SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS REPORT **2018**

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITIES

IMPLEMENTING THE GOALS

G20 AND LARGE COUNTRIES EDITION

BertelsmannStiftung

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

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This report has been prepared with the extensive advice and consultation of the SDSN Leadership Council members. Members of the Leadership Council serve in their personal capacities, so the opinions expressed in this paper may not reflect the opinions of their host institutions. Members are not necessarily in agreement with every detail of this report.

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SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2018

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Foreword

We are pleased to launch the 2018 SDG Index and Dashboards. This report is the third edition of the annual overview of countries' performance on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals prepared jointly by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). For the first time, this edition covers all 193 UN member states and presents data on changes over time in SDG indicators.

Achieving the SDGs will require deep transformations of education systems, healthcare, energy use, land use, urban planning, and deployment of information technologies. These transformations require strong government leadership working in partnership with business and civil society. Integrating the SDGs by 2030 into national strategies, budgets, audits, procurement policies, regulatory and human resource management, and other dimensions of public policy poses major challenges for developed and developing countries alike. While some countries have proven to be better than others at long-term planning and implementation, all countries need to improve their public policies if they are to achieve all the SDGs within the next 12 years. Success will require massive innovation, learning, and sharing of best practices within and among countries.

For this reason, we have also conducted a first-time survey on national implementation mechanisms for the SDGs in G20 countries. We use publicly available data that have been vetted with governments, though any remaining inaccuracies are the responsibility of the authors. Our results show a large variation among G20 countries in how the SDGs are embraced by the political leadership and translated into institutional mechanisms. Some countries have established dedicated coordination units, action plans, and accountability systems, while others lag behind on some or all of these dimensions. Given the size and importance of G20 economies, it is worrying that so many have yet to take adequate action to pursue the goals.

The SDG data in this report show that no country is completely on track to achieve all SDGs. Some countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and those affected by conflict, struggle to end extreme poverty in all its forms by 2030. Inequalities are high and rising in many parts of the world as underscored in this report, including by the more extensive data available for OECD countries. The data also suggest that progress towards achieving SDGs 13 (Climate action), 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on land) must accelerate substantially to meet the 2030 targets.

Building on our first investigation into international spillover effects in meeting the SDGs, which we published in the 2017 report, we broaden the data considered for this report. The expanded and updated data show that high-income countries generate high environmental, economic and security spillovers, which undermine other countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs. Yet, there is high variation in our spillover score across countries at similar income levels, which suggests ways to reduce spillover effects for a given level of income.

We hope that our first analysis of governments' efforts to implement the SDGs will be helpful as governments convene in New York in July for the 2018 High-Level Political Forum to review SDG implementation and then in September for the opening of the new UN General Assembly session. Our assessments are necessarily preliminary and incomplete. By next year we plan to augment these assessments with systematic measurements of each countries' policies in critical SDG domains. With the help of the member organizations of the SDSN and other partners, we will endeavor to provide detailed, worldwide assessments of government policy actions and institutional innovations to achieve the SDGs.

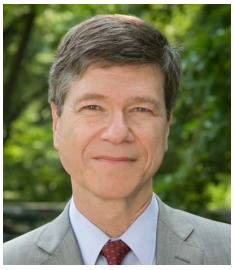
As always, all data and analyses included in this year's report are available on our online data portal (www.sdgindex.org), where readers can also find individual country and indicator profiles. We have strived to improve the online presentation of the data and have prepared visuals that are downloadable and freely available to support researchers, civil society, and governments.

We are very pleased and encouraged that the SDGs are now being pursued in virtually every country, and often at the local as well as national level. It is our hope that the data and tools presented in this report and on the data portal will provide policymakers, civil society organizations, research centers, businesses and other stakeholders with valuable insights that will strengthen the implementation of the SDGs.

As always, our analysis is constrained by the availability of global, high quality, and comparable data. Clearly, governments, international organizations, business, and civil society should continue to increase their investments in more and better data for SDG implementation. TReNDs, the SDSN's thematic network on data and statistics provides guidance on how to improve the quality of available data and ensure adequate data governance (http://unsdsn.org/trends/). We welcome comments and suggestions for filling gaps in the data used for this index and for improving the analysis and presentation of the results. Please contact us at info@sdgindex.org.

The interest in the global SDG Index and Dashboards has spurred many initiatives to develop localized assessments of SDG progress. For example, the SDSN and its partners are preparing city-level SDG indices for the United States, Italy, Spain, and the European Union, among others. The SDG Center for Africa and the SDSN have prepared an Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report. Several other regional and sub-national assessments are in preparation. We very much welcome suggestions for further deployment, development, and improvement of these tools.

Aart de Geus
Chairman and CEO
Bertelsmann Stiftung



Jeffrey Sachs
Director
Sustainable Development
Solutions Network

Executive summary

The 2018 SDG Index and Dashboards report presents a revised and updated assessment of countries' distance to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It includes detailed SDG Dashboards to help identify implementation priorities for the SDGs. The report also provides a ranking of countries by the aggregate SDG Index of overall performance.

This year's report includes several improvements and additions in comparison to previous versions. It incorporates trend data for the first time. New indicators have been added to cover more accurately the SDGs and associated targets with a special focus on "leave no one behind" for OECD member states. We present data for all 193 UN member states and estimate absolute SDG achievement gaps to complement per capita estimates. Building on the 2017 report, we expand the analysis of international SDG spillovers and present an overall SDG spillover index.

This year, three Nordic countries, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland, top the global SDG Index ranking, yet all three still face major challenges in achieving the SDGs. Due to several changes in indicators and some adjustments in the methodology, the results from the 2018 SDG Index and Dashboard are not comparable to the 2017 results. In particular, changes in country scores or rankings cannot be interpreted as SDG progress or regress since last year.

2018 SDG Index and Dashboards Report generates six additional findings:

Most G20 countries have started SDGs implementation, but important gaps remain.
Results from the novel survey on national SDG implementation mechanisms conducted by the SDSN and the Bertelsmann Stiftung show large variations among G20 countries in how the SDGs are embraced by the political leadership and translated into institutional mechanisms. Some countries have established dedicated coordination units, strategies and action plans, and accountability systems, while others lag behind on some or all of these dimensions. More data and analyses are needed to gauge the level of ambition and effectiveness of SDG strategies, tools, and processes.

No country is on track towards achieving all SDGs.
For the first time, we are able to show that no country is on track to achieve all the goals by 2030. For example, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland top the 2018 SDG Index, but they need to significantly accelerate progress towards achieving some goals, including Goal 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and Goal 13 (Climate Action).

Conflicts are leading to reversals in SDG progress.
Most developing countries have experienced significant progress towards ending extreme poverty in all its forms, including income poverty, undernourishment, access to health and education services, and access to basic infrastructure. Achievement gaps are greatest towards universal completion of secondary education. Countries experiencing conflict have experienced some of the sharpest reversals, particularly towards achieving Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 2 (No Hunger).

Progress towards sustainable consumption and production patterns is too slow.
High-income countries obtain their lowest scores on Goal 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water). While no trend data are available for Goal 12, the data for Goal 14 suggest that most of high-income countries have made no progress in recent years towards achieving the Goal. Trends on Goal 15 (Life on Land) are also insufficient. They show that further efforts are needed to protect the biodiversity and support sustainable production and consumption.

High-income countries generate negative SDG spillover effects.
High-income countries generate significant environmental, economic, and security spillover effects that undermine other countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs. Yet, there is high variation in spillovers among countries with a similar per capita income. This suggests that countries can reduce their negative spillover effects without reducing their per capita incomes.

Inequalities in economic and social outcomes require better data.
Newly added indicators for OECD countries focusing on inequalities in economic, health, and education outcomes lower the SDG Index scores for some countries. This suggests significant shortfalls in ensuring that no one is left behind, which are hidden by aggregate data. Such disaggregated data are unavailable for most non-OECD countries, so greater investments are needed to fill these data gaps.

The 2018 SDG Index and Dashboard report presents regional dashboards of SDG achievement and trends towards the goals. Country-level data on SDG implementation is consolidated in two-page country profiles for every UN member states, available in the "Country Profiles" section. Data profiles for each SDG Indicator are presented online. The methodology is described in Part 3 and in an annex available on www.sdgindex.org.

1

Are governments in G20 countries getting organized for the SDGs?

PART 1

Are governments in G20 countries getting organized for the SDGs?

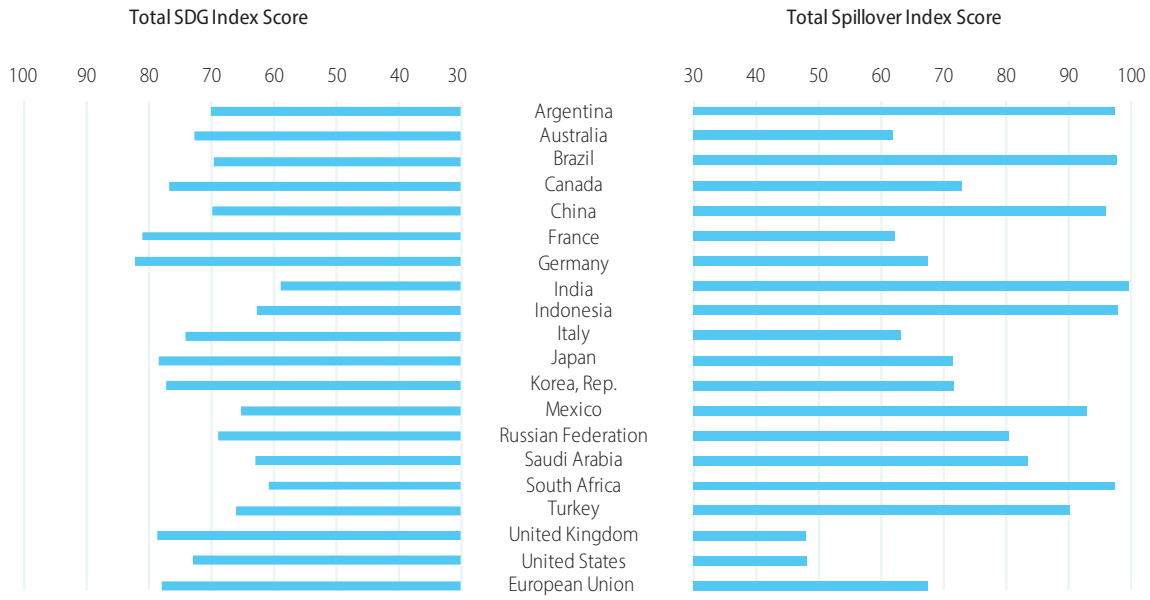
To achieve the SDGs, countries must undertake major transformations of education, health, energy systems, land-use, urban development, and many other dimensions. Each transformation requires long-term changes involving large numbers of stakeholders from government, business, and civil society. Since such complex transformations cannot be implemented by markets alone, governments must take the lead in mobilizing stakeholders, planning for the transformations, designing supporting policy processes, and mobilizing the public funding.

The Bertelsmann Stiftung and the SDSN have undertaken a first and highly preliminary assessment of government commitments to achieve the SDGs. In this first edition, we focus on G20 countries, which represent two-thirds of the world population, 75% of the greenhouse gas emissions, and significant shares of world gross product and trade flows. As shown in the 2018 SDG Dashboards, every G20 country faces major challenges in achieving some SDGs. In some instances, trends have to be reversed in order to achieve the goals by 2030. G20 countries also account for the largest negative economic, environmental, and security spillovers, which undermine other countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs (Figure 1).

This section presents results from the initial survey. We start by outlining overall results before discussing the individual dimensions of the survey. We plan to extend the analysis of government commitment to the SDGs to other countries in due course and will make these data available as soon as possible.

Figure 1 | Performance of G20 countries on the SDG Index and international spillovers, 2018

From 0 (worst) to 100 (best)



Note: A score of 100 represents technical optimums corresponding to full SDG achievement and no spillover effects. Data on spillovers cover environmental, economic, and security spillovers. Additional information about the underlying indicators is included in table 10 The score for the European Union corresponds to a population weighted average of EU28.

Source: Authors' analysis

Overall institutionalization of the SDGs in G20 countries

Between February and May 2018, SDSN and the Bertelsmann Stiftung conducted a short survey to gauge political leadership and the institutionalization of the SDGs in G20 countries. The survey comprised 15 questions and a number of sub-questions. It covered the following aspects: 1) National strategy and baseline assessments in the executive; 2) Coordinating units in the executive; and 3) Budgeting practices in the executive. Additional questions were also included on legislative actions as well as the main challenges for implementation.

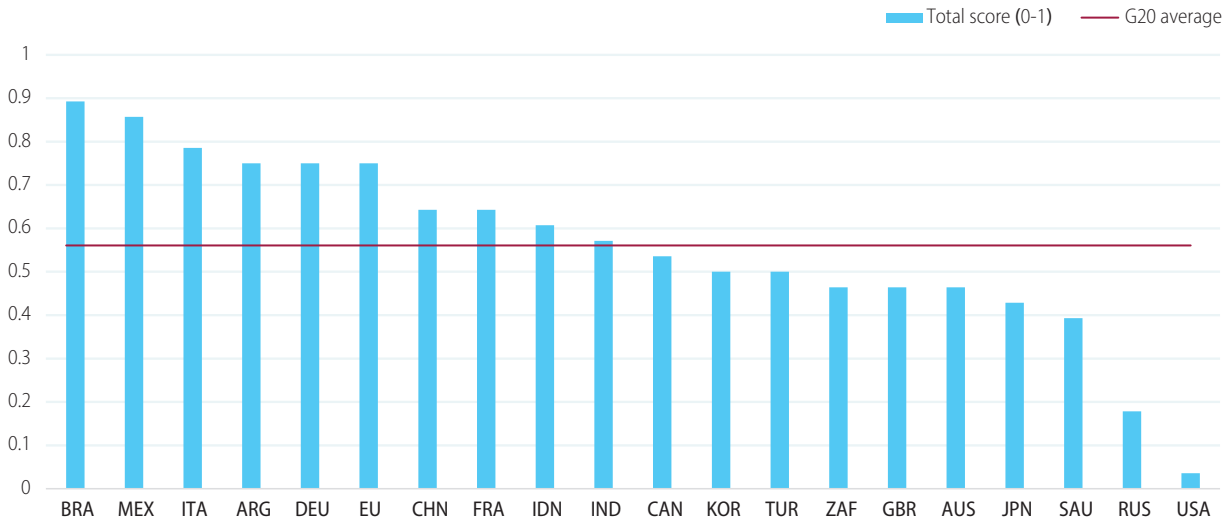
The survey was conceived to apply to both federal and unitary countries. It applies to any institutional (presidential, parliamentary, semi-presidential) and legislative system (bicameral, single house). To the extent possible, the survey aimed to cover policies and actions enacted by the current administration, unless there has been a very recent change of government (i.e. over the past six months). In cases where the current administration has been there for a long time, the survey focuses on initiatives introduced between January 1, 2016 and May 1, 2018. Therefore, some of the information and initiatives published in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) 2018 may not be fully reflected in this year's assessment.

The SDSN Secretariat first collected data through desk research before validation by national experts and government officials. Other processes were used to ensure high data quality and comparability. For each positive response, references to official statements, documents or web portals were requested to ensure that the survey responses reflect *verifiable facts* and not *opinions* (Lafortune, G. et al., 2017).

Our survey results show considerable variations among G20 countries regarding the institutionalization of the SDGs (Figure 2). Detailed survey results are accessible in Table 1 at the end of the chapter. On one hand, countries such as Brazil, Italy, and Mexico demonstrate relatively high levels of institutionalization. This is characterized, for instance, by the existence of SDG strategies and action plans, coordination units in government tasked with supporting the implementation of the goals, and stakeholder

Figure 2 | National coordination and implementation mechanisms for the SDGs in G20 countries, 2018

Composite score from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest)



Note: Based on the sum of answers to q1, q2, q3, q4, q5, q6, q6.a, q7, q8, q9, q10, q11, q12, q14. Best response option was allocated 1 point, intermediate response 0.5 points, and worst response 0 points. Responses c omputed on a scale from 0-14 were rescaled on a 0-1 scale. Data reported correspond to the situation as of May 2018.

Source: Authors' analysis

engagement tools such as SDG web platforms and portals. In contrast, countries such as the United-States and the Russian Federation show low levels of political leadership and institutionalization of the SDGs, characterized notably by the absence of public statements made by the head of state on how the country plans to implement the SDGs.

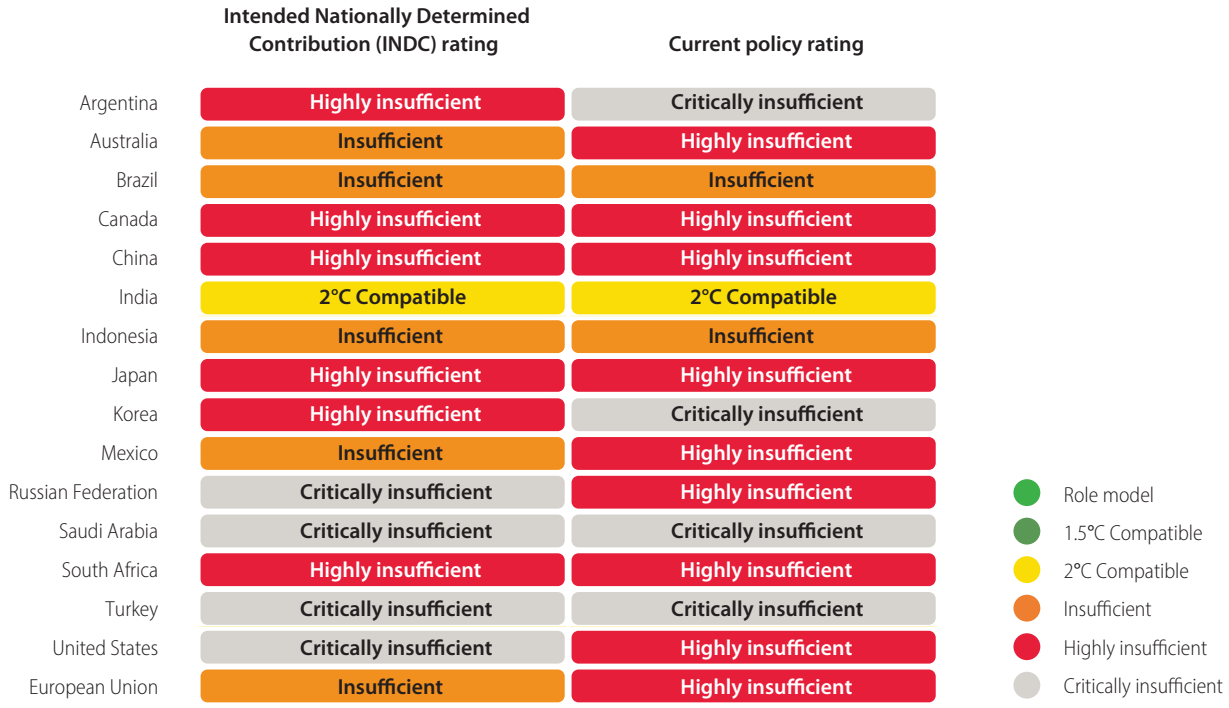
The collected data are descriptive in nature and do not permit to gauge the level of ambition and effectiveness of strategies and coordination mechanisms in place. They are also incomplete since they focus on the national level and do not cover initiatives at subnational levels. They also only cover some aspects of institutional support in the executive for the SDGs. Still they provide a first assessment of current government efforts for implementing the SDGs, which complement the SDG Index and Dashboards results; the latter being based, in many instances, on data referring to pre-SDG period.

Evaluating targets and policy actions for the SDGs

Experiences from the MDGs and during the run-up to the Paris Climate Agreement have underscored the importance of evidence-based and transparent long-term pathways towards time-bound goals. They demonstrate the feasibility of ambitious goals, help mobilize stakeholders around shared strategies, serve to develop financing strategies, and identify innovation challenges. Given the depth of the transformations needed to achieve the SDGs, developing such a shared direction and purpose becomes a critical factor for success. Long-term pathways can also help build trust between countries and facilitate concerted actions.

The Climate Action Tracker (CAT) and Climate Transparency have analyzed both the content of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) (*what governments propose*

Figure 3 | NDC rating and current climate mitigation policy rating, 2017



Note: For EU countries, only EU level data are presented.

Source: Climate Action Tracker (2017)

to do) and current policies (*what governments are actually doing*) on climate mitigation in G20 countries. These independent reviews of SDG 13 conducted by experts show that, with the exception of India, NDCs and current climate policies pursued by G20 countries are insufficient and, in some cases, critically insufficient to achieve the "well below 2°C" objective of the Paris Climate Agreement. Some countries have set insufficient targets, which they can reach without implementing new policies. Others have implemented policies that will not even allow insufficient targets to be met.

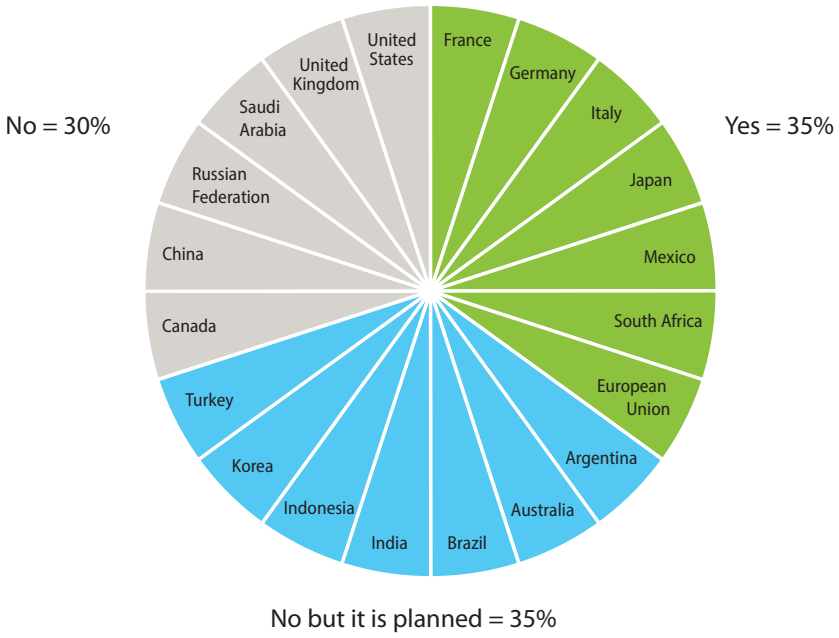
These independent reviews applied to climate action focusing on both the *content* of strategies and the alignment of *policy actions* demonstrate the need to move beyond published action plans and intentions. In countries where the SDG have already been translated into more tangible short and long-term national targets, the methodology used by the CAT could be applied to evaluate the level of ambition and policy actions targeting other SDG priorities, such as reducing income inequality, universal health care, sustainable land-use and food systems, or international development finance.

Our preliminary assessment of G20 government commitments to the SDGs does not address these questions. Such assessments are urgently needed as they will help benchmark countries' performance and share lessons across countries. They will also promote accountability for implementing Agenda 2030.

