.28	...	12.26	...
...	...	12.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.30	...
10.94	10.80	10.42	10.84	...	8.34	8.36	8.62	...	5.96	...
3091.47	3514.42	3905.53	4358.54	4985.80	5604.78	6697.74	7434.94	9148.18	10681.40	8838.53
2824.75	2923.00	3675.11	4417.01	3900.85	4796.37	6120.50	11228.79	9175.97	18973.20	10837.64
6.28	8.38	1.10	20.49	18.87	20.58	29.17	36.18	46.26	43.23	47.46
0.03	0.03	0.19	8.52	-8.38	17.15	33.08	2.38	-1.62	20.49	47.32
6.25	8.35	0.91	11.97	27.25	3.43	-3.91	33.80	47.88	22.74	0.14
381.22	483.24	867.29	815.18	539.02	782.55	891.75	1557.13	1274.90	1726.53	1700.97
129.18	155.54	271.24	240.93	174.00	348.99	223.82	523.02	298.85	372.48	425.41
252.04	327.70	596.05	574.25	365.02	433.56	667.93	1034.11	976.05	1354.05	1275.56

Table 2.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Cambodia

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	Inter-Parliamentary Union
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (millions)	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	computed from AMS data
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.30	...	...
-0.96	-0.96	-0.87	-0.96	-0.91	-0.92	-0.85	-0.81	-0.91	-0.68	-0.69	...
...
9.76	9.76	19.51	16.26	21.14	21.14	20.33	20.33	20.33	20.33	20.33	...
...
...
...
...
84.80	85.20	85.60	85.80	86.10	86.00	86.20	86.30	86.30	86.30	...	...
75.10	76.50	77.70	78.90	79.00	78.70	78.70	78.70	78.60	78.40	...	...
3,168,600	3,814,125	4,622,306	5,673,384	7,259,567	8,299,773	9,849,652	10,767,982	13,595,000	13,595,627	15,699,529	17,462,477
3,388,574	4,203,086	5,151,240	6,680,817	8,827,600	10,020,112	10,769,335	12,215,410	13,067,230	13,817,660	15,532,855	16,948,020
106.94	110.20	111.44	117.76	121.60	120.73	109.34	113.44	96.12	101.63	98.94	97.05
75.00	85.00	87.00	87.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	...
...	...	...	...	43.00	...	...	...	...	60.00	70.00	...
...	...	47.8	29.9	22.9	21.1	19.8	18.9	16.0	13.5	...	...
...
...
...	...	41.1	30.5	19.3	17.0	22.5	14.5	13.9	12.8	...	...
...	...	52.1	31.9	24.6	22.7	20.7	20.0	15.7	12.5	...	...
...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core		Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
9.31	10.43	12.10	12.33	...	12.37	11.70	13.47	13.76	16.69	16.76	...
...
...
10.09	10.94	12.63	12.88	...	12.63	12.06	14.04	14.35	16.54	17.87	...
969,529	961,234	919,427	923,961	868,782	932,322	859,597	902,449	873,410	873,903	878,529	...
1,042,557	1,031,820	986,348	974,510	914,519	973,266	889,051	920,906	915,500	928,773	942,008	...
93.00	93.16	93.22	94.81	95.00	95.79	96.69	98.00	95.40	94.09	93.26	...
914,604	885,912	848,207	853,919	825,628	867,061	815,960	851,634	833,692	836,078	843,893	...
1,019,990	973,424	908,861	908,148	872,898	916,155	849,071	871,263	870,148	880,786	891,434	...
89.67	91.01	93.33	94.03	94.58	94.64	96.10	97.75	95.81	94.92	94.67	...
240,772	250,800	254,438	253,847	259,898	268,740	269,322	276,934	276,507	280,589	285,796	...
1,077,783	1,052,942	1,031,406	1,024,998	1,036,918	1,008,002	1,042,346	1,057,697	1,073,109	1,088,557	1,103,984	...
22.34	23.82	24.67	24.77	25.06	26.66	25.84	26.18	25.77	25.78	25.89	...
212,114	231,457	244,126	249,974	262,749	276,172	280,067	291,145	295,146	307,254	322,346	...
1,046,965	1,040,428	986,838	995,197	971,298	967,249	982,694	995,318	1,008,035	1,020,798	1,033,585	...
20.26	22.25	24.74	25.12	27.05	28.55	28.50	29.25	29.28	30.10	31.19	...
...
...
4.65	7.73	9.78	12.00	15.01	17.62	19.64	...	...	...	14.34	...
...
...
2.12	3.59	4.79	6.16	8.41	10.48	12.09	...	...	...	11.77	...
35.30	...	...	...	...	28.00	...	...	...	23.20	...	...
35.80	...	...	...	...	28.60	...	...	...	24.60	...	...
1961.92	2140.25	2323.89	2442.92	2408.62	2513.29	2648.65	2795.17	2955.17	3112.63	3278.22	...
11.48	9.09	8.58	5.12	-1.40	4.35	5.39	5.53	5.72	5.33	5.32	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.89	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.52	...	...	...	...
0.49	...	...	...	...	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.56	...	...
...	...	16.92	10.13	4.95	4.60	3.37	2.17	...	...	...	...
...	...	49.09	37.71	27.78	25.54	25.61	21.58	...	...	...	...
0.38	...	0.41	0.38	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.30	...	...
5.05	...	...	...	...	5.99	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	WHO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3.52	...	...	...	...	4.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.42	...	...	...	...	3.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.80	...	...	...	...	1.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.05	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	91.29	89.38	88.36	89.39	91.64	...	...	89.90	91.90	...
...	...	84.38	85.53	85.87	88.21	91.31	...	...	90.40	92.60	...
...	...	85.30	84.60	82.70	85.10	87.80	86.90	87.70	84.80	86.50	...
...	...	66.00	67.70	65.90	69.10	72.60	73.20	74.40	71.80	75.00	...
11.40	11.30	11.40	9.20	8.70	8.80	8.70	2.80	12.40	9.40	7.20	...
19.58	18.62	17.58	18.34	14.89	15.82	17.86	15.75	18.55	25.59	22.85	...
12.10	11.90	10.20	8.40	7.90	8.70	7.80	4.70	8.30	7.20	5.20	...
19.58	20.20	17.62	17.70	15.20	15.40	17.52	14.25	16.55	22.87	20.20	...
50.80	51.30	49.30	49.70	49.20	48.30	47.30	48.50	46.20	45.43	44.80	...
31.10	31.20	30.00	27.40	26.70	25.20	23.10	21.60	20.40	20.21	20.20	...
...
...
82.00	80.00	82.00	91.00	94.00	92.00	94.00	95.00	92.00	97.00	98.00	...
0.69	0.74	0.75	0.78	0.62	0.63	0.64	0.65	0.68	...	...	...
7.08	6.20	6.43	6.41	6.16	6.07	6.15	6.25	6.10	...	...	...
2.42	2.25	2.42	2.44	2.49	2.62	2.81	3.18	3.47	...	...	...
472.00	...	...	...	...	206.00	...	...	...	170.00	...	...
115.00	...	...	...	...	76.00	...	...	...	54.00	...	...
97.00	...	...	...	...	59.00	...	...	...	41.00	...	...
250.83	242.90	234.96	231.56	228.15	224.74	221.33	217.92	213.90	209.87	...	...
192.25	185.27	178.30	173.70	169.09	164.49	159.88	155.28	150.23	145.18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.40	...	...	...
...	...	11.21	...	...	13.08	...	7.54	9.91	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	WHO Global Health Expenditure database (http://apps.who.int/nha/databases)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption (ODP Tonnes)		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	UN MDG database
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	IMF's Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
13.12	9.54	9.14	7.12	6.55	7.24	6.82	7.26	6.82	6.13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.96	...	...
60.00	59.09	...	57.99	57.60	57.07	...	...	...	49.48	...	...
78.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.10	...	...
0.21	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.37	...	...	...
0.00	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.00	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	50.00
0.00	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
44.50	28.30	11.60	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16.58	17.17	16.90	17.12	16.82	...
...	...	...	...	7.77	13.86	17.42	20.88	26.29	33.55	41.59	...
...	...	54.50	55.00	48.70	48.20	50.50	50.70	54.20	54.45	59.20	...
71.10	72.50	73.40	73.70	73.80	73.90	74.30	75.10	76.10	77.00	...	...
...	...	24.00	24.90	27.30	33.50	38.40	43.40	51.20	59.00	67.20	...
25.00	22.00	32.00	47.00	199.00	93.00	565.00	166.00	123.00	...	...	...
10067.00	7505.00	8833.00	11828.00	52908.00	46161.00	161011.00	11128.00	28016.00	...	...	...
1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.70	...	...
1.10	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.60	0.70
0.01	0.74	1.33	3.71	4.34	5.23	6.01	7.15	8.45	10.88	13.29	...
...	...	...	...	0.02	0.08	0.40	2.01	13.98	41.56	67.83	...
...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	0.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.92	26.65	28.38	30.12	31.87	33.63	35.40	37.18	38.98	40.80	42.43	...
75.00	85.00	87.00	87.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	...
...	43.00	...	...	...	...	60.00	70.00	...
...
0.18	0.20	0.32	0.30	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2.82	3.39	3.48	3.53	3.51	3.63	3.85	4.01	4.01	3.90	3.94	...
...
...	1.00	2.00	...	...
...	128.00	131.00

Table 3.A Data for AEC Indicators, Indonesia

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(billions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (millions)	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
15823.72	18483.09	22292.11	27170.82	24623.90	33347.51	42098.87	41831.10	40629.96	39668.11	33576.96
47.73	48.82	48.37	39.86	47.02	41.44	45.07	43.73	42.92	43.80	52.79
17329.46	19379.18	23792.13	40991.66	27742.40	47125.14	51300.18	53823.36	54030.99	50903.14	30032.58
52.27	51.18	51.63	60.14	52.98	58.56	54.93	56.27	57.08	56.20	47.21
883.32	1353.90	1108.19	3397.97	1380.07	5904.21	8334.45	7587.88	8721.11	13083.72	9228.63
...	...	...	...	...	6864133.10	7287635.30	7727083.40	8156497.80	8564866.60	8982511.30
...
...
0.46	0.50	0.48	0.54	0.66	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.67	0.70
1.96	2.01	1.92	...	1.26	0.25	0.25	0.03	0.19	0.62	...
83.44	...	...	85.38	88.92	88.92	88.03	...	...	...	...
16.56	...	...	14.62	11.08	11.08	11.97	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10.03	...	...	21.94	...
18.04	17.70	19.77	14.61	15.20	20.93	16.31	21.20	15.40	15.17	16.70
...	...	...	...	...	6683679.80	7142634.20	7560262.80	7953312.30	8351368.70	8700178.90
...	...	...	...	...	108207.77	107416.31	112504.87	112761.07	114628.03	114819.20
...	...	...	...	...	8388.18	9030.23	9125.91	9578.54	9894.12	10290.21
...	...	...	...	...	956119.70	993857.30	1039440.70	1083141.80	1129052.70	1171578.70

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - manufacturing	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - services	LCU (millions)	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	41494.94	39088.27	39590.05	39220.26	38973.03	37748.23
...	...	...	...	...	3129.16	3452.93	3565.53	3750.47	3934.24	4214.88
...	...	...	...	...	1512760.80	1607452.00	1697787.20	1771961.90	1854256.70	1934533.20
...	...	...	...	...	13824.25	14541.56	15615.39	14959.80	15254.67	15255.10
...	...	...	...	...	14860.69	15011.96	14765.26	16085.66	16507.35	17221.53
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	0.08	...	...
3.53	4.26	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.43	4.38	4.40	4.53	4.60	4.52
235.00	288.00	284.00	386.00	415.00	508.00	533.00	...	663.00	702.00	...
30734.00	36644.00	32181.00	33555.00	37759.00	43269.00	50653.00	...	44288.00	34521.00	...
...	...	...	...	89.527	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.50	52.50	47.80
-0.85	-0.81	-0.58	-0.56	-0.82	-0.74	-0.68	-0.66	-0.62	-0.58	-0.45
2174.01	2328.35	2490.08	2794.61	2772.68	3052.29	3284.66	3375.29	3581.42	3751.07	3860.65
0.05	0.09	0.34	0.42	0.78	0.95	1.12	1.21	1.30	1.19	1.09
...	24578.662	27186.257	27639.802	31007.613	36745.842	42007.707	46964.286	50386.166	50199.512	49046.252
...	317.971	342.691	371.714	363.518	410.492	435.506	471.502	473.236	488.357	490.655

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	159.42	175.34	194.08	203.07	203.27	199.34	202.18	216.01	277.51	325.95
...	17.28	17.08	19.44	18.92	19.11	20.44	23.62	26.76	33.46	32.04
28401.00	27800.80	30007.80	37624.50	29764.90	36586.50	39701.60	50347.30	45311.10	44375.30	44117.40
523993.00	465615.00	600867.00	604252.00	775977.00	703024.00	978720.00	1198223.00	1240155.00	1228070.00	1029504.00
...	...	...	...	...	4664.41	4391.25	5436.81	5286.07	5751.59	6546.11
90.00	90.00	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	95.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.00
...	...	3.01	...	...	2.76	...	2.94	...	3.08	...
179.77	183.99	183.13	186.75	201.87	212.11	204.32	211.98	217.51	225.51	...
35.00	34.82	35.42	36.19	34.48	32.85	34.69	34.89	34.72	34.43	...
5.15	5.00	4.68	4.50	4.60	4.54	4.18	4.09	...	...	...
28.00	27.60	26.60	24.30	21.50	18.50	16.20	14.70	13.90	13.90	...
2.06	2.58	3.39	1.74	1.87	1.88	1.46	0.98	1.13	0.83	...
1.35	1.57	2.29	1.03	1.25	1.24	0.89	0.55	0.71	0.51	...
1859.60	3024.97	2804.70	5265.44	6056.85	9008.41	13429.81	14093.07	13881.16	13751.71	8949.24
9233.23	10208.13	7740.87	18407.32	9714.07	15229.85	21386.81	22025.57	23616.49	21032.14	9968.62
28.84	25.84	26.27	24.85	25.68	25.60	25.91	26.28	27.41	28.06	26.98

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	World Bank International Finance Corporation
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.90	33.00
95.07	99.66	98.02	99.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	49.09	50.40	49.37	48.27	46.30	46.69
...	...	...	...	...	2086251.08	2152805.68	2121092.26	2084522.36	2008379.94	2032835.51
32.00	662.00	423.20	2885.20	0.00	2300.00	366.00	1931.00	1930.70	1651.17	191.00
1537.60	1476.10	3516.60	2876.00	2975.90	1845.60	2102.00	2663.70	2312.30	2051.40	...
...	372.00	1139.50	...	220.00	...	...	1988.50	...	...	...
0.00	20.20	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	15.00	140.00	...	...
26.43	24.61	25.46	26.55	27.66	27.25	30.08	33.43	36.06	36.44	39.07
6.54	6.52	5.92	...	4.39	4.23	4.18	1.49	4.15	...	...
6.78	6.76	6.61	6.94	6.74	7.25	7.32	7.23	7.26	...	...
5.99	5.55	4.54	...	2.84	3.28	3.22	2.96	...	...	...
4.09	3.73	2.61	2.93	1.56	3.72	3.82	3.45	3.49	...	...
85659.95	100798.62	114100.89	137020.42	116509.99	157779.10	203496.63	190031.85	182551.80	175979.99	150366.29
57700.88	61065.47	74473.43	129197.31	96829.16	135663.28	177435.56	191689.47	186628.67	178178.82	142694.80
3065.00	2725.75	4675.15	5899.73	2249.12	2664.25	7712.86	5421.65	6646.60	7077.32	6249.62
112.01	611.84	678.87	420.15	1271.04	1311.39	1856.13	6168.70	2333.31	1254.65	716.81
2952.99	2113.91	3996.28	5479.58	978.08	1352.86	5856.73	-747.05	4313.29	5822.67	5532.81
8335.98	4913.85	6928.32	9318.12	4876.77	13770.19	19241.61	19137.87	18443.84	21810.42	16642.15
883.32	1353.90	1108.19	3397.97	1380.07	5904.21	8334.45	7587.88	8721.11	13083.72	9228.63
7452.66	3559.95	5820.13	5920.15	3496.70	7865.98	10907.16	11549.99	9722.73	8726.70	7413.52

