

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Technical Notes

Methodology for Data Aggregation at ASEAN Regional Level	
Data Sources	Submission of ASEAN Member States (AMS)
General Guideline for Data Aggregation	When indicators are ratios or proportions, aggregates are computed using weights according to the denominator of the ratio or proportion. In cases where denominators are not available for all AMS, simple average was used. For absolute numbers like volume of freight, data are simply summed up. To facilitate comparison of the ASEAN aggregate for 2016 and 2020, imputations were made for missing country observations in computing the ASEAN aggregate. The imputed country value is based on the data of the other period (e.g. if data for 2020 not available, 2016 data was used instead). The asterisk (*) notation was used to indicate an aggregate value that used data imputation.
The following were the formulas used in the estimation of the ASEAN aggregate values, S_{ASEAN} :	
Indicator	Formula
SDG 1.5.1 a - Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population (Number per 100,000 population)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (R_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: R_i = Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population in country i ; D_i = Total population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 2.2.1 - Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Percentage of stunted children under 5 years of age in country i , D_i = Total number of children under 5 years of age in country i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 2.2.2 a - Prevalence of malnutrition – wasting (weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Percentage of malnourished and/or wasted children under 5 years of age in country i , D_i = Total number of children under 5 years of age in country i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 3.1.1 - Maternal mortality ratio (Number per 100,000 live births)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (R_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: R_i = Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in country i ; D_i = Total number of live births in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$

Indicator	Formula
SDG 3.1.2 - Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel in country i ; D_i = Total number of live births in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 3.2.1 - Under-five mortality rate (Number per 1,000 live births)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (R_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: R_i = Number of deaths under 5 years of age per 1,000 live births in country i ; D_i = Total number of live births in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 3.3.1 x0 - Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, both Sexes, all ages (Number per 1,000 uninfected population)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} R_i}{N}$ where: R_i = Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population in country i ; N = Number of ASEAN member states; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 3.3.2 - Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (Number per 100,000 population)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (R_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: R_i = Number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population in country i ; D_i = Total population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 3.3.3 - Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (Number per 1,000 population)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (R_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: R_i = Number of new malaria cases per 1,000 population in country i ; D_i = Total population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 3.c.1 a - Density of medical doctors (Number per 10,000 population)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (R_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: R_i = Number of medical doctors per 10,000 population in country i ; D_i = Total population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 4.2.2 x0 - Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), both sexes (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} P_i}{N}$ where: P_i = Percentage of children (both sexes) in the given age range who participate in organized learning in country i ; N = Number of ASEAN member states; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 4.5.1 b1 - Gender Parity Index (GPI) gross enrolment ratio, primary education	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} P_i}{N}$ where:

Indicator	Formula
	P_i = Gender Parity Index (GPI) for gross enrolment ratio in primary education in country i ; N = Number of ASEAN member states; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 4.a.1 c1 - Proportion of primary schools with access to (c) computer for pedagogical purposes (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Percentage of primary schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes in country i ; D_i = Total number of primary schools in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 4.c.1 b - Proportion of teachers in primary school with the minimum required qualifications (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Percentage of teachers in primary school who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training pre-service or in-service required for teaching at primary level education in country i ; D_i = Total number of teachers in primary school in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 7.2.1 - Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} P_i}{N}$ where: P_i = Percentage share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption in country i ; N = Number of ASEAN member states; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 8.1.1 - Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita in country i ; D_i = Total population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 8.2.1 - Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in country i ; D_i = Total employed persons in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 8.5.2 x0 - Unemployment rate, both sexes, aged 15 years old and over (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Unemployment rate for both sexes aged 15 years old and over in country i ; D_i = Total labor force population for both sexes in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 8.10.1 b - Number of automatic teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (Number per 100,000 adults)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (R_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: R_i = Number of automatic teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults in country i ;

Indicator	Formula
	D_i = Total adult population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 9.1.2 a1 - Number of passengers (1) by air (Thousands)	$S_{ASEAN} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} N_i$ where: N_i = Number of passengers by air in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 9.1.2 b1 - Freight volumes (1) by air (Thousand tonnes)	$S_{ASEAN} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} V_i$ where: V_i = Freight volumes by air in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 9.1.2 b5 - Freight volumes (5) by sea (Thousand tonnes)	$S_{ASEAN} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} V_i$ where: V_i = Freight volumes by sea in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 9.2.2 - Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Percentage share of manufacturing employment in total employment in country i ; D_i = Total number of employed persons in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 9.c.1 - Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Percentage of population covered by a mobile network in country i ; D_i = Total population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 17.1.1 - Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Total government revenue as percent of GDP in country i ; D_i = GDP expressed in U.S. Dollars PPP in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 17.6.1 - Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (Number per 100 inhabitants)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (R_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: R_i = Number of fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in country i ; D_i = Total population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 17.8.1 - Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)	$S_{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} (P_i \times D_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} D_i}$ where: P_i = Percentage of individuals using the Internet in country i ; D_i = Total population in country i ; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 17.18.3 - National statistical plan that is fully funded and under	$S_{ASEAN} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} I_i$ where:

Indicator	Formula
implementation (1 = Yes, 0 = No)	I_i = Indicator on whether country i has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation: 1 if Yes, 0 otherwise; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$
SDG 17.19.2.a - ASEAN countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = Yes, 0 = No)	$S_{ASEAN} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} I_i$ where: I_i = Indicator on whether country i has conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years: 1 if Yes, 0 otherwise; $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$

Annex 2. Data Tables

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	1,935.7	620.7
Indonesia	1,223.8	2,388.0
Lao PDR	358.1	10,795.5
Malaysia	127.0	149.0
Myanmar	1,711.0	2,010.0
Philippines	13,779.8	8,743.94
Singapore	0.0	0.0
Thailand	6,493.0	4,631.0
Viet Nam	0.7	1.3
ASEAN	1,992.8	2,546.8

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on population; excludes Viet Nam (its data refer to the number of deaths, missing and injured persons only) and Philippines since its data include human-induced disasters.
- 2) 2020 data: Cambodia's and Lao PDR's data refer to 2019 figures.
- 3) Indonesia's data refer to the sum of number of deaths and missing (excluding COVID-19-related), injured, and suffered and displaced.
- 4) Malaysia's data refer to the sum of number of deaths, missing persons, and affected persons per 100,000 population.
- 5) Data from the Philippines includes number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons by human-induced disaster.
- 6) Brunei Darussalam and Singapore are not prone to natural or climate-related disasters.
- 7) Thailand data refer to the sum of number of deaths and affected persons per 100,000 population (population derived from Registration) Thailand data cover these types of disasters - flood, windstorm, fire, drought, and cold.

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

SDG 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	5.1	NA
Cambodia	32.4	21.9
Indonesia	27.5	27.7
Lao PDR	NA	33.0
Malaysia	17.7	21.8
Myanmar	29.2	26.7
Philippines	33.4	28.8
Singapore	NA	NA
Thailand	10.5	13.3
Viet Nam	24.5	19.6
ASEAN*	27.0	25.4

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN aggregate used imputed data; weighted average based on population of under-5 children. It excludes Singapore as it does not routinely collect data on this indicator because its burden of stunting is low.
- 2) On 2016 data: Philippines and Malaysia used 2015 estimate.
- 3) On 2020 data: Cambodia used 2021 estimate; Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand used 2019; Myanmar and Lao PDR used 2018
- 4) 2020 Data for Brunei Darussalam and 2016 data for Lao PDR are not available.

SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition – wasting (weight for height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	2.9	NA
Cambodia	9.6	9.6
Indonesia	11.1	7.4
Lao PDR	NA	9.0
Malaysia	8.0	9.7
Myanmar	7.0	6.7
Philippines	7.1	5.8
Singapore	NA	NA
Thailand	5.4	7.7
Viet Nam	6.3	5.1
ASEAN*	8.6	6.9

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN estimate based on imputed data; weighted average based on population of under-5 children. It excludes Singapore because burden of malnutrition is low in Singapore; it does not routinely collect data on this indicator.
- 2) On 2016 data: Philippines and Malaysia used 2015 estimate
- 3) On 2020 data: Cambodia used 2021 estimate; Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam used 2019; Myanmar and Lao PDR used 2018.
- 4) 2020 Data for Brunei Darussalam and 2016 data for Lao PDR are not available.

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

SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio in ASEAN, number per 100,000 live births

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	30.8
Cambodia	170.0	154.0
Indonesia	305.0	NA
Lao PDR	196.0	70.0
Malaysia	29.1	24.9
Myanmar	203.0	206.0
Philippines	NA	NA
Singapore	4.8	0.0
Thailand	26.6	25.1
Viet Nam	NA	46.0
ASEAN*	202.8	199.8

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN estimate based on imputed data; weighted average based on live births; and excludes Philippines as its data for both 2016 and 2020 are not available.
- 2) On 2016 data: Indonesia data refers to 2015.
- 3) On 2020 data: Cambodia data refers to 2021 estimate; Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam (2019).
- 4) 2016 Data for Viet Nam and 2020 data for Indonesia are not available.

SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	99.7
Cambodia	89.0	89.5
Indonesia	92.6	95.2
Lao PDR	57.6	69.0
Malaysia	99.5	99.6
Myanmar	78.4	87.3
Philippines	84.4	NA
Singapore	99.7	99.6
Thailand	99.1	99.1
Viet Nam	97.5	96.0
ASEAN	92.3	94.3

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN estimate is weighted average based on live births; excludes Philippines due to inconsistency in reference period (data refers to the percentage of live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey attended by skilled health personnel); 2020 Philippines data is not available.
- 2) On 2016 data: Philippines data refers to 2017.
- 3) On 2020 data: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand data refer to 2019.

SDG 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	10.4	9.2
Cambodia	35.0	16.0
Indonesia	32.0	NA
Lao PDR	63.0	46.0
Malaysia	8.1	6.9
Myanmar	64.0	59.7
Philippines	27.0	NA
Singapore	2.7	2.1
Thailand	8.8	7.0
Viet Nam	21.8	22.3
ASEAN*	30.5	29.3

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN estimate based on imputed data; weighted average based on live births; excludes Philippines due to inconsistency in reference period (data refers to the percentage of live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey attended by skilled health personnel); 2020 data for Philippines and Indonesia are not available
- 2) On 2016 data: Indonesia, Lao PDR and Philippines data refers to 2017.
- 3) On 2020 data: Cambodia data refers to 2021 estimate; Lao PDR and Myanmar data refer to 2019.

SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, Both Sexes, All Ages

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	0.09	0.09
Cambodia	0.04	0.03
Indonesia	NA	NA
Lao PDR	0.15	0.13
Malaysia	0.17	0.20
Myanmar	0.24	0.17
Philippines	0.09	0.07
Singapore	0.03	0.01
Thailand	NA	0.80
Viet Nam	2.30	1.08
ASEAN*	0.48	0.31

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN aggregate is simple average; based on imputation; and excludes in the computation the following: i) Indonesia because its data for both 2016 and 2020 are not available, and ii) Philippines as its data refer to the number of newly diagnosed with HIV infection per 1,000 population.
- 2) On 2020 data: Cambodia and Viet Nam used 2018 data;
- 3) Viet Nam's data was derived using its number of infected and total population.
- 4) Singapore's data pertain to the resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents).
- 5) 2016 data for Thailand is not available.

SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence, number per 100,000 population

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	58.0	68.6
Cambodia	345.0	281.0
Indonesia	322.0	312.0
Lao PDR	175.0	155.0
Malaysia	81.3	72.6
Myanmar	369.0	308.0
Philippines	434.0	NA
Singapore	41.2	39.1
Thailand	172.0	150.0
Viet Nam	114.9	176.0
ASEAN*	282.6	278.9

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN estimate based on imputed data. ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on population.
- 2) On 2020 data: Cambodia, Indonesia and Lao PDR used 2019 figures.
- 3) Singapore data is among Singapore residents and long staying foreigners.
- 4) Philippines 2020 data is not available.

SDG 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	0.02	0.02
Cambodia	1.50	1.90
Indonesia	0.84	0.87
Lao PDR	7.80	4.20
Malaysia	0.10	0.10
Myanmar	2.15	1.11
Philippines	0.07	0.05
Singapore	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.29	0.08
Viet Nam	0.11	0.05
ASEAN	0.71	0.57

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on population.
- 2) On 2020 data: Cambodia, Philippines, and Thailand used 2019; Lao PDR, 2018.
- 3) Singapore's data refer to incidence rate among Singapore residents and long-staying foreigners. Furthermore, data refer to indigenous incidence rate of new malaria, which pertain to cases originated in Singapore and exclude imported cases (i.e. where the disease was contracted overseas).

SDG 3. c.1 Density of medical doctors per 10,000 population

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	16.00	21.00
Cambodia	NA	NA
Indonesia	3.49	3.93
Lao PDR	NA	NA
Malaysia	16.00	23.00
Myanmar	1.78	1.97
Philippines	0.31	0.30
Singapore	23.00	26.00
Thailand	4.84	5.57
Viet Nam	8.60	8.80
ASEAN	4.44	4.85

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on population; excludes Cambodia and Lao PDR as their data for both 2016 and 2020 are not available, and Philippines as its data are limited to government institutions only.
- 2) On 2020 data: Viet Nam used reported 2019 data.

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

SDG 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), both sexes (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	88.7	82.9
Cambodia	37.0	43.5
Indonesia	94.9	92.8
Lao PDR	70.9	82.7
Malaysia	87.6	87.5
Myanmar	44.0	35.9
Philippines	66.0	66.1
Singapore	95.6	95.9
Thailand	84.7	98.5
Viet Nam	NA	NA
ASEAN	74.4	76.2

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is simple average; excludes Viet Nam as its data is not available.
- 2) On 2016 data: Myanmar used 2017 figure.
- 3) On 2020 data: Brunei Darussalam and Thailand used 2019 figures.
- 4) Singapore's data refer to Singapore citizen children only.

SDG 4.5.1 Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio, Primary Education

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	1.00	1.01
Cambodia	0.98	0.98
Indonesia	0.99	1.00
Lao PDR	0.97	0.98
Malaysia	NA	NA
Myanmar	1.00	0.97
Philippines	0.92	0.90
Singapore	1.00	1.00
Thailand	NA	1.01
Viet Nam	1.00	1.00
ASEAN*	0.99	0.98

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN aggregate is simple average; based on imputation; and excludes Malaysia as its data are not available.
- 2) On 2020 data: Brunei Darussalam used 2018 data; Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar, 2019.

SDG 4. a.1c Proportion of primary schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	97.0	97.0
Cambodia	NA	NA
Indonesia	39.7	40.4
Lao PDR	NA	NA
Malaysia	100.0	100.0
Myanmar	1.2	1.1
Philippines	78.5	70.5
Singapore	100.0	100.0
Thailand	NA	NA
Viet Nam	79.1	84.6
ASEAN	45.9	45.3

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based number of primary schools; excludes Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand as their data are not available.
- 2) On 2016 data: Malaysia and Myanmar used 2017 data; Viet Nam, 2018.
- 3) On 2020 data: Indonesia used 2018 figure; Viet Nam used 2019.
- 4) Teaching system for primary school in Myanmar is done face to face and does not access the computer at primary school.