Strengthening accountability mechanisms

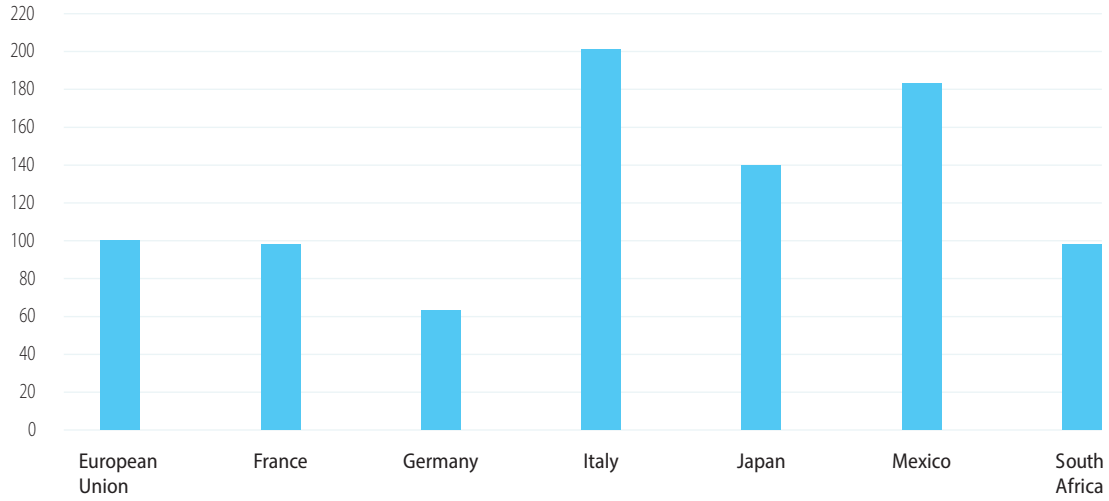
Under SDG 17.19 all countries have committed to "build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product […]." Our survey results indicate that a majority of G20 countries have developed or are in the process of developing national indicators of progress on the SDGs (Figure 4). There is no common approach for identifying the nature and number of national indicators to monitor progress on the SDGs, which range from 63 in Germany to 201 in Italy (Figure 5). The European Union, via Eurostat, has identified 100 indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs in the EU.

Figure 4 | Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 5 | Number of national SDG monitoring indicators, 2018



Source: Authors' analysis

Some countries do not plan to develop their own national SDG indicators, but do report on the availability of data for the official SDG indicators. For instance, the United Kingdom's Office of National Statistics estimates that, out of the 244 official indicators, 138 indicators were "reported online," 27 indicators were considered as "statistics in progress," and that for 79 indicators data sources were currently being explored (https://sustainabledevelopment-uk.github.io/reporting-status/).

Regular audits can also support accountability and government actions. Some Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) have started to undertake performance audits in the context of the SDGs. Traditionally SAIs have focused on financial and compliance audits, but they are increasingly incorporating other aspects, such as performance and value for money audits (OECD, 2015). The International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) has issued guidelines for how SAIs can contribute to the success of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in their countries. In April 2018, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada released a baseline from which to measure the federal government's progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving the sustainable development goals in future audit work (Box 1).

Yet, several barriers still prevent SAIs from playing a greater role in the context of the SDGs. In a number of countries, their mandates do not cover audits of policy effectiveness and efficiency, including cross-sectoral policy effectiveness (UNDESA, 2018b; Vries, G.d., 2016). As the role of SAIs evolves, countries might need to revise the legislative provisions and mandates for SAI audits.

Integrating the SDGs into budgets, and public management practices and procedures

Beyond audit mechanisms, other public management tools and practices can be leveraged to promote integrated actions and effective governance for the SDGs. This applies particularly to budgeting practices and procedures. Performance budgeting and spending reviews are powerful tools that can help mainstream the SDGs in the budget process and strengthen implementation over time at the national level. Evidence from our survey shows that so far only one country (India) conducted a preliminary evaluation of additional financing needs to achieve the SDGs. Some countries have done partial assessments focusing for instance on environmental goals. To this date,

Box 1 | Canada's Preparedness to Implement the Sustainable Development Goals

Julie Gelfand, Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Office of the Auditor General of Canada

As the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development within the Office of the Auditor General of Canada (the Office), I am charged with auditing federal departments and agencies and reporting annually to Parliament. My role is to help hold government to account for its commitments to sustainable development, which includes the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2015, Canada, along with 192 other nations in the world, adopted the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to work toward sustainability, prosperity for all, and reduced inequalities. In 2017, Canada reinforced its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and highlighted the challenges it must face to achieve sustainable development in the country.

The Office is working toward the SDGs in a number of ways. Firstly, we are working with other national audit offices through the International Organization for Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) to help measure and monitor progress toward the SDGs. In addition, we have integrated the SDGs into our own office operations through the 2017-2020 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy to ensure we continue to help hold government accountable for its progress toward the 2030 Agenda. Finally, we have just recently completed an audit of our own government's preparedness to implement the SDGs and reported it to Parliament.

INTOSAI adopted a common approach to assess their government's preparedness to implement the 2030 Agenda that includes seven essential steps. These steps include, for example, the allocation of responsibility and establishment of a governance structure to establish accountability, engaging the public and increasing awareness of the SDGs, and systems to measure, monitor, and report on results. Canada is the lead for this approach within this organization. INTOSAI also committed to conducting performance audits to examine how key government programs contribute to specific aspects of the SDGs, assessing and supporting the implementation of SDG 16 relating in part to transparent, efficient, and accountable institutions, as well as being models of accountability and transparency in their operations.

On 24 April 2018, I tabled the audit "Canada's Preparedness to Implement the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals" in Parliament. This audit adapted the seven steps described above and will act as a benchmark for future audit work. It concluded that the Government of Canada was not adequately prepared to implement the 2030 Agenda. A clear commitment was made to implement the 2030 Agenda and the government took some action at the departmental level. However, there was no governance structure and limited national consultation and engagement. In addition, the audit also examined international good practices and found Canada was further behind other countries regarding the 2030 Agenda.

Audit institutions, consistent with their mandate, can make valuable contributions to national sustainable development efforts to track progress, monitor implementation, and identify improvement opportunities across the full set of SDGs. Their work provides an authoritative, independent voice on the challenges facing their country and the global community to implement the SDGs and help ensure no one is left behind.

few G20 countries use the SDGs as a framework to inform the national budget process.

Apart from a few questions on budgets, our survey did not gauge the role of other government functions and tools used to promote a whole-of-government approach to the SDGs. Below are three examples of other government functions and tools that can support the achievement of long-term goals:

- Incorporating sustainable development principles into *regulatory governance* is crucial to ensure that new regulations have their desired short and long-term impacts. Integrating considerations such as income inequality, decoupling of economic growth from resource use, gender equality, and other "leave-no-one-behind" considerations into *ex ante* and *ex post* evaluations can help strengthen policy coherence for sustainable development and improve synergies in policy interventions. Stakeholder consultations in the regulatory process are also crucial to address unintended effects of policies on certain population groups in a context characterized by disruptive innovations and shorter economic cycles.
- The strategic use of *public procurement* can also help ensure that the purchase by governments and state-owned enterprises of goods, services and works are aligned with the principles of sustainable development. Public procurement represents 12% of GDP on average in OECD countries every year (OECD, 2018a). Evidence suggest that this percentage is even higher in middle and low-income countries (Djankov, S. et al., 2016). Several directives and frameworks have been developed to support the transition towards more efficient and sustainable procurement processes in government (c.f. EU directive, 10YFP SPP programme). This is also explicitly stated in SDG 12.7 "Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities." Beyond green growth, public procurement can help implement other secondary policy objectives such as supporting SMEs and technological innovation.
- Mobilizing the machinery of government for the SDGs may also benefit from adapting *Human Resource Management (HRM)* practices in government in G20 countries and other countries. More research and peer-to-peer exchanges might be needed to understand how competence frameworks, training policies and performance management systems – especially of senior civil servants – can help mainstream the SDGs across agencies and policy sectors and help achieve long-term sustainability objectives.

Overall, we lack comparative country-level information regarding the integration of sustainable development in public management processes. Filling this gap will be an important priority for future work of the SDSN and other partners in the years to come. Further assessments and case studies are needed to identify best practices and to scale-up innovative approaches

Conclusions and outlook

Our survey results show that almost all G20 countries have undertaken some efforts to implement the SDGs. Yet they all fall short on important dimensions of SDG implementation, including but not limited to government accountability mechanisms and public management practices, such as budgeting. Such implementation gaps need to be assessed and closed quickly so that countries can achieve the SDGs. The analysis provided in this section can help governments identify gaps and learn how other countries are tackling similar challenges.

This first assessment of governments' commitments to achieve the SDGs provides novel insights, but it is limited in several ways. In particular, we are not yet able to assess whether governments' targets, policies, and supporting budgets are sufficient to achieve long-term objectives related to the SDGs. Closing this gap will require major efforts in collecting and harmonizing data. We believe that such efforts can learn important lessons from the Climate Action Tracker's assessment of countries NDCs and their consistency with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Moreover, we will aim to replicate such analyses for other non-G20 countries.

Table 1 | Detailed results of the 2018 Survey on national coordination and implementation mechanisms for the SDGs at the central/federal level of government in G20 countries

	ARG	AUS	BRA	CAN	CHN	FRA	DEU	IND	IDN	ITA	JPN	KOR	MEX	RUS	SAU	ZAF	TUR	GBR	USA	EU
I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE																				
Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level? (select all that apply)																				
The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.																				
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•			•		•		
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g. Minister, State Secretary)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•
c) No												•			•				•	
Q.2. Did the central/federal government map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																				
a) Yes	•		•	•	•			•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•			
b) No but it is planned		•				•	•				•									•
c) No and it is not planned														•				•	•	
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an action plan to implement the SDGs?																				
Yes			•		•		•			•	•							•		•
Yes, but it covers only some SDGs (e.g. only the environmental goals)									•							•	•			
No but it is planned				•		•		•					•		•					
No and it is not planned	•	•										•		•					•	
Q.4. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated central/ federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?																				
Yes						•	•			•	•		•			•				•
No, but a national online platform/document has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators			•	•														•	•	
No but it is planned	•	•	•					•	•			•					•			
No and it is not planned					•									•	•					
Q.4.1. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list of official national indicators?																				
Please indicate the exact number(e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)	na	(155)	na	na	na	98	63	na	na	201	140	na	183	na	na	98	na	na	na	100
Q.5. Has the National Statistical Office been officially mandated to lead the work on data and indicators for the SDGs?																				
Yes	•		•	•	•	•	•			•		•	•		•	•	•	•		•
No but it is planned																				
No		•						•	•		•			•					•	
Q.6. Since January 1st 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the central/federal government looking at where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving the SDGs?																				
This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment proces.																				
Yes,	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•						•
No but it is planned		•		•								•			•	•	•	•		
No and it is not planned											•								•	
Q.6.a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?																				
All SDGs		(•)	•	na	•	•	•			•	na	na	•	•	na	na	na	na	na	•
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones)	•			na				•	•		na	na			na	na	na	na	na	
Q.7. Since January 1st 2016, did the central/federal government conduct a quantitative assessment of incremental financing needs for the SDGs?																				
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs								•												
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs							•													
No but it is planned																				•
No and it is not planned	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	

	ARG	AUS	BRA	CAN	CHN	FRA	DEU	IND	IDN	ITA	JPN	KOR	MEX	RUS	SAU	ZAF	TUR	GBR	USA	EU
Q.8. Have key national priorities been identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																				
There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level.																				
Yes	•		•		•		•	•	•	•	•					•				•
No but it is planned				•		•							•		•		•			
No and it is not planned		•										•		•				•	•	
Q.9. Is there a dedicated central/federal government online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided.																				
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website	•		•						•			•	•		•		•			•
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/ Agency or Center of Government portal (please provide web link)		•		•		•	•	•		•								•		
No, but information about the SDGs are available in departments' and agencies' websites					•						•					•				
No														•					•	
Q.9a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?																				
Yes	•	•	•		na		•		•		na	•	•	na		na			na	•
No				•	na	•		•		•	na			na	•	na	•	•	na	
II. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																				
Q.10. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																				
Yes	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•		
No				•	•									•		•			•	•
Q.10a. If yes, where is this unit located?																				
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/ President's office/Cabinet office)	•	•				•	•			•	•		•					•		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		•				•				•								•		
Ministry of Finance										•										
Ministry of Environment						•	•			•										
Ministry of Public Administration	•																			
Ministry of Economic development (or close match)							•		•	•					•		•			
Other (please specify):			•					•												
Q.11. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																				
Yes	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•				•	•		
No but it is planned																•				
No, and it is not planned												•		•	•				•	•
III. BUDGETING PRACTICES IN THE EXECUTIVE																				
Q.12. Does the latest central/federal budget reflect incremental SDG investment needs?																				
a) Yes, and it covers all the SDGs			•	•									•							•
b) Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs					•	•				•										
c) No but it is planned	•																•			
d) No and it is not planned		•					•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	
IV. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS																				
Q.14. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs?																				
Yes	•	•	•			•				•		•	•					•		
No				•	•		•	•	•		•			•	•	•	•		•	•

Note: Results based on desk research conducted by the SDSN Secretariat and validated with experts and government officials. "na" stands for not applicable. "()" introduced but not yet fully implemented or available publicly.

Source: Authors' analysis

2

The 2018 Global SDG Index ranking and scores

PART 2

The 2018 Global SDG Index ranking and scores

Introduction

Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (Figure 6), adopted by all member states of the United-Nations in 2015, describe a universal agenda that applies to and must be implemented by all countries. Sound metrics and data are critical for turning the SDGs into practical tools for problem solving by (i) mobilizing governments, academia, civil society and business; (ii) providing a report card to track progress and ensure accountability; and (iii) serving as a management tool for the transformations needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

Figure 6 | The Sustainable Development Goals

To complement the official SDG indicators and voluntary country-led review processes, the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) have been releasing since 2016 the annual global SDG Index and Dashboards Report. The report is not an official monitoring tool. It uses publicly available data published by official data providers (World Bank, WHO, ILO, others) and other organizations including research centers and non-governmental organizations.

The report summarizes countries' current performance and trends on the 17 SDGs. This year's Index is topped by Sweden, Denmark and Finland whereas the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad and the Central African Republic rank last among the 156 countries included. Since the indicators, data, and methodology have been revised for the 2018 Index, the rankings and scores are not comparable with the 2017 and 2016 editions. Therefore, a change in a country's ranking does not necessarily signify a change in its SDG performance.

The SDG Index

The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and the best or target (100) outcomes. Sweden's overall Index score (85) suggest that the country is on average 85% of the way to the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs.

Changes to the methodology and indicator set impacted the Global Index ranking and scores. This year we imputed the average regional score for countries with missing values for one or several goals. This applies mainly to SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) for non-coastal countries. This methodological refinement has affected the ranking of some of these countries compared to last year's results. Changes in the indicator set, including replacements (e.g. Gini adjusted for underreported top incomes) and new additions (e.g. fish caught via trawling), have led to additional changes in countries' scores for SDGs 10 and 14.

Three Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Denmark and Finland) top this year's SDG Index. All countries in the top 20 are OECD countries. However, even countries that perform well on the Index score significantly below the maximum score of 100. Every country scores "red" on at least one SDG in the Dashboards (Figure 7). High-income countries perform relatively poorly on spillover indicators as presented in Figure 21 and Table 7. Looking at trends, many high-income countries are not making significant progress on issues related to sustainable consumption and production and the protection of the biodiversity in particular in relation to Goal 14 (Life Below Water) where most high-income countries are stagnating.

Low-income countries tend to have lower SDG Index scores. This is partly due to the nature of the SDGs which focus to a large extent on ending extreme poverty and on access to basic services and infrastructure (SDGs 1-8). Moreover, poorer countries tend to lack adequate infrastructure and mechanisms to manage key environmental issues that are the focus of the SDGs. Except for countries that are facing armed conflicts and civil wars, most low-income countries are making progress in ending extreme poverty and providing access to basic services, particularly in the area of health, as illustrated by the SDG Trends (Figure 18).

The SDG Dashboards

OECD countries

The SDG Dashboard for OECD member countries suggests that every rich country faces major challenges in meeting several SDGs, and that no OECD country is on track to achieving all of the SDGs. In particular, available data on SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life below Water) and 15 (Life on Land) suggest that OECD countries are far from reaching these goals and that many are stagnating or experiencing a deterioration. This is partly driven by the relatively high spillover effects embodied in trade that are generated by OECD countries. The inclusion of additional metrics on "Leave no one behind", in particular for SDG 3 (Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities), highlights shortcomings in a number of OECD countries that were not apparent using more aggregated data. Low current scores and weak trends on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) are driven by unsustainable agriculture and high and rising obesity rates in most OECD countries. On balance, OECD countries face major challenges in meeting the environmental objectives as well as in realizing the Agenda 2030 ambition to "leave no one behind".

East and South Asia

Countries in East and South Asia face persistent challenges related to SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 14 (Life below Water) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). There are important challenges also related to income inequalities (SDG 10) and other forms of inequalities. Most countries are making progress in in ending extreme poverty and providing access to basic services, though not all countries are on track to meet the corresponding SDGs by 2030. Far greater efforts are needed to achieve SDG 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water) and 15 (Life on Land). Trend data also suggest important shortfalls on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions).

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia perform relatively well on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) but they face major shortfalls on SDGs

2 (No Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities). While these countries score highly on addressing extreme poverty, improving health and education outcomes, and on providing access to key infrastructure, trend data suggest that some are regressing on these central dimensions of human development. Virtually all countries in the region require greater efforts to decouple economic growth from negative environmental impacts, as they are stagnating or even regressing on SDG 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life Below Water) and 15 (Life on Land). Domestic revenue collection for public investments has come under pressure in many countries and drive relatively low scores on SDG 17.

Latin America and the Caribbean

SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions) represent two major challenges across Latin America and the Caribbean. Some countries in the region also face persisting challenges related to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), and 14 (Life below Water). With the exception of a few countries, there has been major progress towards ending extreme poverty, improving health outcomes, and in promoting gender equality in the region. In contrast, countries are off track towards SDG 13 (Climate Action), as demonstrated by the SDG Trends, which show that many countries are stagnating or regressing on this goal.

Middle East and North Africa

In the dryland Middle East and North Africa, food security and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2) and sustainable water management (SDG 6) are high-priority challenges in most countries. In addition, many countries perform poorly on gender equality (SDG 5). Countries with available data also perform poorly on income inequality (SDG 10), and further efforts are needed to increase the availability of data on income and wealth distribution in the region to inform policies. Apart from the many countries in the region that are facing major conflicts, great progress has been made in ending extreme poverty, improving health outcomes, and promoting affordable and clean energy (SDG 7). In contrast, most countries in the region have stagnated and even regressed towards the environmental goals, including SDGs 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Life below Water) and 15 (Life on Land). Some of the most advanced countries, particularly in the Gulf Region, generate high spillover effects, which reduce their overall performance on the SDG Index.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan African countries face major challenges in achieving most SDGs. Despite significant progress during the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) period, ending extreme poverty and undernourishment (SDGs 1 and 2), ensuring basic access to water and sanitation (SDG 6) and strengthening access and quality of health and education services (SDG 3 and 4) remain major challenges in most countries. Progress towards improving access to key infrastructure (SDG 9) and strengthening institutions (Goal 16) must also be accelerated. The broader SDGs bring out additional challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa that require urgent action. These include sustainable urban development (SDG 11) and reducing high income inequality (SDG 10). Countries in the region perform relatively better on sustainable consumption and production, climate action and terrestrial ecosystems suggesting that richer countries are responsible for a disproportionate share of environmental pressure relating to these goals. The remaining red scores on SDG 17 highlight that Sub-Saharan Africa has significant potential in increasing domestic revenue collection.

Oceania

The new Oceania Dashboard, presented for the first time in this year's SDG Index and Dashboards Report, shows that the small islands perform very well on climate mitigation (SDG 13), but they are of course among the countries that are the most vulnerable to climate change. The countries face major challenges in improving access to and quality of health care (SDG 3) and in increasing access to basic infrastructure services (SDGs 6, 7, 9). In recent years, all countries have made significant progress towards SDG 3 and most countries also improved their performance on SDG 14 (Life below Water). The Oceania Dashboard reveals that there are important gaps in data availability in the region. With help from the international community, these countries will need to invest significantly in strengthening their data systems.

Absolute performance gaps for achieving the SDGs

The SDG Index and Dashboards express data in per capita terms or other suitable denominators. These relative metrics are used so that performance can be compared across countries. Absolute performance is a useful complementary presentation of this data. It helps identify the countries that account for the largest achievement gaps in meeting the SDGs.

This chapter identifies the countries that account for the largest absolute performance gaps for selected SDGs. The results were obtained by multiplying SDG Index scores, which range from 0 to 100, with population.

Table 2 below shows that Nigeria alone accounts for 19% of the global gap to meeting SDG 1. Together with the Democratic Republic of Congo and India, the three countries account for more than one third of the global achievement gap for SDG 1.

The conclusions are similar for SDG 12 (Table 3). Taken together, China, India, and the United States account for more than 40% of the world's gap on achieving sustainable consumption and production practices. Out of the fifteen countries accounting for the greatest gaps in achieving goal 12, eleven are G20 countries. This underscores the critical role of G20 countries in achieving SDG 12.

To illustrate the difference between absolute and relative performance gaps at the indicator level, we consider Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions embodied in imports under SDG 12. Sulfur dioxide has major impacts on human health even in short-term exposure. It can react with other substances to form harmful particulates in the atmosphere and acid rain. This pollutant embodied in trade is an important international spillover, as pollution generated in one country can stem from the production of goods and services that are consumed in another country. Table 4 shows that large G20 countries account for the largest absolute performance gaps, whereas smaller countries top the ranking by relative per capita performance.

Table 2 | Absolute Performance Gaps for SDG 1: No Poverty

Country	Percentage achievement gap of SDG 1
Nigeria	18.6%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	11.9%
India	7.8%
Madagascar	3.9%
Mozambique	3.5%
Tanzania	3.3%
South Africa	3.0%
Yemen, Rep.	2.9%
Malawi	2.4%
Kenya	2.3%

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 3 | Absolute performance gaps for SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production

Country	Percentage achievement gap of SDG 12
China	18.5%
India	12.1%
United States	10.0%
Brazil	3.0%
Japan	2.8%
Indonesia	2.7%
Nigeria	2.2%
Russian Federation	2.1%
Pakistan	2.0%
Bangladesh	1.8%

Source: Authors' analysis

The data available online allow users to compare per capita (relative) and absolute SDG achievement gaps for all SDGs and most indicators included in the SDG Index and Dashboards. One possible application of such data may be for development funders who want to balance their resource allocations between highest per capita and absolute SDG achievement gaps.

Table 4 | Absolute performance gaps for imported SO_2 emissions, kg/capita versus tonnes

Country	Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)
Luxembourg	60.9
United Arab Emirates	58.4
Switzerland	34.4
Norway	34.2
Belgium	30.1
Denmark	24.8
Qatar	23.8
Cyprus	23.2
Ireland	22.0
Finland	21.1

Country	SDG gap for net imported SO_2 emissions (t)
United States	4915471
Japan	1547701
Germany	1433864
United Kingdom	1321240
Italy	1063805
France	887458
Korea, Rep.	566799
United Arab Emirates	535060
Spain	405576
Netherlands	351922

Source: Authors' analysis based on Zhang et. al. (2017)

Last year's report documented international spillover effects in achieving the SDGs, i.e. externalities stemming from one country that affect environmental, economic, and social outcomes in another country. Table 5 compares average per capita performance across the spillover effects with absolute achievement gaps towards ending all adverse spillovers. The latter demonstrates that one country alone, the United States, is responsible for about a quarter of the negative SDG spillovers.

Additional tables for absolute performance gaps, including each goal's achievement gap, can be found online at www.sdgindex.org.