Table 3.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Indonesia

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (millions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	54.79	62.11	68.27	71.74	76.08	...	...
-0.44	-0.34	-0.28	-0.23	-0.28	-0.20	-0.25	-0.27	-0.19	-0.01	-0.22	...
88.18	88.18	88.18	88.18	82.14	82.14	82.14	82.14	82.14	82.68	82.68	...
11.82	11.82	11.82	11.82	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.32	17.32	...
...	...	56.37	55.28	54.27	53.51	52.58	52.21	51.82	51.37	51.24	...
...	...	43.63	44.72	45.73	46.49	47.42	47.79	48.18	48.63	48.76	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	62.35	61.99	62.33	62.38	62.34	62.84	61.60
...	...	...	...	...	37.65	38.01	37.67	37.62	37.66	37.16	38.40
...	...	384908617279000.00	442402575682000.00	581130590088000.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	397588651392652.00	574983534743132.00	50703028309886.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	103.29	129.97	87.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90.00	90.00	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	95.00	...
90.00	90.00	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	60.00	...
12.40	14.49	16.58	15.42	14.15	13.33	12.49	11.96	11.37	11.25	11.22	10.86
...	...	...	...	...	86.58	86.84	86.61	86.68	85.80	83.06	...
...	...	...	...	...	13.42	13.36	13.39	13.32	14.20	16.94	...
22.70	24.81	12.52	11.65	10.72	9.87	9.23	8.78	8.39	8.34	8.29	7.79
35.10	39.30	20.37	18.93	17.35	16.56	15.72	15.12	14.32	14.17	14.21	14.11
...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
21.43	24.30	28.46	...	31.49	28.83	...	34.37	37.45	39.81	...	...
...
...
22.14	25.15	29.84	...	33.56	30.06	...	34.14	39.92	41.13	...	...
...
...
93.31	93.80	93.88	94.06	94.49	94.83	91.56	92.57	95.71	96.60	96.55	96.96
...
...
93.18	93.26	93.62	93.91	94.24	94.70	90.46	92.41	95.47	96.29	96.60	96.67
...
...
53.64	57.29	64.66	64.32	65.33	66.87	72.82	73.06	76.20	75.33	...	...
...
...
53.10	57.77	65.06	63.86	64.37	66.63	73.20	75.26	74.21	74.69	...	...
...
...
...	18.15	17.96	21.67	23.72	25.85	28.67	30.12	29.69	29.43	...	...
...
...
...	16.46	17.67	19.72	22.39	22.56	24.35	31.19	32.90	32.82	...	...
26.90	...	20.70	...	...	19.50	...	...	20.50	...	...	...
21.90	...	18.60	...	...	15.70	...	...	19.40	...	...	...
6838.42	7119.90	7472.81	7819.07	8074.50	8465.30	8870.28	9282.71	9672.60	10031.32	10385.32	...
4.30	4.12	4.96	4.63	3.27	4.84	4.78	4.65	4.20	3.71	3.53	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.41	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.84	...	...
0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70
21.63	27.95	22.76	21.55	18.43	15.95	13.58	11.76	9.83	8.25	...	...
59.50	64.17	56.75	54.75	52.74	46.36	43.33	41.67	39.40	36.44	...	...
0.355	...	0.376	0.368	0.367	0.378	0.410	0.410	0.413	0.406	0.408	0.397
7.86	...	...	...	...	8.86	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	WHO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	WHO
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5.88	...	...	...	...	7.26	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.80	...	...	...	...	5.31	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.73	...	...	...	...	2.48	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.16	...	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	97.03	...	99.54	99.55	...	98.80	...	...	99.68	99.70	...
...	96.27	...	99.38	99.40	...	98.75	...	...	99.68	99.73	...
...	95.21	...	96.23	96.17	...	95.97	...	...	97.61	97.70	...
...	87.89	...	91.33	91.41	...	91.34	...	...	94.32	94.52	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.03	16.06	16.53	14.99	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.34	14.19	14.53	12.36	...
...	...	17.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.03	16.06	16.53	14.99	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.34	14.19	14.53	12.36	...
...	...	...	...	...	9525.50	9675.40	9718.30	9681.50	9639.40	9592.60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.30	...
90.00	87.00	88.00	77.00	82.00	83.00	83.00	73.00	86.00	95.00	84.00	...
...	...	...	23.00	...	...	22.00	...	...	23.00	...	...
...
...	...	...	42.00	...	...	48.00	...	...	60.00	...	...
212.00	200.00	190.00	181.00	173.00	165.00	156.00	148.00	140.00	133.00	126.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	36.80	...	...	...	...	30.30	...
...	...	...	...	...	29.30	...	...	...	...	23.90	...
217.65	217.88	218.12	216.47	214.83	213.18	211.54	209.89	207.56	205.23	...	...
162.12	160.41	158.71	157.44	156.17	154.89	153.62	152.35	149.86	147.38	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.30	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	WHO Global Health Expenditure database (http://apps.who.int/nha/databases)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption (ODP Tonnes)		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	UN MDG database
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	IMF's Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion	UNAIDS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		IMF Financial Access Survey

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
15.15	...	14.94	13.67	19.31	16.65	18.06	18.09	17.59	17.51	...	...
4.24	4.54	5.53	4.74	5.58	6.12	5.83	6.09	6.03	5.73	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.65	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.48	...
26.30	...	23.00	...	23.00	...	...	...	...	21.80	...	...
1.51	1.51	1.62	1.77	1.87	1.77	2.34	2.42	1.91	...	...	...
10.53	...	...	...	...	12.78	...	...	...	...	...	12.78
0.00	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
3.05	...	...	...	...	3.55	...	...	...	...	...	3.55
2385.30	231.00	202.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11.69	10.74	10.54	10.55	10.39	...
...	...	1.01	2.58	17.80	46.06	81.81	123.13	200.82	195.02	184.25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	63.48	64.87	67.93	68.38	70.97	...
72.00	72.40	73.40	75.70	78.50	81.50	83.80	85.30	86.10	86.10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	94.89	95.81	96.53	97.01	97.54	...
1350.00	7208.00	678.00	369.00	1652.00	1675.00	381.00	312.00	453.00	...	...	...
35.00	115.00	59.00	47.00	155.00	280.00	69.00	38.00	42.00	...	...	...
858385.00	4125999.00	2419619.00	990753.00	2712725.00	82765.00	21667.00	142068.00	508954.00	...	...	...
...
...
0.20	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	...
9.33	10.50	11.47	13.12	14.13	13.06	16.49	35.85	42.21	49.48	53.31	...
...	...	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.05	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	Open Data Barometer
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0.57	0.58	0.65	0.61	1.24	1.24	1.19	...	...	...
...	43.43	...	...	...	...	62.40	...	...
...	9.30	...	...
...	1.44	...	...	...	...	4.20	...	...
...
...	67.29	...	81.68	84.21	...	90.54	...	...
...	67.29	...	81.68	84.21	...	90.54	...	...
...	67.78	...	81.66	83.56	...	88.70	...	...
...	67.78	...	81.66	83.56	...	88.70	...	...
...	11.24	...	16.81	17.80	...	25.16	...	...
...	11.24	...	16.81	17.80	...	25.16	...	...
...	n.a.	...	n.a.	n.a.	...	1.56	...	...
...	n.a.	...	n.a.	n.a.	...	1.56	...	...
...	n.a.	...	n.a.	n.a.	...	1.58	...	...
...	n.a.	...	n.a.	n.a.	...	1.58	...	...
...	n.a.	...	n.a.	n.a.	...	24.12	...	...
...	n.a.	...	n.a.	n.a.	...	24.12	...	...
52.14	53.12	54.10	55.06	56.02	56.97	57.90	58.83	59.74	60.64	60.83	...
90.00	90.00	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	95.00	...
...	60.00	...
...	89.527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.16	0.16	0.17	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.27	0.29	...	...	...	...
...	18.66	36.18	31.81	...
3.53	4.26	4.24	4.25	4.26	4.43	4.38	4.40	4.53	4.60	4.52	...
...	0.08	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...
235.00	288.00	284.00	386.00	415.00	508.00	533.00	...	663.00	702.00	...	...
...	106.00	91.00

Table 4.A Data for AEC Indicators, Lao PDR

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (millions)	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
147.62	289.82	257.38	724.44	997.36	1089.41	961.63	1170.24	1234.33	1451.31	2646.36
28.95	36.66	30.87	32.70	40.25	42.09	37.98	50.07	33.10	41.51	60.74
362.37	500.71	576.49	1490.86	1480.80	1499.11	1570.54	1166.98	2494.96	2045.01	1710.49
71.05	63.34	69.13	67.30	59.75	57.91	62.02	49.93	66.90	58.49	39.26
6.68	10.56	100.41	47.67	57.33	135.38	75.00	73.64	104.61	137.94	221.83
21457447.00	23238415.10	25141967.00	27099194.00	29132161.98	31500909.57	34033736.69	36721860.99	39647854.25	42646446.54	...
8059547.00	8486702.99	9643087.00	10577623.11	11213919.29	11993719.87	12959834.20	14166555.88	15534277.68	16991094.69	...
37.56	36.52	38.35	39.03	38.49	38.07	38.08	38.58	39.18	39.84	...
0.11	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.25	0.63
3.86	2.64	1.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.44
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20.72	...	...	...	...
...	8.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.40	9.39	10.18	15.94	34.75	97.03
21457447.00	23238415.10	25141967.00	27099194.00	29132161.98	31500909.57	34033736.69	36721860.99	39647854.25	42646446.54	...
...
...
7607881.00	7874156.84	8467492.00	8782590.16	9110942.26	9318868.76	9566567.15	9879537.09	10225126.42	10591865.31	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - manufacturing	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - services	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	Percentage
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	Percentage
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
					0.12	0.12	0.34	0.32	0.39	0.38
...
...
301.27	323.30	351.22	719.30	397.35	522.10	532.34	617.61	738.26	934.64	1095.89
55.00	...	65.00	70.00	80.00	59.00	64.00	72.00	96.00	96.00	98.00
...	...	...	0.00	...	17.00	18.00	19.00	40.00	60.00	65.00
...	...	2.25	...	...	2.46	...	2.50	...	2.39	...
...
...
4.55	4.26	3.63	3.42	3.24	3.11	2.80	2.57	...	...	...
37.40	36.30	35.50	35.10	33.60	32.20	30.70	30.00	29.50	29.10	...
World Bank (data. worldbank.org)	3.72	10.99	9.83	10.02	9.27	12.96	13.84	12.89	10.01	8.96
World Bank (data. worldbank.org)	1.99	6.19	5.24	5.99	5.42	7.33	8.08	7.47	5.73	5.07
15.95	11.96	10.35	4.73	2.32	11.81	14.26	13.14	17.38	17.00	532.90
179.53	212.87	225.32	385.29	338.77	448.08	440.18	425.54	567.84	217.48	225.04

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.60	20.30
...
66.80	66.10	65.50	64.90	64.40	63.90	63.70	63.60	63.40	63.30	...
...
1250.00	1070.00	...	869.50	...	3860.00	451.60	5256.42	...	2022.00	84.00
10.10	10.00	0.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
...	...	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
7.35	5.87	6.54	9.57	17.24	20.76	...	...	...	...	...
35.31	...	16.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.73	5.20
9.10	8.89	9.68	9.46	...	...	...	...	...	9.51	9.39
37.85	...	25.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.65	14.23
8.83	9.51	9.55	9.23	...	...	...	...	...	10.49	10.46
174.08	402.67	381.88	827.71	1237.16	1554.74	1746.50	1704.16	2592.81	2639.89	3714.27
701.85	587.52	711.13	1803.23	1724.98	1909.32	2209.38	1941.33	3292.05	2748.90	3049.20
-5.99	33.69	37.00	-74.69	1.35	-0.57	0.04	0.08	1.00	1.93	1.13
5.60	2.90	29.84	-15.97	1.49	34.46	0.36	0.07	1.06	1.93	2.32
-11.59	30.79	7.16	-58.72	-0.14	-35.03	-0.32	0.01	-0.06	0.00	-1.19
27.73	187.40	323.51	227.76	318.62	332.59	466.85	294.38	426.67	913.24	1079.15
6.68	10.56	100.41	47.67	57.33	135.38	75.00	73.64	104.61	137.94	221.83
21.05	176.85	223.10	180.08	261.29	197.21	391.85	220.74	322.06	775.30	857.32

Table 4.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Lao PDR

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	Inter-Parliamentary Union
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (millions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.80	...	...	...	...
-1.22	-1.00	-0.89	-0.87	-0.96	-0.87	-0.85	-0.86	-0.73	-0.39	-0.50	...
...
22.94	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	...
...
...
...
...
78.30	78.00	77.80	77.60	77.50	77.50	77.50	77.70	77.90	78.00	...	...
76.60	76.40	76.20	75.90	75.70	75.50	75.50	75.50	75.50	75.40	...	...
3250.00	4011.00	5250.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3100.00	3714.00	4613.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95.38	92.60	87.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55.00	...	65.00	70.00	80.00	59.00	64.00	72.00	96.00	96.00	98.00	...
...	...	0.00	0.00	...	17.00	18.00	19.00	40.00	60.00	65.00	...
...	...	27.60	...	...	...	...	23.20	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27.70	...	...	...	...	23.70	...	...	...
...	...	...	25.80	...	...	...	...	16.80	...	...	...
...	...	17.40	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	31.70	...	...	...	...	28.60	...	...	...	...
...	...	25568.00	22935.00	24295.00	27989.00	30066.00	36323.00	42432.00	52183.00	58396.00	69880.00

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
9.03	9.88	...	14.13	17.46	19.44	20.63	23.37	26.51	29.53	32.12	...
...	...	25884.00	23601.00	24681.00	27794.00	30421.00	36217.00	42054.00	51759.00	58760.00	69286.00
...
9.46	10.52	...	14.92	18.28	20.17	21.79	24.40	27.47	30.72	33.57	...
...	...	478,355	480,821	482,367	483,992	473,073	463,061	459,052	454,266	442,215	430,458
...
83.17	84.79	87.12	89.23	91.07	95.69	95.07	94.83	96.29	95.89	93.25	...
...	...	413,452	419,996	426,513	432,349	427,050	420,877	419,231	416,627	408,251	397,529
...
77.99	79.45	82.15	84.94	87.89	92.55	92.87	92.70	94.42	94.33	92.15	...
...	...	226,267	229,982	235,109	239,752	267,497	277,241	292,147	314,869	333,076	346,159
...
38.08	36.99	37.83	38.32	39.70	41.25	41.87	44.26	47.08	51.81	55.05	...
...	...	173,692	179,886	186,790	193,675	220,646	233,699	251,142	277,496	297,600	310,609
...
32.17	31.59	32.58	33.75	35.24	37.21	37.83	40.73	44.43	49.82	53.53	...
...
...
9.17	10.75	13.37	14.94	18.07	18.50	20.08	18.72	19.30	17.88	17.28	...
...
...
6.46	7.24	9.61	11.54	14.34	14.17	14.70	15.40	16.96	16.69	16.53	...
...	32.50	...	...	...	...	26.80	...	...	...	...	...
...	30.60	...	...	...	...	26.20	...	...	...	...	...
2945.89	3148.39	3330.08	3527.81	3726.07	3974.42	4222.18	4486.27	4787.44	5063.17	5345.26	...
5.50	6.87	5.77	5.94	5.62	6.67	6.23	6.25	6.71	5.76	5.57	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.24	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.53	...	...	...	...
0.50	...	...	...	...	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.58	...	...
...	...	19.62	...	...	...	...	16.72	...	...	...	...
...	...	54.72	...	...	...	...	46.86	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.37	...	...	...	...	0.38	...	...	...	...
5.28	...	...	...	...	5.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.23	...	...	...	...	4.57	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	WHO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	WHO
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	WHO
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	WHO Global Health Expenditure database (http://apps.who.int/nha/databases)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	FAO
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption (ODP Tonnes)		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		IMF Financial Access Survey