SDG 4. c.1 Proportion of teachers in primary school with the minimum required qualifications (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	84.9	86.4
Cambodia	98.7	98.5
Indonesia	84.2	88.4
Lao PDR	97.5	97.0
Malaysia	99.7	98.2
Myanmar	81.4	98.1
Philippines	NA	NA
Singapore	99.0	98.2
Thailand	NA	NA
Viet Nam	99.7	99.7
ASEAN	86.3	90.8

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on number of primary school teachers; excludes the Philippines and Thailand as their data for both 2016 and 2020 are not available, and Viet Nam as its data refer to the proportion of teachers who meet the teaching standards by level of education.
- 2) On 2016 data: Myanmar uses 2017 figure.
- 3) On 2020 data: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR data refer to 2018 figure; Viet Nam and Cambodia, 2019.

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

SDG 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	0.00	0.02
Cambodia	NA	NA
Indonesia	6.27	11.27
Lao PDR	NA	NA
Malaysia	0.60	1.00
Myanmar	0.00	0.01
Philippines	36.10	34.20
Singapore	0.82	0.77
Thailand	12.90	16.50
Viet Nam	24.20	21.20
ASEAN	7.47	8.46

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is simple average; excludes Cambodia and Lao PDR as their data are not available; and Myanmar and Philippines because both their denominators pertain to Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES).
- 2) On 2016 data: Malaysia's and Myanmar's data refer to 2017 figures.
- 3) On 2020 data: Data for Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam refer to 2019 figures.
- 4) Brunei Darussalam's data for 2016 was 0.00002 while Myanmar's was 0.004.

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

SDG 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	-3.6	2.4
Cambodia	7.0	-4.7
Indonesia	3.7	-3.0
Lao PDR	5.4	1.4
Malaysia	3.0	-5.8
Myanmar	4.9	-5.9
Philippines	5.4	-10.8
Singapore	2.2	-3.8
Thailand	3.0	-6.3
Viet Nam	5.1	1.8
ASEAN	4.2	-4.3

Note:

1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total population.

SDG 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	-7.3	3.4
Cambodia	3.7	-3.1
Indonesia	1.9	-1.8
Lao PDR	4.8	4.4
Malaysia	3.1	-5.5
Myanmar	10.4	8.9
Philippines	2.5	-3.6
Singapore	2.5	-2.1
Thailand	4.2	-6.3
Viet Nam	5.7	4.9
ASEAN	3.7	-0.8

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total employed persons.
- 2) On 2016 data: Brunei Darussalam's and Myanmar's data are 2018 figures.
- 3) On 2020 data: Lao PDR used 2018 figure; Myanmar, 2019.

SDG 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, both sexes, ages 15 years and above (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	9.3	7.5
Cambodia	0.2	2.4
Indonesia	5.6	7.1
Lao PDR	9.4	9.1
Malaysia	3.4	4.5
Myanmar	1.6	0.5
Philippines	5.4	10.3
Singapore	3.0	4.1
Thailand	1.0	1.9
Viet Nam	2.1	2.2
ASEAN	3.9	5.4

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total labour force.
- 2) On 2016 data: Data of Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Myanmar refer to 2017 figures.
- 3) On 2020 data: Lao PDR (2018), Cambodia and Myanmar (2019).
- 4) Singapore's data refer to unemployment rate of residents (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) aged 15 years and over. Annual figures are the simple averages of the unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals.

SDG 8.10.1 Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	75.9	80.4
Cambodia	11.4	15.9
Indonesia	54.8	53.0
Lao PDR	26.6	29.5
Malaysia	48.1	55.6
Myanmar	7.3	10.9
Philippines	26.6	30.0
Singapore	55.8	54.0
Thailand	113.1	115.1
Viet Nam	24.6	26.5
ASEAN	47.4	48.2

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total population.
- 2) On 2020 data: Cambodia's data refers to 2018 figure; Lao PDR and Thailand, 2019.

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

SDG 9.1.2a: Number of passengers, by air (Thousands)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	1,727	423
Cambodia	6,625	2144
Indonesia	199,822	75,821
Lao PDR	1,450	1,140
Malaysia	91,457	26,786
Myanmar	9,267	6,956
Philippines	71,719	21,827
Singapore	58,698	11,766
Thailand	137,910	153,666
Viet Nam	38,600	32,337
ASEAN	617,275	332,866

Notes: ASEAN aggregate is sum of all AMS reported data. ASEAN totals may not add up due to rounding.

SDG 9.1.2b: Freight volumes, by air (Thousand tonnes)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	22	10
Cambodia	46	85
Indonesia	1,374	1,398
Lao PDR	NA	NA
Malaysia	873	789
Myanmar	41	43
Philippines	1,029	764
Singapore	1,969	1,544
Thailand	1,449	1,443
Viet Nam	286	272
ASEAN	7,090	6,348

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is sum of all AMS reported data; excludes Lao PDR as its data are not available; ASEAN totals may not add up due to rounding.
- 2) On 2020 data: Thailand used 2019 figure.

