



Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

ESCAP

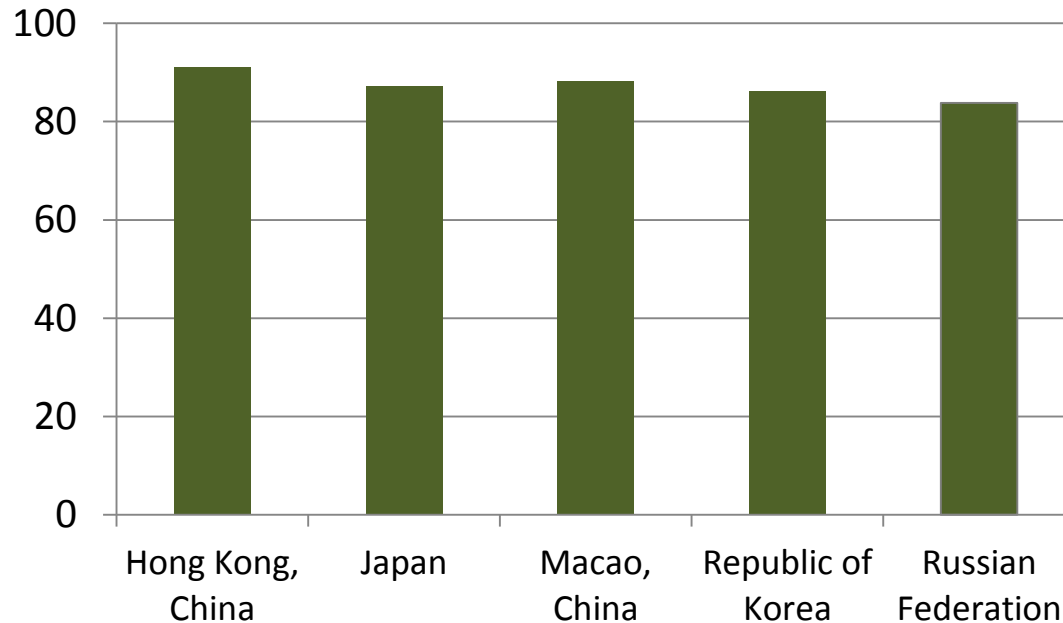
North-East Asian Multistakeholder Forum
on Sustainable Development Goals

5-6 September 2018, Ulaanbaatar



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

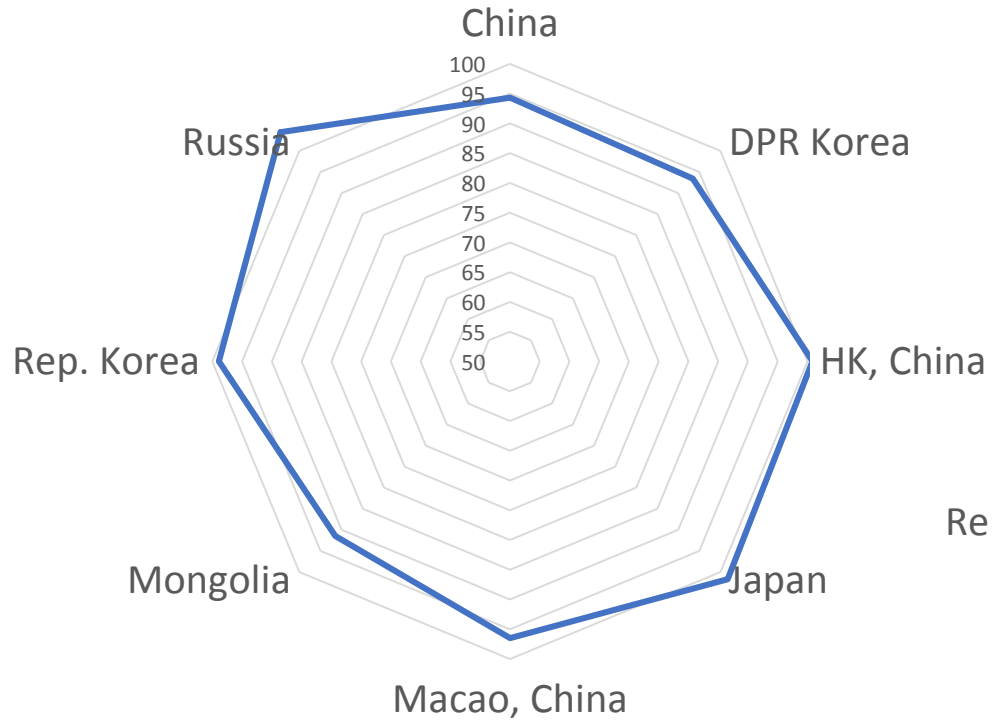
4.1.1 Students at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading (2015) (%)