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
13.73	17.48	17.36	13.96	...	11.89	...	...	...	15.35	...	...
4.15	6.95	5.79	5.96	8.79	5.22	3.61	3.44	3.44	3.44	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.66	...	...
73.09	73.91	74.73	75.55	76.37	77.19	78.01	78.83	79.65	80.47	81.29	...
79.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.40	...	...
0.24	0.27	0.15	0.16	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.33	0.33	...	...	...
...
11.11	...	...	...	...	11.11	...	...	...	...	...	11.11
6.67	...	...	...	...	6.67	...	...	...	...	...	6.67
23.30	19.40	...	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5.80	5.73	5.71	5.75	5.67	...
...
56.80	59.00	61.20	63.30	65.40	67.50	69.50	71.50	73.50	75.50	75.70	...
62.60	63.70	64.50	64.90	66.40	67.80	69.30	70.00	70.50	70.90	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	66.00	...	70.00	...	...	...	...
7.00	6.00	8.00	30.00	41.00	35.00	26.00	19.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	3.00	...	...	...	2.00	31.00	...	...	...	...
2871.00	1408.00	57606.00	36958.00	78753.00	27554.00	268387.00	2413.00	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	2.66	4.87	8.77	10.93	13.01	18.01	19.92	23.17	...
...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	0.97	1.17	0.68	1.02	1.19	0.83	...	...	...
...
...	...	1.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	0.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.44	46.52	49.59	52.63	55.66	58.67	61.65	64.62	67.56	70.48	70.89	...
55.00	...	65.00	70.00	80.00	59.00	64.00	72.00	96.00	96.00	98.00	...
...	...	0.00	0.00	...	17.00	18.00	19.00	40.00	60.00	65.00	...
...
...	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.10	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	4.08	3.90	4.00	...
...
...
...	136.00	139.00

Table 5.A Data for AEC Indicators, Malaysia

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	PPP\$	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)	PPP\$	computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	PPP\$	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
36633.67	40979.59	45295.63	50401.40	40365.08	50395.72	56064.60	60946.91	63981.57	65238.64	56169.08
55.68	55.93	54.83	59.24	56.01	52.99	51.83	52.62	53.75	54.84	54.61
29163.99	32290.65	37315.91	34675.33	31700.24	44716.96	52103.04	54869.14	55050.65	53726.31	46678.65
44.32	44.07	45.17	40.76	43.99	47.01	48.17	47.38	46.25	45.16	45.39
720.92	461.55	3780.12	1645.51	-60.20	525.63	2664.32	2813.90	2150.03	2283.98	2719.01
543578.00	573936.00	610087.00	639565.00	629885.00	821434.00	864920.00	912261.00	955080.00	1012506.00	1062805.00
254322.00	272555.00	299933.00	325712.00	335027.00	420382.00	449854.00	479300.00	507791.00	541070.00	568892.00
46.79	47.49	49.16	50.93	53.19	51.18	52.01	52.54	53.17	53.44	53.53
0.82	0.80	0.80	0.72	0.75	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80
...	2.69	1.59	1.96	1.11	0.08	...	...	...	...	...
54.05	...	...	58.77	59.96	58.27	59.38	...	...	...	...
45.95	...	...	41.23	40.04	41.73	40.62	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	50.38	...	...	75.57	...
27.84	21.55	21.63	23.16	15.01	14.23	15.14	19.33	21.79	17.41	18.85
537206.00	568265.00	604150.00	632042.00	622896.00	813763.00	856267.00	902258.00	944503.00	1000867.00	1049008.00
10045.30	10275.40	10538.10	10659.60	10897.30	11899.50	12351.50	12820.50	13545.40	13852.60	14067.70
44052.91	45556.34	47225.78	48842.93	47086.16	56333.39	57106.58	57972.55	57439.17	59517.10	61426.02
44912.00	47533.00	48188.00	50036.00	50063.00	82882.00	88555.00	89406.00	91181.00	93052.00	94143.00

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)	PPP\$	computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - manufacturing	PPP\$	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)	PPP\$	computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - services	PPP\$	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	AJTP

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1475.00	1507.00	1560.00	1490.00	1474.00	1674.00	1451.00	1628.20	1758.90	1694.20	1753.90
25082.28	25982.36	25445.50	27662.60	27977.96	40785.09	50273.87	45233.02	42703.15	45243.66	44216.04
149754.35	160879.87	165879.46	167147.95	152150.19	192493.00	202960.00	211921.00	219152.00	232790.00	244205.00
1989.00	2083.00	1977.00	1945.00	1807.00	1972.00	2075.00	2263.70	2315.80	2372.50	2322.70
62021.37	63622.26	69116.64	70791.01	69360.31	80409.01	80572.90	77117.29	77954.47	80826.68	86608.02
254322.00	272555.00	299933.00	325712.00	335027.00	420382.00	449854.00	479300.00	507791.00	541070.00	568892.00
5326.00	5407.00	5706.00	5860.00	6218.00	6511.00	6972.00	7530.20	7945.70	8276.80	8443.10
39335.02	41523.55	43300.12	45786.01	44383.93	53185.48	53150.93	52432.14	52644.07	53850.24	55504.03
...	0.64	...	0.79	1.01	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.26	...	...
4.90	5.11	5.10	5.04	4.87	4.88	5.08	5.06	5.03	5.20	5.23
522.00	531.00	670.00	864.00	1234.00	1275.00	1136.00	1160.00	1269.00	1439.00	1375.00
10479.00	11209.00	12289.00	12562.00	12810.00	13099.00	13001.00	14044.00	14705.00	15400.00	15940.00
...	737.36	...	1176.25	1959.89	2437.08	2622.81	2633.85	...	2868.32	...
37.00	37.00	31.00	20.00	18.00	17.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00
0.27	0.29	0.25	-0.03	-0.03	0.13	0.05	0.27	0.39	0.48	0.28
12984.65	13856.63	15620.29	16636.98	18386.36	18937.18	18885.30	18809.74	19105.92	20372.84	19146.51
1.87	2.85	3.86	4.87	5.59	7.42	8.72	9.99	9.89	10.14	8.95
16583.00	17672.00	19738.00	20918.00	22881.00	27574.00	30462.00	32397.00	38032.00	40762.00	...
424.00	475.00	449.00	413.00	354.00	393.00	375.00	361.00	356.00	388.00	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	
4072.00	4448.00	4756.00	4824.00	5231.00	5432.00	5914.00	6096.00	6621.00	6762.00	
2459.00	1496.00	1331.00	2309.00	1998.00	4348.00	3050.00	2137.00	2547.00	2641.00	
127499.00	127211.00	127345.00	144138.00	153780.00	138957.00	168999.00	187997.00	187237.00	189868.00	200896.00
3446.41	4615.11	4615.70	5415.51	5259.83	5640.02	5829.02	6222.97	6609.59	7064.47	6574.74
...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.00	79.30
...	...	...	...	74.00	81.10	81.60	82.40	83.10	88.00	92.00
...	...	3.48	...	...	3.44	...	3.49	...	3.59	...
65.73	66.09	72.37	75.65	71.88	73.38	76.52	77.86	87.81	89.70	...
3.46	3.61	3.32	3.29	3.34	3.12	3.15	3.25	3.23	3.37	...
6.02	5.73	5.90	5.89	5.69	5.49	5.46	5.31	...	...	...
8.80	8.90	9.00	8.90	8.70	8.50	8.30	7.40	6.50	5.50	...
0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.40	0.30	0.36	0.27	...
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.14	...
6493.50	7762.27	8290.79	11081.09	7628.69	9089.21	10490.78	14001.57	16396.92	16932.05	11072.42
5020.19	6161.89	7237.12	7671.75	6004.24	8907.97	12423.46	14699.93	16348.89	16075.07	10004.54
64.97	69.20	81.58	77.60	81.21	88.14	90.96	99.69	98.18	104.02	110.58

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	World Bank International Finance Corporation
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.90	60.10
21.39	...	...	...	...	22.60	...	...	...	...	...
42.90	42.20	41.60	41.20	40.20	42.00	41.70	42.20	43.30	43.40	42.70
...
1600.00	203.00	0.00	0.00	181.50	34.00	24.00	2311.90	1283.00	...	2675.00
483.00	487.00	595.00	882.44	778.16	1013.53	1033.74	929.20	924.80	799.20	...
586.95	531.00	423.00	425.00	...	253.30	...	...	381.00	0.00	...
0.00	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106.52	103.66	101.58	96.75	111.61	107.12	108.43	114.12	119.88	120.56	125.24
...	7.92	7.53	6.77	5.66	...	...	...	...	1.35	...
7.47	7.79	8.43	8.43	8.94	6.79	6.40	6.41	6.48	5.20	...
5.64	...	5.02	4.95	3.88	...	...	...	...	1.26	...
3.12	3.23	4.06	4.21	4.62	3.57	3.12	3.38	3.94	2.44	...
140470.48	157226.86	176205.64	194495.91	156890.87	198612.14	228241.25	227544.08	228331.30	233927.35	199157.90
114213.13	128316.08	146910.35	144298.81	123330.48	164622.22	187591.27	196398.31	205897.42	208850.49	176010.81
3075.50	6021.02	11313.89	14964.87	7784.32	-13575.03	-15212.84	-17243.54	-14219.03	-16315.81	-10214.39
824.23	944.36	456.32	3527.51	3495.41	3848.47	3999.35	3906.62	1176.27	1385.83	3503.23
2251.27	5076.66	10857.57	11437.36	4288.91	-17423.50	-19212.19	-21150.15	-15395.31	-17701.64	-13717.61
4063.58	6072.40	8538.44	7248.39	1405.09	9155.88	12000.89	9399.97	12107.09	10875.31	11289.60
720.92	461.55	3780.12	1645.51	-60.20	525.63	2664.32	2813.90	2150.03	2283.98	2719.01
3342.66	5610.85	4758.32	5602.89	1465.29	8630.25	9336.57	6586.06	9957.06	8591.33	8570.59

Table 5.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Malaysia

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	Inter-Parliamentary Union
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (millions)	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
1.13	1.22	1.24	1.11	0.99	1.13	1.03	0.93	1.01	1.14	0.96	...
...
9.13	9.13	10.05	10.81	9.91	9.91	10.41	10.41	10.36	10.36	10.36	...
...
...
...
...
64.40	64.40	64.00	64.30	63.80	64.80	64.20	63.70	62.60	62.00	61.80	...
35.60	35.60	36.00	35.70	36.20	35.20	35.80	36.30	37.40	38.00	38.20	...
...
...
...
...	...	92.50	92.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.20	95.20	95.40	96.00	...
...	...	...	...	74.00	81.10	81.60	82.40	83.10	88.00	92.00	...
...	...	3.60	...	3.80	...	...	1.70	...	0.60	...	...
...	...	3.50	...	3.70	...	...	1.60	...	0.60	...	...
...	...	4.30	...	4.10	...	...	2.10	...	0.80	...	...
...	...	2.00	...	1.70	...	...	1.00	...	0.30	...	...
...	...	7.10	...	8.40	...	...	3.40	...	1.60	...	...
359575.00	302086.00	348860.00	362918.00	341191.00	343206.00	357258.00	377925.00	404988.00	452026.00	473579.00	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, girls	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	computed from AMS data
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
605500.00	549896.00	516865.00	493213.00	489595.00	487320.00	489694.00	492586.00	495538.00	508112.00	509778.00	...
59.38	54.94	67.50	73.58	69.69	70.43	72.96	76.72	81.73	88.96	92.90	...
343322.00	332302.00	402782.00	369936.00	343427.00	345380.00	348788.00	367895.00	394057.00	439675.00	460663.00	...
574600.00	515632.00	483157.00	470907.00	468256.00	456656.00	459214.00	462162.00	463856.00	475547.00	477774.00	...
59.75	64.45	83.36	78.56	73.34	75.63	75.95	79.60	84.95	92.46	96.42	...
1565303.00	1572619.00	1601493.00	1556564.00	1545459.00	1521694.00	1493176.00	1475118.00	1449577.00	1436147.00	1433684.00	...
1670278.00	1662069.00	1667564.00	1655270.00	1624238.00	1587423.00	1562144.00	1530429.00	1489533.00	1466498.00	1481397.00	...
93.72	94.62	96.04	94.04	95.15	95.86	95.59	96.39	97.32	97.93	96.78	...
1479674.00	1483779.00	1515389.00	1469542.00	1454992.00	1437766.00	1411302.00	1392094.00	1364628.00	1353492.00	1354881.00	...
1558353.00	1546672.00	1553066.00	1542050.00	1512817.00	1489200.00	1467269.00	1443195.00	1402656.00	1381754.00	1386394.00	...
94.95	95.93	97.57	95.30	96.18	96.55	96.19	96.46	97.29	97.95	97.73	...
1093254.00	1143728.00	1157514.00	1190830.00	1214856.00	1216513.00	1209640.00	1210788.00	1216569.00	1197583.00	1141451.00	...
1334900.00	1324102.00	1357495.00	1375039.00	1391816.00	1398273.00	1389760.00	1384189.00	1388749.00	1373894.00	1344554.00	...
81.90	86.38	85.27	86.60	87.29	87.00	87.04	87.47	87.60	87.17	...	...
1099541.00	1142916.00	1145522.00	1178387.00	1207796.00	1206277.00	1203404.00	1197900.00	1207160.00	1190150.00	1151413.00	...
1264000.00	1236291.00	1267212.00	1283799.00	1299797.00	1305380.00	1296984.00	1286898.00	1292586.00	1279124.00	1251986.00	...
86.99	92.45	90.40	91.79	92.92	92.41	92.78	93.08	93.39	93.04	91.97	...
47981.00	44542.00	38677.00	35878.00	36069.00	36419.00	40546.00	37215.00	38312.00	34699.00	40794.00	...
511575.00	517650.00	508488.00	505758.00	525870.00	537826.00	553745.00	558398.00	556695.00	560191.00	561060.00	...
9.38	8.60	7.61	7.09	6.86	6.77	7.32	6.66	6.88	6.19	7.27	...
96213.00	85745.00	74411.00	69287.00	66494.00	66142.00	72969.00	67350.00	72868.00	63107.00	68884.00	...
478146.00	484363.00	476193.00	472746.00	490821.00	502176.00	516617.00	521143.00	520254.00	523406.00	523757.00	...
20.12	17.70	15.63	14.66	13.55	13.17	14.12	12.92	14.01	12.06	13.15	...
...	13.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18478.50	19163.63	20603.51	20922.09	20051.83	21101.88	21866.34	22706.60	23414.45	24459.71	25311.91	...
3.44	3.71	7.51	1.55	-4.16	5.24	3.62	3.84	3.12	4.46	3.48	...
...
...
0.73	...	...	...	...	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.78	0.78	...	...
...	...	0.52	...	0.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3.05	...	2.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	0.44	...	0.44	...	...	0.43	...	0.40	...	...
11.89	...	...	...	...	12.42	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	Infants	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	Infants	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	WHO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	WHO
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8.94	...	...	...	...	9.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.39	...	...	...	...	5.56	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.38	...	...	...	...	4.82	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.38	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	98.38	...	...	...	...	98.33	...
...	...	...	...	...	98.46	...	...	...	...	98.50	...
...	...	...	...	...	96.19	...	...	...	...	97.06	...
...
2.19	2.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.22	8.40	...	...
...
...	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.31	7.60	...	...
...
16.44	16.10	15.72	14.95	13.31	12.97	12.60	12.29	11.98	11.67	11.50	...
16.24	16.08	15.52	14.53	13.10	13.38	13.12	13.11	13.05	12.53	11.99	...
461460.00	450555.00	455411.00	473200.00	471634.00	510853.00	491365.00	504814.00	515205.00	528612.00	521136.00	...
439719.00	434348.00	437912.00	453068.00	471649.00	481642.00	489104.00	503351.00	499341.00	498565.00	506939.00	...
54.44	93.10	56.82	79.22	81.71	89.16	93.98	108.22	101.16	92.63	105.95	...
7.69	8.23	11.21	9.05	10.79	11.64	12.64	13.20	15.79	15.14	15.25	...
16.89	17.88	23.10	19.55	20.98	24.39	25.82	28.96	30.01	30.79	32.78	...
5.98	6.26	7.97	6.72	7.12	7.44	7.69	7.91	8.22	8.45	8.26	...
52.00	51.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	47.00	45.00	43.00	41.00	40.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	8.80	...	...	...	...	7.70	...
...	...	...	...	...	7.10	...	...	...	...	6.30	...
168.20	168.74	169.28	169.81	170.34	170.88	171.41	171.95	169.33	166.72	...	...
91.10	90.02	88.94	87.85	86.76	85.67	84.58	83.50	81.52	79.55	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption	(ODP Tonnes)	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	UN MDG database
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	IMF's Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion	UNAIDS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	ADB Social Protection Index