Table 5 | Absolute performance gap for aggregate international spillover metric

Country	SDG Index Spillover Score	Percentage achievement gap: International Spillover Effects
United States	48.2	24.8%
China	95.8	8.8%
Russian Federation	69.0	6.6%
Japan	71.3	5.4%
United Kingdom	47.8	5.1%
Germany	67.5	3.9%
France	62.2	3.6%
Italy	63.1	3.2%
Korea, Rep.	71.6	2.1%
Spain	70.3	2.0%

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 6 | The SDG Index

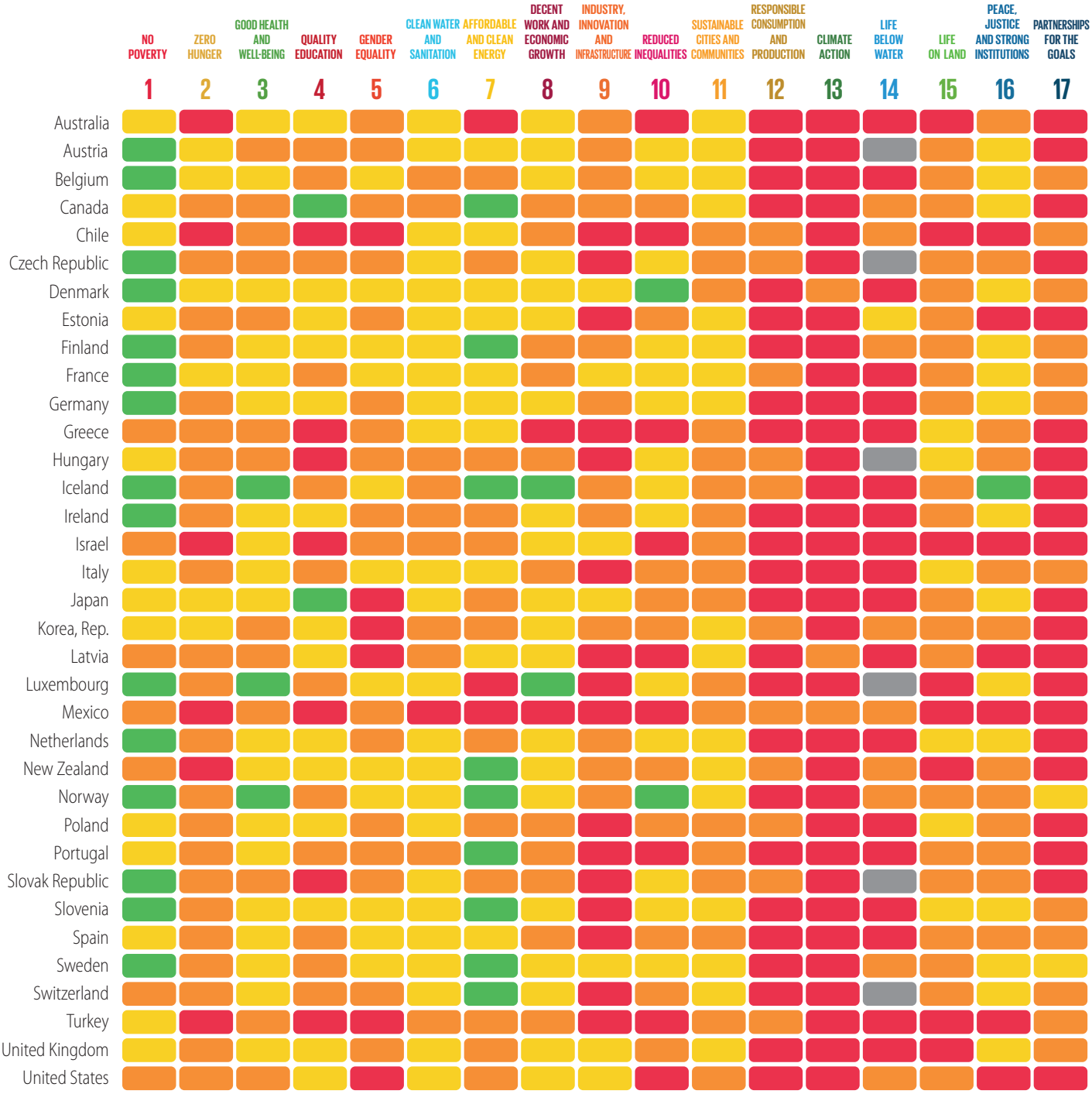
Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Sweden	85.0	41	Israel	71.8
2	Denmark	84.6	42	Cuba	71.3
3	Finland	83.0	43	Singapore	71.3
4	Germany	82.3	44	Romania	71.2
5	France	81.2	45	Azerbaijan	70.8
6	Norway	81.2	46	Ecuador	70.8
7	Switzerland	80.1	47	Georgia	70.7
8	Slovenia	80.0	48	Greece	70.6
9	Austria	80.0	49	Uruguay	70.4
10	Iceland	79.7	50	Cyprus	70.4
11	Netherlands	79.5	51	Kyrgyz Republic	70.3
12	Belgium	79.0	52	Uzbekistan	70.3
13	Czech Republic	78.7	53	Argentina	70.3
14	United Kingdom	78.7	54	China	70.1
15	Japan	78.5	55	Malaysia	70.0
16	Estonia	78.3	56	Brazil	69.7
17	New Zealand	77.9	57	Vietnam	69.7
18	Ireland	77.5	58	Armenia	69.3
19	Korea, Rep.	77.4	59	Thailand	69.2
20	Canada	76.8	60	United Arab Emirates	69.2
21	Croatia	76.5	61	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	69.0
22	Luxembourg	76.1			
23	Belarus	76.0	62	Albania	68.9
24	Slovak Republic	75.6	63	Russian Federation	68.9
25	Spain	75.4	64	Peru	68.4
26	Hungary	75.0	65	Kazakhstan	68.1
27	Latvia	74.7	66	Bolivia	68.1
28	Moldova	74.5	67	Suriname	68.0
29	Italy	74.2	68	Algeria	67.9
30	Malta	74.2	69	Montenegro	67.6
31	Portugal	74.0	70	Trinidad and Tobago	67.5
32	Poland	73.7	71	Bosnia and Herzegovina	67.3
33	Costa Rica	73.2	72	Paraguay	67.2
34	Bulgaria	73.1	73	Tajikistan	67.2
35	United States	73.0	74	Colombia	66.6
36	Lithuania	72.9	75	Dominican Republic	66.4
37	Australia	72.9	76	Nicaragua	66.4
38	Chile	72.8	77	Morocco	66.3
39	Ukraine	72.3	78	Tunisia	66.2
40	Serbia	72.1			

Rank	Country	Score
79	Turkey	66.0
80	Bahrain	65.9
81	Jamaica	65.9
82	Iran, Islamic Rep.	65.5
83	Bhutan	65.4
84	Mexico	65.2
85	Philippines	65.0
86	Panama	64.9
87	Lebanon	64.8
88	Cabo Verde	64.7
89	Sri Lanka	64.6
90	Mauritius	64.5
91	Jordan	64.4
92	El Salvador	64.1
93	Venezuela, RB	64.0
94	Oman	63.9
95	Mongolia	63.9
96	Honduras	63.6
97	Egypt	63.5
98	Saudi Arabia	62.9
99	Indonesia	62.8
100	Gabon	62.8
101	Ghana	62.8
102	Nepal	62.8
103	Belize	62.3
104	Guyana	61.9
105	Kuwait	61.1
106	Qatar	60.8
107	South Africa	60.8
108	Lao PDR	60.6
109	Cambodia	60.4
110	Turkmenistan	59.5
111	Bangladesh	59.3
112	India	59.1
113	Myanmar	59.0
114	Namibia	58.9
115	Zimbabwe	58.8
116	Botswana	58.5
117	Guatemala	58.2
118	Senegal	57.2

Rank	Country	Score
119	Kenya	56.8
120	Rwanda	56.1
121	Cameroon	55.8
122	Côte d'Ivoire	55.2
123	Tanzania	55.1
124	Syrian Arab Republic	55.0
125	Uganda	54.9
126	Pakistan	54.9
127	Iraq	53.7
128	Ethiopia	53.2
129	Zambia	53.1
130	Congo	52.4
131	Guinea	52.1
132	Togo	52.0
133	Gambia	51.6
134	Mauritania	51.6
135	Lesotho	51.5
136	Burkina Faso	50.9
137	eSwatini (fmr Swaziland)	50.7
138	Mozambique	50.7
139	Djibouti	50.6
140	Malawi	50.0
141	Burundi	49.8
142	Mali	49.7
143	Sudan	49.6
144	Angola	49.6
145	Haiti	49.2
146	Sierra Leone	49.1
147	Benin	49.0
148	Niger	48.5
149	Liberia	48.3
150	Nigeria	47.5
151	Afghanistan	46.2
152	Yemen, Rep.	45.7
153	Madagascar	45.6
154	Democratic Republic of Congo	43.4
155	Chad	42.8
156	Central African Republic	37.7

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 7 | SDG Dashboard for OECD countries



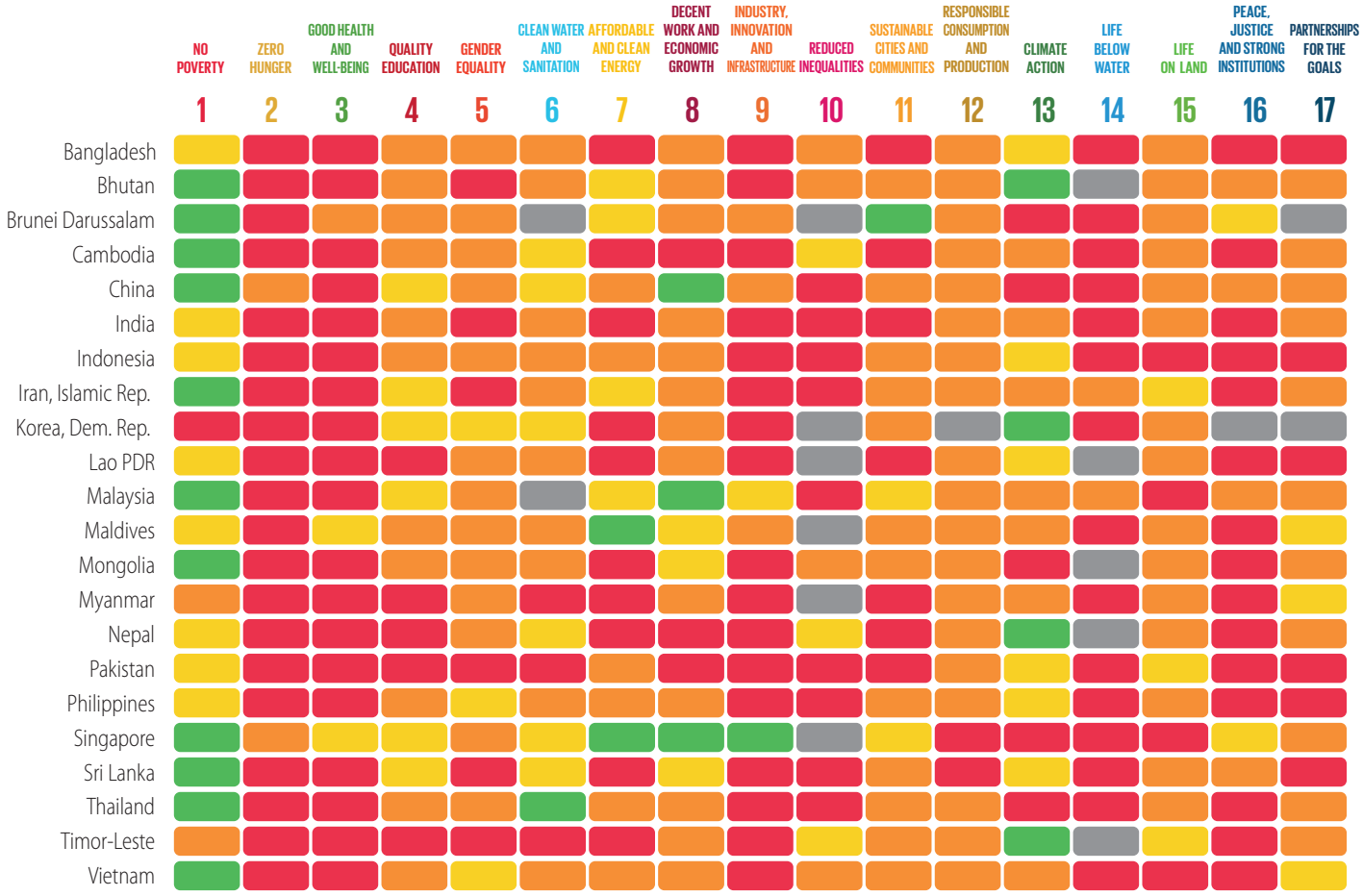
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 8 | SDG Trend Dashboard for OECD countries

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Australia	↑	↗	→	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↗	↗	→	→	↗
Austria	→	↗	↑	••	↗	→	↑	↗	↑	↑	••	••	↗	••	→	↗	→
Belgium	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	→	••	↗	↗	→	↗	→
Canada	→	↗	↑	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	↓	••	••	→	→	→	↑	••
Chile	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	↑	↑	↑	↗	↗	→	••	↓	↗	↓	→	••
Czech Republic	→	↗	↑	↗	→	→	↑	↗	↑	↑	↗	••	↗	••	→	↗	→
Denmark	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	↑	↑	→	↗	••	↑	→	→	↗	→
Estonia	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	••	↓	↗	→	↑	→
Finland	→	↗	→	↑	↗	→	→	↗	↑	→	↑	••	↗	→	→	↑	↑
France	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	↑	↑	↗	••	↑	→	↗	↗	→
Germany	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	↑	↑	→	↗	••	→	→	→	↗	↗
Greece	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↑	→	↗	↓	↗	••	↑	→	↗	↗	••
Hungary	→	↗	↗	→	→	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↑	••	→	↓	→
Iceland	→	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	→	••	↗	→	••	••	→	→	→	↗	→
Ireland	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↗	••	↑	↗	→	↑	↓
Israel	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	••	→	••	↗	↗	→	↗	→
Italy	→	↗	↗	↗	↑	↑	↑	→	↗	→	→	••	↑	→	→	→	↓
Japan	••	→	↗	↑	→	→	↗	↑	↑	••	••	••	↓	→	↗	↗	↗
Korea, Rep.	↗	→	↗	→	↗	→	↗	••	→	••	••	••	↓	→	↓	→	••
Latvia	→	↗	↑	↓	↗	→	↑	↑	↗	↗	↗	••	→	→	→	↑	↓
Luxembourg	→	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↗	↗	••
Mexico	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↓	↗	••	↗	→	→	→	→
Netherlands	→	↗	↑	→	↗	→	↗	→	↑	••	↗	••	→	→	→	↑	↗
New Zealand	→	↗	↑	→	→	↗	→	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	→	↓	↗	→
Norway	→	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	→	••	↗	→	••	••	↗	→	→	→	↑
Poland	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	••	→	↓	→	→	↓
Portugal	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↑	↗	↗	↗	↓
Slovak Republic	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↓	↑	→	↗	→	→	••	↗	••	→	→	→
Slovenia	→	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↑	↗	→	→	↗
Spain	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	→	↑	→	↗	↓	↗	••	↑	→	→	→	↓
Sweden	→	↗	→	↗	↑	→	→	→	↑	••	↑	••	↗	→	→	↗	↑
Switzerland	→	↗	→	→	↗	↑	→	••	↑	••	↑	••	↑	••	↗	↑	↑
Turkey	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↗	→	↗	→	→	••	↓	↗	→	↗	••
United Kingdom	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	↑	↑	↓	↗	••	↑	→	↗	↑	↑
United States	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	••	↗	••	→	→	→	→	↗

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 9 | SDG Dashboard for East and South Asia



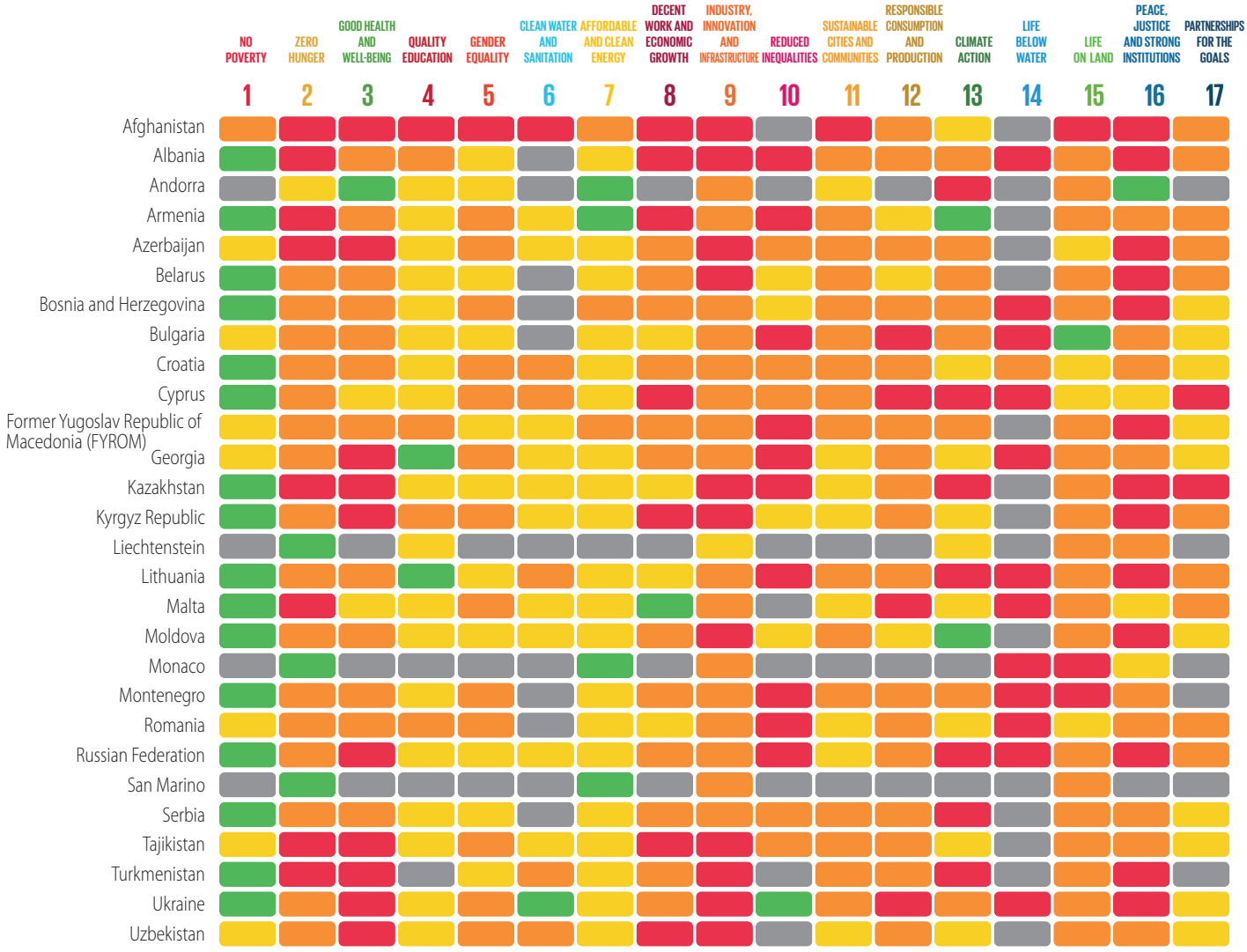
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 10 | SDG Trend Dashboard for East and South Asia

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Bangladesh	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↗	→	↗	••	→	••	→	→	↓	→	→
Bhutan	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	→	••	→
Brunei Darussalam	→	↗	↗	→	••	••	↑	••	↗	••	••	••	→	→	↗	↑	••
Cambodia	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	→	↓	↓	→
China	↑	↑	↗	••	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	→	→	↓	••
India	↑	↗	↗	••	→	↗	→	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	→	→	→
Indonesia	↑	↗	↗	→	→	↗	↑	↑	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↓	↗	→
Iran, Islamic Rep.	→	→	↗	↗	→	••	↗	↑	↗	••	↓	••	↓	→	↓	↓	••
Korea, Dem. Rep.	→	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	••	••	••	••	↑	→	→	••	••
Lao PDR	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	••	••	••	••	→	••	→	••	→	••	→
Malaysia	↑	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	↗	→	↗	→
Maldives	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	→	••	••	↑
Mongolia	→	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	→	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	••	↗	↗	••
Myanmar	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	→	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	↓	••	••
Nepal	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	→	••	→	••	→	→	↗
Pakistan	↑	↗	→	→	→	••	↗	↗	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	↓	→	••
Philippines	↑	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	→	↗	↑	••	→	••	→	↗	↓	↗	••
Singapore	→	→	↗	••	↗	→	→	→	↑	••	↗	••	↓	→	••	→	••
Sri Lanka	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↑	→	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	↗	↓	↓
Thailand	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	••	↓	↗	→	→	→
Timor-Leste	↑	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	••	↑	••	••	••	→	••	••	↓	••
Vietnam	↑	↑	↗	••	↗	↑	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↗	↓	↗

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 11 | SDG Dashboard for Eastern Europe and Central Asia



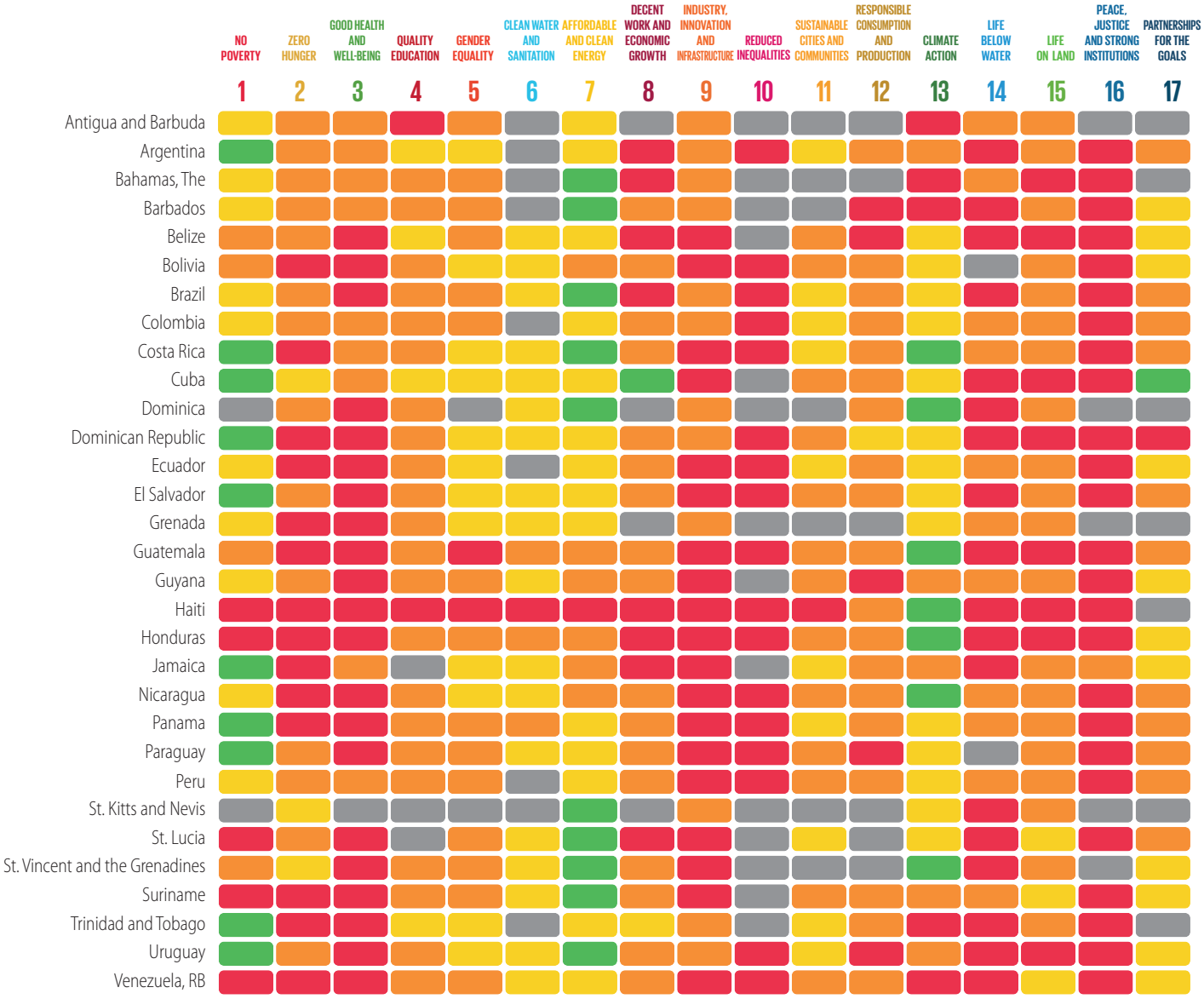
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 12 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Afghanistan	→	→	↗	••	→	↗	••	→	••	••	→	••	→	••	→	••	••
Albania	→	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	→	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↗	→	••
Andorra	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••	••
Armenia	→	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	↑	••	→	••	→	••	→	↗	↗
Azerbaijan	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	••	→	→	→
Belarus	→	↗	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	↑	••	••	→	••	↓	••	↑	••	↓
Bosnia and Herzegovina	→	→	↗	••	→	••	→	↓	↑	••	↓	••	↓	↓	→	→	••
Bulgaria	→	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↑	↗	↑	••	↗	••	↗	→	→	→	→
Croatia	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↓	↑	→	↑	••	↗	••	↑	→	↑	↗	••
Cyprus	→	↗	↗	↗	••	→	↑	→	↑	••	↗	••	↑	↗	••	→	↓
Fmr Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia (FYROM)	→	↗	↗	↗	→	••	↗	→	↑	••	→	••	↑	••	↗	↗	••
Georgia	↑	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	→	→	→	••
Kazakhstan	→	↗	↗	→	↑	↗	↑	↑	↑	••	→	••	→	••	→	↗	••
Kyrgyz Republic	↑	↗	↗	↗	↓	••	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	••	→	→	••
Liechtenstein	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••	••
Lithuania	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	→	→	↗	↓
Malta	→	↗	↑	••	↗	→	↑	↑	↗	••	↑	••	↗	→	••	↗	↗
Moldova	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↑	••	→	••	↑	••	→	↓	→
Monaco	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••
Montenegro	→	→	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↗	↑	••	→	••	↑	→	↓	→	••
Romania	→	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↑	↑	↑	••	••	••	↑	↗	→	→	↓
Russian Federation	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	↗	→	↗	••
San Marino	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••
Serbia	→	→	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	↑	••	→	→	••
Tajikistan	→	→	↗	↓	→	••	↗	↗	••	••	↓	••	→	••	→	↗	••
Turkmenistan	→	→	↗	••	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	→	••	↓	••	→	••	••
Ukraine	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↑	↗	↗	••	→	••	↑	→	→	→	↓
Uzbekistan	↑	↗	↑	↑	→	••	↑	↗	••	••	↗	••	↑	••	→	••	••

