

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, measured as people living below the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP)							
ADB Regional Member	1.1.1.a: Proportion of Population Living below the \$1.90 a Day (2011 PPP) Poverty Line ^{a,b}		1.1.1.b: Proportion of Employed Population Living below the International Poverty Line, by Age Group and Sex ^{b,c}				
	2017		2017				
	2000	2016	Age Group			15-24	25+
			Total	15+ Female	Male		
Developing ADB Member Economies							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	83.4	86.4	82.9	82.9	83.7
Armenia	19.3 (2001)	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.3
Azerbaijan ^d	2.7 (2001)	...	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Georgia	21.0	4.2	5.5	4.0	6.8	6.6	5.4
Kazakhstan	10.5 (2001)	0.0 (2015)	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	42.2	1.4	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.5	1.8
Pakistan	28.6 (2001)	6.1 (2013)	4.1	4.7	3.9	4.2	4.0
Tajikistan	30.8 (2003)	4.8 (2015)	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
Turkmenistan	...	...	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.8
Uzbekistan ^d	62.0	...	5.4	2.2	7.7	6.0	5.3
East Asia							
China, People's Republic of	31.9 (2002)	1.4 (2014)	3.0	3.2	2.9	4.0	2.9
Hong Kong, China ^f	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of ^f	0.3 (2006)	0.3 (2012)	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	10.6 (2002)	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	34.8	14.8	41.5	46.6	39.5	44.4	40.9
Bhutan	35.2 (2003)	2.2 (2012)	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.2
India	38.2 (2004)	21.2 (2011)	11.1	12.3	10.7	14.2	10.6
Maldives	10.0 (2002)	7.3 (2009)	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5
Nepal	46.1 (2003)	15.0 (2010)	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7
Sri Lanka	8.3 (2002)	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	16.1	15.7	16.4	19.2	15.0
Indonesia	39.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33.8 (2002)	22.7 (2012)	47.7	47.4	48.0	52.2	46.3
Malaysia	0.4 (2004)	0.3 (2009)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Myanmar	...	6.4 (2015)	18.5	19.3	17.9	21.5	17.6
Philippines	14.5	8.3 (2015)	3.9	2.9	4.6	5.1	3.7
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2.5	0.0 (2013)	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	38.0 (2002)	2.6 (2014)	1.6	1.7	1.6	3.0	1.4
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	4.9 (2002)	1.4 (2013)	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1
Kiribati	12.9 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	8.0 (2005)	16.0 (2013)	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	38.0 (2009)	19.4	18.3	20.5	23.5	18.2
Samoa	0.6 (2008)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	45.6 (2005)	25.1 (2013)	17.8	17.8	17.8	21.8	16.4
Timor-Leste	42.5 (2001)	30.3 (2014)	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.6	2.5
Tonga	2.8 (2001)	1.1 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	3.3 (2010)	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	13.2 (2010)	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies							
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

continued on next page

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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

Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions						
1.2.1: Proportion of Population Living below the National Poverty Line, by Urban–Rural Location ^a						
ADB Regional Member	(%)					
	2000			2016		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	33.7 (2007)	...	...	54.5	41.6	58.5
Armenia	53.5 (2004)	...	...	29.4	28.8	30.4
Azerbaijan ^d	49.0 (2001)	...	...	5.9	...	...
Georgia	34.3 ^e (2004)	34.4 ^e (2004)	34.1 ^e (2004)	21.9 ^e (2017)	18.6 ^e (2017)	26.6 ^e (2017)
Kazakhstan	46.7 (2001)	36.0 (2001)	59.4 (2001)	2.6	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	62.6	53.3	67.6	25.4	18.6	29.0
Pakistan	64.3 (2001)	50.0 (2001)	70.2 (2001)	29.5 (2013)	18.2 (2013)	35.6 (2013)
Tajikistan	72.4 (2003)	68.8 (2003)	73.8 (2003)	31.3 (2015)	23.2 (2015)	35.2 (2015)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^d	...	...	...	12.3	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	...	...	49.8	...	...	4.5
Hong Kong, China ^f	...	...	...	14.7	...	...
Korea, Republic of ^f	...	...	...	17.9	...	...
Mongolia	36.1 (2003)	30.3 (2003)	43.4 (2003)	29.6	27.1	34.9
Taipei, China	0.7 ^g	...	...	1.4 ^g	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	48.9	35.2	52.3	24.3	18.9	26.4
Bhutan	23.2 (2007)	1.7 (2007)	30.9 (2007)	8.2 (2017)	0.8 (2017)	11.9 (2017)
India	37.2 ^h (2004)	25.7 ^h (2004)	41.8 ^h (2004)	21.9 ^h (2011)	13.7 ^h (2011)	25.7 ^h (2011)
Maldives	21.0 ⁱ (2002)	...	...	15.0 ⁱ (2009)	...	...
Nepal	30.9 (2003)	9.6 (2003)	34.6 (2003)	25.2 (2010)	15.5 (2010)	27.4 (2010)
Sri Lanka	22.7 (2002)	7.9 (2002)	24.7 (2002)	4.1	1.9	4.3
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	47.8 (2007)	...	53.2 (2007)	14.0 (2014)	...	...
Indonesia	19.1 ^j	14.6 ^j	22.4 ^j	10.6 ^k (2017)	7.7 ^k (2017)	13.9 ^k (2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33.5 (2002)	19.7 (2002)	37.6 (2002)	23.2 (2012)	10.0 (2012)	28.6 (2012)
Malaysia	6.0 (2002)	2.3 (2002)	13.5 (2002)	0.4	0.2	1.0
Myanmar	48.2 (2004)	...	...	32.1 (2015)	14.5 (2015)	38.8 (2015)
Philippines	26.6 (2006)	...	...	21.6 (2015)	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	42.3	22.2	51.4	8.6	...	...
Viet Nam	28.9 (2002)	6.6 (2002)	35.6 (2002)	7.0 (2015)	2.5 (2015)	9.2 (2015)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	28.4 ^l (2006)	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	35.0 ^l (2002)	28.0 ^l (2002)	40.0 ^l (2002)	28.1 ^l (2013)	19.8 ^l (2013)	36.7 ^l (2013)
Kiribati	21.8 ^l (2006)	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	52.7 ^l (2002)	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	31.4 ^l (2005)	...	...	41.2 ^l (2013)	...	...
Nauru	25.1 ^l (2006)	...	...	24.0 (2013)	...	...
Palau	24.9 ^l (2006)	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	39.9 ^m (2009)	29.3 ^m (2009)	41.6 ^m (2009)
Samoa	22.9 ^l (2002)	...	...	18.8 ^l (2013)	...	...
Solomon Islands	23.0 ^m (2005)	...	...	12.7 ^m (2012)	9.1 ^m (2012)	13.6 ^m (2012)
Timor-Leste	50.4 (2007)	38.3 (2007)	54.7 (2007)	41.8 (2014)	28.3 (2014)	47.1 (2014)
Tonga	16.2 ^l (2001)	...	...	22.1 ^l (2015)	...	...
Tuvalu	21.2 ^l (2004)	...	...	26.3 ^l (2010)	24.8 ^l (2010)	27.5 ^l (2010)
Vanuatu	13.0 ^l (2006)	...	11.5 ^l (2006)	12.7 ^l (2010)	...	10.0 ^l (2010)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

- a For indicator 1.1.1a and indicator 1.2.1, the year indicated in the table refers to the year when the household survey data were collected. For economies where the household survey data collection period bridged two calendar years, the table reports the first year.
- b For indicator 1.1.1a, data are consumption-based, except for Malaysia, where data are income-based. For indicator 1.1.1a and indicator 1.1.1b, the estimates are based on the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP).
- c Data are taken from International Labour Organization modelled estimates and projections, which include both estimates and real values. All data reflected are modelled estimates.
- d For Indicator 1.1.1a, the latest available estimate for Azerbaijan is for 2005: 0.0%. For Uzbekistan, the latest available estimate is for 2003: 62.1%
- e Refers to absolute poverty or the share of the population under the absolute poverty line.
- f For indicator 1.2.1, the earliest available estimate for Hong Kong, China is for 2009: 16.0%. For the Republic of Korea, the earliest available estimate is for 2012: 16.5%.
- g Refers to the percentage of the low-income population to the total population.
- h Based on Tendulkar methodology, using mixed reference period.
- i Based on half the median of Atoll expenditure per person per day in 2009–2010 equivalent to 22 rufiyaa.
- j Reference period is February 2000.
- k Reference period is March 2017.
- l Data refer to the percentage of the population living below the basic needs poverty line.
- m Refers to poverty headcount ratio using the upper poverty line.

Sources: Economy sources; World Bank. PovcalNet Database. <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povDuplicateWB.aspx> (accessed 18 June 2018); United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Database. <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 13 July 2018); World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators> (accessed 15 July 2018); International Labour Organisation. ILOSTAT. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat> (accessed 22 June 2018); and Pacific National Minimum Development Indicators. <https://www.spc.int/nmdi/> (accessed 15 June 2018).