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
29.20	30.30	31.10	31.80	31.40	30.70	30.60	32.00	31.30	31.50	30.70	...
12.30	12.80	13.10	13.30	13.72	14.10	14.60	15.30	15.30	15.40	15.40	...
5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	...
53.90	53.90	53.60	53.50	53.60	54.30	54.30	54.50	54.90	55.60	55.20	...
...
6.76	6.39	6.91	7.50	7.19	7.77	7.71	7.54	8.03	...	...	...
0.00	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
5.56	...	...	...	...	5.56	...	...	...	...	...	5.56
3.77	...	...	...	...	3.77	...	...	...	...	...	3.77
668.30	564.20	234.20	173.70	105.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6.69	6.53	6.45	6.51	6.44	...
...	...	...	17.77	23.67	32.26	25.32	36.73	45.56	27.09	29.70	...
...	...	90.30	...	92.10	...	...	93.70	...	94.60	...	...
91.20	91.10	91.00	91.10	91.30	91.50	91.70	92.60	93.50	94.50	...	...
...	...	99.00	...	99.30	...	...	99.80	...	99.90	...	...
...
...
...
0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	...
27.43	28.20	38.61	41.25	51.61	53.27	53.39	53.12	54.42	52.17	51.12	...
...	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.07	...
0.74	...	...	0.46	0.93	0.68	0.79	0.72	1.20	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	Open Data Barometer
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	82.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	99.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	97.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	94.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	93.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	70.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	71.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93.37	93.79	94.21	94.62	95.03	95.43	95.70	95.87	96.01	96.01	96.01	...
...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.00	79.30	...
...	...	...	...	74.00	81.10	81.60	82.40	83.10	88.00	92.00	...
...	737.36	...	1176.25	1959.89	2437.08	2622.81	2633.85	...	2868.32	...	...
n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.89	10.09	1.27	6.21	2.47	5.92	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.76	24.60	...
4.90	5.11	5.10	5.04	4.87	4.88	5.08	5.06	5.03	5.20	5.23	...
...	0.64	...	0.79	1.01	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.26	...	...	...
522.00	531.00	670.00	864.00	1234.00	1275.00	1136.00	1160.00	1269.00	1439.00	1375.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00	23.00

Table 6.A Data for AEC Indicators, Myanmar

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (millions)	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1559.71	2149.72	3427.73	3853.39	3196.68	3739.88	3965.34	3299.21	5624.94	4750.23	4443.61
63.50	64.66	70.81	69.04	60.74	65.23	49.74	49.66	57.00	40.11	38.75
896.63	1174.68	1413.09	1728.18	2065.90	1993.17	4007.09	3343.81	4244.01	7092.82	7023.19
36.50	35.34	29.19	30.96	39.26	34.77	50.26	50.34	43.00	59.89	61.25
38.35	71.01	93.51	103.46	67.80	25.50	84.60	151.20	1186.80	683.62	2230.65
4675219.60	13893395.30	15559412.80	17155078.10	18970326.70	39976764.90	42000875.70	45080661.50	48879158.50	52785050.80	56476225.10
1619935.40	5021997.20	5683393.30	6342787.60	7114655.50	14589663.90	15834100.90	17740214.20	19569976.60	21357097.20	23207290.10
34.65	36.15	36.53	36.97	37.50	36.50	37.70	39.35	40.04	40.46	41.09
0.25	0.33	0.21	0.22	0.30	0.33	0.55	0.45	0.31	0.53	0.35
7.71	7.93	6.52	4.75	...	0.83	0.83	...	...	...	0.13
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.07	...
89.93	21.28	0.73	96.58	98.92	99.84	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	72.44
4675219.60	13893395.30	15559412.80	17155078.10	18970326.70	39776764.90	42000875.70	45080661.50	48879158.50	52785050.80	56476225.10
26.73	27.48	28.15	28.75	29.27	29.72	30.13	30.54	30.85	21.24	21.79
366.15	1058.41	1157.11	1249.15	1356.79	2801.83	2918.24	3090.17	3316.88	5202.57	5425.87
...	2339957.30	6290347.20	6789895.20	7170165.30	14658961.30	14562113.60	14807052.20	15346105.90	15768771.30	16306177.90

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - manufacturing	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - services	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	AJTP

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11216.92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3043.27
...	532178.50	1919888.80	2326026.00	2750743.30	7900494.00	8754616.40	9483383.40	10387879.60	11370547.10	12496231.20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2368.58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11044.65
...	1619935.40	5021997.20	5683393.30	6342787.60	14589663.90	15834100.90	17740214.20	19569976.60	21357097.20	23207290.10	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	3.23	3.40	3.32
...	
...	...	...	...	...	3821.00	4007.00	4422.00	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.00	74.00	74.00	13.00
...	
-1.55	-1.70	-1.66	-1.63	-1.67	-1.69	-1.68	-1.11	-1.06	-0.92	-0.89	
51.71	56.79	53.01	462.51	524.00	512.27	100.37	151.14	218.67	1598.25	1762.89	
0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.18	0.27	0.35	
733.20	834.50	878.00	836.80	967.50	1212.30	1455.60	2034.70	2651.80	3187.21	3428.06	
4.74	5.09	5.38	5.88	7.16	9.31	9.60	7.23	8.33	9.48	8.36	

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
65.40	73.60	73.60	75.20	72.30	68.80	66.90	54.80	53.70	49.54	42.71
2894.00	2901.00	2825.00	2976.00	3236.00	3322.00	3576.00	3124.00	2511.00	2289.00	2094.00
4.00	8.00	5.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	8.00	7.00	8.00	19.00	...
9799.00	10181.00	10955.00	10928.00	12465.00	19066.00	19798.00	21541.00	24584.00	24921.00	27276.00
608.50	596.12	679.05	198.31	238.54	279.23	716.00	907.86	1825.64	1483.16	2918.13
...	...	92.50	92.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.20	95.20	95.40	96.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.30
...	...	1.86	...	...	2.33	...	2.37	...	2.25	...
...
70.53	70.19	68.30	71.55	76.73	78.78	79.12	73.07	69.96	60.67	...
5.93	5.32	4.93	4.31	3.70	3.30	3.17	3.19	...	...	...
46.70	42.70	38.60	34.50	31.20	28.40	26.50	25.20	24.40	23.50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.28	0.31	0.30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.16	0.16	...
962.93	1577.95	2703.17	2504.47	2426.87	2936.01	2918.66	2205.10	3844.59	3528.89	3023.72
265.70	507.34	468.69	553.42	700.37	904.90	2099.95	1377.42	1370.29	2683.12	1806.52
2.47	2.54	3.12	3.63	3.79	3.68	3.22	4.20	6.00	6.25	6.23

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.00
0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.72	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.76	0.78
57.90	58.00	57.90	57.90	57.80	57.70	57.60	57.60	57.50	57.40	...
...
...	556.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	170.00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1500.00	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.97	13.60	16.01	17.44
...	...	9.73	...	...	7.32	8.43	...	...	...	4.28
4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36	...	4.35	4.35	5.69	5.29	...	5.60
...	...	8.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.53
2.99	2.99	2.99	2.99	...	2.99	2.99	4.32	3.87	...	4.15
3123.84	3514.76	5933.38	6620.56	6341.46	7599.62	8127.87	9053.44	11436.33	11451.86	12197.24
1632.87	2115.49	2789.14	3794.87	3849.87	4198.74	8571.17	7849.40	12009.12	16220.18	16906.78
...
10.52	32.96	61.65	68.70	72.28	69.89	118.54	98.75	95.67	97.67	30.77
...
235.85	427.79	714.82	975.56	963.30	2248.79	2058.20	1354.20	2620.90	946.22	2824.48
38.35	71.01	93.51	103.46	67.80	25.50	84.60	151.20	1186.80	683.62	2230.65
197.50	356.77	621.31	872.10	895.50	2223.29	1973.60	1203.00	1434.10	262.61	593.83

Table 6.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Myanmar

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (billions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (billions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	72.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
-1.54	-1.51	-1.50	-1.54	-1.64	-1.65	-1.63	-1.51	-1.51	-1.28	-1.24	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.94	4.61	4.69	4.69	4.75	10.36
50.41	50.38	49.48	48.58	48.35	47.61	46.04	46.16	45.09	52.29	43.70	...
49.59	49.62	50.52	51.42	51.65	52.39	53.96	53.84	54.91	47.71	56.30	...
59.91	59.39	57.20	56.39	55.69	54.18	54.90	53.28	53.53	53.35	51.98	...
40.09	40.61	42.80	43.61	44.31	45.82	45.10	46.72	46.47	46.65	48.02	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.86	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.14	...
...	...	...	4723.30	5347.80	5947.90	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5132.90	5992.90	7147.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	108.67	112.06	120.17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73.00	79.30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.30	...
32.00	...	...	...	...	25.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
4.38	4.53	5.12	5.52	7.27	...	...	...	...	23.03	...	...
...
...
4.37	4.64	5.26	5.60	7.66	...	...	...	...	23.89	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2635374.00	2590811.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2577272.00	2518514.00	...
88.94	89.18	...	89.72	88.87	88.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2530943.00	2435538.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2494121.00	2447750.00	...
88.98	88.13	...	89.04	87.29	87.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1584923.00	1967834.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3084820.00	3121443.00	...
41.68	43.71	43.57	...	44.58	44.07	...	...	...	47.88	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1688773.00	2062224.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3005882.00	3025046.00	...
40.27	42.59	43.38	...	45.07	46.05	...	...	...	48.64	...	...
...
...
...	...	8.90	...	...	...	12.09	12.14	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	12.20	...	...	...	16.25	14.91	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23.00	...	...	...	...	...	119.90	...
...	...	...	...	22.10	...	...	...	...	...	17.90	...
2206.52	2476.67	2754.88	3017.69	3314.00	3607.77	3780.82	4025.74	4328.70	4634.96	4930.59	...
12.66	12.24	11.23	9.54	9.82	8.86	4.80	6.48	7.53	7.08	6.38	...
...
...
0.48	...	...	...	...	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.54	...	...
...
...
...
6.00	...	...	...	...	6.96	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	WHO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3.55	...	...	...	...	4.09	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.02	...	...	...	...	3.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.19	...	...	...	...	1.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.25	...	...	...	...	0.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.30	96.34	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96.18	96.32	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.13	...
...	...	...	29.93	27.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	30.77	22.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.90	29.90	29.11	28.81	28.42	28.22	...	...	...	27.56	...	...
33.14	33.77	32.78	34.50	34.22	34.08	...	...	...	31.80	...	...
1021045.00	877145.00	1201495.00	1261182.00	1342081.00	1356921.00	1316446.00	1303246.00	1077301.00	813390.00	823476.00	...
...
73.00	82.00	86.00	85.00	90.00	90.00	86.00	84.00	75.00	88.00	89.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	...	...
1088.00	1097.00	1186.00	1315.00	1369.00	1334.00	1377.00	1361.00	1329.00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	64.70	...	...	...	...	54.90	...
...	...	...	...	...	53.60	...	...	...	...	44.90	...
254.39	251.40	248.40	245.32	242.24	239.16	236.08	233.00	231.20	229.40	...	...
196.89	194.17	191.46	188.56	185.67	182.77	179.88	176.98	175.02	173.06	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.30	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption	(ODP Tonnes)	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	UN MDG database
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	IMF's Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion	computed data from AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	ADB Social Protection Index

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	4.70	3.70	5.30	6.20	6.00	7.40	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.40	1.00	2.70	3.10	3.60	3.80	...
3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	5.54	5.54	5.60	5.61	5.75	5.71	...
49.25	48.79	48.33	47.88	47.42	46.96	46.15	45.34	44.54	43.73	42.92	...
45.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.00	...	...
0.23	0.26	0.25	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.24	...	...	...
0.00	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
39.39	...	...	...	...	39.39	...	...	...	...	...	39.39
21.88	...	...	...	...	21.88	...	...	...	...	...	21.88
14.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8.54	...	9.10	9.14	9.01	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	1.35	...
75.00	...	...	...	...	83.00	...	...	...	82.00	...	...
53.30	57.30	61.40	65.50	68.80	71.60	73.50	74.80	75.60	76.50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	48.80	...	52.36	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	84537.00	...	26.00	121.00	106.00	68.00	279.00	346.00	...
...	...	...	53836.00	...	8.00	115.00	...	...	...	...	...
67795.00	31521.00	109399.00	6500000.00	26698.00	41701.00	95090.00	237191.00	150968.00	74546.00	494645.00	...
237462.00	236317.00	233981.00	230409.00	225681.00	220919.00	216426.00	212701.00	210138.00	208798.00	208697.00	...
25516575.00	25592832.00	25661596.00	25746701.00	25870937.00	26068378.00	26306749.00	26572405.00	26858189.00	27167089.00	27504176.00	...
0.93	0.92	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.76	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.59	1.64	1.90	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.02	...
...	...	...	2.71	3.53	3.44	3.53	3.77	1.84	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	Open Data Barometer
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

Table 7.A Data for AEC Indicators, Philippines

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2000 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (millions)	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
7149.95	8192.20	8031.91	7081.71	5838.43	11557.64	8635.26	9804.38	8614.87	9211.67	8536.88
44.62	44.50	38.42	33.09	33.56	41.53	36.81	39.60	37.81	35.96	33.35
8874.27	10218.34	12875.12	14316.68	11561.07	16269.81	14821.84	14953.91	14171.35	16404.43	17063.89
55.38	55.50	61.58	66.91	66.44	58.47	63.19	60.40	62.19	64.04	66.65
3.45	705.41	-705.08	307.78	-4.90	40.22	-74.10	145.17	-41.71	137.11	57.30
4481279.17	4716230.86	5028287.93	5237100.50	5297239.82	5701539.19	5910201.36	6305228.51	6750631.38	7170285.46	7593828.40
2419280.14	2564959.46	2759374.92	2869379.22	2966895.10	3179358.66	3336415.85	3574808.09	3824606.01	4060318.84	4338284.43
53.99	54.39	54.88	54.79	56.01	55.76	56.45	56.70	56.66	56.63	57.13
0.66	0.68	0.64	0.58	0.53	0.44	0.64	0.59	0.59	0.55	0.57
1.91	1.93	1.93	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.07	0.07	0.07	...	...
62.00	...	...	68.07	72.95	72.28	76.42	...	...	...	...
38.00	...	...	31.93	27.05	27.72	23.58	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10.74	...	...	14.92	...
4.58	5.77	6.28	10.02	8.72	9.32	8.92	8.31	13.60	9.22	11.28
4481279.17	4716230.86	5028287.93	5237100.50	5297239.82	5701539.19	5910201.36	6305228.51	6750631.38	7170285.46	7593828.40
32313.00	32636.00	33560.00	34089.00	35061.00	36035.00	37192.00	37600.00	38118.00	38651.00	38741.00
8076.85	8416.19	8726.01	8947.34	8799.19	9214.78	9254.87	9766.31	10314.11	10804.21	11415.83
596726.87	618457.30	647686.56	668549.97	663744.01	662665.27	679835.11	698977.52	706957.24	718778.46	719748.24