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 13 | SDG Dashboard for Latin America and the Caribbean



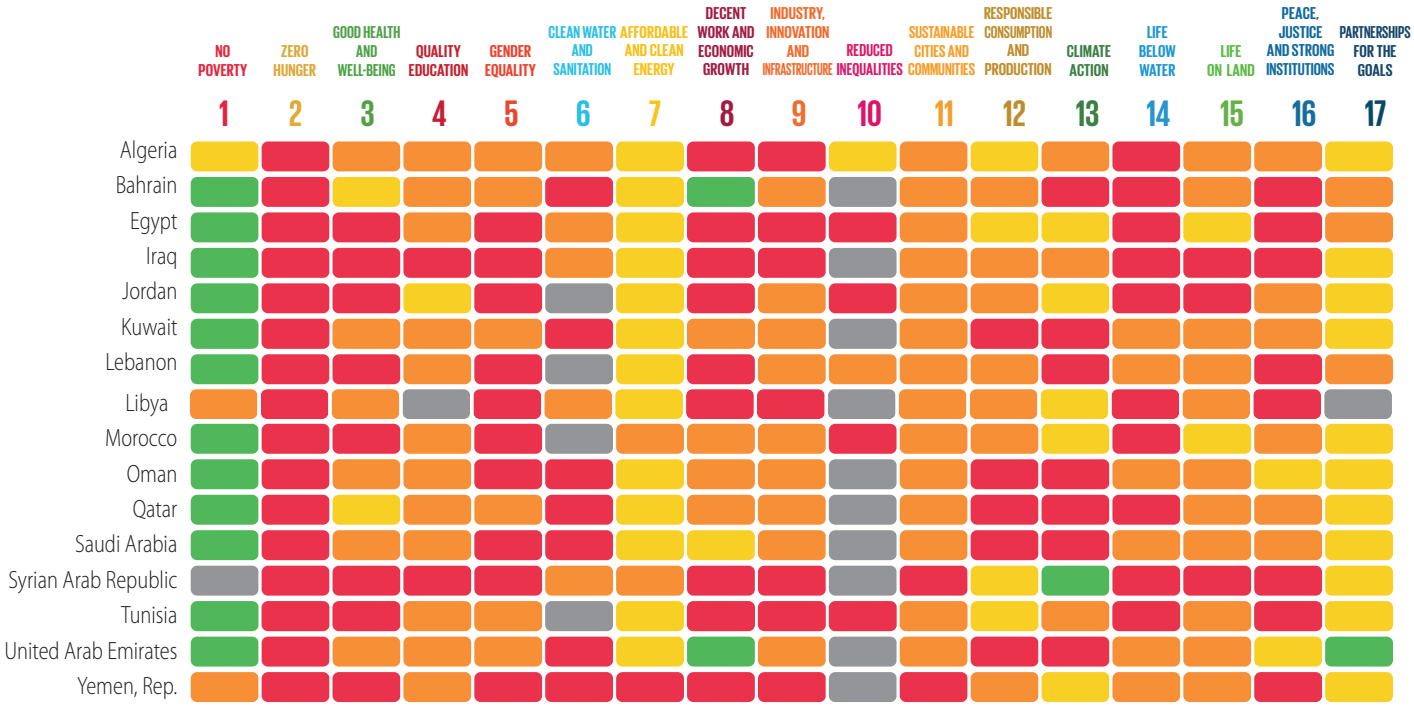
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 14 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Latin America and the Caribbean

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Antigua and Barbuda	↑	→	↗	↓	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	↗	••	••	••
Argentina	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	→	••	↓	→	→	↓	↓
Bahamas, The	→	↗	↗	↓	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	→	••	••	••
Barbados	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••	↑	→	••	↗	••
Belize	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	↓	••	↑
Bolivia	↑	→	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	→	••	↗	↗	••
Brazil	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	↓	→	→	↓	→
Colombia	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↑	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	→	→	↗
Costa Rica	→	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	↑	↗	••	→	••	→	↗	••	↗	↗
Cuba	↑	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	↓	→	••	••	••
Dominica	••	↗	••	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↓	••	••	••
Dominican Republic	→	↗	→	→	↑	↗	↑	↗	↗	••	→	••	↑	↗	↗	→	••
Ecuador	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	••	↗	↑	↑	••	↑	••	↓	↗	→	↗	••
El Salvador	↑	↗	↗	↓	↗	↑	↑	↑	→	••	→	••	→	→	→	→	→
Grenada	↗	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	→	••	••	••
Guatemala	↗	→	↗	→	→	••	→	↑	→	••	→	••	→	→	↓	↗	↓
Guyana	↑	↗	↗	••	→	↗	••	••	↗	••	••	••	↓	→	••	→	••
Haiti	↗	→	↗	••	→	→	→	↓	••	••	↓	••	→	→	↓	↗	••
Honduras	↗	→	↗	→	↑	↑	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	••	→	••
Jamaica	→	→	↗	••	↗	→	↑	↗	↗	••	↓	••	↑	→	••	↗	↓
Nicaragua	↑	→	↗	••	↑	••	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	↗	→	••
Panama	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	••	→	••	↓	↗	••	→	••
Paraguay	↑	↗	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	↗	••	→	••	→	••	→	→	••
Peru	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	→	→	→	↓	→
St. Kitts and Nevis	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	→	••	••	••
St. Lucia	↓	↗	↗	••	↗	↑	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↓	••	••	↓
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	↗	••	••	••
Suriname	→	↗	↗	→	↗	→	→	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	↗	→	••
Trinidad and Tobago	→	→	↗	••	↗	••	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	↓	↗	••	↓	••
Uruguay	→	↗	↗	→	↗	••	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	↑	→	↓	→	••
Venezuela, RB	↓	→	→	→	→	••	↑	↑	↗	••	↓	••	→	→	↗	↓	••

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 15 | SDG Dashboard for the Middle East and North Africa



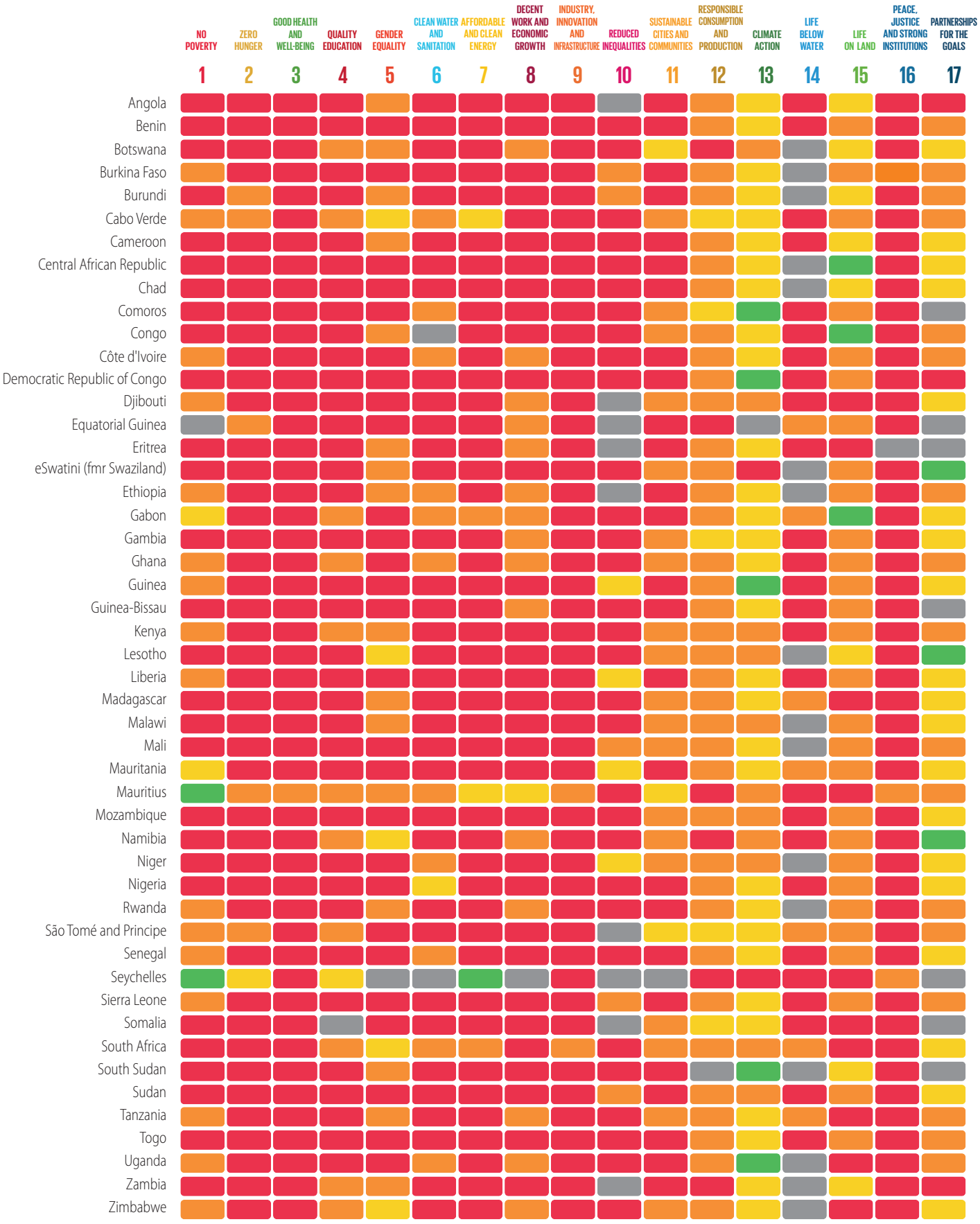
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 16 | SDG Trend Dashboard for the Middle East and North Africa

	NO POVERTY 1	ZERO HUNGER 2	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 3	QUALITY EDUCATION 4	GENDER EQUALITY 5	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 6	AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 7	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 8	INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 9	INEQUALITIES REDUCED 10	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11	RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12	CLIMATE ACTION 13	LIFE BELOW WATER 14	LIFE ON LAND 15	PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16	PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17
Algeria	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	↗	↑	••	↓	••	↓	→	→	→	••
Bahrain	→	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↗	↑	↑	••	••	••	→	→	••	→	••
Egypt	→	↗	↗	↗	→	••	↑	→	↗	••	→	••	↑	→	→	→	••
Iraq	↑	→	→	••	→	••	↗	→	••	••	↗	••	↓	→	→	••	••
Jordan	→	→	↗	••	→	••	↗	→	↗	••	↓	••	↗	↓	→	↑	••
Kuwait	→	↗	↑	→	→	→	↑	→	↗	••	••	••	↗	↓	••	→	••
Lebanon	→	↗	↗	→	→	••	↗	↗	↗	••	••	••	↓	↗	→	↓	↓
Libya	↓	→	↗	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	→	••	↓	••
Morocco	→	→	↗	↗	↗	••	↗	••	↑	••	→	••	→	→	↗	↗	••
Oman	→	→	↗	→	→	••	↗	••	↑	••	••	••	→	↗	••	→	••
Qatar	→	↗	↑	→	↗	••	↗	••	↑	••	••	••	→	→	••	→	••
Saudi Arabia	→	↗	↗	↑	↗	••	↗	↗	↑	••	••	••	↓	→	→	↗	••
Syrian Arab Republic	••	↗	↗	••	→	↗	↑	••	••	••	↓	••	↑	↗	→	••	••
Tunisia	↑	→	↗	••	↗	••	↑	••	↗	••	→	••	↓	→	↑	→	••
United Arab Emirates	→	↗	↗	↗	→	••	↑	↑	↑	••	••	••	↓	↑	••	→	••
Yemen, Rep.	↓	↓	→	→	→	↗	↗	↗	••	••	→	••	→	↗	↓	→	••

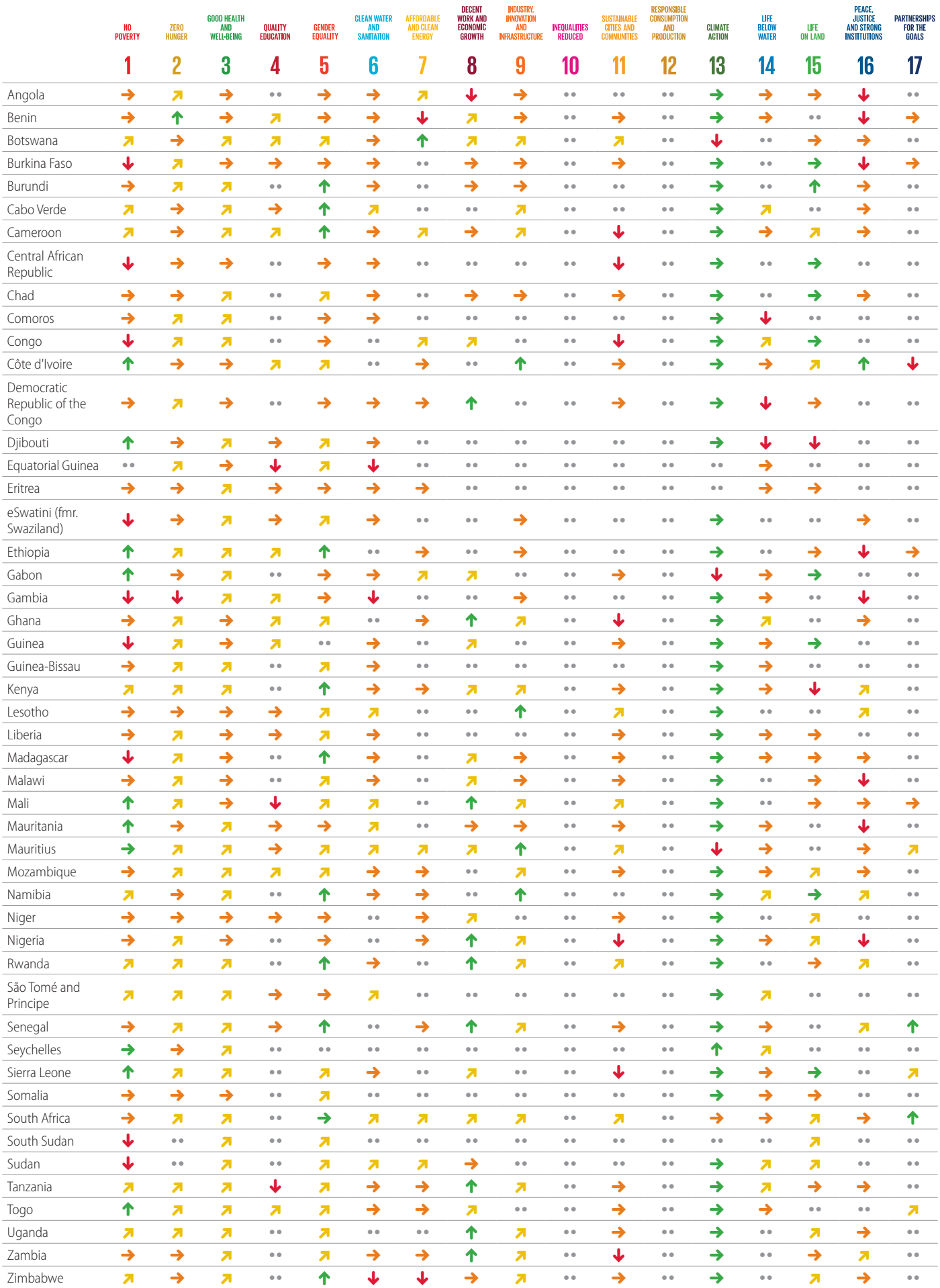
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 17 | SDG Dashboard for Sub-Saharan Africa



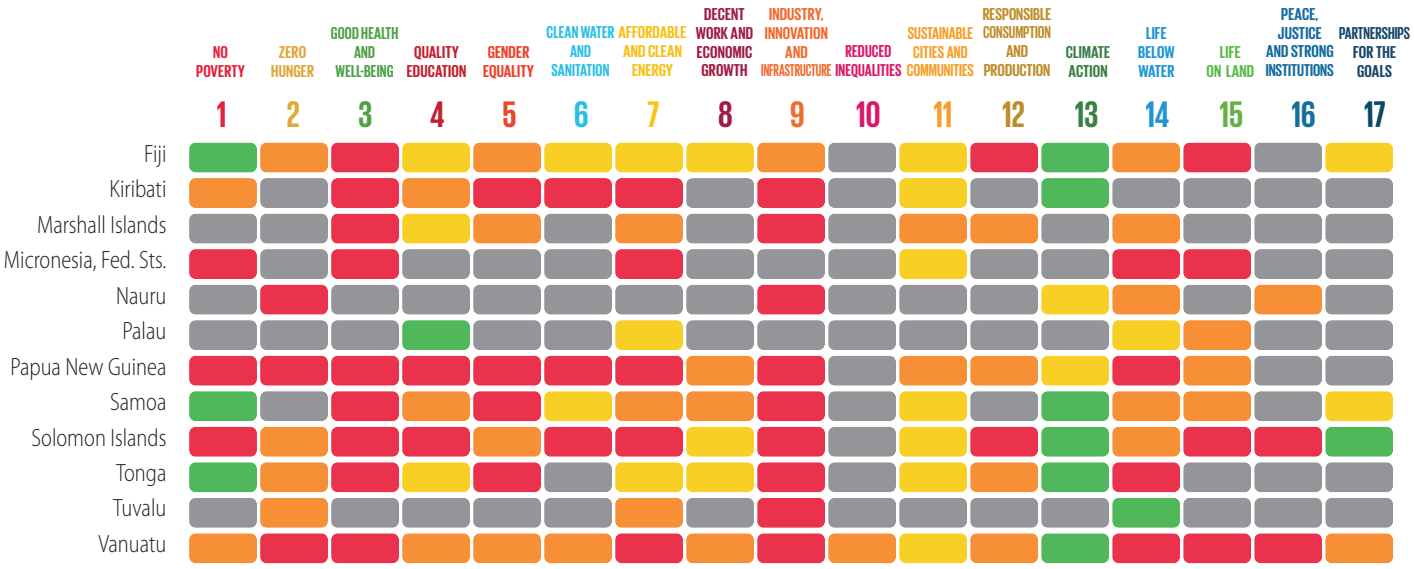
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 18 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 19 | SDG Dashboard for Oceania



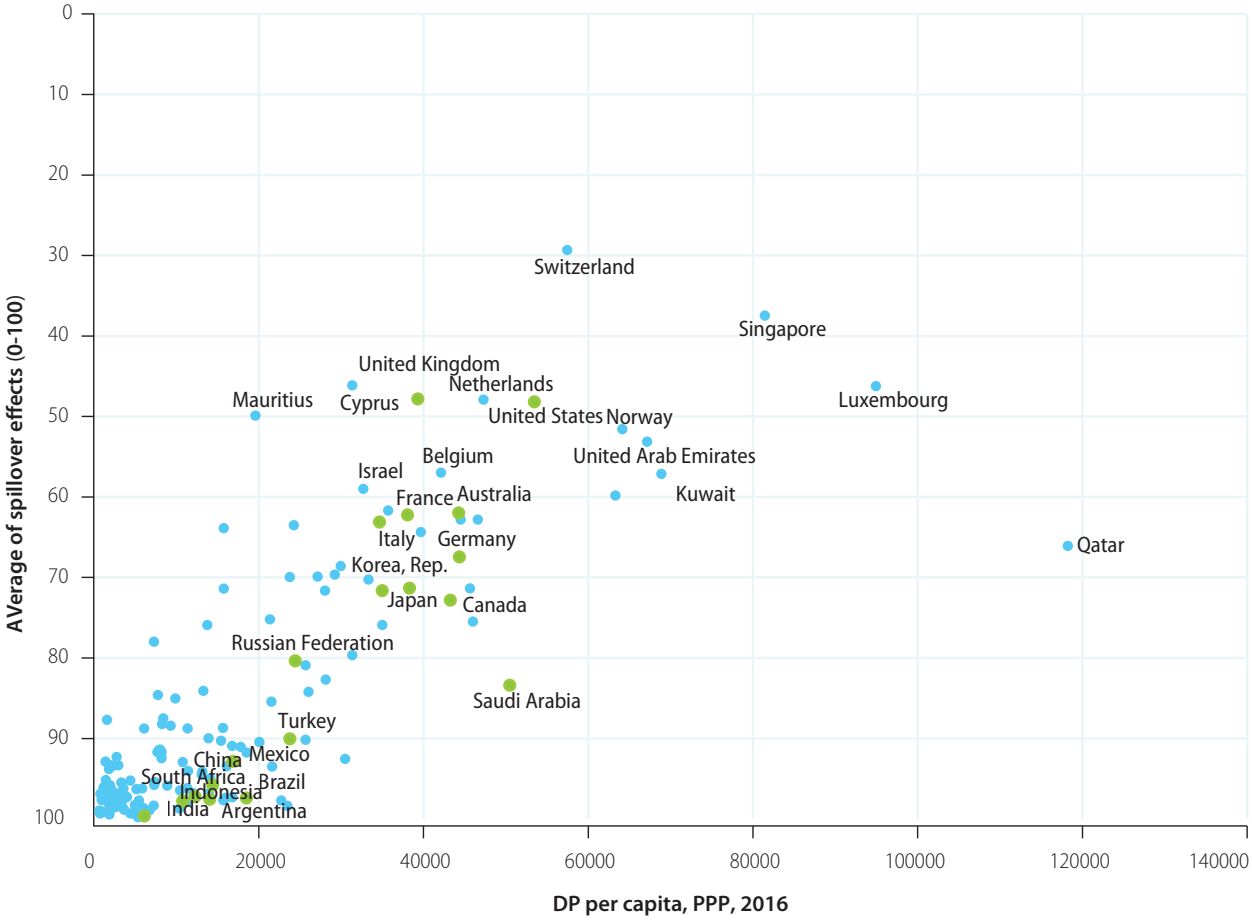
Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 20 | SDG Trend Dashboard for Oceania

	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 INEQUALITIES REDUCED	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Fiji	→	↗	↗	↑	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Kiribati	↑	••	↗	••	••	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	••	••	••	••
Marshall Islands	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↗	••	••	••
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	↓	••	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••
Nauru	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↗	→	••	••	••
Palau	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••
Papua New Guinea	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↓	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Samoa	→	••	↗	→	→	↑	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Solomon Islands	↗	→	↗	••	↗	↓	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Tonga	→	↗	↗	••	→	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	••
Tuvalu	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↑	••	••	••
Vanuatu	→	→	↗	••	→	↗	••	••	••	••	••	••	→	↗	••	••	→

Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 21 | Average spillover score against Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP)



Note: In green, G20 countries.