SDG 9.1.2b: Freight volumes, by sea (Thousands of tonnes)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	1,846	1,085
Cambodia	4,040	5,196
Indonesia	1,092,566	1,181,297
Lao PDR	NA	NA
Malaysia	569,120	564,329
Myanmar	21,696	26,722
Philippines	444,797	451,165
Singapore	593,297	590,738
Thailand	262,789	299,741
Viet Nam	64,474	69,639
ASEAN	3,054,624	3,189,913

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is sum of all AMS reported data; data are not available for Lao PDR; ASEAN totals may not add up due to rounding.
- 2) On 2020 data: Cambodia used 2018 figure, Thailand, 2019.

SDG 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	3.8	4.3
Cambodia	10.0	15.0
Indonesia	13.4	13.6
Lao PDR	9.1	NA
Malaysia	16.9	16.7
Myanmar	10.5	10.4
Philippines	8.3	8.1
Singapore	13.6	12.5
Thailand	16.7	15.9
Viet Nam	16.6	22.0
ASEAN*	13.5	14.5

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN aggregate figure is based on imputation; weighted average based on total employed persons.
- 2) On 2016 data: Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Myanmar used 2017 figures.
- 3) On 2020 data: Myanmar used 2019 data.
- 4) 2020 data for Lao PDR is not available.

SDG 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	93.0	99.1
Cambodia	51.8	93.9
Indonesia	NA	77.7
Lao PDR	94.0	95.0
Malaysia	96.0	96.7
Myanmar	79.7	94.9
Philippines	NA	NA
Singapore	149.8	148.2
Thailand	97.0	98.0
Viet Nam	94.0	99.8
ASEAN*	84.0	87.8

Notes:

- 1) *ASEAN estimate is weighted average based on total population; used imputed data; and excludes Philippines as its data are not available.
- 2) Singapore's data reached above 100% of its population due to the presence of multiple mobile operators. For the purpose of the report and the computation of ASEAN aggregate, Singapore's data are capped at 100%.
- 3) On 2016 data: Lao PDR's used 2018 data.
- 4) 2016 data for Indonesia is not available.

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

SDG 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	NA	NA
Cambodia	17.0	17.4
Indonesia	12.6	10.7
Lao PDR	16.4	15.3
Malaysia	17.0	15.9
Myanmar	23.9	24.1
Philippines	14.5	15.9
Singapore	15.3	14.0
Thailand	21.4	20.9
Viet Nam	25.1	24.0
ASEAN	16.4	15.6

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on nominal GDP in US\$; used imputed data, and excludes Brunei Darussalam as its data are not available.
- 2) On 2020 data: Cambodia used 2018 data; Lao PDR, 2019.
- 3) Singapore's data for 2020 is preliminary.

SDG 17.6.1: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	8.7	15.7
Cambodia	0.6	1.5
Indonesia	NA	NA
Lao PDR	15.0	18.0
Malaysia	8.0	8.9
Myanmar	NA	NA
Philippines	2.1	7.3
Singapore	26.1	26.7
Thailand	10.5	14.5
Viet Nam	9.8	17.1
ASEAN	7.3	12.0

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total population; excludes Indonesia and Myanmar as their data are not available.
- 2) The 2020 data: Lao PDR, Thailand and Malaysia used their reported 2019 data.

SDG 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	129.9	135.8
Cambodia	46.6	93.0
Indonesia	51.3	73.7
Lao PDR	19.0	49.0
Malaysia	80.1	89.6
Myanmar	56.3	148
Philippines	48.1	75.4
Singapore	76.3	95.0
Thailand	47.5	77.8
Viet Nam	54.2	70.2
ASEAN	52.8	76.8

Notes:

- 1) ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total population; excludes Cambodia as its data refer to persons who are using mobile phones with access to the Internet.
- 2) On 2016 data: Philippines used 2013 figure, Malaysia, 2017.
- 3) On 2020 data: Philippines and Lao PDR used 2019 figures.
- 4) Data for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar were capped at 100% in the main report and estimation of the ASEAN figures; data exceed 100% as these refer to proportions of internet subscriptions rather than internet users.
- 5) Thailand's data are based on the population 6 years and above who are using the Internet.
- 6) Singapore's data for 2016 are based on residents (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) of all age groups while data for 2020 are based on those aged 16-74 years.

SDG 17.18.3: ASEAN countries that have national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation (1 = Yes, 0 = No)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	1	1
Cambodia	1	1
Indonesia	1	1
Lao PDR	1	1
Malaysia	1	1
Myanmar	1	1
Philippines	1	1
Singapore	1	1
Thailand	1	1
Viet Nam	1	1
ASEAN	10	10

SDG 17.19.2: ASEAN countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years (1 = Yes, 0 = No)

Country	2016	2020
Brunei Darussalam	1	1
Cambodia	1	1
Indonesia	1	1
Lao PDR	1	1
Malaysia	1	1
Myanmar	1	1
Philippines	1	1
Singapore	1	1
Thailand	1	0
Viet Nam	1	1
ASEAN	10	10