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2000 price) - manufacturing	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2000 price) - services	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
11628.00	11682.00	11786.00	12030.00	12044.00	11956.00	12267.00	12093.00	11835.00	11801.00	...
2988.74	3083.26	3200.49	3236.57	3209.57	3227.94	3227.62	3366.25	3478.90	3547.27	...
1062611.66	1106051.97	1145529.38	1194921.34	1137534.37	1264523.48	1324330.17	1395711.46	1538912.41	1666514.29	1760988.75
3077.00	3053.00	3059.00	2926.00	2894.00	3033.00	3080.00	3112.00	3159.00	3212.00	...
20112.43	21099.21	21809.42	23783.86	22891.98	24281.30	25041.65	26120.02	28371.46	30216.97	
2419280.14	2564959.46	2759374.92	2869379.22	2966895.10	3179358.70	3336415.85	3574808.09	3824369.15	4060447.76	4338224.88
15661	15957	16654.00	17012.00	17924.00	18682.00	19394.00	19764.00	20345.00	20683.00	21172.00
8996.72	9361.53	9649.61	9823.13	9640.17	9911.37	10019.13	10534.05	10947.62	11433.46	11933.49
0.12	...	0.11	...	0.11	...	0.12	...	0.14	...	...
3.47	4.00	3.99	4.09	3.90	3.96	4.08	4.23	4.29	4.40	4.39
210.00	223.00	225.00	216.00	172.00	170.00	186.00	162.00	220.00	334.00	375.00
7048.00	8317.00	8,676.00	8,882.00	8,855.00	8855.00	10,572.00	11,679.00	12269.00	14490.00	14809.00
163.53	...	164.67	...	181.77	...	191.65	...	374.93	...	...
47.00	47.00	47.00	41.00	42.00	37.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	34.00	29.00
-0.59	-0.82	-0.70	-0.75	-0.77	-0.80	-0.70	-0.58	-0.40	-0.44	-0.43
179.39	202.89	235.62	254.08	255.59	298.18	331.67	375.19	422.06	461.49	481.57
0.14	0.30	0.56	1.16	1.87	...	1.88	2.22	2.62	2.90	4.78
9756.94	10261.33	12131.59	12293.16	12098.78	12380.60	12969.49	16421.13	15957.82	19914.00	
186.00	176.00	178.00	177.00	157.00	130.00	164.00	157.00	159.00	131.00	144.00

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
75832.00	81500.00	82846.00	73897.00	78798.00	96599.00	103657.00	118325.00	124098.00	133292.00	
...
17.72	24.53	40.11	46.76	45.58	37.00	58.00	54.00	42.00	43.00	
75832.00	81500.00	82846.00	73897.00	78798.00	96599.00	103657.00	118325.00	124098.00	133292.00	
2443.70	2485.09	2856.38	2885.35	2761.51	3222.30	3585.78	3897.62	4259.25	4371.88	4879.12
99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	...
...	...	...	...	69.00	69.00	70.00	73.00	75.00	78.00	...
...	...	2.69	...	...	3.14	...	3.02	...	3.00	...
38.85	38.57	38.65	40.11	38.19	40.40	40.67	43.25	44.79	47.67	...
42.19	43.82	42.73	42.37	43.74	39.88	40.10	40.50	38.57	37.99	...
3.95	3.72	3.50	3.49	3.28	3.22	3.13	3.12	3.02	3.03	...
24.00	22.40	20.90	20.10	20.00	20.50	21.10	21.30	21.20	20.70	...
0.54	1.43	3.68	1.14	1.36	2.18	3.14	1.90	1.47	2.30	1.25
0.13	0.65	2.35	0.67	0.78	1.32	2.28	1.33	0.91	1.62	...
313.26	568.41	603.82	785.79	320.00	335.17	625.76	370.01	828.04	1016.32	368.15
1539.19	2104.29	2726.38	3381.11	2146.97	3591.61	2713.09	2787.97	2630.88	2835.37	1976.08
15.87	16.48	18.42	30.26	15.90	15.19	18.56	17.15	18.11	20.27	18.27

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.70
...	8.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64.60	64.20	64.00	63.60	64.00	64.10	64.60	64.20	63.90	64.60	63.70
...
3.40	537.80	1943.00	1657.00	4604.68	2149.25	993.36	1164.00	1265.00	...	5141.70
672.10	618.90	1525.50	1208.60	1198.00	1384.50	1104.30	1619.70	1120.00	1032.00	...
...	214.60	...	315.30	96.00	343.00	370.00	49.70	45.00	...	750.00
0.00	503.90	0.00	...	26.60	...	...	178.30	...	...	...
29.07	28.69	28.86	29.07	29.16	29.58	31.87	33.41	35.86	39.14	41.81
...	...	6.30	...	...	...	1.73	1.28	1.12	...	...
6.17	6.14	6.17	6.20	6.21	6.18	6.26	6.30	6.38	...	...
...	...	5.89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.59	3.48	2.19	3.66	3.02	3.26	3.60	3.41	3.38	...	...
41254.68	47410.12	50465.72	49025.39	38334.66	51431.70	48042.19	51995.24	53978.27	62101.62	58648.44
47418.18	51773.68	55513.74	56645.58	45533.95	58228.62	62735.69	65386.40	65130.62	68704.47	70295.32
189.00	103.00	3536.00	259.00	359.00	616.00	339.00	1692.00	3646.95	6753.92	5601.94
247.69	142.67	370.12	8.19	-313.59	-76.68	-555.94	892.95	-386.96	406.47	822.44
-58.69	-39.67	3165.88	250.81	672.59	692.68	894.94	799.05	4033.91	6347.45	4779.50
1854.00	2920.99	2916.00	1544.00	1963.01	1298.00	1815.94	2797.01	3859.79	5814.57	5639.16
3.45	705.41	-705.08	307.78	-4.90	40.22	-74.10	145.17	-41.71	137.11	57.30
1850.55	2215.58	3621.08	1236.22	1967.91	1257.78	1890.04	2651.84	3901.50	5677.47	5581.86

Table 7.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Philippines

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	Inter-Parliamentary Union
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	PEFA/AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (millions)	PEFA/AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	90.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
-0.06	-0.04	0.09	0.04	-0.03	-0.02	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.19	0.11	...
...
15.25	15.25	20.50	20.50	20.97	22.14	22.89	22.89	27.34	27.34	27.24	...
...
...
...
61.60	61.10	61.20	61.50	61.00	60.80	60.70	60.70	60.70	60.50	60.40	...
38.40	38.90	38.80	38.50	39.00	39.20	39.30	39.30	39.30	39.50	39.60	...
830211.00	799718.00	...	...	...	...	...	1814001.22	2021360.76	2233593.32	2,275,228	...
647747.00	734723.00	...	...	...	...	...	1483047.67	1662444.61	1644300.12	2,558,914	...
78.02	91.87	...	...	...	...	...	81.76	82.24	73.62	112.47	...
99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	...	...
...	...	...	...	69.00	69.00	70.00	73.00	75.00	78.00	...	...
...	26.56	...	...	26.27	...	...	25.23	...	...	21.60	...
...
...	25.91	...	...	25.74	...	...	25.64	...	...	...	...
...	12.63	...	...	12.59	...	...	13.03	...	...	...	...
...
...
...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	computed from AMS data
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	computed from AMS data
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	computed from AMS data
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	computed from AMS data
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
30.13	33.80	35.54	37.23	40.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
29.24	32.48	34.50	36.32	41.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5017460.00	5061041.00	5144158.00	5283127.00	5365877.00	6026174.00	6213339.00	6213124.00	6243132.00	6264867.00	6230663.00	...
6569646.00	6723317.00	6880659.00	7041616.00	7021024.89	6379295.00	6484158.00	6598621.00	6712952.00	6827128.00	6941143.00	...
76.37	75.28	74.76	75.03	76.43	94.46	95.82	94.16	93.00	91.76	89.76	...
4918172.00	4951995.00	5029358.00	5132670.00	5207457.00	5822869.00	5983284.00	5946137.00	5954548.00	5976793.00	5902066.00	...
6292140.00	6439362.00	6590013.00	6744184.00	6733218.37	5973709.00	6076530.00	6183756.00	6290840.00	6397784.00	6504563.00	...
78.16	76.90	76.32	76.11	77.34	97.47	98.47	96.16	94.65	93.42	90.74	...
1631238.00	1672540.00	1718204.00	1779436.00	1809204.00	2457394.00	2507235.00	2547391.00	2626432.00	2602829.00	2858288.00	...
3953924.00	4046442.00	4141116.00	4238004.00	4029435.46	4127167.00	4232370.00	4306765.00	4381049.00	4455214.00	4529275.00	...
41.26	41.33	41.49	41.99	44.90	59.54	59.24	59.15	59.95	58.42	63.11	...
1920136.00	1962115.00	1990466.00	2042502.00	2062359.00	2752908.00	2807241.00	2848788.00	2919077.00	2892221.00	3114006.00	...
3867121.00	3957612.00	4050211.00	4144978.00	3928313.96	3920971.00	4022172.00	4093090.00	4163923.00	4234673.00	4305306.00	...
49.65	49.58	49.14	49.28	52.50	70.21	69.79	69.60	70.10	68.30	72.33	...
1133252.00	1167384.00	1196064.00	1201288.00	1257469.00	1342759.00	1393486.00	1499439.00	1599746.00	1702075.00	1838422.00	...
...
24.73	24.85	...	26.21	25.71	26.49	27.69	28.16	29.81	31.42	...	...
1356033.00	1415325.00	1436871.00	1426510.00	1516899.00	1608436.00	1650732.00	1817826.00	1963650.00	2109651.00	2266419.00	...
...
30.40	30.96	...	32.63	31.82	33.14	34.25	34.55	37.56	40.27	...	...
...	...	...	20.90	...	...	20.10	...	19.40	...	...	...
...	...	...	20.60	...	...	20.30	...	20.50	...	...	...
4786.34	4953.81	5200.10	5336.18	5318.26	5638.21	5754.11	6041.78	6365.52	6654.49	6938.21	...
2.90	3.50	4.97	2.62	-0.34	6.02	2.06	5.00	5.36	4.54	4.26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.22	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.71	...	...	...	...
0.64	...	...	...	...	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.67	...	...
...	16.45	...	...	11.98	...	...	13.11	...	...	...	...
...	40.66	...	...	36.45	...	...	37.61	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.46	...	...	0.44	...
8.82	...	...	...	...	9.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.85	...	...	...	...	8.18	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	WHO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (childmortality.org)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5.30	...	...	...	...	5.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.35	...	...	...	...	2.52	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.63	...	...	...	...	0.61	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	97.02	...	...	...	...	97.43	...	97.55	...
...	...	...	98.49	...	...	...	...	98.82	...	98.93	...
...	...	...	94.75	...	...	...	...	95.85	...	95.99	...
...	...	...	95.62	...	...	...	...	96.71	...	96.91	...
0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	...
0.15	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	...
0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	...
0.10	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	...
35.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	39.00	39.00	41.00	41.00	36.00	33.00	...
40.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	38.00	37.00	35.00	34.00	27.00	25.00	...
...
...
89.00	88.00	87.00	91.00	87.00	79.00	87.00	88.00	89.00	96.00	60.00	...
3.44	3.37	3.42	3.14	3.17	2.88	3.12	3.11	3.00	3.03	3	...
5.25	4.99	5.14	5.07	5.16	4.83	5.60	5.83	5.77	6.11	6	...
20.08	19.24	18.91	19.31	18.13	18.14	18.53	17.65	17.29	17.30	18	...
104.10	103.50	95.50	97.00	91.60	96.40	84.10	80.80	86.40	100.90	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	35.40	...	...	...	...	31.20	...
...	...	...	...	...	28.20	...	...	...	...	24.70	...
277.20	277.03	276.86	276.71	276.56	276.41	276.26	276.10	273.95	271.79	...	...
157.70	156.29	154.88	153.55	152.22	150.89	149.57	148.24	146.28	144.32	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.50	...	...	...
14.70	13.90	14.50	15.20	14.60	15.60	16.10	15.27	16.46	17.17	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	AMS, FAO
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption	(ODP Tonnes)	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	IMF's Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion	UNAIDS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
7.01	6.45	6.69	5.98	5.25	5.80	4.62	4.90	4.90	5.00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.96	...	...
...	...	...	22.80	23.10	22.94	23.74	24.55	25.35	26.16	26.96	...
43.70	...	42.30	...	40.90	...	...	...	...	38.30	...	...
0.87	0.77	0.81	0.87	0.85	0.91	0.91	0.95	1.01	...	...	...
47.06	...	...	...	...	47.06	...	...	...	...	...	47.06
13.92	...	...	...	...	13.92	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.86	...	...	...	...	42.86	...	...	...	...	...	42.86
...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24.32	27.98	27.52	28.25	27.98	...
...	...	...	...	...	127.81	134.13	144.22	121.87	162.10	136.47	...
88.60	88.90	89.20	89.50	89.80	90.10	90.50	90.80	91.10	91.50	91.80	...
76.00	77.60	79.10	79.90	80.00	79.50	78.90	78.70	78.80	79.30	...	...
79.00	80.09	81.20	83.30	83.44	84.57	85.70	86.84	87.50	89.13	...	...
...
...
...
210	309	342	528	835	1591	2349	3338	4814	6011	7831	9056
...
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	...
11.46	12.35	12.55	13.23	14.07	15.17	16.89	18.97	22.07	23.36	25.27	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.46	2.76	2.90	3.01	3.05	3.45	...
1.69	...	...	2.12	2.39	2.15	2.32	2.60	2.92	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.35	...	...	...
...	7.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.15	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	(not applicable)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	Open Data Barometer
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...
n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
...	n.a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.65	...	...	...
...	n.a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.45	...	...	...
...	n.a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.04	...	...	...
...	n.a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.30	...	...	...
...	n.a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.98	...	...	...
...	n.a.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.84	...	...	...
...	1.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.73	...	...	...
...	1.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.61	...	...	...
...	1.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.80	...	...	...
...	1.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.06	...	...	...
...	15.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.46	...	...	...
...	17.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.03	...	...	...
67.10	67.77	68.44	69.11	69.78	70.46	71.14	71.83	72.53	73.23	73.93	...
99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	...	...
...	...	...	...	69.00	69.00	70.00	73.00	75.00	78.00	...	...
163.53	...	164.67	...	181.77	...	191.65	...	374.93	...	...	...
0.26	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.91	23.19	36.94	...
3.47	4.00	3.99	4.09	3.90	3.96	4.08	4.23	4.29	4.40	4.39	...
0.12	...	0.11	...	0.11	...	0.12	...	0.14	...	...	...
210.00	226.00	193.00	210.00	175.00	168.00	190.00	180.00	206.00	263.00	299.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.00	99.00

Table 8.A Data for AEC Indicators, Singapore

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	Computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)	Singapore does not compile data on productivity in terms of PPP\$.	computed data Author's computation

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
71976.49	83802.00	95003.47	108458.31	81646.50	137072.58	127546.03	129802.30	128787.01	127739.17	118271.42
57.99	57.36	59.06	59.20	58.03	64.74	62.01	61.92	62.31	62.86	64.97
52148.76	62300.61	65850.15	74759.32	59047.56	74655.23	78127.72	79819.00	77885.29	75457.19	63779.27
42.01	42.64	40.94	40.80	41.97	35.26	37.99	38.08	37.69	37.14	35.03
517.10	1274.60	1632.70	277.10	4076.00	5715.10	2581.50	11694.50	3240.80	4635.60	2803.40
232,772.5	253,396.6	276,484.9	281,427.4	279,729.3	322,361.1	342,426.2	355,683.1	373,471.5	386,812.9	394,288.6
151,502.5	163,796.2	179,928.6	188,246.6	186,787.4	208,683.4	223,163.4	233,546.3	250,381.9	260,129.9	268,437.1
65.09	64.64	65.08	66.89	66.77	64.74	65.17	65.66	67.04	67.25	68.08
0.79	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.63
0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60.21	...	...	62.53	58.15	58.68	58.19	...	...	...	...
39.79	...	...	37.47	41.85	41.32	41.81	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	96.64	...	...	96.20	...
2.43	2.34	2.07	3.07	2.56	6.38	7.02	8.00	8.52	8.51	9.41
218,153.1	237,574.8	258,142.8	264,995.4	263,174.5	304,428.0	324,912.1	337,638.1	356,575.9	369,957.2	375,898.8
2319.9	2495.9	2730.8	2952.4	2990.0	3105.9	3228.5	3357.6	3493.8	3623.9	3656.2
79433.32	80405.14	79851.07	75818.25	74350.38	82795.69	85011.11	84944.08	86211.37	86235.46	86846.36