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 7 | Spillover Index score (from 0 "worst" to 100 "best")

Country	Rank	Spillover Score
Afghanistan	151	93.8
Albania	62	88.7
Algeria	68	96.8
Angola	144	98.7
Argentina	53	97.4
Armenia	58	92.4
Australia	37	62.0
Austria	9	62.8
Azerbaijan	45	97.4
Bahrain	80	77.8
Bangladesh	111	97.9
Belarus	23	90.9
Belgium	12	57.0
Belize	103	91.4
Benin	147	96.2
Bhutan	83	88.2
Bolivia	66	98.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71	96.2
Botswana	116	71.4
Brazil	56	97.5
Bulgaria	34	91.0
Burkina Faso	136	96.3
Burundi	141	99.3
Cabo Verde	88	88.8
Cambodia	109	98.6
Cameroon	121	97.7
Canada	20	72.8
Central African Republic	156	99.0
Chad	155	99.5
Chile	38	97.7
China	54	95.8
Colombia	74	94.1
Congo	130	98.7
Costa Rica	33	90.3
Côte d'Ivoire	122	96.6
Croatia	21	85.4
Cuba	42	96.1
Cyprus	50	46.1
Czech Republic	13	79.7
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	154	99.3

Country	Rank	Spillover Score
Denmark	2	75.5
Djibouti	139	81.7
Dominican Republic	75	95.0
Ecuador	46	96.4
Egypt	97	98.7
El Salvador	92	91.4
Estonia	16	82.7
Ethiopia	128	99.0
Finland	3	64.4
Fmr Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	61	94.5
France	5	62.2
Gabon	100	97.3
Gambia	133	87.7
Georgia	47	88.4
Germany	4	67.5
Ghana	101	97.3
Greece	48	63.5
Guatemala	117	95.4
Guinea	131	93.3
Guyana	104	78.0
Haiti	145	97.6
Honduras	96	95.2
Hungary	26	80.9
Iceland	10	71.4
India	112	99.6
Indonesia	99	97.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	82	91.7
Iraq	127	93.5
Ireland	18	59.8
Israel	41	59.0
Italy	29	63.1
Jamaica	81	91.7
Japan	15	71.3
Jordan	91	87.5
Kazakhstan	65	98.4
Kenya	119	93.3
Korea, Rep.	19	71.6
Kuwait	105	57.1
Kyrgyz Republic	51	95.5
Lao PDR	108	99.2

Table 7 | (continued)

Country	Rank	Spillover Score
Latvia	27	70.0
Lebanon	87	84.1
Lesotho	135	92.3
Liberia	149	96.9
Lithuania	36	71.6
Luxembourg	22	46.2
Madagascar	153	95.2
Malawi	140	99.1
Malaysia	55	90.2
Mali	142	98.8
Malta	30	61.7
Mauritania	134	96.2
Mauritius	90	49.9
Mexico	84	92.8
Moldova	28	98.3
Mongolia	95	97.8
Montenegro	69	63.9
Morocco	77	95.8
Mozambique	138	96.1
Myanmar	113	99.8
Namibia	114	85.0
Nepal	102	98.5
Netherlands	11	47.9
New Zealand	17	75.9
Nicaragua	76	96.3
Niger	148	97.6
Nigeria	150	97.7
Norway	6	51.6
Oman	94	80.7
Pakistan	126	99.3
Panama	86	75.2
Paraguay	72	95.9
Peru	64	96.8
Philippines	85	98.3
Poland	32	84.2
Portugal	31	69.9
Qatar	106	66.1
Romania	44	93.5
Russian Federation	63	80.4
Rwanda	120	97.6
Saudi Arabia	98	83.4
Senegal	118	96.7
Serbia	40	75.9
Sierra Leone	146	92.9
Singapore	43	37.5
Slovak Republic	24	69.7
Slovenia	8	68.6
South Africa	107	97.2
Spain	25	70.3
Sri Lanka	89	94.0
Sudan	143	99.3
Suriname	67	90.0
eSwatini (fmr. Swaziland)	137	84.6
Sweden	1	62.8
Switzerland	7	29.3
Syrian Arab Republic	124	96.5
Tajikistan	73	97.6
Tanzania	123	98.5
Thailand	59	97.7
Togo	132	97.5
Trinidad and Tobago	70	92.5
Tunisia	78	92.9
Turkey	79	90.0
Turkmenistan	110	88.7
Uganda	125	98.0
Ukraine	39	91.7
United Arab Emirates	60	53.1
United Kingdom	14	47.8
United States	35	48.2
Uruguay	49	90.4
Uzbekistan	52	99.0
Venezuela, RB	93	97.5
Vietnam	57	96.2
Yemen, Rep.	152	93.4
Zambia	129	98.9
Zimbabwe	115	95.8

Source: Authors' analysis

3

Methodology

PART 3

Methodology

3.1 LIMITATIONS AND CHANGES MADE TO THE 2018 EDITION

Interpreting the Index and Dashboards results

The SDG Index and Dashboards describe countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicate areas requiring faster progress. The global SDG Index score and scores by goal can be interpreted as the percentage of achievement. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals. The same basket of indicators is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. It should be noted that differences in rankings may be due to small differences in the aggregate score.

The SDG Dashboards provide a visual representation of countries' performance by SDGs to identify priorities for action. The "traffic light" color scheme (green, yellow, orange and red) illustrates how far a country is from achieving a particular goal. As in previous years, the Dashboards and country profiles for OECD countries include additional metrics that are not available for non-OECD member countries. For the first time we present SDG Trend Dashboards that indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030.

The methods summary section below describes how the SDG Index and Dashboards were computed.

Changes made to the 2018 SDG Index and Dashboards

The 2018 SDG Index covers 156 compared with 157 countries in 2017. Owing to insufficient data availability we are no longer able to include Barbados and Timor Leste in the index but Cabo Verde had sufficient data this year to be included. For the first time the Dashboards present data for all 193 UN member States.

The 2018 report incorporates several new indicators (Table 8). This table also identifies the indicators that were replaced or modified due to changes in the methodology and estimates produced by data providers. The majority of the data for this year's edition were extracted between February and April 2018. For OECD countries, the SDG Dashboards incorporate a greater number of metrics on "leave no one behind". These indicators focus on gaps in outcomes by various population groups (income level, age, geography, gender).

For the first time, the 2018 report incorporates trend data to assess countries' progress towards meeting the 2030 SDG deadline. These data are available in SDG Trends Dashboards as well as the 2-page country profiles at the end of this report. The methodology for estimating SDG trends is described in the methods summary.

Table 8 | New indicators and replacements included in the 2018 SDG Index and Dashboards

Indicator	Change
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	New addition
Gap in self-reported health by income (0 - 100)	New addition
Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status	Replaces PISA Social Justice Index (0-10)
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	New addition
Resilient students (%)	New addition
For high-income countries : population using safely managed water services (%)	Replaces Access to improved water source (% population)
For all other countries : Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	Replaces Access to improved water source (% population)

Table 8 | New indicators and replacements included in the 2018 SDG Index and Dashboards

Indicator	Change
For high-income & OECD countries : population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Replaces Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)
For all other countries : Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	Replaces Access to improved sanitation facilities (% population)
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (%)	Replaces Access to non-solid fuels (% population)
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	Replaces QS University Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)
Gap in internet access by income (%)	New addition
Women in science and engineering (%)	New addition
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	Replaces Gini index (0-100)
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	New addition
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	New addition
Rent overburden rate (%)	Replaces Median of the rent burden (private market and subsidized rent) as a share of disposable income (%)
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	New addition
Fish caught by trawling (%)	New addition
Imported biodiversity threats (threats/capita)	Replaces Imported biodiversity impacts (species lost per million people)

Source: Authors' analysis

Limitations and data gaps

Due to changes in the indicators and some refinements in the methodology, SDG Index rankings and scores cannot be compared across the 2016, 2017 and 2018 editions of the report. In spite of our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, several indicator and data gaps persist (Table 9). As underscored in previous versions of this report, governments and the international community must increase investments in SDG data and monitoring systems to close these gaps.

Table 9 | Major indicator and data gaps for the SDGs

SDG	Issue	Desired metrics
1	Poverty	International poverty rates at $3.20 PPP per day
2	Agriculture and nutrition	Agricultural yield gaps by cropping system
		Resource use efficiency (nutrients, water, energy)
		Food loss and food waste
		Greenhouse gas emissions from land use
		Diets and nutrient deficiencies
3	Health	Affordability of healthcare
4	Education	Internationally comparable primary and secondary education outcomes
		Early childhood development
5	Women empowerment	Gender pay gap and other empowerment measures
		Violence against women
6	Water	Water embedded in trade adjusted for environmental impact
		Quality of drinking water and surface waters
8	Decent work	Decent work
		Child labor
		Labor rights protections
10	Inequality	Wealth inequality
		Vertical mobility
12	Sustainable consumption and production	Environmental impact of material flows
		Recycling and re-use (circular economy)
		Chemicals
13	Climate change	Leading indicators for decarbonization
		Greenhouse gas emissions from land use
		Climate vulnerability metrics
14	Marine ecosystems	Maximum sustainable yields for fisheries
		Impact of high-sea and cross-border fishing
		Protected areas by level of protection
15	Terrestrial ecosystems	Leading indicators for ecosystem health
		Trade in endangered species
		Protected areas by level of protection
16	Peace and justice	Modern slavery and human trafficking
		Access to justice
		Financial secrecy
		Violence against children
		Protection of the rights of civil society organizations
17	Means of implementation	Non-concessional development finance
		Climate finance
		Unfair tax competition
		Development impact of trade practices

Source: Authors' analysis

The report relies to on data validated and published by international organizations and other providers who may adjust national data to ensure international comparability. As a result, some data points presented in this report may be different from data available from national statistical offices. Moreover, the length of the validation processes by international organizations can lead to significant delays in publishing some data. As a result, national statistical offices may have more recent data for certain indicators. To ensure maximum data comparability we only use data from internationally comparable sources.

Finally, the reported SDG Trends are based on data points that precede the adoption of SDGs, because data is reported with long lags at the international level due to lengthy validation processes. Over time, we will update the data to use 2015 as baseline year for SDG Trends.

Looking forward

In future editions we will aim to include additional and improved SDG metrics while aiming for greater comparability over time. To better inform regional and national discussions around the implementation of the SDGs, we support SDG Indices and Dashboards for regions (e.g. the Africa Index) and at sub-national levels (e.g. US city index). SDSN is working with a number of partners to produce more of these regional and sub-national editions as tools to promote evidence-based policymaking, mobilize regional and local communities, and identify persisting data gaps for monitoring the SDGs.

3.2 METHODS SUMMARY

The 2018 global SDG Index and Dashboards provides a comprehensive assessment of distance to targets based on the most up to date data available covering all 193 UN member States. This year's report includes 88 global indicators and 111 indicators for the Dashboard for OECD countries. The main new feature this year is the inclusion of trends at goal and indicator level. This year's report also incorporates a number of new indicators to fill data gaps.

The following sections provide an overview of the methodology for indicator selection, normalization, aggregation and for generating indications on trends. Additional information including raw data, additional data tables and sensitivity tests are available online.

A. Data selection

Criteria for indicator selection

Where possible, the 2018 SDG Index and Dashboards reports official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where insufficient data is available for an official indicator and to close data gaps, we include other metrics from official and unofficial providers. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the global SDG Index and Dashboards:

1. **Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings:** The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire continent. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.
2. **Statistical adequacy**: The indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.
3. **Timeliness:** The indicators selected are up to date and published on a reasonably prompt schedule.
4. **Data quality:** Data series represent the best available measure for a specific issue, and derive from official national or international sources (e.g. national statistical offices or international organizations) or other reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed publications. No imputations of self-reported national estimates are included.
5. **Coverage:** Data have to be available for at least 80% of the 149 UN Member States with a national population greater than 1 million.

Data sources

The data included in the 2018 Global Index and Dashboards come from a mix of official and non-official data sources. Most of the data come from International Organizations (World Bank, OECD, WHO, FAO, ILO, UNICEF, other) which have extensive and rigorous data validation processes. Other data sources include household surveys (Gallup World Poll), civil society organizations and networks (Oxfam, Tax Justice Network, other) and peer-reviewed journals. The full list of indicators and data sources is available in Table 10.

B. Missing data and imputations

The purpose of the SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. To minimize biases from missing data, the SDG Index only includes countries that have data for at least 80% of the variables included in the global SDG Index or the augmented SDG Index for OECD countries. The list of countries not included in the SDG Index due to insufficient data availability is available in Table 11. We do include all UN member countries in the SDG Dashboards and country profiles.

Considering that many SDG priorities lack widely accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we generally did not impute or model any missing data. We made exceptions for the following variables that would otherwise not have been included because of missing data:

- Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%):UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
- Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%): UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
- Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population): FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank, 2016b) with missing data.
- Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100): We assumed a value of 0 for countries with no universities in the rankings
- Research and development expenditure (% of GDP): We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.
- Percentage of children 5-14 years involved in child labor: The best performing upper-middle-income countries have a child labor rate of 1% (UNICEF, 2015). We assumed 0% child labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.
- CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): We assumed a value of 0 for countries with little or no production of fossil fuels when export data was missing.
- Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 people): We assumed a value of 0 for countries with unreported export data.

To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the SDG Index, we impute missing goal scores using the regional mean. This applies primarily to Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water). Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles. In the case of Goal 14 (Life Below Water), we hope to identify suitable metrics in the future to gauge the impact of landlocked countries on oceans.

C. Method for Constructing the SDG Index

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprised three steps: (i) censor extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (ii) rescale the data to ensure comparability across indicators; (iii) aggregate the indicators within and across SDGs.

Normalization

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100 with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling is usually very sensitive to the choice of limits and extreme values (outliers) at both tails of the distribution. The latter may become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index. This applies in particular to the lower bounds that affect the value and the units of the variable, which may in turn affect rankings, while the upper bound only affects the units (Booysen, 2002; OECD and JRC, 2016).

The upper bound for each indicator was determined using a five-step decision tree:

1. **Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets:** e.g. zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality. Some SDG Targets propose relative changes (Target 3.4: […] reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases [..]) that cannot be translated into a global baseline today. Such targets are addressed through step 5 below.
2. **Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "leave no one behind" to set upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation for the following types of indicators:**
    a. Measures of extreme poverty (e.g. wasting), consistent with the SDG ambition to end extreme poverty in all its forms ("leave no one behind").
    b. Public service coverage (e.g. access to contraception).
    c. Access to basic infrastructure (e.g. mobile phone coverage, wastewater treatment).
3. **Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set 100% upper bound** (e.g. zero greenhouse gas emissions from electricity as required by no later than 2070 to stay within 2°C, 100% sustainable management of fisheries).
4. **Where several countries already exceed an SDG target, use the average of the top 5 performers** (e.g. child mortality).
5. **For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers.** In the case of global indicators retained, the upper bound was set by taking the average value of the top 5 global performers. For OECD indicators, the average top 3 performers.

These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on the indicators where a country is lagging behind. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0.

In some cases, the upper bound exceeded the thresholds to be met by 2030 in order to achieve the SDGs. For example, the SDGs call for reducing child mortality to no more than 25 per 1000 live births, but many countries have already exceeded this threshold (i.e. have mortality rates under 25 per 1000). By defining the upper bound as the "best" outcome (e.g. 0 mortality per 1000) – not the SDG achievement threshold – the SDG Index rewards improvements across the full distribution. This is particularly important for countries that have already achieved some SDG thresholds, but still lag behind other countries on this metric.

Some countries already exceed the upper bound of some indicators today and more will do so in the coming years as the world progresses towards the SDGs.

To remove the effect of extreme values, which can skew the results of a composite index, the OECD (OECD and JRC, 2016) recommends censoring the data at the bottom 2.5th percentile as the minimum value for the normalization. We applied this approach to the lower bound and censored data at this level.

After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min(x)}{max(x) - min(x)} \qquad \text{(Equation 1)}$$

where x is raw data value; *max/min* denote the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

The rescaling equation ensured that all rescaled variables were expressed as ascending variables (i.e. higher values denoted better performance). In this way, the rescaled data became easy to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is half-way towards achieving the optimum value; a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

Weighting and Aggregation

The results of several rounds of expert consultations on earlier drafts of the SDG Index made clear that there was no consensus across different epistemic communities on assigning higher weights to some SDGs over others. As a normative assumption, we therefore opted for fixed, equal weight to every SDG to reflect policymakers' commitment to treat all SDGs equally and as an "integrated and indivisible" set of goals (United Nations, 2015, para. 5). This implies that to improve their SDG Index score countries need to place attention on all goals with a particular focus on goals where they are furthest from achieving the SDGs and where incremental progress might therefore be expected to be fastest.

To compute the SDG Index we first estimate scores for each goal using the arithmetic mean of indicators for that goal. These goal scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the SDG Index score. Various sensitivity tests are made available online including comparisons of arithmetic mean versus geometric mean and Monte-Carlo simulations at the Index and Goal level. Monte-Carlo simulations call for prudence in interpreting small differences in the Index scores and rankings between countries as those may be sensitive to the weighting scheme.

D. Method for Constructing the Dashboards

We introduced additional quantitative **thresholds** for each indicator to group countries in a "traffic light" table. Aggregating across all indicators for a goal yielded an overall score for each SDG and each country. Table 13 presents these thresholds for each indicator.

Thresholds

To assess a country's progress on a particular indicator, we considered four bands. The green band is bounded by the maximum that can be achieved for each variable (i.e. the upper bound) and the threshold for achieving the SDG. Three color bands ranging from yellow to orange and red denote an increasing distance from SDG achievement. The red band is bound at the bottom by the value of the 2.5th percentile of the distribution. Upper and lower bounds are the same as for the SDG Index.

Additional thresholds were established based on statistical techniques and in consultation with experts. The country assessments were subject to a public consultation and direct consultations with members of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and apply to all countries.

Weighting and Aggregation

The purpose of the global SDG Dashboards is to highlight those SDGs that require particular attention in each country and therefore should be prioritized for early action. For the design of the SDG Dashboards, the same issues related to weighting and aggregation of indicators apply, as discussed above for the SDG Index.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG. This applies particularly to high-income and upper-middle-income countries that have made significant progress on many SDG dimensions but may face serious shortfalls on individual variables.

As a result, the global SDG Dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where 0 corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange ("red threshold"), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green ("green threshold"), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the yellow/orange threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

We then took the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst to identify the rating for the goal. We applied the added rule that in order to score green for the goal both indicators had to be green – otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Similarly, a red score was applied only if both worst-performing indicators score red. If the country has only one data point under the SDG then the color rating for that indicator determines the overall rating for the goal. If the country has less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard color for that goal is "grey".

E. SDG Trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if continued into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate SDG trends, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the goal by 2030 (i.e. 2010-2030) which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (usually 2010-2015). Progress towards goal achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 5-arrow system (Figure 22). Figure 23 illustrates the methodology graphically.

To estimate overall trends for an SDG, each indicator trend for that SDG was re-normalized on a linear scale from 0-4. The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all trend indicators for that goal. An average between 0-1 corresponds to a "decreasing" goal trend, between 1-2 to a "stagnating" goal trend, 2-3 "moderately improving goal trend", 3-4 "on track" goal trend. Maintaining SDG achievement corresponds to a normalized score of exactly 3. Trends are reported at the SDG level only if trend data were available for at least 75% of SDG Dashboards indicators under that goal.

SDG Trends are based on data points that precede the adoption of SDGs, because data is reported with long lags at the international level due to lengthy validation processes. Over time, we will update the data to use 2015 as baseline year for SDG Trends.

Table 14 provides the list of indicators used to compute SDG Trends. Trends indicators were selected from among the indicators included in the SDG Dashboards based on the availability of trend data. When the value for one year was not available we used the closest available value with a maximum of one-year difference. The table also indicates the period over which the trend was calculated.

Several other calculation methods were considered. For instance, we tested the sensitivity of the results when using technical optimums (100 score) as "goal achievement" and calculate distance to technical optimums. This approach yielded harsher results and is not consistent with our conceptual assumption that lower green thresholds correspond to goal achievement. We also considered using compound annual growth rates (CAGR) instead of linear growth rates. The two

approaches yield rather similar results and we could not identify a strong argument for using the more sophisticated CAGR method. Finally, while the dashboards are based only on the two-worst indicators trends are generated using all indicators under the goal. This is because the dashboards aim to highlight goals where particular attention is required due to very poor performance on some of the underlying indicators whereas trends aim to reflect insights on the overall goal evolution including all indicators.

Figure 22 | The 5-arrow system for denoting SDG Trends

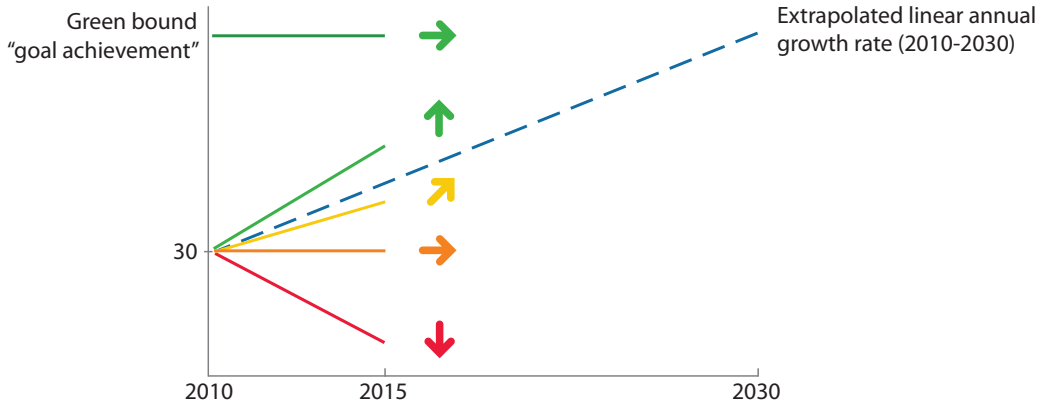
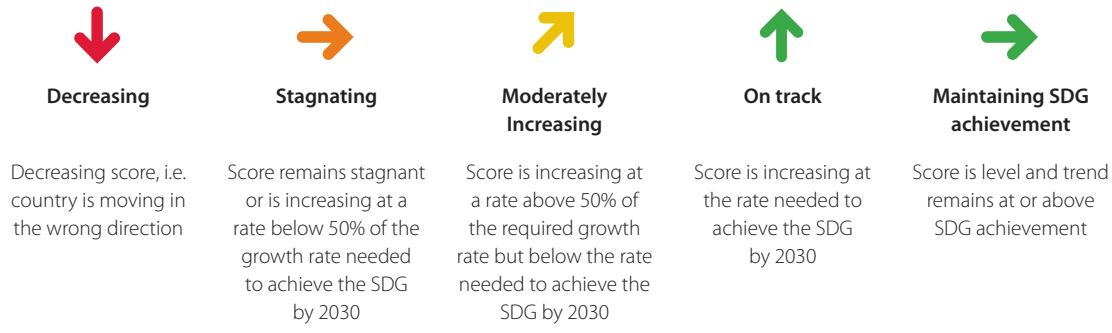


Figure 23 | Graphic representation of the SDG Trends methodology



DATA TABLES

Table 10 | List of indicators included in the 2018 SDG Index and Dashboards

Description of indicators used in the global SDG Index and Dashboards. Indicators used only in the Augmented SDG Index and Dashboards for OECD countries are marked (a) or (b), respectively, denoting an addition or the replacement of a corresponding indicator from the global indicator set. Indicators that are identical or similar to indicators in the official database (adopted by the UN Statistical Commission, UNSC) are noted in the column UNSC list.