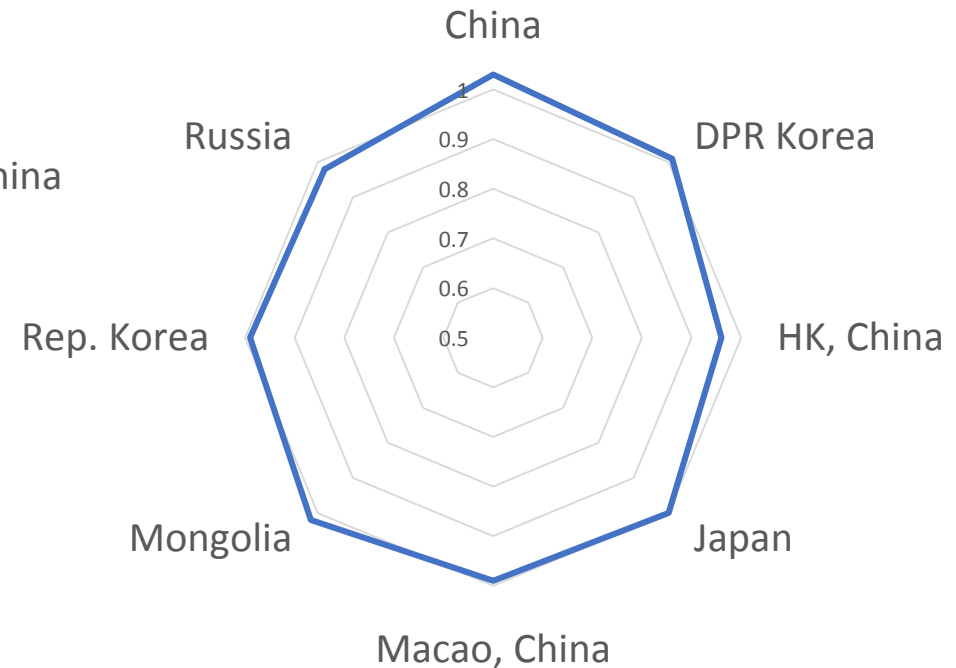


Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Enrolment rate, secondary school (%), 2015