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2010 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)	Singapore does not compile data on productivity in terms of PPP\$.	computed data Author's computation
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2010 price) - manufacturing	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)	Singapore does not compile data on productivity in terms of PPP\$.	computed data Author's computation
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2010 price) - services	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)	Singapore does not compile data on productivity in terms of PPP\$.	computed data Author's computation
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Research scientists and engineers (RSEs) per million people		AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
		International Visitor Arrivals to Singapore (from ASEAN)	in thousands	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
116.4	118.3	118.2	111.3	115.6	118.4	120.8	125.3	130.9	148.5	143.2
15.2	16.4	18.5	22.8	21.7	22.4	23.5	25.0	26.5	26.9	27.2
6468.74	6093.29	5397.05	4123.55	4499.96	4464.93	4342.20	4233.72	4172.58	4663.21	4447.18
46,061.1	51,552.5	54,615.2	52,327.8	50,156.0	65,039.8	70,118.3	70,342.3	71,517.4	73,436.8	69,671.2
475.9	517.5	566.8	564.7	520.9	520.1	523.5	535.0	540.3	536.0	513.8
81757.80	84149.20	81394.36	78275.40	81335.31	105633.81	113142.38	111064.02	111811.73	115733.63	114543.33
151,502.5	163,796.2	179,928.6	188,246.6	186,787.4	208,683.4	223,163.4	233,546.3	250,381.9	260,129.9	268,437.1
1593.8	1706.5	1849.6	2011.6	2070.2	2182.7	2278.8	2355.9	2450.0	2569.7	2615.2
80296.49	81078.95	82173.73	79048.95	76215.95	80761.51	82723.21	83738.80	86327.16	85510.30	86705.82
2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4
5.48	5.63	5.45	5.53	5.55	5.48	5.63	5.67	5.61	5.65	5.68
1,594	2,036	1,727	1,581	1,569	1,762	1,913	1,722	2,144	1,965	2,090
5,067	4,852	5,411	6,049	6,048	6,407	6,513	6,999	7,579	9,086	8,418
7,443	7,386	7,592	7,445	7,422	7,718	7,762	7,614	7,822	7,729	8,168
6.00	6.00	5.00	3.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
2.19	2.20	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.21	2.12	2.17	2.09	2.12	2.13
...	...	...	...	...	4779.62	5372.25	5732.69	6114.73	6113.04	5748.16
3,341.7	3,577.4	3,724.7	3,571.4	3,684.8	4,821.8	5,414.3	5,779.6	6,166.4	6,113.1	5,748.2

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air passenger arrivals, departures and transit	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air cargo loaded and discharged	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		Not applicable to Singapore.
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Sea Passengers Handled	thousands	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat AMS
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		Not applicable to Singapore.
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
14.60	17.08	19.57	22.09	24.85	26.35	27.12	27.02	27.60	26.72	26.45
32,431	35,033	36,702	37,695	37,204	42,039	46,544	51,182	53,726	54,093	55,449
1833.72	1911.21	1894.77	1856.94	1633.79	1813.81	1865.25	1829.12	1837.70	1843.80	1853.09
1364.04	1570.76	1537.89	1322.03	1153.78	1266.26	1328.06	1463.90	1517.56	1543.33	1602.48
423267.6	448503.9	483616.1	515415.3	472300.3	503342.1	531175.6	538012.1	560887.9	581268.0	575845.8
...	...	...	...	...	6859.04	7799.06	8758.50	9453.18	8982.11	9483.31
5,601.3	6,173.8	6,559.8	6,544.6	5,997.8	6,819.9	7,757.1	8,716.5	9,401.5	8,982.1	9,483.3
100.00	100.00	99.83	99.42	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
...	...	99.83	99.42	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
...	...	4.19	...	...	4.09	...	4.13	...	4.00	...
21.57	23.17	21.46	24.65	21.24	25.42	26.28	26.02	26.35	28.01	...
0.91	0.85	0.94	0.88	1.03	1.16	1.15	1.20	1.33	1.32	...
3.43	3.39	2.85	3.22	2.70	2.92	2.80	2.65	...	...	...
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector) Not applicable to Singapore.		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11652.65	14762.04	18574.67	27016.26	17626.30	31656.97	39998.73	39818.88	38083.42	38665.15	25388.23
7286.09	10352.72	11451.15	17300.09	11920.37	15071.67	24056.78	24795.36	25134.43	23113.13	13778.17
83.87	86.11	87.53	94.47	99.47	103.76	105.02	113.16	106.91	113.16	117.13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.60	75.80
36.10	35.00	33.70	34.00	31.80	32.00	33.10	33.80	33.90	34.80	35.70
34.1	38.9	36.9 (2007a : 36.9)	37.1	35.6	39.2	36.7	37.8	36.2	37.5	40.6
153.7	184.7	179.6 (2007a : 177.2)	181.1	178.1	198.7	196.2	205.2	188.4	192.2	206.4
89.50	84.76	85.81	98.57	97.74	96.22	106.27	115.25	127.08	132.10	129.75
0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
0.02	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.17

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat AMS
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat AMS
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
229804.14	271607.87	299297.45	338175.94	269832.46	351184.97	409449.19	408393.60	410249.70	409768.66	366344.33
200162.80	238482.02	263154.91	319780.30	245784.67	310393.69	365717.97	379723.32	373015.77	366247.31	296764.92
12,552.51	20,063.12	40,882.29	7,964.39	32,039.72	35,407.15	31,459.24	18,340.54	39,591.94	39,131.29	35,485.04
3,311.24	4,949.91	5,855.48	4,267.03	3,330.06	8,931.36	12,716.79	9,814.66	13,303.54	15,241.21	14,907.04
9241.27	15113.21	35026.81	3697.36	28709.66	26475.79	18742.45	8525.88	26288.40	23890.08	20578.00
16520.40	35275.20	43003.80	10413.00	18916.80	57214.10	39988.00	60872.30	55756.30	77482.10	62446.80
517.10	1274.60	1632.70	277.10	4076.00	5715.10	2581.50	11694.50	3240.80	4635.60	2803.40
16003.3	34000.6	41371.1	10135.9	14840.8	51499.0	37406.5	49177.8	52515.5	72846.5	59643.4

Table 8.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Singapore

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of seats held by males in Singapore parliament Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of seats held by females women in Singapore parliament Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (millions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line Not applicable to Singapore.		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	(not applicable to Singapore)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2.00	2.18	2.38	2.43	2.28	2.25	2.17	2.17	2.09	2.19	2.25	
84.0	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7	74.7	
16.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	
44.2	43.7	46.6	45.6	46.2	46.0	45.7	45.6	45.8	45.9	46.2	
55.8	56.3	53.4	54.4	53.8	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.2	54.1	53.8	
60.9	55.2	54.3	57.6	60.2	57.3	57.0	54.4	52.7	60.0	52.8	
39.1	44.8	45.7	42.4	39.8	42.7	43.0	45.6	47.3	40.0	47.2	
58.3	57.7	57.5 (2007a : 57.6)	56.9	57.0	56.4	56.0	55.8	55.6	55.2	54.6	54.40
41.7	42.3	42.5 (2007a : 42.4)	43.1	43.0	43.6	44.0	44.2	44.4	44.8	45.4	
100.00	100.00	99.83	99.42	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	
...	...	99.83	99.42	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	100.00	

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex Not applicable to Singapore.		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, girls	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex Not relevant to Singapore.		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$ Singapore does not compile this indicator.		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%) Data are not available.		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	Data are not available.
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices) Not applicable to Singapore.		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
...
97.5	96.9	97.6	97.2	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
...
97.0	96.4	96.6	96.6	96.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
...
94.4	94.5	95.1	95.1	95.6	98.5	99.0	98.9	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5
...
94.2	94.4	95.0	94.9	94.8	98.1	98.5	98.8	99.2	99.6	99.5	99.5
...
...
52.5	56.4	58.1	58.9	62.6	68.0	68.5	77.9	79.4	83.4	84.9	84.9
...
...
51.3	55.3	58.9	60.9	64.7	73.7	75.1	85.1	86.0	91.0	94.5	94.5
61889.53	65297.34	68339.75	65956.46	63610.79	72017.91	74910.18	75777.38	78046.24	79550.90	80191.54	80191.54
4.99	5.51	4.66	-3.49	-3.56	13.22	4.02	1.16	2.99	1.93	0.81	0.81
...
...
0.84	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.93

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary	years	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary	years	AMS
		School life expectancy, post-secondary, non-tertiary	years	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary	years	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of two-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	Data are not available.
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live and still births	Per 100,000 live and still births	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0.465	0.470	0.482	0.474	0.471	0.472	0.473	0.478	0.463	0.464	0.463	0.458
11.6	11.6	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.40
9.3	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.70
5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	
4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	
1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	
2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	
...	...	...	...	...	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.90
...	...	...	...	...	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.80
97.3	97.4	97.6	97.7	97.9	98.0	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.70
91.1	91.6	92.1	92.7	93.3	93.8	94.1	94.4	94.7	94.9	95.2	95.40
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1.7	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	
23.5	22.6	22.1	21.4	19.6	19.3	18.6	17.7	16.5	16.5	16.0	
18.5	18.4	18.3	17.9	16.4	16.1	14.8	13.9	13.2	12.5	12.2	
...	
...	
96.1	95.4	96.6	96.9	96.8	96.1	96.0	96.7	96.8	96.3	97.8	
16	16	16	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	23	
47	48	49	50	54	58	61	65	67	69	70	
...	
13.3	10.4	7.6	7.5	0.0	2.6	7.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	7.1	
3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	
2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	
86.49	84.02	81.55	80.12	78.69	77.26	75.83	74.40	72.90	71.40	...	
48.69	47.55	46.41	45.34	44.28	43.21	42.15	41.08	40.20	39.32	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.00	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure	Percentage	AMS
		National Healthcare Expenditure (NHE) as % of GDP	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing Not applicable to Singapore.		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity Not applicable to Singapore.		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas Data are not available.		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption	(ODP Tonnes)	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons ODP Tonnes	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	Data are not available.
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	Not applicable to Singapore.
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting			
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	Data are not available.
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	Data are not available.
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Percentage Proportion of people aged 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion Percentage	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4.06	4.32	4.66	4.57	3.67	3.80	3.76	3.16	2.96	2.83	2.73	
21.2	23.3	22.8	21.6	20.7	21.8	23.1	21.4	22.5	20.5	17.7	
6.4	6.7	6.9	7.4	8.9	8.5	8.8	10.0	11.5	12.9	12.9	
3.1	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.6	
4.80	4.78	4.75	4.71	4.71	4.70	4.69	4.68	4.67	4.66	4.65	
23.43	23.37	23.19	23.02	23.02	22.95	22.89	22.84	22.82	22.74	22.74	
7.12	7.00	4.34	7.47	7.42	8.66	7.39	10.28	9.36	...	...
0.00	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2.85	2.54	2.49	2.25	2.24	
...	
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
...	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	100.00	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Data are not available.		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Singapore does not have data on the total public expenditure on social protection and employment programmes.		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	No. of research scientists and engineers (RSEs) per million people		AMS
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	Open Data Barometer
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	AMS

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	AMS

(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1,594	2,036	1,727	1,581	1,569	1,762	1,913	1,722	2,144	1,965	2,090	Refers to total number of worldwide primary patent applications filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national or regional patent office for exclusive rights for an invention—a product or process that provides a new way of doing something or offers a new technical solution to a problem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Table 9.A Data for AEC Indicators, Thailand

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TIVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (millions)	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
23866.97	26944.18	32894.24	39487.05	32490.61	46073.58	54304.70	56730.47	59320.50	59425.80	61925.90
52.55	53.37	56.83	56.92	54.84	49.29	53.02	52.47	57.22	57.85	59.08
21552.41	23539.82	24992.54	29888.25	26759.52	47397.29	48110.81	51398.72	44348.14	43299.45	42894.93
47.45	46.63	43.17	43.08	45.16	50.71	46.98	47.53	42.78	42.15	40.92
2022.20	2845.07	1548.17	261.21	2685.88	2220.92	952.22	-745.35	528.21	-1466.77	1413.72
...
6848605.00	7188839.00	7579559.00	7710356.00	7653432.00	8227953.00	8296549.00	8896468.00	9136862.00	9211568.00	...
...
0.67	0.69	0.66	0.68	0.66	0.91	0.68	0.71	0.68	0.67	0.64
6.53	6.53	11.70	11.60	11.74	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.31
63.16	...	...	60.75	65.42	63.43	61.01	...	...	...	...
36.84	...	...	39.25	34.58	36.57	38.99	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	62.90	...	...	71.97	...
15.19	13.64	11.46	13.28	9.07	11.84	11.22	12.43	12.59	8.75	10.34
6853119.00	7194436.00	7589358.00	7718702.00	7660764.00	8248788.00	8301213.00	8918070.00	9166994.00	9242552.00	...
35257.17	35685.53	36249.45	37016.61	37706.33	38037.34	38464.60	38939.00	38907.00	38077.43	38016.16
13564.44	14069.08	14610.48	14551.53	14178.13	15133.56	15060.57	15982.59	16442.21	16938.90	...
555128.00	576952.00	587888.00	605130.00	603665.00	600904.00	638733.00	656018.00	661306.00	665786.00	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - manufacturing	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - services	LCU (millions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	AJTP

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
13616.97	14170.51	14306.01	14699.12	14692.55	14546.88	14883.10	15432.80	15406.90	12732.72	12271.91
2844.94	2841.29	2867.72	2872.89	2867.21	2882.68	2994.93	2966.42	2995.35	3649.01	...
2043792.00	2158456.00	2314548.00	2369826.00	2291397.00	2551932.00	2428619.00	2596189.00	2640861.00	2634515.00	...
5587.89	5504.13	5619.23	5453.27	5373.91	5349.61	5301.40	5393.10	5435.30	6393.46	6453.60
25524.07	27366.24	28744.21	30326.39	29755.78	33289.54	31969.06	33593.78	33906.50	28755.83	...
4253329.00	4463112.00	4691139.00	4746517.00	4749036.00	5081508.00	5235942.00	5677342.00	5882050.00	5965410.00	...
16052.31	16010.89	16324.22	16864.23	17639.87	18140.85	18280.10	18113.10	18064.80	18951.25	19290.65
18490.66	19452.86	20054.27	19641.27	18787.59	19547.71	19988.36	21873.25	22722.52	21966.63	...
0.23	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.25	...	0.37	...	0.47	...	0.48
4.50	4.58	4.70	4.60	4.56	4.82	4.52	4.52	4.54	4.70	4.64
4258.00	3564.00	3478.00	3686.00	4233.00	3570.00	3406.00	3360.00	3456.00	3789.00	4191.00
24275.00	21171.00	20140.00	21950.00	24733.00	24781.00	23457.00	27508.00	27881.00	27517.00	33347.00
311.339	..	322.394	..	330.587	..	543.474	..	..	973.998	..
33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	32.00	32.00	29.00	29.00	27.50	27.50	27.50
-0.10	-0.36	-0.34	-0.40	-0.28	-0.31	-0.29	-0.34	-0.33	-0.41	-0.40
3099.57	3556.40	3755.55	4125.19	4074.67	4534.24	5529.94	6462.65	7410.44	6620.23	7886.14
3.46	4.48	5.15	1.57	-0.88	7.27	0.52	6.81	2.26	0.41	2.48
28077.00	31895.00	35946.00	32855.00	31358.00	35132.00	39979.00	46324.00	54005.00	51150.52	...
647.00	681.00	711.00	688.00	609.00	752.00	714.00	720.00	664.00	704.17	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
49.00	48.50	45.00	47.80	47.90	44.50	44.10	41.80	37.30	36.42	...
11760.00	11579.00	11055.00	12807.00	11133.00	11399.00	10864.00	10758.00	11817.00	10792.00	...
324.00	325.00	290.00	340.00	372.00	486.00	552.00	612.00	705.00	659.12	...
119569.00	130093.00	141796.00	147286.00	131529.00	130316.00	157174.00	178362.00	170435.00	...	...
8417.37	10265.73	10708.67	10472.29	10075.17	11402.17	13568.38	15891.26	19136.28	18159.54	21994.96
25.89	30.92	37.77	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	97.00	97.00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.00	97.00	97.00
...	...	3.31	...	...	3.29	...	3.18	...	3.43	...
99.01	100.96	105.23	108.10	107.70	117.84	117.70	126.20	135.72	134.76	...
17.86	18.06	18.56	19.30	19.80	19.59	19.15	19.26	18.62	19.57	...
5.80	5.63	5.56	5.57	5.69	5.77	5.85	5.78	...	...	...
21.00	19.20	18.50	18.30	18.30	17.90	17.50	16.90	16.30	15.50	...
0.03	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	...
0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	...
2814.29	3671.00	3615.35	5681.02	4197.45	6892.60	8654.92	9746.95	9545.83	8666.66	6980.35
5666.58	6444.50	5936.83	7379.31	6661.59	6588.80	9460.65	11107.85	11195.42	11734.55	10529.23
31.92	33.89	35.31	36.48	36.78	43.76	36.70	37.66	38.32	44.88	44.43