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)		Exact match	World Data Lab (2018)	Estimated percentage of each country's population that in 2018 is living under the poverty threshold of US$ 1.90 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)		Not in UNSTATS database	World Data Lab (2018)	Estimated proportion of the population that will be living under the poverty threshold of US$ 1.90 a day in 2030. Countries whose poverty rate is projected to increase receive a red rating for this indicator. Conversely, countries projected to decrease their poverty rate by at least 50% will not receive a red rating. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	[a]	Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	Relative poverty is measured as the share of the population whose incomes fall below half the median disposable income for the entire population. The income threshold for relative poverty changes over time with changes in median disposable income.
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)		Closely aligned	FAO (2018)	Percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for minimum one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank, 2018) with missing data.
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)		Exact match	UNICEF et. al. (2018)	Percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		Exact match	UNICEF et. al. (2018)	Percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)		Closely aligned	WHO (2018)	Percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m2 or higher, based on measured height and weight.
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)		Not in UNSTATS database	FAO (2018)	Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing. The source data was converted from kg/ha to t/ha.

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index		Not in UNSTATS database	Zhang and Davidson (2016)	The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) is a one-dimensional ranking score that combines two efficiency measures in crop production: Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE) and land use efficiency (crop yield).
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		Exact match	WHO (2018)	Estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Exact match	UNICEF et. al. (2018)	Number of newborn infants (neonates) dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		Exact match	UNICEF et. al. (2018)	Probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)		Exact match	WHO (2018)	Estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.
3	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)		Closely aligned	IMHE (2016)	Estimated prevalence of people living with HIV, per 1,000 people. The estimates are modelled using population-based surveys, where available, and HIV prevalence studies in countries with low-level HIV epidemics where transmission largely occurs among key population groups.
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)		Exact match	WHO (2018)	Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS)
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Exact match	WHO (2018)	Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution. Calculated as number of deaths divided by the total population.
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)		Exact match	WHO (2018)	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)		Not in UNSTATS database	WHO (2018)	Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. It adds up life expectancy for different health states, adjusted for severity distribution, capturing both fatal and non-fatal health outcomes in a summary measure of average levels of population health.
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)		Closely aligned	UNDP (2018)	Number of births per 1,000 by women between the age of 15-19.
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		Exact match	UNICEF (2018)	Percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		Closely aligned	WHO and UNICEF (2018)	Estimated national routine immunisation coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (DTP and measles).
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)		Not in UNSTATS database	IMHE (2016)	Coverage of essential health services, as defined by 9 tracer interventions and risk-standardized death rates from 32 causes amenable to personal healthcare.

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)		Not in UNSTATS database	Gallup (2018)	Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		Not in UNSTATS database	OECD (2018)	Difference between maximum and minimum regional life expectancy at birth among countries.
3	Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)		Not in UNSTATS database	OECD (2018)	Difference between self-reported health status by income level between first and fifth quintile.
3	Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	[a]	Exact match	OECD (2018)	Percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are reported to smoke daily.
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)		Not in UNSTATS database	UNESCO (2018)	Percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4	Mean years of schooling (years)		Not in UNSTATS database	UNESCO (2018)	Average number of completed years of education of a country's population, excluding years spent repeating individual grades.
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)		Exact match	UNESCO (2018)	Percentage of youth, aged between 15-24 years old, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.
4	Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	[a]	Not in UNSTATS database	OECD (2018)	Percentage of the population, aged between 25-64 years old, who have completed tertiary education.
4	PISA score (0-600)	[a]	Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardised assessment that is administered to 15-year-olds in schools. It assesses how far students near the end of compulsory education have acquired some of the knowledge and skills that are essential for full participation in society. Country PISA scores for reading, mathematics and science were averaged to obtain an overall PISA score.
4	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status		Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status
4	Students performing below level 2 in science (%)		Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	Percentage of students with a performance in science below Level 2
4	Resilient students (%)		Not in UNSTATS database	OECD (2018)	Percentage of students who are in the bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS) in the country/economy of assessment and performs in the top quarter of students among all countries/economies, after accounting for socio-economic status.
5	Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)		Exact match	UNDESA (2018)	Percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, who have an unmet need for family planning. Women with an unmet need are considered to be those who want to stop or delay childbearing but are not using any method of contraception.
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above		Not in UNSTATS database	UN Women (2015)	Number of years of schooling that a female child of school entrance age can expect to receive divided by the number of years of schooling a male child can expect to receive, assuming that prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout their life. The ratio was calculated as: mean years of schooling (female) / mean years of schooling (male).

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate		Not in UNSTATS database	ILO (2018)	Proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men. The ratio was calculated as: labor force particpation rate (female) / labor force participation (male)
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		Exact match	IPU (2018)	Number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.
5	Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	[a]	Not in UNSTATS database	OECD (2018)	Difference between male and female median wages of full-time employees and those self-employed, divided by the male median wage.
6	For high-income & OECD countries: population using safely managed water services (%)			JMP (2018)	Percentage of the population using a safely managed drinking water service. A safely managed drinking water service is one where people use an "improved" source meeting three criteria: it is accessible on premises, water is available when needed, and the water supplied is free from contamination. Improved sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction.
6	For all other countries: Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		Closely aligned	JMP (2018)	Percentage of the population using at least a basic service; that is, drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
6	For high-income & OECD countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)			JMP (2018)	Percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services. Safely managed sanitation services are "improved" sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households, and where the excreta produced should either be treated and disposed of in situ, stored temporarily and then emptied, transported and treated off-site, or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact.
6	For all other countries: Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		Closely aligned	JMP (2018)	Percentage of the population using an at least basic sanitation service, that is, an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources		Exact match	FAO (2018)	Total renewable freshwater withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins, divided by the total available renewable water resource. Withdrawals include both surface water withdrawal and groundwater withdrawal.
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m3/year/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	Dalin et al. (2017)	Imports of groundwater depletion embedded in international crop trade. Estimates are based on a combination of global, crop-specific estimates of non-renewable groundwater abstraction and international food trade data. This indicator was calculated by aggregating bilateral import data into an overall country score, and expressed per capita.
7	Access to electricity (% population)		Exact match	SE4All (2018)	Percentage of the total population who has access to electricity.
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)		Exact match	SE4All (2018)	Percentage of total population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)		Not in UNSTATS database	IEA (2016)	A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. This indicator was calculated by dividing national data on "Total CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion for electricity and heat ($MtCO_2$)" over "Electricity output (TWh)"

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
7	Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	[a]	Closely aligned	World Bank (2018)	Share of renewable energy consumption in the total final energy consumption.
8	Adjusted Growth (%)		Closely aligned	World Bank (2018)	Growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the US growth performance. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products.
8	Slavery score (0-100)		Not in UNSTATS database	Walk Free Foundation (2017)	Based on the Global Slavery Index (GSI), the score reflects a set of measures about the number of people in modern slavery, the steps governments are taking to respond to it, and the factors that make individuals vulnerable. It is calculated based on standardised surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE), and several indicators measuring vulnerability and government responses.
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)		Exact match	Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018	Percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	[b]	Closely aligned	ILO (2018)	Share of the labor force that is without work but is available and actively seeking employment. The indicator reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so.
8	Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	[a]	Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	Ratio of the employed to the working age population. Employed people are those aged 15 or older who were in paid employment or self-employed during a specified period. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64.
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	[a]	Exact match	OECD (2018)	Percentage of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Education includes part-time or full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week or were temporarily absent from such work.
9	Population using the internet (%)		Exact match	ITU (2018)	Percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)		Exact match	ITU (2018)	Percentage of the total population who used the internet from any location in the last three months via a mobile network.
9	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)		Not in UNSTATS database	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2018)	Qualitative assessment of a country's infrastructure such as telephony, transport and energy. Based on survey respondents' assessment of the general infrastructures on a scale from 1 (extremely underdeveloped) to 7 (extensive and efficient by international standards).
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)		Not in UNSTATS database	World Bank (2016)	Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)		Not in UNSTATS database	Times Higher Education (2018)	Average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world, expressed as 0-100. Calculated as the sum of the top three scores, divided by three. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. Whenever a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, the Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking 2018 (Cornell et al., 2018) was used as a source when available.
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)		Not in UNSTATS database	National Science Foundation (2018)	Number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article. The data are reported per capita.
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)		Exact match	UNESCO (2018)	Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.
9	Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	[a]	Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	Number of researchers per thousand employed people. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, as well as in the management of the projects concerned
9	Triadic Patent Families filed (per million population)	[a]	Not in UNSTATS database	OECD (2018)	Number of triadic patent families filed per million population. A triadic patent family is defined as a set of patents registered in various countries (i.e. patent offices) to protect the same invention. Triadic patent families are a set of patents filed at three of these major patent offices: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).
9	Gap in internet access by income (%)		Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	Difference in the percentage of household inernet access between top and bottom income quartiles
9	Women in science and engineering (%)		Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	Percentage of women tertiary graduates in natural sciences and engineering from total tertiary graduates in natural sciences and engineering
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)		Closely aligned	Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017	Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted gini and the adjusted gini as calculated by Chandy, L., Seidel B., 2017
10	Palma ratio	[a]	Not in UNSTATS database	OECD (2018)	Share of all income received by the 10% people with highest disposable income divided by the share of all income received by the 40% people with the lowest disposable income.
10	Elderly Poverty Rate (%)		Closely aligned	OECD (2018)	Ratio of the number of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below the poverty line; taken as half the median household income of the total population.
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3)		Exact match	Brauer et. al. (2016)	Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.
11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)		Not in UNSTATS database	WHO and UNICEF (2018)	Percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		Exact match	Gallup (2018)	Percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?"
11	Rent overburden rate (%)		Exact match	OECD (2018)	Percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs ('net' of housing allowances) represent more than 40 % of disposable income ('net' of housing allowances).
12	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	[b]	Closely aligned	World Bank (2012)	Annual amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system, expressed in kilogram per capita. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	UNU-IAS (2015)	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment that is generated, expressed in kilos per capita. Estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.
12	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		Closely aligned	EPI (2018)	Percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated, normalized by the population connected to centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Scores were calculated by multiplying the wastewater treatment summary values, based on decadal averages, with the sewerage connection values to arrive at an overall total percentage of wastewater treated.
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	Zhang et. al. (2017)	SO_2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. The health impacts of outdoor air pollution are felt locally as well as in neighbouring regions, due to transboundary atmospheric transport of the pollutants.
12	Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	Zhang et. al. (2017)	Net imports of SO_2 emissions associated with the trade in goods and services. These have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide. Trade in goods mean that health impacts of air pollution occur far away from the point of consumption.
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	Oita et al. (2016)	Reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities, which are then either exported or consumed domestically. Reactive nitrogen corresponds to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.
12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	Oita et al. (2016)	Net imports of reactive nitrogen emitted during the production of commodities. Reactive nitrogen corresponds here to emissions of ammonia, nitrogen oxides and nitrous oxide to the atmosphere, and of reactive nitrogen potentially exportable to water bodies, all of which can be harmful to human health and the environment.
12	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	[a]	Closely aligned	World Bank (2012); OECD (2018)	Annual amounts of municipal solid waste (MSW), including household waste, that is not recycled, expressed in kilogram per capita. This indicator is calculated by multiplying "Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)" by one minus the recycling rate.
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	Oak Ridge National Laboratory (2018)	Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.
13	Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	Kander et al. (2015)	Imports of CO_2 emissions embodied in goods, measured as technology-adjusted, consumption-based (TCBA) emissions minus production-based emissions. Technology-adjusted emissions data reflects the carbon efficiency of exporting sectors. If a country uses relatively CO_2-intensive technologies in its export sector then it will have a higher TCBA than suggested by a simple carbon footprint.

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
13	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)		Not in UNSTATS database	HCSS (2015)	The index assesses global variations in vulnerability to climate change by gauging each country's vulerability to three main potential impacts of global warming: increase in weather-related disasters, sea levels rise and loss of agricultural productivity.
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		Not in UNSTATS database	UN Comtrade (2018)	Kilograms of CO_2 emissions per capita embodied in the exports of coal, gas and oil. Calculated using a 3 year average of fossil fuel exports and applying CO_2 conversion factors to those fossil fuels. When export data for countries with little to no production of fossil fuels, we assumed a value of 0.
13	Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	[a]	Not in UNSTATS database	OECD (2018)	Average effective carbon rates, the price of carbon emissions resulting from taxes and emissions trading systems, excluding CO_2 emissions from biomass.
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		Exact match	Birdlife International et al. (2018)	Mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)		Not in UNSTATS database	Ocean Health Index (2017)	The biodiversity subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures the degree of success in conserving species and habitats in marine life. Specifically, it looks at the risk of extinction as assessed by IUCN or GMAS and whether the size of marine habitats that support biodiversity has decreased since approximately 1980.
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)		Not in UNSTATS database	Ocean Health Index (2017)	The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (euthropication), human pathogens or trash.
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)		Not in UNSTATS database	Ocean Health Index (2017)	The fisheries subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures the sustainability of fishing activities. It is calculated based on the population biomass (the live weight of fish in the ocean) and compared to the biomass that can deliver the stock's maximum sustainable yield, penalising overfishing and underfishing (with half the penalty of overfishing).
14	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)		Closely aligned	Sea around Us (2018) & EPI (2018)	Percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)		Exact match	Sea Around Us (2018)	Percentage of a country's total fish catch, in tonnes, caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		Exact match	Birdlife International et al. (2018)	Mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		Exact match	Birdlife International et al. (2018)	Mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by protected areas.
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)		Exact match	IUCN and Birdlife International (2018)	Change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
15	Annual change in forest area (%)		Closely aligned	Global Forest Watch (2014) & EPI (2018)	Total area of tree loss from 2000 to 2016, in areas with a minimum of 30% canopy cover, benchmarked against the country's tree cover baseline extent in 2000.
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)		Exact match	Lenzen et al. (2012)	Number of species threatened as a result of international trade expressed per 100,000 people.

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
16	Homicides (per 100,000 people)		Exact match	UNODC (2018)	Number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; e.g. killing in armed conflict.
16	Prison population (per 100,000 people)		Closely aligned	UNODC (2017)	Prison population is composed of Persons Held in Prisons, Penal Institutions or Correctional Institutions. It refers to persons held on a specified day and it should exclude non-criminal prisoners held for administrative purposes.
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		Exact match	Gallup (2018)	Percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"
16	Government Efficiency (1-7)		Not in UNSTATS database	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2018)	Survey-based assessment of government efficiency, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment of government efficiency, an aggregate measure based on respondents answers to several questions on the wastefulness of government spending: i.e. the burden of government regulation, the efficiency of the legal framework in settling disputes and challenging regulations, and the transparency of government policymaking.
16	Property Rights (1-7)		Not in UNSTATS database	Schwab and Sala-i-Martin (2018)	Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment of government efficiency, an aggregate measure based on respondents answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)		Exact match	UNICEF (2018)	Percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)		Closely aligned	Transparency International (2018)	Perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of percieved corruption) to 100 (lowest level of percieved corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)		Closely aligned	UNICEF (2018)	Percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labour at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labour under the following conditions: (a) children 5–11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12–14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores. We assumed 0% child labour for high-income countries for which no data was reported.
16	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 people)		Not in UNSTATS database	Stockholm Peace Research Institute (2018)	Volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US$ millions per 100 000 people. It is calculated based on the trend-indicator value, which is based on the known unit production cost of a core set of weapons, and does not reflect the financial value of the exports. Small arms, light weapons, ammunition and other support material are not included.
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)		Not in UNSTATS database	UNESCO (2018); WHO (2018g)	Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on health and education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Table 10 | (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Notes	UNSC List	Source	Description
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)		Exact match	OECD (2018)	Amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a share of the provider country's gross national income (GNI), in US$ constant prices. It includes grants, "soft" loans (where the grant element is at least 25% of the total) and the provision of technical assistance, and excludes grants and loans for military purposes.
17	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)		Exact match	World Bank (2018)	Percentage share of tax revenues in a country's gross domestic product (GDP). Tax revenues are seen as compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes, excluding certain transfers such as fines, penalties and most social security contributions. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)		Not in UNSTATS database	Oxfam (2016)	Ranking of countries' contribution to global corporate tax avoidance and evasion, on a scale from 0 (best) to 5 (worst). Calculated by first identifying a set of tax havens from various credible bodies, and then assessing three key elements for corporate tax dodging; corporate tax rates, the tax incentives offered, and lack of cooperation with international efforts against tax avoidance. The scale and global significance of the tax avoidance structures were taken into account.
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	[a]	Not in UNSTATS database	Tax Justice Network (2018)	The Index measures the contribution of each jurisdiction to financial secrecy, on a scale from 0 (best) to 100 (worst). It is calculated using qualitative data to prepare a secrecy score for each jurisdiction and quantitative data to create a global scale weighting for each jurisdiction according to its share of offshore financial services activity in the global total.

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 11 | List of countries not included in the 2018 SDG Index due to insufficient data availability

Country	Missing Values	Percentage of Missing Values
Andorra	40	49%
Antigua and Barbuda	33	38%
Bahamas, The	27	31%
Barbados	19	22%
Brunei Darussalam	17	20%
Comoros	19	22%
Dominica	41	47%
Equatorial Guinea	25	29%
Eritrea	18	21%
Fiji	20	23%
Grenada	34	39%
Guinea-Bissau	19	22%
Kiribati	38	44%
Korea, Dem. Rep.	26	30%
Libya	18	21%
Liechtenstein	54	67%
Maldives	17	20%
Marshall Islands	45	52%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	42	48%
Monaco	52	60%
Nauru	55	63%
Palau	52	60%
Papua New Guinea	20	23%
Samoa	30	34%
San Marino	58	67%
Sao Tome and Principe	17	20%
Seychelles	29	33%
Solomon Islands	23	26%
Somalia	19	22%
South Sudan	23	28%
St. Kitts and Nevis	49	56%
St. Lucia	27	31%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	31	36%
Timor-Leste	20	23%
Tonga	32	37%
Tuvalu	53	61%
Vanuatu	19	22%

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 12 | Summary statistics for indicators included in the SDG Index and Dashboards

Number of observations (N), statistical mean (Mean), standard deviation (SD), the minimum (Min) and maximum (Max) values across all countries with data availability.

SDG	Label	Obs	Mean	Std.Dev.	Min	Max
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	181	13.0	20.0	0.0	86.0
1	Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	181	8.8	16.6	0.0	95.5
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	35	11.5	3.7	5.5	17.7
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	177	10.8	11.4	1.2	58.6
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	182	18.1	14.7	1.3	59.3
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	181	4.9	4.8	0.0	22.7
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	187	19.5	10.8	2.1	61.0
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	174	3.5	3.0	0.2	24.7
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	136	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	181	170.2	233.2	3.0	1360.0
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	192	13.3	10.9	0.6	45.6
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	192	30.4	30.3	2.1	132.5
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	192	114.8	149.0	0.0	781.0
3	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	186	0.5	1.1	0.0	8.0
3	Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	183	19.2	5.8	8.3	36.1
3	Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	184	84.2	66.8	0.2	261.8
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	183	17.0	9.3	2.0	45.4
3	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	183	71.3	8.0	50.1	83.7
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	183	48.0	40.5	0.3	194.0
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	180	85.0	21.2	9.4	100.0
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	192	85.7	15.6	19.0	99.0
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	186	60.2	13.5	27.2	86.2

Table 12 | (continued)

SDG	Label	Obs	Mean	Std.Dev.	Min	Max
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	158	5.4	1.2	2.7	7.8
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	33	3.2	2.0	0.3	11.0
3	Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	33	19.1	8.2	3.7	41.1
3	Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	35	18.8	5.2	7.6	29.8
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	172	89.0	12.0	32.1	100.0
4	Mean years of schooling (years)	186	8.3	3.1	1.4	13.4
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	141	87.8	17.6	23.5	100.0
4	Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	35	35.5	10.1	16.8	56.3
4	PISA score (0-600)	35	492.0	26.1	415.7	528.7
4	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status	35	12.9	4.0	4.9	21.4
4	Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	35	21.2	8.8	8.8	47.8
4	Resilient students (%)	35	29.2	9.2	12.8	48.8
5	Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	177	26.0	18.3	4.3	82.4
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	168	87.8	18.7	27.6	132.1
5	Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	178	71.5	19.7	8.6	110.6
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	193	21.3	11.8	0.0	61.3
5	Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	35	14.1	7.3	3.4	36.7
6	For high-income & OECD countries : population using safely managed water services (%)	42	96.1	4.9	81.5	100.0
6	For all other countries : Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93	76.8	19.4	19.3	99.9
6	For high-income & OECD countries : population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	47	86.1	12.1	60.1	100.0
6	For all other countries : Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	107	57.9	28.9	7.1	100.0
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	180	65.4	287.3	0.0	2603.5
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m3/year/capita)	170	10.4	18.3	0.1	148.2

Table 12 | (continued)

SDG	Label	Obs	Mean	Std.Dev.	Min	Max
7	Access to electricity (% population)	193	80.3	29.8	4.5	100.0
7	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	189	64.2	38.6	2.0	100.0
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	137	1.7	2.6	0.1	23.7
7	Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	35	21.3	16.6	2.7	77.0
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	179	-2.2	2.8	-14.8	7.9
8	Slavery score (0-100)	164	65.0	28.3	0.0	100.0
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	154	58.8	27.4	6.4	99.9
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	143	7.9	6.1	0.2	27.7
8	Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	35	69.4	7.2	51.6	86.1
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	34	14.0	5.3	5.3	28.2
9	Population using the internet (%)	190	49.4	28.4	0.0	98.2
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	193	53.7	39.7	0.0	254.4
9	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	149	4.0	1.1	1.5	6.6
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	156	2.7	0.7	1.2	4.4
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	193	15.8	22.7	0.0	92.8
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	193	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.5
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	148	0.7	0.9	0.0	4.3
9	Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	35	8.7	3.8	0.8	17.4
9	Triadic Patent Families filed (per million population)	35	30.6	35.0	0.1	142.4
9	Gap in internet access by income (%)	29	38.4	18.0	6.0	63.6
9	Women in science and engineering (%)	30	28.0	5.4	16.2	41.0
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	134	42.6	9.0	26.7	67.1
10	Palma ratio	35	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.5
10	Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	35	13.0	9.8	3.1	45.7
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3)	186	28.7	19.9	3.4	107.3

Table 12 | (continued)

SDG	Label	Obs	Mean	Std.Dev.	Min	Max
11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	172	82.7	21.4	7.4	100.0
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	158	57.4	14.6	8.0	85.0
11	Rent overburden rate (%)	32	11.3	5.3	3.5	25.6
12	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	124	1.3	1.2	0.1	5.7
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	181	7.5	7.1	0.2	28.3
12	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	167	26.1	33.5	0.0	100.0
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	159	13.5	23.5	0.4	176.3
12	Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	187	1.6	12.0	-52.0	60.9
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	146	28.0	21.2	1.0	139.8
12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	128	6.9	217.2	-1223.5	965.4
12	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	33	1.4	0.4	0.5	2.4
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	191	4.5	6.1	0.0	45.4
13	Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	175	0.3	4.4	-19.5	48.5
13	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	158	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	168	4095.3	15973.0	0.0	150584.3
13	Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	34	18.4	16.5	-0.1	67.0
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	134	43.0	31.4	0.0	100.0
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	148	88.6	5.9	68.0	98.1
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	148	57.3	13.7	24.5	94.3
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	148	47.0	18.0	14.3	97.9
14	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	116	31.5	22.7	0.1	100.0
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	119	32.5	27.5	0.0	97.4
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	188	43.9	26.5	0.0	100.0
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	136	48.9	30.1	0.0	100.0
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	193	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.0

Table 12 | (continued)

SDG	Label	Obs	Mean	Std.Dev.	Min	Max
15	Annual change in forest area (%)	184	8.1	13.1	0.0	103.7
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	174	8.8	22.7	0.0	236.9
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	190	7.9	12.8	0.3	108.6
16	Prison population (per 100,000 population)	188	167.3	140.0	5.2	766.7
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	157	61.4	15.8	17.0	94.0
16	Government Efficiency (1-7)	149	3.6	0.8	1.6	5.8
16	Property Rights (1-7)	149	4.3	1.0	1.8	6.6
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	167	83.4	24.4	2.7	100.0
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	177	42.8	19.0	9.0	89.0
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	165	11.7	13.9	0.0	55.8
16	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	193	0.3	0.9	0.0	7.9
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	164	11.3	3.8	4.5	23.0
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	37	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3
17	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	104	16.3	6.1	1.5	37.2
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	157	0.2	0.9	0.0	5.0
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	35	55.3	7.1	41.8	76.5

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 13 | Indicator thresholds

Upper bounds (Best = 100) and lower bounds (Worst = 0) used in scaling indicators from 0 to 100, and thresholds used in constructing the SDG Dashboards. Green denotes SDG achievement, red highlights major challenges, while yellow and orange indicate that significant challenges remain.