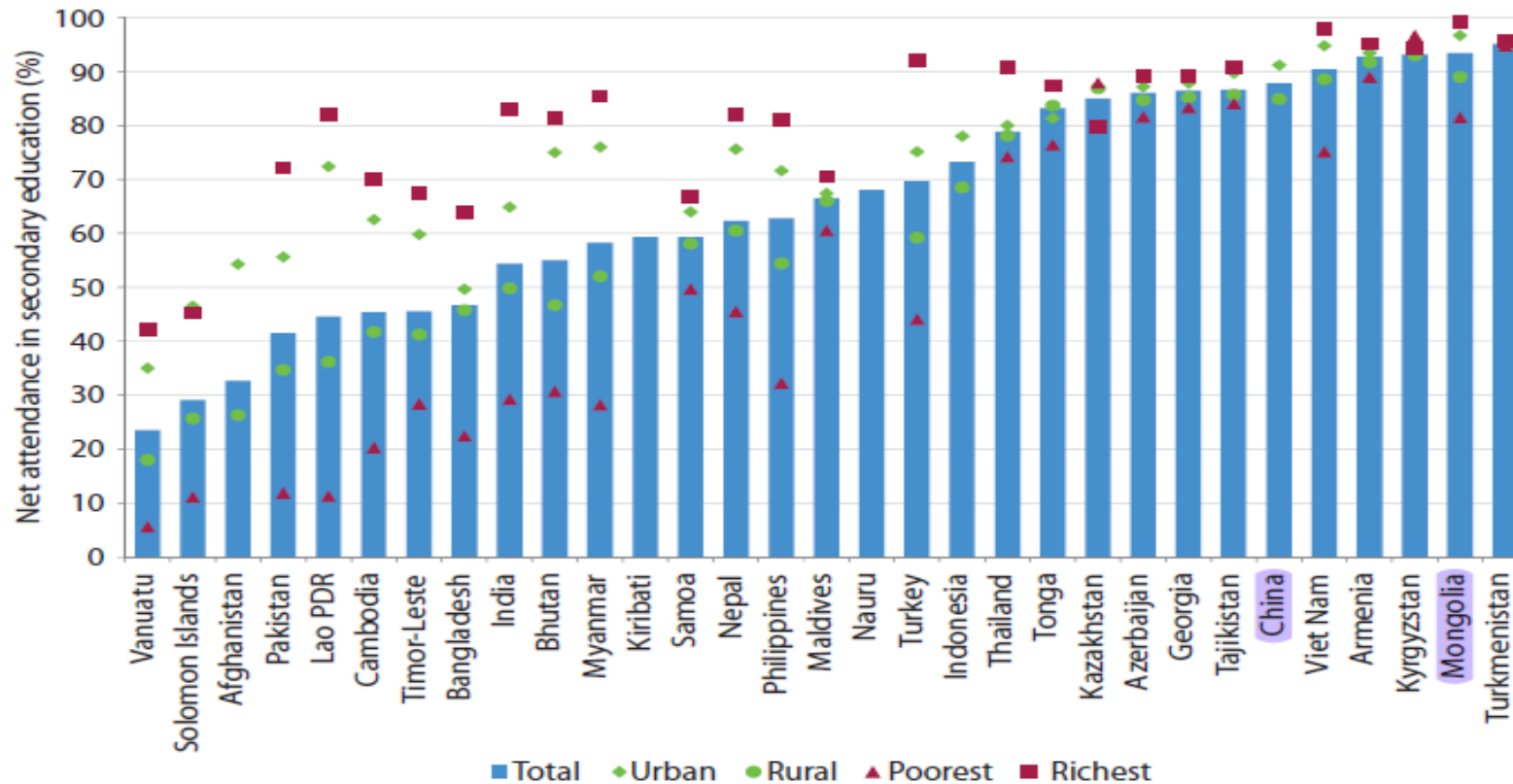
Gender parity index, Secondary school, 2015, gross





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Secondary school attendance - gaps in Asia-Pacific countries, latest year