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24)	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.20	47.20
...	...	...	...	...	44.19	39.97	41.07	40.69	40.85	41.14
50.64	48.84	48.21	48.66	48.83	47.76	46.64	46.81	45.64	43.74	42.80
10936080.00	10558062.50	10541402.50	10524195.00	10497245.00	10452870.00	10389547.50	10306182.50	10210620.00	9634437.50	9630412.50
1609.00	197.30	...	2341.00	...	745.36	1645.50	1990.90	1703.40	3537.71	1682.27
944.60	1130.00	1031.00	406.00	539.00	420.00	597.00	1169.00	1706.00	2016.00	...
...
241.60	18.80	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93.83	88.91	106.36	105.76	109.04	115.78	130.72	136.30	142.49	147.00	151.26
11.93	12	10.17	10.19	10.38	...	...	...	...	0.71	0.72
11.97	11.95	10.19	10.11	10.21	10.05	10.13	...	11.13	11.36	10.88
7.08	6.94	5.53	5.68	6.17	...	...	...	...	1.55	1.99
4.09	3.86	3.09	2.81	3.29	3.21	3.09	...	4.59	6.13	6.64
109622.59	121579.48	153571.13	174966.66	152497.20	193305.55	222575.74	229529.28	228730.22	227573.58	214396.23
117990.91	127108.82	139965.68	177567.52	133769.64	182920.96	228786.63	247772.62	249517.12	227952.30	202751.16
807.04	1,465.56	2,255.16	1,883.91	4,755.63	8,162.04	6257.80	10596.76	11934.32	4409.37	7776.24
-54.02	423.92	847.91	594.02	675.74	1,764.74	-2,209.66	1,228.29	968.45	3,554.76	1,242.82
861.06	1041.64	1407.25	1289.89	4079.89	6397.30	8467.46	9368.47	10965.87	854.61	6533.42
8215.64	8917.47	8633.90	8561.56	6411.46	14746.666	2473.686	12899.036	15935.960	3720.212	8027.486
2022.20	2845.07	1548.17	261.21	2685.88	2220.92	952.22	-745.35	528.21	-1466.77	1413.72
6193.44	6072.40	7085.74	8300.34	3725.57	12525.75	1521.46	13644.39	15407.75	5186.98	6613.77

Table 9.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Thailand

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	Inter-Parliamentary Union
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (millions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.40	...	...	...	...
0.43	0.42	0.37	0.23	0.28	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.34	0.36	...
...
10.60	8.68	11.74	11.67	13.32	13.32	15.80	15.80	15.80	6.09	6.09	...
...
...
78.80	78.29	77.36	77.04	75.61	74.42	74.31	72.79	72.73	72.89	72.16	...
21.20	21.71	22.64	22.96	24.39	25.58	25.69	27.21	27.27	27.11	27.84	...
80.10	80.00	80.60	80.40	80.10	80.00	80.30	80.20	80.10	79.80	...	...
65.30	64.20	65.20	65.10	63.80	63.80	64.00	64.00	63.90	63.70	...	...
...	1375395.22	1595860.48	1799945.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1270873.00	1474900.64	1584878.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	92.40	92.42	88.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.89	30.92	37.77	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	97.00	97.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.00	97.00	97.00	...
...	21.90	20.00	20.40	17.90	16.40	13.20	12.60	10.90	10.50	...	...
...	22.48	20.44	21.17	18.59	16.95	13.91	13.18	11.60	10.99	...	...
...	21.43	19.68	19.75	17.22	15.84	12.59	12.13	10.35	10.12	...	...
...	11.80	11.30	10.70	10.20	8.70	9.00	8.80	7.70	...	...	...
...	28.30	25.90	27.30	23.60	22.40	16.70	16.00	13.90	...	...	...
...	...	903729.00	909160.00	914586.00	931269.00	925021.00	924891.00	901886.00	919136.00	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.52	60.53	...
...	...	854844.00	861226.00	865488.00	879934.00	888517.00	874234.00	847310.00	759279.00	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.36	54.90	...
...	...	2873668.00	2770405.00	2653263.00	2616243.00	2578577.00	2548583.00	2533424.00	2597886.00	...	...
...
...	94.88	95.44	96.06	96.96	...	...	...	...	92.78	93.96	...
...	...	2690956.00	2600141.00	2485212.00	2450502.00	2413258.00	2387138.00	2372036.00	2272692.00	...	...
...
...	93.29	93.53	94.03	95.69	...	...	...	...	91.91	87.39	...
...	...	2317833.00	2334375.00	2358282.00	2399630.00	2353447.00	2268262.00	2209722.00	2230147.00	...	...
...
...	64.00	67.41	71.27	73.08	74.56	77.97	77.46	...	80.60	83.05	...
...	...	2410930.00	2434823.00	2437538.00	2473149.00	2418696.00	2370719.00	2325786.00	2214080.00	...	...
...
...	70.76	75.79	77.72	81.44	81.98	85.63	81.80	...	86.79	82.17	...
...	...	1104634.00	1109991.00	1018977.00	909512.00	879853.00	906132.00	865562.00	852504.00	...	...
...
41.38	42.57	43.27	43.58	44.26	44.14	46.58	44.79	43.95	45.04	40.52	...
...	...	1325600.00	1318025.00	1264982.00	1074889.00	1152369.00	1266609.00	1149562.00	1145646.00	...	...
...
47.16	45.98	53.34	52.29	53.46	56.33	58.95	58.39	58.86	60.03	57.28	...
...	6.90	...	...	...	...	...	9.90	...	...	...	...
...	7.10	...	...	...	...	...	8.40	...	...	...	...
11449.08	11961.47	12577.55	12775.40	12662.99	13584.21	13654.27	14584.67	14914.97	14975.96	15346.65	...
3.46	4.48	5.15	1.57	-0.88	7.27	0.52	6.81	2.26	0.41	2.48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.47	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.89	...	...	...
0.68	...	...	...	...	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	...	...
...	0.69	0.34	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.04	0.06	0.04	...	...	...
...	5.51	3.74	2.97	2.59	2.09	1.17	1.23	0.92	...	...	...
...	0.51	0.50	...	0.49	...	0.48	...	0.47	...	0.45	...
9.33	...	...	...	...	10.48	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	WHO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	WHO
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6.44	...	...	...	...	7.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.00	...	...	...	...	5.36	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.03	...	...	...	...	2.59	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.43	...	...	...	...	0.52	...	...	...	...	...	...
98.22	...	...	...	...	96.64	...	...	97.98	...	98.33	...
97.88	...	...	...	...	96.55	...	...	98.65	...	98.95	...
96.31	...	...	...	...	96.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
93.44	...	...	...	...	97.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	18.27	17.72	15.99	...	16.26	15.78	16.28	...	15.39	...	...
...	21.69	21.01	21.22	...	...	19.91	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
98.00	98.00	98.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	...
...	2.92	3.00	3.20	3.42	3.93	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
12.20	11.70	12.20	11.30	10.80	10.20	8.90	17.60	22.20	23.30	24.60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.90	9.50	9.60	9.60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.20	7.80	7.90	7.60	...
234.41	228.32	222.23	219.99	217.75	215.51	213.27	211.03	208.89	206.75	...	...
124.31	119.95	115.59	114.08	112.57	111.05	109.54	108.03	106.68	105.32	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20.96	21.72	21.40	19.90	20.80	22.62	21.58	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption	(ODP Tonnes)	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	UN MDG database
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	IMF's Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	AMS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion	UNAIDS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	9.88	10.77	10.33	10.15	9.72	11.15	10.72	...
18.15	18.21	18.55	18.98	19.83	19.83	19.85	20.23	20.23	20.28	20.28	...
31.38	30.92	...	33.44	...	...	...	...	31.59	31.62	31.60	...
26.00	...	26.50	...	27.00	...	...	...	...	25.00	...	...
3.76	3.85	3.85	3.84	4.06	4.33	4.34	4.54	4.49	...	...	...
...
62.50	...	...	...	...	64.29	...	...	...	...	...	64.29
52.21	...	...	...	...	53.10	...	...	...	...	...	53.10
1259.90	453.70	385.60	190.30	141.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6.86	6.44	6.34	6.38	6.38	...
...
...	87.60	88.00	...	90.10	90.40	92.30	92.60	93.20	94.70	...	...
79.00	80.80	81.50	81.70	81.70	82.10	82.50	83.10	83.70	84.50	...	...
...	99.30	99.70	99.60	98.80	99.70	98.20	98.50	99.80	99.80	99.90	...
...
...
...	...	...	13268.00	9978.00	7359.00	3972.00	2538.00	1299.00	888.00	...	...
36054448.00	36111069.00	36171909.00	36231366.00	36175778.00	36080646.00	36107094.00	35881810.00	35757552.00	35539079.18	35065969.00	...
1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	...
29.42	40.60	47.41	65.66	73.84	82.52	87.96	95.45	103.00	111.31	113.54	...
...
...	...	...	2.32	3.39	2.71	4.32	4.37	4.29	...	...	...
...	53.93	...	...	70.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24.79	...	...	27.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	Open Data Barometer
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	AMS
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...
4.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.50	...	...	...	...
...	78.92	...	...	85.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	75.08	...	...	81.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	70.61	...	...	85.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	69.80	...	...	85.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41.10	...	...	56.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	42.66	...	...	56.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17.65	...	...	51.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.97	...	...	12.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6.87	...	...	8.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5.37	...	...	7.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	42.07	...	...	46.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	43.09	...	...	47.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93.18	93.50	93.52	93.46	93.40	93.33	93.27	93.20	93.12	93.05	92.97	...
25.89	30.92	37.77	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	97.00	97.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.00	97.00	97.00	...
311.339	..	322.394	..	330.587	..	543.474	..	..	973.998	..	...
0.70	0.65	0.54	0.59	0.58	0.67	0.71	0.86	...	0.90	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.33	18.19	15.99	...
4.50	4.58	4.70	4.60	4.56	4.82	4.52	4.52	4.54	4.70	4.64	...
0.23	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.25	...	0.37	...	0.47	...	0.48	...
4258.00	3564.00	3478.00	3686.00	4233.00	3570.00	3406.00	3360.00	3456.00	3789.00	4191.00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.00	46.00

Table 10.A Data for AEC Indicators, Viet Nam

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports and imports, in terms of (a) value and (b) share/proportion in total trade		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Exports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN exports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Imports, in US\$ million		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Value of Intra-ASEAN imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN imports, proportion to total trade	Percentage	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Core	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Gross Domestic Product (constant price) in local currency	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Services value-added (constant price)	LCU(millions)	AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of services sector in GDP	Percentage	computed data from AMS
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade Index	score in G-L index	computed from ASEAN data
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	TiVA		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Domestic value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Foreign value added share of gross exports		OECD
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Account at a financial institution, income, poorest 40% (% ages 15+)	Proportion	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments		
(1) Highly Integrated and Cohesive Economy	Supporting	Share of Intra-ASEAN portfolio investment to total portfolio investments	Percentage	IMF Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Labour Productivity		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - all sectors		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant price) in local currency - all sectors	LCU (billions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - all sectors	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - all sectors (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
5030.92	6213.98	7730.84	10017.79	8554.80	10350.95	13583.28	17445.68	18178.91	18260.52	18063.71
36.02	33.29	33.36	33.96	38.67	38.68	39.38	45.53	45.99	44.76	43.12
8937.67	12453.73	15444.47	19476.78	13566.69	16407.52	20910.17	20874.55	21352.95	22537.14	23827.40
63.98	66.71	66.64	66.04	61.33	61.32	60.62	54.47	54.01	55.24	56.88
152.67	182.04	543.15	2705.00	428.72	1300.88	1517.34	1262.55	2078.59	1547.08	2153.46
1588645.95	1699501.27	1820667.10	1923749.39	2027590.91	2157828.50	2292483.37	2412778.38	2543596.18	2695795.69	2875856.19
...	...	...	...	...	797155.55	856691.44	914177.11	975592.22	1035725.77	1101235.70
...	...	...	...	...	36.94	37.37	37.89	38.35	38.42	38.29
0.60	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.46	0.60	0.57	0.63	0.67	0.65	0.62
2.64	2.70	3.26	2.93	3.08	3.14	...	2.25	1.83	2.11	1.44
69.25	...	...	89.09	87.83	88.61	89.36	...	...	...	...
30.75	...	...	35.42	32.85	34.71	36.26	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9.39	...	...	18.74	...
6.26	14.74	22.79	30.23	29.03	6.83	8.08	6.67	8.91	15.06	13.45
...	...	...	...	...	1887082.50	2016128.02	2140840.01	2254187.25	2383427.35	2546183.19
42774.90	43980.30	45208.00	46460.80	47743.60	49048.46	50352.02	51422.44	52207.80	52744.50	52840.00
...	...	...	...	...	4696.95	4888.23	5082.56	5271.15	5516.65	5882.71

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency - agriculture, fishing, forestry		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - agriculture, fishing, forestry	LCU (billions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - agriculture, fishing, forestry	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - agriculture, fishing, forestry (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker in local currency (constant price) - manufacturing		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - manufacturing	LCU (billions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - manufacturing	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - manufacturing (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Value added per worker (constant price) - services		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Gross value added (constant 2005 price) - services	LCU (billions)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Total employment - services	Workers (thousands)	AMS
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	GVA per person employed - services (constant 2005 PPP\$)		computed data
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Core	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent and trademark applications by residents		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Number of trademark applications	Trademark applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Time required to start a business (days)	days	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption (Worldwide Governance Index)		
(2) Competitive, Innovative and Dynamic ASEAN	Supporting	Control of Corruption	score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Fixed broadband subscriptions	per 100 people	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
...	...	...	...	...	396576.18	413367.71	425445.95	436641.86	451659.38	462536.21
23563.20	...	23931.50	24303.40	24605.90	24279.00	24362.90	24357.20	24399.26	24408.73	23259.10
...	...	...	...	...	1994.10	2071.37	2132.40	2184.74	2259.00	2427.75
...	...	...	...	...	279359.71	318689.85	347523.49	372597.36	400191.97	442612.32
5031.00	...	5665.00	5999.00	6449.00	6646.00	6973.00	7102.00	7267.00	7415.00	8083.00
...	...	...	...	...	5131.62	5579.55	5973.85	6259.44	6588.83	6685.01
...	...	...	...	...	797155.55	856691.44	914177.11	975592.22	1035725.77	1101235.70
11687.70	...	12711.00	13172.00	13576.00	14493.00	15270.00	16169.00	16723.00	17107.00	17563.00
...	...	...	...	...	6714.84	6849.14	6902.37	7122.05	7391.32	7654.77
...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	...	...	...	...
3.37	3.89	4.04	4.10	4.03	4.39	4.24	4.11	4.18	4.20	4.30
180.00	196.00	219.00	204.00	258.00	306.00	300.00	382.00	443.00	487.00	...
12884.00	16071.00	19653.00	20831.00	22378.00	21214.00	22376.00	22811.00	24629.00	26563.00	...
...
42.00	47.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	36.00	36.00	32.00	34.00	34.00	20.00
-0.76	-0.76	-0.65	-0.73	-0.53	-0.63	-0.61	-0.56	-0.53	-0.50	-0.45
469.54	571.92	661.22	515.56	318.92	688.73	838.39	1363.80	1440.30	1495.13	1300.84
0.25	0.60	1.50	2.35	3.64	4.12	4.27	5.26	5.62	6.48	8.14