SDG	Label	Best (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Worst (value = 0)
1	Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 7.4	7.4 < x ≤ 12.7	>12.7	72.6
1	Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 3	>3	66.9
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)	6.1	≤10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	17.7
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	0	≤7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 11.3	11.3 < x ≤ 15	>15	42.3
2	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	≤7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 11.3	11.3 < x ≤ 15	>15	50.2
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	≤5	5 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 10	>10	16.3
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	2.8	≤10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	35.1
2	Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.6	≥2.5	2.5 > x ≥ 2	2 > x ≥ 1.5	<1.5	0.6
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0	≤0.3	0.3 < x ≤ 0.5	0.5 < x ≤ 0.7	>0.7	1.2
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	≤70	70 < x ≤ 105	105 < x ≤ 140	>140	814
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	≤12	12 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 18	>18	39.7
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	130.1
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	3.6	≤10	10 < x ≤ 42.5	42.5 < x ≤ 75	>75	561
3	HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0	≤0.2	0.2 < x ≤ 0.6	0.6 < x ≤ 1	>1	16.5
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.3	≤15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	>25	31
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	≤18.1	18.1 < x ≤ 84.5	84.5 < x ≤ 150.9	>150.9	368.8
3	Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)	3.2	≤8.4	8.4 < x ≤ 12.6	12.6 < x ≤ 16.8	>16.8	33.7
3	Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	73.6	≥65	65 > x ≥ 62.5	62.5 > x ≥ 60	<60	46.1
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	2.5	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	139.6
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 94	94 > x ≥ 90	<90	23.1

Table 13 | (continued)

SDG	Label	Best (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Worst (value = 0)
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 80	<80	41
3	Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 70	70 > x ≥ 60	<60	38.2
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.6	≥6	6 > x ≥ 5.5	5.5 > x ≥ 5	<5	3.3
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0	≤4	4 < x ≤ 5.5	5.5 < x ≤ 7	>7	11
3	Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	0	≤20	20 < x ≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 30	>30	41.1
3	Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	10.1	≤20	20 < x ≤ 22.5	22.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	29.8
4	Net primary enrolment rate (%)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 89	89 > x ≥ 80	<80	53.8
4	Mean years of schooling (years)	13.2	≥12	12 > x ≥ 11	11 > x ≥ 10	<10	2.3
4	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	100	≥95	95 > x ≥ 90	90 > x ≥ 85	<85	45.2
4	Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	52.2	≥25	25 > x ≥ 20	20 > x ≥ 15	<15	16.8
4	PISA score (0-600)	525.6	≥493	493 > x ≥ 446.5	446.5 > x ≥ 400	<400	415.7
4	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status	8.3	≤10.5	10.5 < x ≤ 15.3	15.3 < x ≤ 20	>20	21.4
4	Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	9.8	≤12	12 < x ≤ 21	21 < x ≤ 30	>30	47.8
4	Resilient students (%)	46.6	≥38	38 > x ≥ 29	29 > x ≥ 20	<20	12.8
5	Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	0	≤20	20 < x ≤ 30.7	30.7 < x ≤ 41.3	>41.3	85.8
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	<75	41.8
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	100	≥70	70 > x ≥ 60	60 > x ≥ 50	<50	21.5
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50	≥40	40 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 20	<20	1.2
5	Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)	0	≤7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 11.3	11.3 < x ≤ 15	>15	36.7
6	For high-income and OECD countries countries : population using safely managed water services (%)	100	≥95	95 > x ≥ 87.5	87.5 > x ≥ 80	<80	10.5
6	For all other countries : Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 89	89 > x ≥ 80	<80	40
6	For high-income and OECD countries countries : population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 77.5	77.5 > x ≥ 65	<65	14.1

Table 13 | (continued)

SDG	Label	Best (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Worst (value = 0)
6	For all other countries : Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	≥95	95 > x ≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 75	<75	9.7
6	Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	12.5	≤25	25 < x ≤ 50	50 < x ≤ 75	>75	100
6	Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.1	≤5	5 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 20	>20	42.6
7	Access to electricity (% population)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 89	89 > x ≥ 80	<80	9.1
7	Access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (% population)	100	≥85	85 > x ≥ 67.5	67.5 > x ≥ 50	<50	2
7	CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.3	1.3 < x ≤ 1.5	>1.5	3.3
7	Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	51.4	≥20	20 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 10	<10	2.7
8	Adjusted Growth (%)	5	≥0	0 > x ≥ -1.5	-1.5 > x ≥ -3	<-3	-14.7
8	Slavery score (0-100)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	<50	0
8	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	<50	8
8	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)	0.5	≤5	5 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 10	>10	25.9
8	Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	77.8	≥60	60 > x ≥ 55	55 > x ≥ 50	<50	51.6
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	8.1	≤10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	>15	28.2
9	Population using the internet (%)	100	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	<50	2.2
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	100	≥75	75 > x ≥ 57.5	57.5 > x ≥ 40	<40	1.4
9	Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.3	≥4.5	4.5 > x ≥ 3.8	3.8 > x ≥ 3	<3	1.9
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	≥3	3 > x ≥ 2.5	2.5 > x ≥ 2	<2	1.8
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	91	≥20	20 > x ≥ 10	10 > x ≥ 0	<0	0
9	Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000)	2.2	≥0.5	0.5 > x ≥ 0.3	0.3 > x ≥ 0.1	<0.1	0
9	Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.7	≥1.5	1.5 > x ≥ 1.3	1.3 > x ≥ 1	<1	0
9	Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	15.6	≥8	8 > x ≥ 7.5	7.5 > x ≥ 7	<7	0.8
9	Triadic Patent Families filed (per million population)	115.7	≥20	20 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 10	<10	.1

Table 13 | (continued)

SDG	Label	Best (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Worst (value = 0)
9	Gap in internet access by income (%)	11.2	≤7	7 < x ≤ 26	26 < x ≤ 45	>45	63.6
9	Women in science and engineering (%)	38.1	≥33	33 > x ≥ 29	29 > x ≥ 25	<25	16.2
10	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	27.5	≤30	30 < x ≤ 35	35 < x ≤ 40	>40	63
10	Palma ratio	0.9	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.2	1.2 < x ≤ 1.3	>1.3	2.5
10	Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	3.2	≤5	5 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 25	>25	45.7
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m3)	6.3	≤10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	>25	87
11	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	<75	6.1
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	≥72.2	72.2 > x ≥ 57.8	57.8 > x ≥ 43.4	<43.4	21
11	Rent overburden rate (%)	4.6	≤7	7 < x ≤ 12	12 < x ≤ 17	>17	25.6
12	Municipal Solid Waste (kg/year/capita)	0.1	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2	>2	3.7
12	E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.2	≤5	5 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 10	>10	23.5
12	Percentage of anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100	≥50	50 > x ≥ 32.5	32.5 > x ≥ 15	<15	0
12	Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	≤10	10 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 30	>30	68.3
12	Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 8	8 < x ≤ 15	>15	30.1
12	Nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	2.3	≤8	8 < x ≤ 29	29 < x ≤ 50	>50	86.5
12	Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	0	≤1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 75.8	75.8 < x ≤ 150	>150	432.4
12	Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/year times recycling rate)	0.6	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.3	1.3 < x ≤ 1.5	>1.5	2.4
13	Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 3	3 < x ≤ 4	>4	23.7
13	Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0	≤0.5	0.5 < x ≤ 0.8	0.8 < x ≤ 1	>1	3.2
13	Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0	≤0.1	0.1 < x ≤ 0.2	0.2 < x ≤ 0.2	>0.2	0.4
13	CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	≤100	100 < x ≤ 4050	4050 < x ≤ 8000	>8000	43996.4
13	Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	100	≥70	70 > x ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 30	<30	-0.1
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥50	50 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 10	<10	0
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)	100	≥90	90 > x ≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 80	<80	76

Table 13 | (continued)

SDG	Label	Best (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Worst (value = 0)
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)	100	≥70	70 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 60	<60	28.6
14	Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)	100	≥70	70 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 60	<60	19.7
14	Percentage of Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	0	≤25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	37.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	90.7
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1	≤6.3	6.3 < x ≤ 33.2	33.2 < x ≤ 60	>60	90
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥50	50 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 10	<10	4.6
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥50	50 > x ≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 10	<10	0
15	Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1	≥0.9	0.9 > x ≥ 0.9	0.9 > x ≥ 0.8	<0.8	0.6
15	Annual change in forest area (%)	0.6	≤3	3 < x ≤ 4.5	4.5 < x ≤ 6	>6	18.4
15	Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.1	≤5	5 < x ≤ 10.3	10.3 < x ≤ 15.5	>15.5	26.4
16	Homicides (per 100,000 people)	0.3	≤1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2.3	2.3 < x ≤ 3	>3	38
16	Prison population (per 100,000 people)	25	≤100	100 < x ≤ 150	150 < x ≤ 200	>200	475
16	Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	≥80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	<50	33
16	Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.6	≥4.5	4.5 > x ≥ 3.8	3.8 > x ≥ 3	<3	2.4
16	Property Rights (1-7)	6.3	≥4.5	4.5 > x ≥ 3.8	3.8 > x ≥ 3	<3	2.5
16	Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100	≥98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	<75	11.3
16	Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	88.6	≥60	60 > x ≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 40	<40	13
16	Children 5–14 years old involved in child labor (%)	0	≤2	2 < x ≤ 6	6 < x ≤ 10	>10	39.3
16	Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 people)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 25.5	25.5 < x ≤ 50	>50	3.4
17	Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	20.7	≥16	16 > x ≥ 12	12 > x ≥ 8	<8	5.1
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1	≥0.7	0.7 > x ≥ 0.5	0.5 > x ≥ 0.4	<0.4	0.1
17	For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	30.4	≥25	25 > x ≥ 20	20 > x ≥ 15	<15	1.5
17	Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 2.5	2.5 < x ≤ 4	>4	5
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	42.7	≤40	40 < x ≤ 45	45 < x ≤ 50	>50	76.5

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 14 | List of SDG trend indicators and period used for trend estimation

Goal	Period covered	Notes	Indicator
SDG1			
1	2010 - 2015		Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)
1	2010 - 2015	OECD only	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, Poverty line 50% (% population)
SDG2			
2	2010 - 2016		Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)
2	2010 - 2016		Cereal yield (t/ha)
2	2010 - 2016	Different Source	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)
2	2010 - 2016	Different Source	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)
SDG3			
3	2010 - 2015		Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
3	2010 - 2015		Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
3	2010 - 2015		Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)
3	2010 - 2015		Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)
3	2010 - 2015		HIV prevalence (per 1,000)
3	2010 - 2015		Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)
3	2010 - 2015		Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 people)
3	2010 - 2015		Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)
3	2010 - 2015		Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)
3	2010 - 2015		Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)
3	2010 - 2015		Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)
3	2010 - 2015	Different Source	Life Expectancy at birth (years)
3	2010 - 2015	OECD only	Daily smokers (% population age 15+)
SDG4			
4	2009 - 2015		Net primary enrol-ment rate (%)
4	2009 - 2015		Mean years of schooling (years)
4	2009 - 2015	OECD only	Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)
4	2009 - 2015	OECD only	Students performing below level 2 in science (%)
SDG5			
5	2010 - 2016		Estimated demand for contraception that is unmet (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)
5	2010 - 2016		Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate
5	2010 - 2016		Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
5	2010 - 2016	OECD only	Gender wage gap (Total, % male median wage)
SDG6			
6	2009 - 2016		For all other countries : Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)
6	2009 - 2016		For all other countries : Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

Table 14 | (continued)

Goal	Period covered	Notes	Indicator
6	2009 - 2016		For high-income and OECD countries : population using safely managed water services (%)
6	2009 - 2016		For high-income and OECD countries : population using safely managed sanitation services (%)
SDG7			
7	2008 - 2014		Access to electricity (% population)
7	2008 - 2014		Access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (% population)
7	2008 - 2014		CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)
7	2008 - 2014	OECD ONLY	Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)
SDG8			
8	2011 - 2014		Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)
8	2011 - 2014	GLOBAL ONLY	Unemployment rate (% total labor force)
8	2011 - 2014	OECD only	Employment-to-Population ratio (%)
8	2011 - 2014	OECD only	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)
SDG9			
9	2009 - 2015		Population using the internet (%)
9	2009 - 2015		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)
9	2009 - 2015		Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)
9	2009 - 2015	OECD only	Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)
9	2009 - 2015	OECD only	Triadic Patent Families filed (per million population)
SDG10			
10	2011 - 2014	OECD only	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)
10	2011 - 2014	OECD only	Palma ratio
SDG11			
11	2010 - 2016		Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)
11	2010 - 2016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)
11	2010 - 2016	Different Source	Levels of particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns (PM2.5)
SDG13			
13	2008 - 2014		Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)
SDG14			
14	2012 - 2017		Ocean Health Index Goal - Biodiversity (0-100)
14	2012 - 2017		Ocean Health Index Goal - Clean Waters (0-100)
14	2012 - 2017		Ocean Health Index Goal - Fisheries (0-100)
14	2009 - 2014	Different Years	Fish caught by trawling (%)
SDG15			
15	2011 - 2017		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)
15	2011 - 2017		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)
15	2011 - 2017		Red List Index of species survival (0-1)

Table 14 | (continued)

Goal	Period covered	Notes	Indicator
SDG16			
16	2011 - 2015		Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)
16	2011 - 2015		Government Efficiency (1-7)
16	2011 - 2015		Property Rights (1-7)
16	2011 - 2015		Corruption Perception Index (0-100)
SDG17			
17	2008 - 2014		Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)
17	2008 - 2014		For all other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)
17	2008 - 2014		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)

Note: Different source means that in order to reflect time series the source used for a similar indicator between the SDG Index and the trends may not be exactly the same. Trends rely slightly more on model-based indicators for which time series coverage is greater.

Source: Authors' analysis

Table 15 | Overall country scores by SDG

Country	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
Afghanistan	63.8	40.3	37.9	6.9	24.6	49.3	52.0	31.2	3.8	nd	39.4	82.1	87.7	nd	50.8	47.6	55.0
Albania	99.7	48.8	81.0	84.8	73.5	93.1	82.3	55.6	27.3	59.9	75.4	74.4	75.4	38.8	75.1	65.8	60.6
Algeria	99.5	50.7	76.6	77.8	49.3	61.9	79.8	53.7	28.8	88.9	68.7	81.6	90.8	44.4	62.2	65.2	74.0
Angola	60.4	44.1	31.4	44.8	61.8	57.5	35.6	48.9	7.7	nd	44.2	80.6	87.4	43.1	63.8	38.8	47.3
Argentina	99.8	69.1	80.8	88.6	78.5	100.0	85.6	61.5	38.3	39.8	83.6	69.9	89.1	44.5	50.5	58.8	56.6
Armenia	98.9	54.1	76.9	88.2	69.9	73.4	93.6	55.5	29.2	50.2	75.7	80.9	92.2	nd	59.9	71.1	59.5
Australia	99.9	59.6	95.3	96.2	79.9	86.7	84.0	86.8	81.5	77.1	84.5	50.7	23.3	55.0	37.7	81.9	59.0
Austria	99.6	80.2	93.7	82.2	77.1	94.4	89.1	87.6	79.5	87.5	83.9	51.5	83.2	nd	64.6	86.7	66.0
Azerbaijan	100.0	57.9	74.3	90.1	68.2	76.4	85.7	61.2	38.7	68.4	79.0	77.2	82.3	nd	66.3	72.3	57.2
Bahrain	99.9	66.9	88.9	84.4	58.1	32.9	88.7	86.0	50.2	nd	61.8	73.9	55.9	40.6	53.4	68.7	47.5
Bangladesh	97.0	46.8	60.3	63.9	57.0	77.3	42.9	63.1	18.0	76.5	39.4	77.5	81.1	51.0	54.7	60.7	41.7
Belarus	99.9	59.5	81.4	93.3	82.1	95.4	83.4	79.1	31.5	85.9	81.1	82.1	91.1	nd	70.2	67.9	59.5
Belgium	99.7	80.8	93.1	89.4	84.0	77.0	85.9	85.5	73.4	93.6	84.5	51.9	79.0	47.2	75.2	83.9	58.9
Belize	84.7	58.5	74.5	83.1	60.7	90.4	89.3	56.3	18.7	nd	70.9	63.8	85.0	24.6	41.6	47.1	73.8
Benin	45.8	49.3	46.9	38.7	43.1	58.3	10.7	64.5	7.6	36.3	50.2	81.3	84.3	41.5	62.2	54.5	57.5
Bhutan	99.9	49.3	69.6	47.6	45.7	74.0	83.7	64.2	28.8	68.3	75.1	74.5	93.4	nd	57.6	78.6	56.2
Bolivia	94.5	49.6	68.9	76.9	77.9	95.8	66.8	72.5	19.6	48.7	79.5	75.3	88.4	nd	71.1	45.9	77.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	99.9	66.3	78.8	80.2	54.3	100.0	64.6	51.3	24.8	82.3	61.3	72.3	89.1	11.5	60.8	64.7	81.9
Botswana	80.8	36.4	61.7	76.1	67.0	75.5	45.9	49.5	30.2	0.0	84.6	57.5	68.0	nd	69.8	63.5	79.1
Brazil	96.9	67.7	78.2	77.4	68.3	98.3	89.6	67.6	45.3	25.7	79.4	70.3	90.1	59.9	56.4	47.3	66.4
Bulgaria	98.2	62.1	80.1	84.9	73.9	75.5	83.4	74.8	38.6	61.9	77.4	65.6	86.0	57.7	90.7	62.8	69.4
Burkina Faso	71.1	34.9	47.1	18.4	36.0	55.2	8.1	54.3	11.9	78.2	51.7	80.4	89.7	nd	65.6	55.1	59.0
Burundi	0.0	41.4	46.4	54.0	69.2	67.9	0.1	43.6	4.7	67.2	52.3	83.1	83.8	nd	71.9	49.7	63.5
Cabo Verde	83.5	46.6	75.3	63.1	61.7	81.6	79.7	64.6	26.5	36.7	78.0	79.7	87.0	46.0	61.7	66.0	61.8
Cambodia	99.9	51.8	61.0	60.9	62.9	81.1	35.5	47.0	20.3	91.0	73.8	80.8	73.2	34.5	43.2	55.1	54.5
Cameroon	75.4	49.7	43.5	62.9	58.7	65.7	47.0	55.6	10.0	43.3	39.5	81.4	94.8	47.3	67.6	48.9	57.1
Canada	99.4	65.6	94.3	99.3	81.1	75.4	91.5	85.6	75.8	79.0	81.9	52.9	66.4	54.0	51.5	88.3	63.4
Central African Republic	0.0	32.4	21.8	16.0	36.2	60.0	1.8	21.9	0.8	19.4	32.0	77.3	76.5	nd	89.3	56.7	50.0
Chad	43.2	31.3	25.8	18.1	28.2	51.1	0.8	46.3	3.2	53.4	49.2	76.8	85.6	nd	76.3	36.7	53.7
Chile	99.5	68.6	86.9	84.1	66.6	94.2	87.5	78.1	43.6	27.4	79.6	74.0	92.4	62.9	50.0	68.3	73.8
China	99.7	71.5	80.0	73.8	75.6	89.9	69.1	83.1	58.7	59.6	69.2	73.2	69.3	33.5	58.6	72.5	53.6
Colombia	95.5	56.7	80.8	75.5	72.0	97.6	85.4	56.9	28.2	21.8	80.8	74.7	86.6	54.2	53.6	50.6	61.3
Congo	19.7	40.3	51.2	57.0	61.2	52.9	35.0	45.1	12.4	29.5	58.5	78.1	93.3	52.7	90.4	63.5	49.8
Costa Rica	100.0	57.0	87.0	83.1	78.1	91.2	91.9	71.3	36.2	34.8	89.9	72.9	90.9	62.1	61.5	64.2	71.4
Côte d'Ivoire	78.2	45.1	36.3	34.6	39.9	67.9	46.6	63.9	24.8	46.8	56.5	77.4	95.6	36.3	71.2	56.4	60.6
Croatia	99.0	72.6	86.1	84.5	71.5	82.5	83.8	72.5	51.0	70.0	80.7	68.4	91.6	67.9	79.2	66.0	73.4
Cuba	98.4	65.4	85.4	92.2	82.3	90.3	80.0	85.9	12.4	nd	56.8	74.2	82.0	51.0	59.1	60.8	100.0
Cyprus	99.9	57.0	91.5	93.3	70.7	76.9	86.2	70.6	54.1	77.5	76.9	39.6	76.2	45.2	74.8	80.6	25.3
Czech Republic	99.6	69.1	91.6	91.3	72.6	87.4	87.2	81.0	62.7	92.4	86.9	71.1	87.9	nd	83.8	72.0	49.3