Annex 3. Metadata

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere					
1.5.1 a	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	<p><u>Death</u>: The number of people who died during a disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><u>Missing</u>: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.</p> <p><u>Directly affected</u>: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p>	National disaster database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on population; excludes Viet Nam (its data refer to the number of deaths, missing and injured persons only) and Philippines since its data include human-induced disasters. • 2020 data: Cambodia's and Lao PDR's data refer to 2019 figures. • Indonesia's data refer to the sum of number of deaths and missing (excluding COVID-19-related), injured, and suffered and displaced. • Malaysia's data refer to the sum of number of deaths, missing persons, and affected persons per 100,000 population. • Data from the Philippines includes number of deaths, missing persons and directly

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
					<p>affected persons by human-induced disaster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brunei Darussalam and Singapore are not prone to natural or climate-related disasters. • Thailand data refer to the sum of number of deaths and affected persons per 100,000 population (population derived from Registration) Thailand data cover these types of disasters - flood, windstorm, fire, drought, and cold.
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture					
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height-for-age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	%	Proportion of children under 5 years of age for which height-for-age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards.	Nutrition and health surveys; National nutrition database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate used imputed data; it is weighted average based on population of under-5 children. It excludes Singapore as it does not routinely collect data on this indicator because its burden of stunting is low. • On 2016 data: Philippines and Malaysia used 2015 estimate • On 2020 data: Cambodia used 2021 estimate; Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand used 2019; Myanmar and Lao PDR used 2018.

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
2.2.2 a	Prevalence of malnutrition – wasting (weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	%	<u>Wasting</u> : Proportion of children under 5 years of age for which weight-for-height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standard.	Nutrition and health surveys; National nutrition database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate used imputed data; it is weighted average based on population of under-5 children. It excludes Singapore because burden of malnutrition is low in Singapore; it does not routinely collect data on this indicator. • On 2016 data: Philippines and Malaysia used 2015 estimate • On 2020 data: Cambodia used 2021 estimate; Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand used 2019; Myanmar and Lao PDR used 2018.
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages					
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Number per 100,000 live births	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. Maternal death is referred to as the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100,000 live births, for a specified time period.	Civil registration; Demographic and health survey; Population and housing census/survey; Social indicator survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN estimate based on imputed data; weighted average based on live births; and excludes Philippines as its data for both 2016 and 2020 are not available. • On 2016 data: Indonesia data refers to 2015 • On 2020 data: Cambodia data refers to 2021 estimate; Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam (2019)

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	%	Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (generally doctors, nurses or midwives) is the percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period, conducting deliveries on their own, and caring for new-borns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included.	Civil registration; Administrative health database; Demographic and health survey; Population and housing census/survey; Social indicator survey; Socio-economic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN estimate based on imputed data; weighted average based on live births; excludes Philippines due to inconsistency in reference period • On 2016 data: Philippines data refers to 2017 • On 2020 data: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Thailand data refer to 2019 • Data from the Philippines is from the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey, which refers to the percentage of live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey attended by skilled health personnel.
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	Number per 1,000 live births	Under-five mortality is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.	Civil registration; Administrative health database; Demographic and health survey; Population and housing census/survey; Social indicator survey; Life table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN estimate based on imputed data; weighted average based on live births; excludes Philippines due to inconsistency in reference period • On 2016 data: Indonesia, Lao PDR and Philippines data refers to 2017

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 2020 data: Cambodia data refers to 2021 estimate; Lao PDR and Myanmar data refer to 2019. • Singapore's data for 2020 is preliminary. Data for Singapore pertain to the resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents). • Data from the Philippines is from the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey, which refers to the under 5 mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey. •
3.3.1 x0	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, both sexes, all ages	Number per 1,000 uninfected population	The number of new cases of HIV infections, expressed as a rate per 1,000 HIV negative population in a given period of time.	Demographic and health Survey; Administrative health database Thailand: Public Health Statistics, The ministry of Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is simple average; based on imputation; and excludes in the computation the following: i) Indonesia because its data for both 2016 and 2020 are not available, and ii) Philippines as its data refer to the number of newly diagnosed with HIV infection per 1,000 population.

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 2020 data: Cambodia and Viet Nam used 2018 data Viet Nam's data was derived from number of infected persons and total population (where uninfected persons=total population less infected) Singapore's data pertain to the resident population (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents).
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	The tuberculosis (TB) incidence per 100,000 population is defined as the estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.	Tuberculosis registry system; Administrative health database; National tuberculosis prevalence Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN estimate based on imputed data. ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on population. On 2020 data: Cambodia, Indonesia and Lao PDR used 2019 figure Singapore's data on population refer to incidence rate among Singapore residents and long-staying foreigners.
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Number per 1,000 population	Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year. Case of malaria is defined as the occurrence of malaria infection in a person whom the presence of malaria parasites in the blood has been confirmed by a diagnostic test. The population	Administrative health database; Infectious diseases notification system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on population. On 2020 data: Cambodia, Philippines, and Thailand used 2019; Lao PDR, 2018.