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Passengers and freight volume, by mode of transport		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Air transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Air Passenger Traffic, Thousand Persons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Air cargo traffic, thousand tons	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Rail transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Rail passenger traffic, million persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Rail freight, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Water transportation		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of passengers carried	Sea and river passenger traffic, thousand persons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Core	Volume of freight carried	Sea and river cargo throughput, thousand tons	AJTP
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	in thousand arrivals	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by mobile network		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Logistics performance index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	ASEAN energy mix		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Total Primary Energy Supply	million toe	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Percentage of Renewable Energy to Total Primary Energy Supply	percentage	OECD
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Energy intensity level of primary energy		World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Prevalence of food inadequacy	Percentage	FAO
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral rents (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Adjusted savings: mineral depletion (% of GNI)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	mineral depletion (% of GNI)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Intra-ASEAN trade in minerals		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral exports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
6428.00	7422.00	8558.00	9141.00	8907.00	10726.00	11821.00	13203.00			
86.00	88.00	99.00	116.00	134.00	129.00	186.00	186.00	217.00		
12.80	11.60	11.60	11.30	11.10	11.20	11.90	11.80			
8787.00	9153.00	9050.00	8481.00	8248.00	7862.00	7234.00	7076.00			
10.00	5.00	2.00	1.00	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
29955.00	33120.00	42940.00	42810.00	60227.00	75500.00	87941.00	79784.00			
2998.22	3011.57	3488.31	3738.19	3453.34	4361.13	5175.64	5483.88	6132.05	6379.18	6642.81
...	70.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.00
...
...	...	2.89	...	...	2.96	...	3.00	...	3.15	...
41.25	42.27	45.48	48.64	53.06	58.91	59.06	59.83	61.70	66.62	...
39.39	39.08	36.77	34.87	32.60	28.99	31.14	32.70	31.85	30.59	...
6.04	5.79	5.82	5.90	6.11	6.32	6.15	6.23	...	...	...
27.50	26.60	25.40	23.80	22.40	21.40	20.60	19.90	19.00	17.90	...
0.14	0.28	0.49	1.12	0.43	0.71	0.85	0.62	0.53	0.35	...
0.07	0.17	0.29	0.76	0.27	0.41	0.53	0.36	0.27	0.18	...
2593.93	3006.64	3289.94	3708.53	2400.16	2561.80	2738.81	2829.14	2512.27	2331.04	2231.74

Characteristic	Level	Indicators	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Mineral imports	US \$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100)		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	Liner shipping connectivity index	Score	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index		
(3) Enhanced Connectivity and Sectoral Cooperation	Supporting	B2C E-commerce Index	Score	UNCTAD
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of Micro-Small and Medium Establishments (MSMEs) per 1,000 persons		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Total number of MSMEs per 1,000 population	MSMEs per 1,000 persons	World Bank International Finance Corporation
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 (youth), total (%)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Core	Number of population ages 15 to 24 that is economically active	Youth (ages 15-24, in millions)	AMS
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private partnership (investment) in infrastructure (by sector)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Energy	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Telecoms	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Transport	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Private Partnership in Water and Sanitation Services	US\$ million	World Bank Private Partnership in Infrastructure Project Database
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient, Inclusive, People-Oriented and People-Centered ASEAN	Supporting	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from (a) FTA partners of ASEAN; (b) the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	simple average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from FTA partners of ASEAN (average)	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Tariff rates on imports from the rest of the world	import-weighted average	World Integrated Trade Solutions
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Trade with the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Exports to the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Imports from the rest of the world	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	Total FDI outflows	US\$ million	UNCTAD
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	intra-ASEAN FDI outflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Core	FDI flows from ASEAN to the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from UNCTAD and ASEANstats data
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world		
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	Total FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	intra-ASEAN FDI inflows	US\$ million	ASEAN Secretariat
(5) A Global ASEAN	Supporting	FDI flows to ASEAN from the rest of the world	US\$ million	computed from ASEAN data

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
2786.55	4198.27	4814.98	6572.90	3380.10	3763.61	6067.39	5652.69	4134.07	3930.65	4340.45
14.30	15.14	17.59	18.73	26.39	31.36	49.71	48.71	43.26	46.08	46.36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.20	43.10
	1.36	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64.50	63.50	62.40	61.70	61.30	61.20	61.70	62.30	63.00	63.60	...
...	...	8,6	8,7	9,2	9,2	8,5	7,9	7,9	7,6	8,0
93.20	...	367.36	170.30	349.30	943.05	2770.27	317.50	...	1790.00	...
0.00	681.70	645.00	0.00	267.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
...	133.00	267.00	365.00	200.00	155.00	...	...	275.50	...	...
92.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...
60.47	65.36	85.64	82.87	103.32	114.72	101.80	94.83	96.80	100.30	111.93
13.24	13.24	24.85	...	...	12.05	...	8.48	9.28	6.09	4.50
16.11	16.18	16.41	10.56	10.07	9.51	...	9.29	9.26	9.38	9.36
11.69	11.83	17.77	...	...	...	...	...	4.93	3.10	2.59
11.42	10.38	10.38	5.34	6.31	5.24	...	4.00	4.30	4.56	4.93
28576.49	37033.65	48288.92	61777.85	56691.03	72236.66	96905.67	114510.73	132664.10	148091.50	162013.85
32593.88	40236.82	61693.56	79579.17	69230.88	84838.55	106749.85	113282.54	132109.87	145685.58	165729.90
65.00	85.00	184.00	300.00	700.00	900.00	950.00	1200.00	1956.00	1150.00	1100.00
10.29	-0.63	139.52	22.42	143.89	413.57	288.29	427.55	338.82	332.71	408.62
54.71	85.63	44.48	277.58	556.11	486.43	661.71	772.45	1617.18	817.29	691.38
1954.00	2400.00	6700.00	9579.00	7600.00	8000.00	7519.00	8368.00	8900.00	9200.08	11800.00
152.67	182.04	543.15	2705.00	428.72	1300.88	1517.34	1262.55	2078.59	1547.08	2153.46
1801.33	2217.96	6156.85	6874.00	7171.28	6699.12	6001.66	7105.45	6821.41	7653.00	9646.54

Table 10.B Data for ASCC Indicators, Viet Nam

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Government Effectiveness Index	Score	Worldwide Governance Index Report
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportions of positions in public institutions, by sex		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	National legislatures		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	Inter-Parliamentary Union
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Public Service		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Judiciary		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Employed Population		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of males (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Core	Proportion of females (in percent)	Percentage	AMS
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting			
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Original Approved Budget	LCU (millions)	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Actual Expenditure	LCU (billions)	PEFA
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	Percentage	
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(1) Engages and Benefits People	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Male		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Female		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Urban	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Rural	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	School participation rates in each formal education tier: organized learning in early childhood care and development (ECCD), primary, secondary, and tertiary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Net Enrollment Rate, by Sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment among boys who belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of boys which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, boys	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total ECCD enrollment of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of girls which belong to the official age group under ECCD	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	ECCD net enrollment rate, girls	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged boys who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of primary-school aged girls who are enrolled in primary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of primary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Primary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged boys who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged boys	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, boys	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total number of secondary-school aged girls who are enrolled in secondary level	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total population of secondary school aged girls	Children	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Secondary Education Net Enrollment Rate, girls	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among males regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total male population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, males	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total tertiary enrollment among females regardless of age	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Total female population of the five-year age group following on the secondary school leaving age (that is usually 18)	Persons	
(2) Inclusive	Core	Tertiary Education Gross Enrollment Rate, females	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Core	Prevalence of underweight (% of children under 5 years of age), by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of male children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Core	Proportion of female children under 5 years of age classified as underweight (in percent)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita, in constant 2011 PPP\$	PPP\$	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	GDP per capita growth (annual %)	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Growth rate of average per capita income or consumption, in 2011 PPP\$ (total population and bottom 40%)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Total Population	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Bottom 40%	Rate	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index (HDI)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Human Development Index		UN Human Development Report
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Proportion of population below the international poverty lines (1.9 & 3.1 USD per day in 2011 purchasing power parity prices)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index of income or consumption		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Gini index	Score	GSO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling (youth and adult)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, youth	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Average years of total schooling, adult	years	Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy (primary to tertiary)		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, primary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, secondary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	School life expectancy, tertiary		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Literacy rate among youths and among adults, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Youth Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Adult Literacy Rate		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female	Rate	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Dropout rate in primary level and in secondary level, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Male Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Female Dropout Rate		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Rate	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Rate	
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level, and at the secondary level		
(2) Inclusive		Primary Level	Primary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive		Secondary Level	Secondary Students	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total population of 1-year-olds	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of one-year-olds who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine	One year-olds	
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of one-year olds who have received DTP3 immunization	Proportion	WHO
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of physicians per 10,000 people in a population	Physicians per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of nurses per 10,000 people in a population	Nurses per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Total number of midwives per 10,000 people in a population	Midwives per 10,000 population	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Mortality rates: (a) maternal mortality ratio; (b) under-five mortality rates, by sex; (c) adult mortality rates, by sex; (d) Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease), by NCD type; (e) death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Maternal mortality ratio		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth	Ratio	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Under-five mortality rate, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Male	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Female	Rate	AMS
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Adult mortality rates, by sex		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of male deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 male adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of female deaths between 15-60 years of age, per 1,000 female adults	Rate	UN DESA Population Division
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality rate attributed to major non-communicable diseases		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Mortality from major NCD between 30-70 years of age	Rate	WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository (http://apps.who.int/ghodata/)
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Death rates due to road traffic injuries		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Rate	WHO Global Status Report on Road Safety
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on education as percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in education	Percentage	AMS
(2) Inclusive	Supporting	Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure		
(2) Inclusive	(2) Inclusive	Proportion of government expenditure in health	Percentage	AMS

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6.44	...	...	...	...	7.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	97.40	...	...	...	...	...	98.16	...
...	...	...	...	96.78	...	...	...	...	...	97.96	...
...	...	...	...	95.64	...	...	...	...	...	95.92	...
...	...	...	...	93.12	...	...	...	...	...	94.03	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.52	16.32	5.96	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.48	3.59	1.88	...	...
...
20.59	20.11	19.67	19.25	19.45	19.26	19.40	18.88	19.22	19.24	19.63	...
20.54	19.54	18.28	17.25	16.28	15.64	15.79	15.45	15.63	16.31	16.39	...
...
...
95.00	94.00	92.00	93.00	96.00	93.00	95.00	97.00	59.00	95.00	97.00	...
6.03	5.86	5.80	5.85	6.02	6.01	6.17	6.14	6.37	6.42	6.37	...
6.26	6.65	7.16	7.64	8.31	9.47	10.03	10.38	10.95	11.24	11.20	...
2.20	2.28	2.47	2.70	2.91	3.08	3.17	3.15	3.23	3.21	3.18	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.00	1.99	2.05	2.10	2.09	2.10	...
34.50	31.11	31.11	29.24	31.11	30.73	30.17	30.06	29.88	29.13	28.74	...
18.70	16.58	16.58	15.42	16.58	16.35	16.00	15.93	15.82	15.35	15.11	...
198.89	198.78	198.68	196.76	194.84	192.92	191.00	189.08	187.36	185.63	...	...
72.88	71.90	70.92	70.47	70.01	69.55	69.10	68.64	68.18	67.72	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.50	...	...	...
10.89	12.12	13.46	11.83	12.35	12.05	12.62	12.99	14.30	15.68	...	...
2.90	3.74	4.11	3.18	3.45	3.87	3.93	4.03	4.22	4.51	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Ratio of (i) protected area to total area, and (ii) forest cover to total land area		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under protection	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Percentage of land area under forest	Percentage	AMS
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing		
(3) Sustainable	Core	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percentage	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Core	Carbon Dioxide Emission		
(3) Sustainable	Core	CO2 emissions per capita	metric tons	UN MDG Database (http://mdgs.un.org/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas		
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Ozone-depleting CFC consumption	(ODP Tonnes)	
(3) Sustainable	Supporting	Amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential)	Metric Tons	UN MDG database
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index		
(4) Resilient	Core	World Risk Index	score	World Risk Index Report
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts per 1000 adults		
(4) Resilient	Core	Number of registered mobile money accounts	per 1000 adults	IMF's Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Core	Access of population to (i) safely managed drinking water services, (ii) adequate food; and (iii) electricity		
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to adequate food	Percentage	FAO
(4) Resilient	Core	Percentage of population with access to electricity	Percentage	World Bank (data.worldbank.org)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of deaths per 100,00 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of missing persons per 100,000 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of persons affected per 100,000 people	Persons	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Prevalence of HIV		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of people between ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total number of people between ages 15-49	Persons	
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of people ages 15-49 infected with HIV	Proportion	UNAIDS
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs per 100,000 people		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Number of ATMs	per 100,000 adults	IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Value of mobile money transactions (during the reference year) (% of GDP)		IMF Financial Access Survey
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Total government spending in social protection programmes as a proportion of GDP	Percentage	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social assistance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.51	...	...
...	...	...	38.70	39.10	39.50	39.70	40.70	41.00	41.40	40.70	...
41.30	...	38.30	...	35.20	...	...	...	...	27.20	...	...
1.19	1.23	1.25	1.39	1.57	1.69	1.84	1.78	1.70	...	...	...
7.69	...	...	...	...	7.69	...	...	...	...	...	7.69
0.00	...	...	...	...	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
1.85	...	...	...	...	1.85	...	...	...	...	...	2.78
234.80	148.70	37.80	20.40	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11.21	12.88	12.81	13.09	12.89	...
...	...	...	...	1.07	4.93	11.71	20.18	26.74	41.98	56.82	...
84.50	85.90	87.30	88.60	89.90	91.30	92.60	93.80	95.10	96.40	97.60	...
72.50	73.40	74.60	76.20	77.60	78.60	79.40	80.10	81.00	82.10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	96.00	...	99.00	...	...	...	...
675.00	317.00	381.00	575.00	294.00	60.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.00	268.00	34.00	65.00	14.00	32.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
108432.00	865510.00	222747.00	173880.00	409196.00	651751.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	...
2.97	3.51	7.69	11.99	14.92	17.23	19.83	20.92	22.12	22.96	24.01	...
...	...	...	...	0.00	0.06	0.27	0.18	0.27	0.37	0.77	...
...	...	...	3.97	4.73	4.99	4.41	4.97	5.05	...	...	...
...	26.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.30	...	...

Characteristic	Level	Indicator	Unit	Source(s)
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population covered by labor market programs (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of unemployed receiving unemployment benefits (proxy)	Proportion	ADB Social Protection Index
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance and Social Insurance programs by quintiles of per capita welfare		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Assistance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Coverage of Social Insurance Programs		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	1.25 pl; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Poorest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Pre-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Richest quintile; Post-transfer	Proportion	World Bank ASPIRE
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Access of population to safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water		
(4) Resilient	Supporting	Proportion of population with access to safely managed sanitation services	Percentage	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (http://www.wssinfo.org/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 2G mobile network	Percentage	UN Statistics Division (unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/)
(5) Dynamic	Core	Proportion of population covered by a 3G mobile network	Percentage	
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Researchers per million people	Persons	
(5) Dynamic	Core	New business density		
(5) Dynamic	Core	Number of new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64	Registrations	
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Open Data Barometer	Score	Open Data Barometer
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Global Competitiveness Index	Score	Global Competitiveness Report
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	R&D Expenditures, as percentage of GDP	Percentage	UNESCO Institute of Statistics
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications by residents		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Number of patent applications	Patent applications	World Intellectual Property Organization
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index		
(5) Dynamic	Supporting	Ease of doing business index	Rank	World Bank Doing Business Report

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
...	17.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.25	...	...
...	6.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.20	...	...
...	...	...	...	0.70	...	...	8.40	...	...	...	...
...	59.11	...	...	...	89.74	...	94.21	...	91.41	...	...
...	57.42	...	...	...	88.31	...	96.47	...	94.35	...	...
...	60.05	...	...	...	81.03	...	79.91	...	75.22	...	...
...	56.43	...	...	...	78.27	...	79.67	...	74.75	...	...
...	9.28	...	...	...	43.52	...	29.48	...	27.63	...	...
...	10.38	...	...	...	45.96	...	29.58	...	27.55	...	...
...	9.96	...	...	...	5.70	...	7.15	...	7.98	...	...
...	5.53	...	...	...	2.18	...	0.00	...	0.66	...	...
...	10.25	...	...	...	5.45	...	6.33	...	7.44	...	...
...	5.51	...	...	...	2.15	...	2.82	...	3.11	...	...
...	33.14	...	...	...	29.17	...	27.30	...	29.59	...	...
...	36.09	...	...	...	32.13	...	30.21	...	33.42	...	...
61.36	63.04	64.72	66.40	68.07	69.73	71.39	73.05	74.70	76.35	77.99	...
...	70.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.00	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.23	18.30	...
3.37	3.89	4.04	4.10	4.03	4.39	4.24	4.11	4.18	4.20	4.30	...
...	0.19
180.00	196.00	219.00	204.00	258.00	306.00	300.00	382.00	443.00	487.00
...	91.00	82.00

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and the contributions of the following individuals:

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