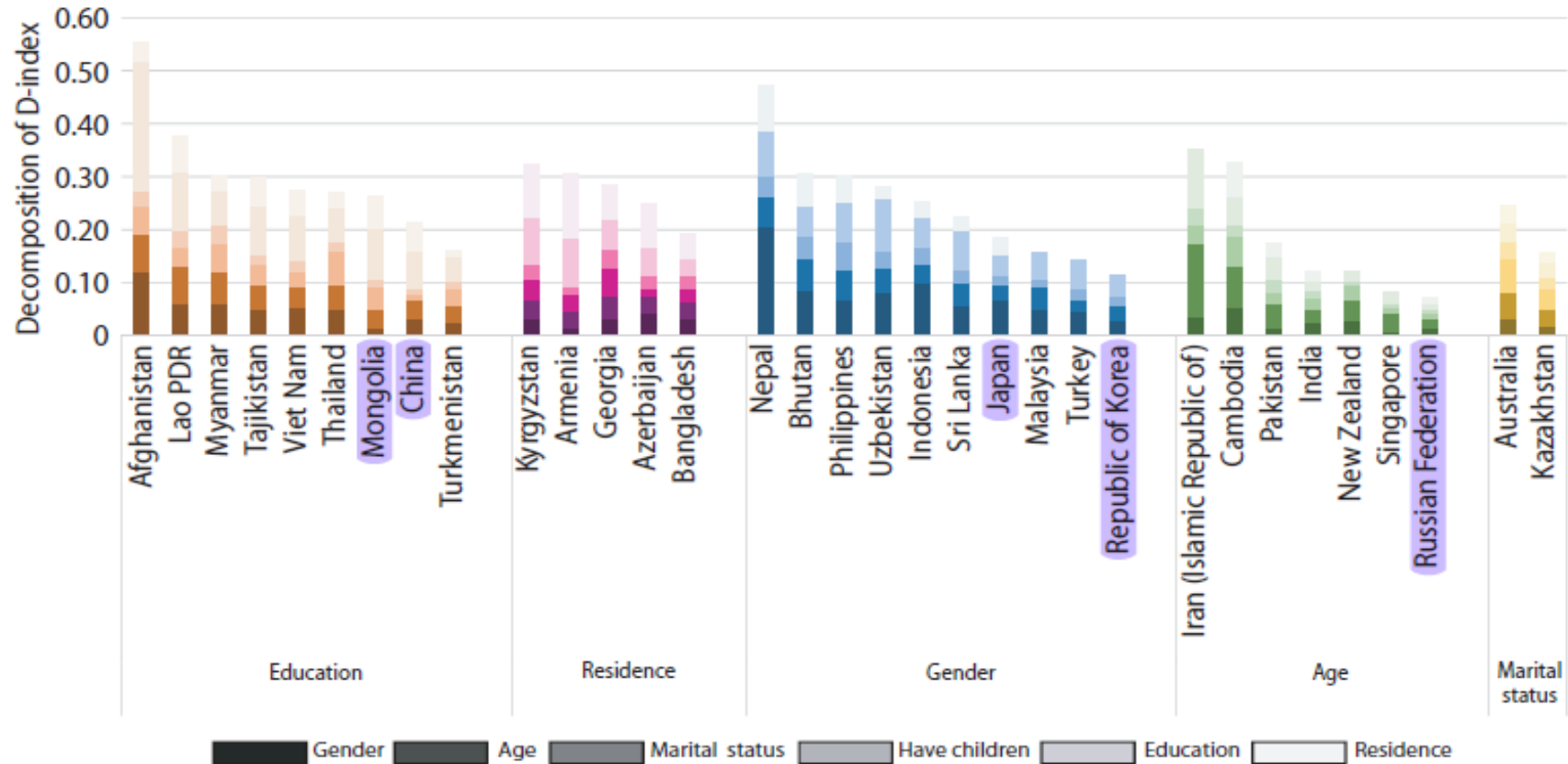


Source: ESCAP, 2017. Sustainable Social Development in Asia and the Pacific: Towards a people-centred transformation.

Note: Secondary net attendance ratio data were disaggregated by wealth quintiles and location of residence. For countries in the Asia and Pacific region, the most recent data were used.

Inequality in access to decent work

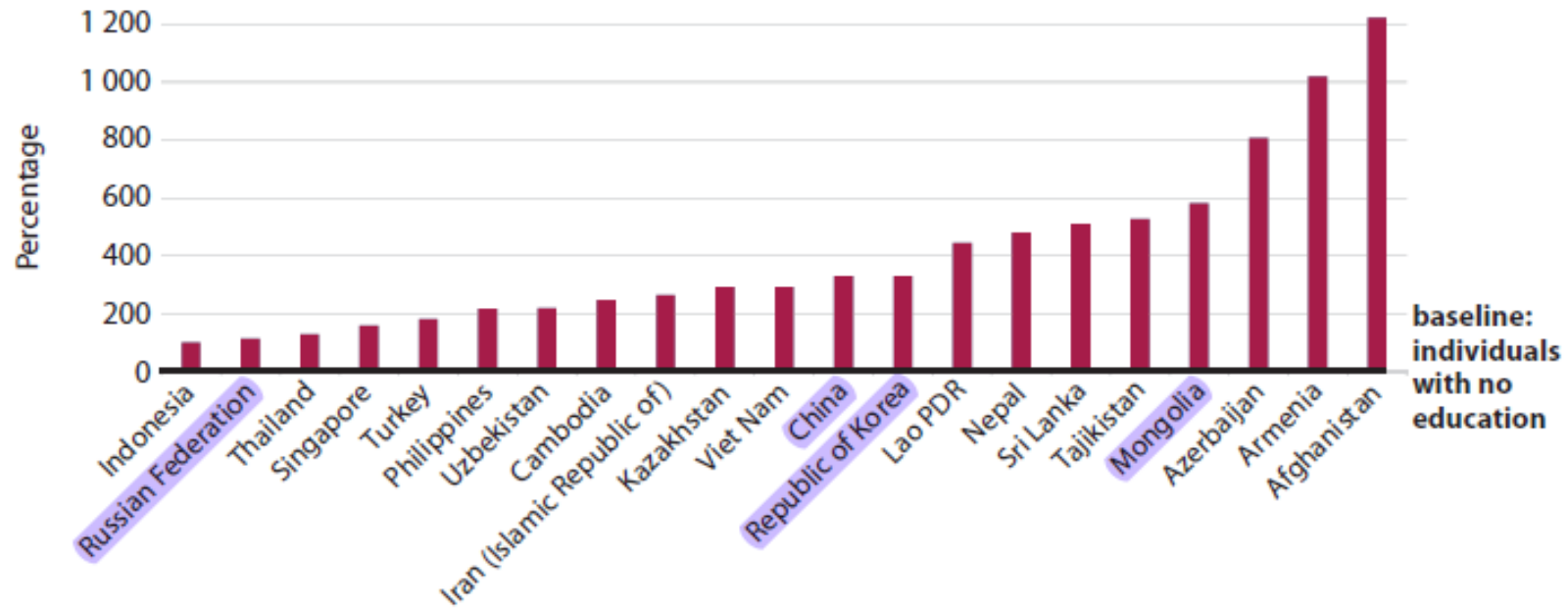
Inequality in access to full-time employment and its decomposition in selected countries, grouped by the most important circumstance, latest year