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
			considered is the population at risk of the disease.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore's data refer to incidence rate among Singapore residents and long-staying foreigners. Furthermore, data refer to indigenous incidence rate of new malaria, which pertain to cases originated in Singapore and exclude imported cases (i.e. where the disease was contracted overseas).
3.c.1 a	Density of medical doctors	Number per 10,000 population	Density of medical doctors refers to number of medical doctors, expressed as a rate per 10,000 population.	Administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on population; excludes Cambodia and Lao PDR as their data for both 2016 and 2020 are not available, and Philippines as its data are limited to government institutions only • On 2020 data: Viet Nam used reported 2019 data.
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all					
4.2.2 x0	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), both sexes	%	The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) is defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country	Administrative data; Population data; Socio-economic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is simple average; excludes Viet Nam as its data is not available. • On 2016 data: Myanmar used 2017 figure • On 2020 data: Brunei Darussalam and Thailand used 2019 figures. • Singapore's data refer to Singapore citizen children only.

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
			depending on the official age for entry to primary education.		
4.5.1 b1	Gender Parity Index (GPI) gross enrolment ratio, primary education	Index	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary education is defined as ratio of female GER to male GER in primary education. The GER in primary education is the number of students (regardless of age) enrolled in primary education, expressed as a percentage of the official school age group population corresponding to the same level of education. The GPI indicates parity between girls and boys. A GPI of less than 1 suggests girls are more disadvantaged than boys in learning opportunities and a GPI of greater than 1 suggests the other way around.	Administrative data; Population data; Socio-economic survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is simple average; excludes Malaysia as its data are not available. • In ASEAN aggregation for 2016, Thailand 2016 data was imputed using its 2020 data • On 2020 data: Brunei Darussalam used 2018 data; Cambodia, Thailand and Myanmar, 2019.
4.a.1 c1	Proportion of primary schools with access to (c) computer for pedagogical purposes	%	The percentage of primary schools with access to computer for pedagogical purposes. Access to computer for pedagogical use refers to use of computers to support course delivery or independent teaching and learning needs. This may include activities using computers or the Internet to meet information needs for research purposes; develop presentations; perform hands-on exercises and experiments; share information; and participate in online discussion forums for educational purposes. Computers include the following types: desktop computer, laptop and tablet.	Administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based number of primary schools; excludes Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand as their data are not available • On 2016 data: Malaysia and Myanmar used 2017 data; Viet Nam, 2018 • On 2020 data: Indonesia used 2018 figure; Viet Nam used 2019 • Teaching system for primary school in Myanmar is done face to

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
					face and does not access the computer at primary school.
4.c.1 b	Proportion of teachers in primary school with the minimum required qualifications	%	The percentage of teachers in primary school who have received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the primary level in a given country. The minimum organized teacher training is a training that equips a candidate teacher with basic essential knowledge and skills to become a full-fledged teacher.	Administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based number of primary school teachers; excludes the Philippines and Thailand as their data for both 2016 and 2020 are not available, and Viet Nam as its data refer to the proportion of teachers who meet the teaching standards by level of education. • On 2016 data: Myanmar uses 2017 figure • On 2020 data: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Lao PDR data refer to 2018 figure; Viet Nam and Cambodia, 2019
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all					
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	%	The renewable energy share in total final energy consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from the following sources: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine, and waste. Total final energy consumption includes those consumed for non-energy use.	Administrative data; Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is simple average; excludes Cambodia and Lao PDR as their data are not available; and Myanmar and Philippines because both their denominators pertain to Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) • On 2016 data: Malaysia's and Myanmar's data refer to 2017 figures

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 2020 data: Data for Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam refer to 2019 figures
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all					
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP is the aggregate value of goods and services produced, adjusted for price changes to reflect the real value of output.	Economic census; Population census; Enterprise/ establishment survey; Administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total population. The data pertain to year-on-year growth of real GDP in local currency per capita
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	%	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person is the annual percentage change in real GDP per employed person. Real GDP per employed person is calculated as GDP at constant prices divided by the total number of employed persons. Employed includes all working-age population (aged 15 years old and over) who are reported as either at work or with a job but not at work during the reference period.	Economic census; Population census; Enterprise/ establishment survey; Labour force survey; Socio-economic survey; Administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total employed persons On 2016 data: Brunei Darussalam's and Myanmar's data are 2018 figures On 2020 data: Lao PDR used 2018 figure; Myanmar, 2019
8.5.2 x0	Unemployment rate, both sexes, aged 15 years old and over	%	The unemployment rate is the percentage of persons in the labour force (aged 15 years old and over) who are unemployed, regardless of sex. Unemployed comprises all persons who, during the reference period, had no work, were currently available for work and were actively seeking work.	Labour force survey; Socio-economic survey; Population census	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total labour force. On 2016 data: Data of Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Myanmar refer to 2017 figures. On 2020 data: Lao PDR (2018), Cambodia and Myanmar (2019)

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore's data refer to unemployment rate of residents (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) aged 15 years and over. Annual figures are the simple averages of the unemployment figures obtained at quarterly intervals. •
8.10.1 b	Number of automatic teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Number per 100,000 adults	The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults refers to the number of ATMs in the country for all types of financial institutions, expressed as a rate per 100,000 adult population.	Administrative data; Financial access survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total population. • On 2020 data: Cambodia's data refers to 2018 figure; Lao PDR and Thailand, 2019.
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation					
9.1.2 a1	Number of passengers (1) by air	Number of passengers (in thousands)	Number of passengers by air refers to the actual number of arrival and departure passengers in a given period that are reported for the air carriers.	Administrative data; Enterprises survey; Individual production and business establishment survey; Survey of transport, warehousing, and storage operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is sum of all AMS reported data.
9.1.2 b1	Freight volumes (1) by air	Tonnes of freight (in thousands)	Freight volumes by air are the total volumes of cargoes loaded and unloaded at the airports, in metric tonnes, in a given period.	Administrative data; Enterprises survey;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is sum of all AMS reported data; excludes Lao PDR as its data are not available.

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
				Individual production and business establishment survey; Survey of transport, warehousing, and storage operations	<p>ASEAN totals may not add up due to rounding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 2020 data: Thailand used 2019 figure.
9.1.2 b5	Freight volumes (5) by sea	Tonnes of freight (in thousands)	Freight volumes by air are the total volumes of cargoes loaded and unloaded at the sea ports, in metric tonnes, in a given period.	Administrative data; Enterprises survey; Individual production and business establishment survey; Survey of transport, warehousing, and storage operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN aggregate is sum of all AMS reported data; data are not available for Lao PDR; ASEAN totals may not add up due to rounding. On 2020 data: Cambodia used 2018 figure, Thailand, 2019.
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	%	This indicator represents the percentage share of manufacturing employment in total employment. The value is obtained by summing up the number of employed persons in all manufacturing activities. The manufacturing employment indicator is presented in absolute terms as well as relative to total employment.	Labour force survey; Socio-economic survey; Administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN aggregate figure is based on imputed data; weighted average based on total employed persons On 2016 data: Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Myanmar used 2017 figures On 2020 data: Myanmar used 2019 data

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network	%	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network refers to the percentage of inhabitants living within range of a mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are mobile phone subscribers or users. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants within range of a mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100.	Administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN estimate is weighted average based on total employed persons; used imputed data and it excludes Philippines as its data are not available. • Singapore's data are above 100% of its population due to the presence of multiple mobile operators. For the purpose of the report and the computation of ASEAN aggregate, Singapore's data are capped at 100%. • On 2016 data: Lao PDR's used 2018 data.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development					
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP	%	The total government revenue as a proportion of GDP refers to the percentage share of the total government revenue in GDP. General government units have four types of revenue. The major types of revenue are taxes (GFS code 11), social contributions (GFS code 12), grants (GFS code 13), and other revenue (GFS code 14).	Administrative data Thailand: Data Source from Fiscal Policy Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on nominal GDP in US\$; used imputed data, and excludes Brunei Darussalam as its data are not available. • On 2020 data: Cambodia used 2018 data; Lao PDR, 2019 • Singapore's data for 2020 is preliminary.
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	Number per 100 inhabitants	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants refers to the subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP	Administrative data; Survey of universal access to information and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total population; excludes Indonesia, and Myanmar as their data are not available.

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
			connection), at downstream speeds equal to or greater than 256 kbit/s, expressed as a rate per 100 inhabitants. The fixed (or wired) Internet broadband subscriptions can include, for example, cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the-home/building, and other fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions. Total subscription is measured irrespective of the payment method, excluding subscriptions that have access to data communications (including the Internet) via mobile cellular networks.	communication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2020 data: Lao PDR, Thailand and Malaysia used their reported 2019 data.
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	%	The proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Internet (interconnection-networking) is a global communication network system that connects computers and computer networks throughout the world globally. The facility provides access to a number of communication services including web pages (www), electronic mail (e-mail), news, entertainment and data. Internet access facilities are not assumed to be only through a computer, it is also possible to use cellular phones, PDAs, electronic gaming devices, digital television, etc. Access can be through a fixed or cellular network.	Household survey on information and communication technology/ services/usage; Socio-economic survey; Functional literacy, education and mass media survey; Administrative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASEAN aggregate is weighted average based on total population; excludes Cambodia as its data refer to persons who are using mobile phones with access to the Internet. On 2016 data: Philippines used 2013 figure, Malaysia, 2017 On 2020 data: Philippines and Lao PDR used 2019 figures Data for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar were capped at 100% in the main report and estimation of the ASEAN figures; data exceed 100% as these refer to proportions of internet subscriptions rather than internet users.

SDG Indicator			Definition	Data Source(s)	Country Note(s) / Remark(s)
Code	Name	Unit			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thailand's data are based on the population 6 years and above who are using the Internet Singapore's data for 2016 are based on residents (i.e. Singapore citizens and permanent residents) of all age groups while data for 2020 are based on those aged 16-74 years.
17.18.3	National statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation	1 = Yes, 0 = No	This indicator is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), supplemented by information provided directly by AMS' NSO. In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of AMS that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.	Administrative data	
17.19.2.a	ASEAN countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	1 = Yes, 0 = No	The indicator tracks the number of AMS that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.	Population and housing census, Administrative data	