Source: ESCAP calculations, prepared with the help of ILO and using data from the Gallup World Poll.

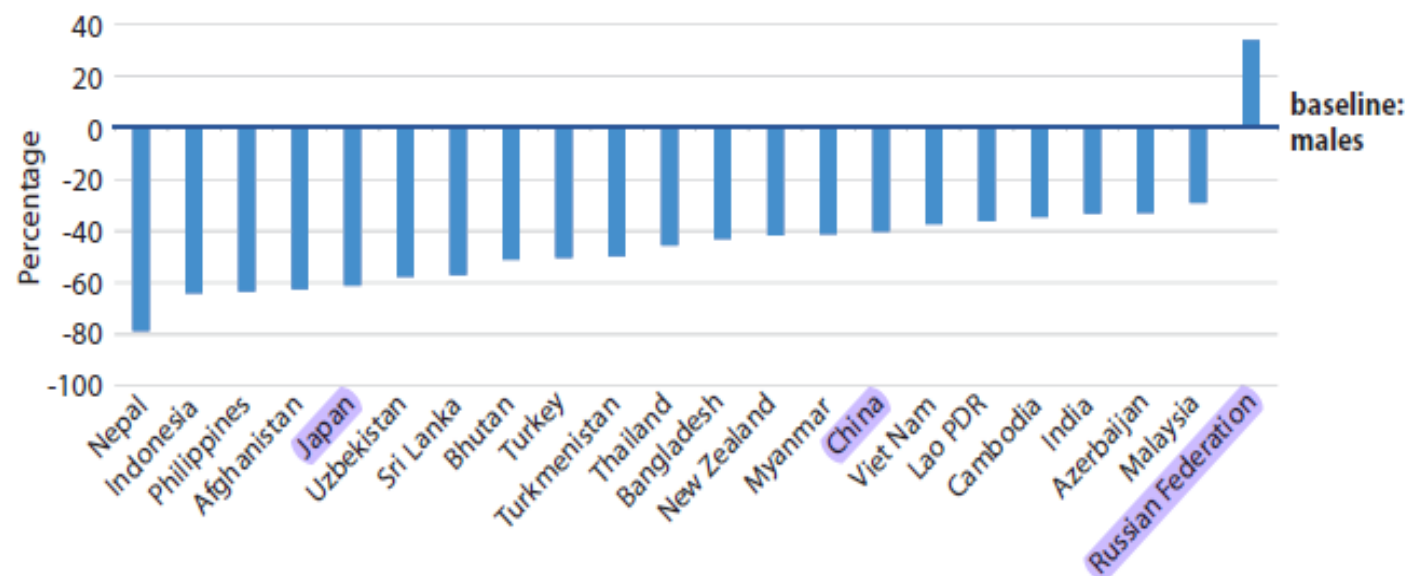
Note: In more advanced countries, being in full-time employment could also reflect personal choice to work part-time. For the definition of full-time employment, see relevant endnote (No.13).

Panel 1: The higher odds for individuals with completed higher education to be in full-time employment, compared with those with no education



Source: ESCAP (2018) Inequality in Asia and the Pacific in the era of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Panel 2: The odds of women being in full-time employment, compared with men



Source: Results are based on country-specific logistic regressions. Only countries with statistically significant coefficients and odds-ratios are shown. Analysis conducted with the help of ILO and using data from the Gallup World Poll.

Note on Panel 2: In developed countries, the level of full-time employment may reflect a personal choice, rather than an access issue.