Country	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.7	34.8	38.3	53.5	40.5	53.3	33.2	39.6	3.5	59.1	47.7	80.0	92.6	10.7	60.9	39.3	43.9
Denmark	99.5	78.1	95.1	96.1	85.0	89.0	88.7	86.9	87.4	96.6	88.5	55.0	87.4	51.4	76.2	90.2	87.2
Djibouti	86.5	37.2	55.2	13.8	41.3	51.9	24.8	44.6	8.4	nd	68.2	79.2	71.8	31.2	48.4	76.7	76.3
Dominican Republic	99.6	52.9	68.9	71.6	74.2	80.3	83.0	65.5	27.9	32.9	79.9	78.8	90.6	57.7	67.5	47.7	50.1
Ecuador	95.9	49.7	76.7	78.1	80.5	97.5	83.9	67.5	28.8	35.6	90.3	73.4	88.9	62.6	56.9	57.1	79.8
Egypt	99.4	53.3	72.5	74.5	46.8	63.7	88.3	47.9	33.9	37.5	55.3	73.1	91.8	51.6	67.3	68.7	53.5
El Salvador	98.9	49.5	79.3	67.2	69.6	89.7	81.4	62.2	15.7	39.0	79.4	74.9	90.7	32.5	60.1	38.9	60.6
Estonia	99.4	64.2	88.7	92.9	77.3	87.3	81.4	81.8	64.7	72.4	88.5	60.9	81.5	81.5	77.1	80.5	51.2
eSwatini (fmr. Swaziland)	39.0	50.9	48.9	59.2	55.7	69.2	47.7	32.7	16.7	0.0	77.8	78.2	52.9	nd	45.3	50.6	88.5
Ethiopia	87.5	40.9	47.4	29.6	55.4	65.7	30.1	66.0	12.1	nd	60.4	78.6	81.0	nd	54.8	50.8	51.5
Finland	99.9	67.0	96.5	89.6	89.4	93.6	93.7	83.0	85.8	98.0	91.1	52.4	76.6	62.6	68.8	92.9	70.0
Fmr Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	95.6	62.9	79.5	81.5	69.0	93.4	75.0	52.8	33.4	48.9	67.7	66.3	85.5	nd	68.4	67.7	76.1
France	99.8	76.1	92.9	91.1	86.8	89.5	94.6	81.2	75.6	85.8	89.6	54.8	84.8	61.3	70.9	74.7	71.3
Gabon	97.8	51.9	53.4	65.9	54.0	77.1	71.1	56.0	25.8	47.1	53.6	78.2	90.1	53.7	85.2	54.2	53.2
Gambia	50.4	42.9	48.4	29.6	35.5	60.0	21.9	52.5	15.2	44.4	60.3	93.7	83.4	48.4	62.5	64.5	63.3
Georgia	98.2	52.9	74.3	96.3	67.3	90.4	76.8	68.0	30.1	32.7	87.9	73.8	86.9	62.9	59.7	72.6	70.3
Germany	99.9	78.0	94.1	98.4	82.2	86.3	88.0	89.7	81.4	83.5	91.1	55.2	88.1	44.3	78.0	83.6	77.2
Ghana	91.0	55.1	55.4	60.8	53.8	66.6	52.4	72.5	29.1	58.8	55.0	78.1	90.9	56.8	69.4	65.0	57.3
Greece	98.2	66.9	89.2	86.2	70.3	85.8	86.9	59.8	49.4	51.0	78.3	46.8	78.1	59.4	73.0	67.8	53.8
Guatemala	91.2	39.6	70.8	64.2	58.7	83.0	58.9	60.1	13.9	20.3	79.1	74.8	91.0	43.3	40.6	48.4	52.2
Guinea	67.7	45.0	36.7	18.8	37.4	54.3	12.0	51.1	6.7	82.6	55.8	79.1	94.5	53.6	75.4	53.2	62.0
Guyana	95.2	59.8	64.9	77.1	64.6	91.6	72.9	58.3	15.1	nd	84.8	43.7	63.0	50.8	58.7	50.5	64.9
Haiti	73.4	33.5	47.0	37.9	41.6	61.4	13.3	42.7	3.2	62.4	32.0	77.7	93.5	32.9	37.7	45.6	100.0
Honduras	80.3	45.5	74.8	63.6	70.9	87.5	67.5	65.4	14.4	26.8	82.6	76.3	90.8	58.8	55.9	47.8	72.9
Hungary	99.3	70.7	85.6	85.0	68.1	86.0	85.2	76.9	50.2	75.7	83.0	69.4	94.1	nd	78.3	64.9	49.6
Iceland	99.8	74.7	96.4	93.7	91.9	85.0	98.9	91.4	75.8	99.3	89.3	51.8	88.9	28.0	33.4	92.2	65.2
India	96.3	39.6	58.9	64.8	36.4	70.2	54.0	61.1	33.1	49.1	56.1	81.6	80.6	53.0	46.1	71.9	51.3
Indonesia	96.3	50.4	61.6	76.9	62.1	85.9	64.1	71.1	23.7	34.9	64.5	79.3	89.1	46.7	41.8	74.1	45.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	99.9	52.8	78.6	84.7	48.0	51.5	78.9	63.8	33.6	64.9	75.1	68.3	73.0	61.7	67.3	61.9	50.2
Iraq	98.6	34.4	64.1	26.0	44.7	47.0	78.5	40.8	6.7	nd	63.6	76.3	85.8	26.5	50.3	56.9	50.9
Ireland	99.9	78.6	94.5	90.8	74.9	85.0	86.7	92.9	69.6	84.9	83.2	46.0	89.7	52.5	69.4	86.5	32.0
Israel	99.5	64.2	94.9	94.4	80.8	66.9	89.7	88.4	75.4	50.3	82.2	47.3	88.4	35.8	41.4	69.4	52.4
Italy	98.5	72.2	92.4	90.8	74.1	83.2	87.7	73.3	61.7	70.0	71.9	56.5	82.1	43.3	80.5	64.9	58.5
Jamaica	99.5	48.8	81.6	66.6	71.4	88.8	78.7	66.0	24.5	nd	87.3	77.9	83.8	23.7	49.8	60.3	75.1
Japan	99.3	75.6	94.0	95.3	61.7	90.7	88.3	85.8	82.4	76.9	74.1	55.7	85.2	56.4	66.6	89.6	57.3
Jordan	100.0	46.5	77.7	84.8	48.7	30.6	86.7	43.9	42.7	56.0	72.0	75.5	90.2	31.9	58.0	75.1	73.9
Kazakhstan	100.0	52.2	73.2	85.3	77.4	89.6	74.8	72.2	40.2	62.2	84.0	55.0	73.0	nd	56.8	66.5	47.5
Kenya	69.9	49.4	48.9	57.5	69.3	54.8	29.8	68.9	29.2	36.4	68.9	79.9	79.2	49.6	53.6	58.4	62.5

Table 15 | (continued)

Country	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
Korea, Rep.	99.3	83.2	91.3	91.7	67.4	79.9	88.6	83.4	83.4	86.6	80.0	65.2	85.4	56.0	52.9	71.8	49.8
Kuwait	100.0	65.2	84.8	74.7	55.8	50.0	86.6	77.6	45.7	nd	44.6	28.9	43.8	37.4	55.0	73.9	52.9
Kyrgyz Republic	98.6	61.7	71.5	84.7	64.6	85.5	84.2	61.6	16.3	79.4	88.6	74.2	87.3	nd	67.7	54.6	66.7
Lao PDR	90.2	55.0	50.2	54.6	72.1	84.2	39.3	70.8	14.2	nd	70.6	78.8	86.5	nd	48.1	63.6	46.7
Latvia	99.1	66.1	84.2	91.5	72.5	84.7	86.3	79.6	47.8	76.6	83.2	68.7	84.2	55.6	75.6	67.5	47.6
Lebanon	100.0	45.7	80.1	72.5	47.6	67.9	86.9	52.2	37.2	69.6	65.4	77.2	83.1	43.7	53.4	62.5	56.4
Lesotho	28.1	47.9	34.7	55.6	73.3	72.6	25.5	36.2	12.4	0.4	69.1	79.2	80.0	nd	70.7	42.9	98.9
Liberia	63.9	37.7	42.2	8.6	39.9	60.0	0.0	52.7	4.8	84.0	35.9	82.9	80.7	54.0	52.5	49.5	71.8
Lithuania	98.6	67.0	85.3	96.9	75.3	82.7	70.7	79.2	52.9	49.7	80.2	67.0	82.2	55.8	78.7	68.5	48.4
Luxembourg	99.9	69.0	95.3	88.4	74.4	86.4	66.7	88.4	75.0	88.4	95.4	34.4	80.7	nd	54.8	93.1	50.9
Madagascar	3.2	29.1	42.4	46.1	73.9	48.4	4.2	49.5	5.8	31.8	66.7	76.0	90.7	51.9	50.2	51.5	53.6
Malawi	18.3	43.0	42.8	53.8	62.2	70.6	2.1	49.3	6.4	43.7	64.8	83.9	74.1	nd	63.0	49.8	73.2
Malaysia	98.5	55.3	82.6	88.6	58.3	84.2	84.4	82.7	59.5	42.6	87.2	69.7	84.6	45.1	41.4	68.9	56.6
Mali	67.9	40.0	36.9	4.8	33.1	70.0	10.0	49.6	12.4	74.1	56.7	76.2	88.5	nd	62.1	53.8	61.1
Malta	99.9	63.3	92.0	91.6	64.6	81.0	86.6	89.0	43.2	nd	81.7	56.3	92.3	51.4	60.7	76.8	65.4
Mauritania	94.6	49.8	48.5	25.0	34.4	67.9	38.1	32.2	7.4	86.3	26.4	80.7	81.3	57.2	49.4	42.7	54.6
Mauritius	99.8	49.5	81.8	82.5	61.0	69.2	85.5	84.8	28.5	39.3	90.1	53.4	61.9	52.7	25.7	68.3	62.4
Mexico	97.1	56.2	82.5	81.9	76.5	59.7	80.0	64.7	36.7	14.7	81.2	74.2	88.1	58.4	42.4	52.7	61.6
Moldova	100.0	62.6	76.9	86.1	77.1	90.3	84.6	67.4	26.5	92.7	78.0	81.8	95.8	nd	62.9	54.5	81.1
Mongolia	99.8	48.0	67.9	87.0	71.1	81.0	38.4	81.8	21.1	73.2	55.3	71.7	73.8	nd	61.0	56.3	53.1
Montenegro	100.0	55.5	78.2	89.0	64.2	91.6	83.0	63.8	29.8	63.0	70.5	53.2	74.7	37.6	27.6	68.0	100.0
Morocco	99.7	50.7	73.8	65.5	42.6	75.7	77.0	49.7	33.5	61.6	75.6	71.3	88.3	47.8	72.8	70.2	70.9
Mozambique	24.3	37.1	35.3	42.7	58.5	51.2	36.0	36.2	12.7	49.3	63.6	84.8	80.7	65.2	62.6	50.6	70.3
Myanmar	91.1	52.0	54.5	64.3	61.6	76.7	35.7	62.3	16.8	nd	59.5	77.6	82.8	38.3	50.1	61.1	58.5
Namibia	71.1	34.2	56.0	69.1	86.0	72.2	37.9	51.5	29.3	0.0	77.2	69.7	65.5	61.4	68.4	62.8	89.4
Nepal	95.7	48.0	58.7	59.0	64.4	78.4	53.3	59.4	14.0	83.3	46.8	84.5	92.4	nd	67.1	53.5	63.2
Netherlands	99.8	75.7	95.4	90.9	82.5	90.9	85.0	87.7	83.8	94.7	88.7	52.1	71.3	39.8	79.4	84.2	49.0
New Zealand	100.0	69.6	93.1	94.9	83.8	88.9	92.7	88.8	68.9	nd	80.7	54.8	87.6	56.7	34.2	88.4	65.0
Nicaragua	97.3	44.2	77.2	69.3	82.9	87.9	64.4	64.6	16.3	46.5	85.0	77.8	91.0	45.0	62.4	53.6	63.1
Niger	50.5	32.7	40.6	7.2	36.8	66.2	2.3	52.0	6.2	81.9	55.4	78.4	74.4	nd	53.5	64.7	73.8
Nigeria	37.8	47.7	34.6	31.5	43.7	74.0	29.6	60.6	15.4	9.2	43.5	76.3	91.3	39.4	74.3	48.4	50.0
Norway	99.6	65.6	97.0	97.3	89.4	84.7	97.4	85.2	80.4	100.0	87.7	36.1	62.2	65.2	58.6	83.9	89.7
Oman	99.8	52.1	85.6	79.9	36.9	29.0	79.1	63.5	47.2	nd	72.6	61.3	75.2	63.4	38.3	81.7	58.4
Pakistan	98.1	37.6	50.7	42.5	34.4	50.2	66.3	40.4	22.0	58.1	48.3	79.2	91.1	51.0	66.9	54.2	42.2
Panama	99.6	50.2	78.4	79.1	66.4	86.5	81.3	71.3	34.2	25.5	86.3	70.6	87.5	50.3	50.7	57.3	27.9
Paraguay	99.3	66.0	74.3	75.0	68.0	96.7	86.3	68.4	20.7	42.5	76.5	71.3	87.6	nd	44.4	49.1	67.9
Peru	97.4	60.5	80.0	82.9	74.6	96.3	75.8	61.4	28.5	41.9	72.9	73.2	87.4	63.8	58.6	52.2	56.2
Philippines	96.0	51.6	59.2	83.7	71.8	83.9	64.0	68.9	26.9	35.4	71.5	82.2	91.5	54.4	51.8	61.2	51.5
Poland	100.0	66.4	87.7	88.4	76.8	83.1	81.8	80.1	49.8	53.8	77.2	71.5	87.5	45.2	83.8	70.8	48.6
Portugal	98.9	63.0	90.9	83.7	84.3	82.3	90.4	81.7	57.5	57.5	83.6	55.8	89.5	54.4	52.7	74.9	57.3
Qatar	100.0	58.7	89.1	84.1	54.7	28.9	79.5	57.1	59.9	nd	35.7	56.7	43.6	36.9	44.5	90.4	52.2
Romania	95.2	61.0	81.3	82.2	69.0	93.7	82.8	73.1	38.4	30.1	83.6	66.5	92.9	56.3	80.6	65.2	58.7

Table 15 | (continued)

Country	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17
Russian Federation	100.0	48.8	77.2	93.8	71.6	92.8	85.4	65.4	45.9	54.1	83.8	70.5	80.1	51.8	59.5	36.4	54.2
Rwanda	56.5	37.5	61.2	57.4	82.0	70.3	5.9	64.0	20.5	27.4	60.1	82.2	86.0	nd	63.9	65.4	65.1
Saudi Arabia	99.9	46.4	82.8	86.5	43.6	39.4	83.3	75.0	50.3	nd	40.6	55.4	58.2	53.4	55.1	78.1	59.3
Senegal	68.2	52.0	57.1	21.3	51.4	81.9	45.7	56.0	15.2	52.6	60.0	81.7	86.2	41.7	71.1	59.8	70.2
Serbia	99.8	67.5	81.4	89.3	74.7	98.3	77.6	64.1	36.9	72.5	79.9	63.4	84.1	nd	47.4	66.3	74.5
Sierra Leone	61.8	38.2	29.1	42.2	45.9	48.6	2.2	49.1	8.2	69.5	44.4	82.2	85.8	48.1	66.4	53.0	60.0
Singapore	98.6	71.2	93.8	94.9	71.8	86.2	90.6	92.7	87.9	nd	94.9	43.3	60.0	12.1	34.9	91.3	27.5
Slovak Republic	98.6	75.2	87.5	90.4	73.1	89.6	88.1	76.3	53.1	83.6	80.9	61.5	76.2	nd	79.2	68.9	50.4
Slovenia	99.7	72.0	91.8	92.3	84.4	87.1	90.3	80.2	59.9	100.0	85.5	57.8	91.8	50.0	79.8	79.9	57.1
South Africa	66.5	51.9	54.1	76.0	83.1	75.6	70.1	51.0	45.7	0.0	81.4	63.1	82.6	59.2	44.5	45.4	83.7
Spain	98.7	62.8	93.8	88.1	82.6	84.6	90.6	74.0	67.9	69.3	87.9	61.2	88.9	47.5	56.6	72.6	55.0
Sri Lanka	99.7	44.5	79.3	90.9	53.7	82.3	54.3	78.6	19.8	36.5	71.7	67.0	88.0	53.9	61.3	69.3	46.5
Sudan	77.6	14.7	53.4	17.3	38.7	41.3	41.4	31.7	12.7	65.7	43.4	74.9	83.3	56.0	60.2	64.0	66.5
Suriname	73.4	55.5	75.5	78.7	66.8	89.1	87.4	67.0	27.8	nd	81.7	67.4	72.0	63.4	71.9	60.1	81.2
Sweden	99.4	73.1	96.7	95.0	90.0	92.6	97.7	86.3	89.8	100.0	89.9	56.8	84.9	54.5	61.3	80.3	96.4
Switzerland	100.0	72.0	96.7	93.0	82.8	93.6	94.2	88.8	92.8	80.1	97.3	37.0	87.4	nd	56.2	85.9	51.4
Syrian Arab Republic	nd	26.7	64.0	44.0	42.6	67.0	82.8	19.6	15.3	nd	48.6	76.2	89.5	39.5	40.8	59.8	61.4
Tajikistan	97.5	39.8	68.0	89.6	55.1	75.0	87.8	55.3	14.9	68.0	77.9	80.9	76.2	nd	68.2	72.5	67.0
Tanzania	63.0	38.7	47.1	53.5	74.5	57.8	16.3	61.6	16.6	60.3	64.0	79.1	89.0	56.5	51.8	54.1	53.7
Thailand	100.0	55.3	76.7	75.1	65.3	94.8	77.0	75.1	42.7	59.0	79.2	70.5	79.8	49.8	61.2	59.4	56.2
Togo	48.2	48.2	46.5	53.2	43.3	58.5	14.9	59.1	8.2	39.7	46.6	82.4	88.2	38.1	79.6	61.9	67.5
Trinidad and Tobago	99.7	51.3	77.1	84.1	72.1	87.1	76.4	76.0	29.2	nd	73.5	68.7	61.7	45.5	58.9	49.9	100.0
Tunisia	99.5	50.1	76.3	77.9	59.8	45.4	85.9	46.2	32.8	61.3	61.9	79.6	85.7	55.1	65.6	67.8	73.8
Turkey	100.0	56.1	84.4	79.7	53.3	67.7	80.8	63.0	50.4	41.4	73.2	71.1	86.8	36.9	49.3	63.8	63.5
Turkmenistan	100.0	52.4	67.3	69.3	61.9	60.1	67.3	73.9	10.2	nd	68.8	76.2	66.4	nd	55.5	67.9	0.0
Uganda	68.1	40.2	46.7	60.4	60.6	68.4	6.2	61.5	25.6	62.1	40.7	79.8	93.0	nd	65.0	51.0	56.4
Ukraine	99.9	69.0	69.3	88.6	68.8	96.6	86.7	62.6	25.9	99.2	78.9	69.9	92.2	44.2	55.2	51.7	71.0
United Arab Emirates	100.0	65.3	87.6	81.6	60.5	32.2	84.9	86.4	64.7	nd	66.6	44.1	31.6	57.7	58.2	92.8	100.0
United Kingdom	99.9	74.0	93.3	99.9	82.9	92.6	87.7	88.5	81.0	71.5	91.2	52.2	80.9	53.9	59.7	85.9	42.1
United States	99.3	75.5	89.6	92.1	75.9	90.6	87.8	87.9	85.1	47.8	86.8	36.9	65.3	49.7	44.2	70.1	57.1
Uruguay	100.0	65.9	82.8	83.2	74.4	85.1	94.9	70.5	40.2	50.2	84.5	63.2	83.7	45.8	31.7	65.9	75.0
Uzbekistan	92.6	65.1	76.8	93.5	67.8	66.6	79.1	46.6	21.9	nd	86.2	77.1	91.5	nd	61.9	77.2	77.2
Venezuela, RB	71.8	48.8	70.7	77.9	70.8	96.0	86.7	63.8	27.5	26.1	59.8	68.8	85.6	45.7	76.4	37.3	74.3
Vietnam	99.2	66.3	74.6	80.7	79.8	88.4	71.5	73.1	25.4	78.4	68.9	72.8	79.4	47.3	44.9	63.4	70.1
Yemen, Rep.	33.7	21.2	46.7	34.8	15.0	41.8	54.6	12.0	6.8	nd	49.2	71.9	95.9	59.9	60.0	43.7	66.5
Zambia	28.0	34.9	49.9	63.9	66.3	64.7	42.5	54.4	16.0	nd	63.6	77.7	84.9	nd	67.8	44.8	50.6
Zimbabwe	65.1	32.4	47.9	66.3	78.7	62.9	39.2	59.3	14.8	56.1	75.5	77.7	85.4	nd	67.7	44.6	77.2

Source: Authors' analysis

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4

Country Profiles

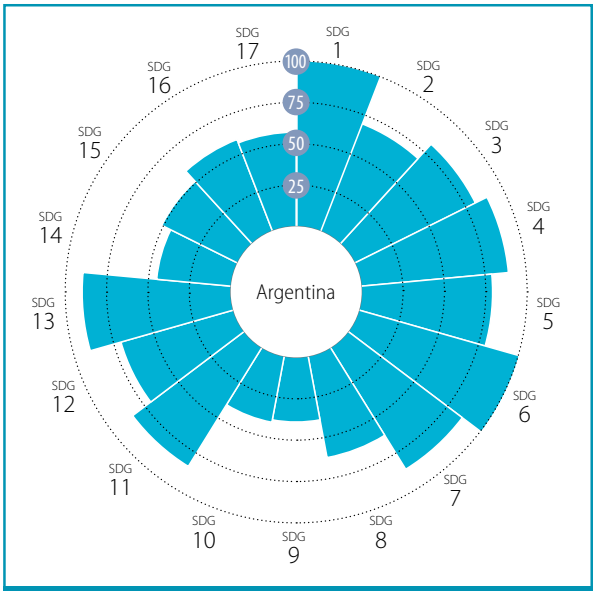
ARGENTINA

Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

SDG Global rank

53 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

ARGENTINA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	3.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	52.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	17.1	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.1	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	63.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	61.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.0	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.4	●	→
Mean years of schooling	9.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.3	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	11.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	97.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	64.6	●	↗
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.9	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	6.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	99.9	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	48.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	8.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	71.0	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	78.1	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.3	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	48.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	13.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.2	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.8	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	40.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-239.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.7	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	171.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	44.2	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	83.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	37.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	74.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.5	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.5	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	13.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	167.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	40.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	99.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	39.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.1	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.4	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

AUSTRALIA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

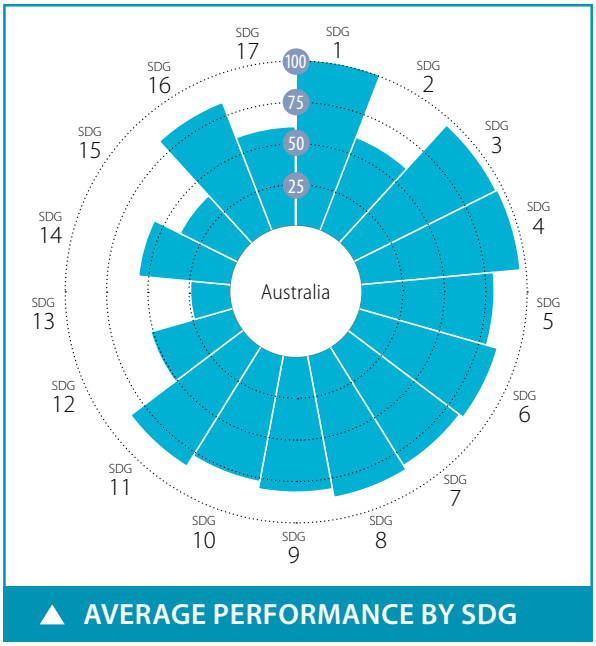
72.9

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

37 (OF 156)



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

▼ SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

AUSTRALIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	12.8	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.0	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.1	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	8.9	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.8	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	82.2	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.3	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	8.3	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	12.4	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.7	●	↗
Mean years of schooling	13.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	43.7	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	502.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.7	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.6	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	32.9	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.0	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	103.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	28.7	●	↗
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	14.3	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	74.2	●	↗
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.2	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.5	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	73.0	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	11.4	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	88.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	130.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	72.3	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.0	●	••
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	13.8	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	57.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	27.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.7	●	••
Palma ratio	1.3	●	↓
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	25.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	5.9	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	92.4	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	●	→
Rent overburden rate (%)	10.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	20.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	95.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	65.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-16.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	86.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-534.3	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	15.4	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	3.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.2	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	43996.4	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	2.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.2	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.9	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	81.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	41.3	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	75.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.3	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	9.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	30.6	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	150.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	62.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.2	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	77.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.6	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	51.2	●	••

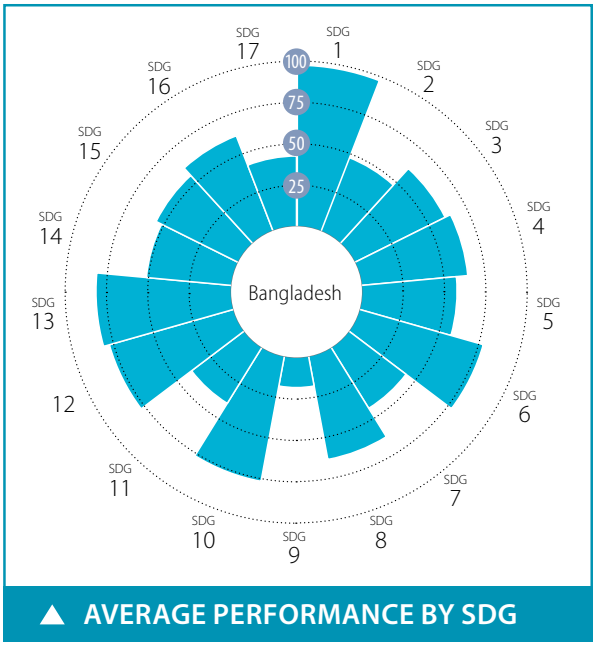
BANGLADESH

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

SDG Global rank

111 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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BANGLADESH

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	4.4		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	15.1		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.4		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.3		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.6		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.6		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	176.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.1		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	34.2		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	221.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	21.5		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	125.1		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.8		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	71.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	84.4		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	42.1		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	55.6		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.3		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.5		
Mean years of schooling	5.2		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	92.2		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	15.4		
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	89.3		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	41.4		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.3		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.9		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	3.8		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.1		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	62.4		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	10.1		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.6		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	50.0		
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.4		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	18.2		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	27.1		
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.9		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.5		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	12.4		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	NA		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.9		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	89.4		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	37.9		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.4		
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.8		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.9		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1		
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.5		
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	89.6		
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	36.8		
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	37.4		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	1.7		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.6		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.0		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.8		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8		
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.5		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.2		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	43.3		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.3		
Property Rights (1-7)	3.8		
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	20.2		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	28.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	4.3		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	4.8		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.8		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		

BRAZIL

Latin America and the Caribbean

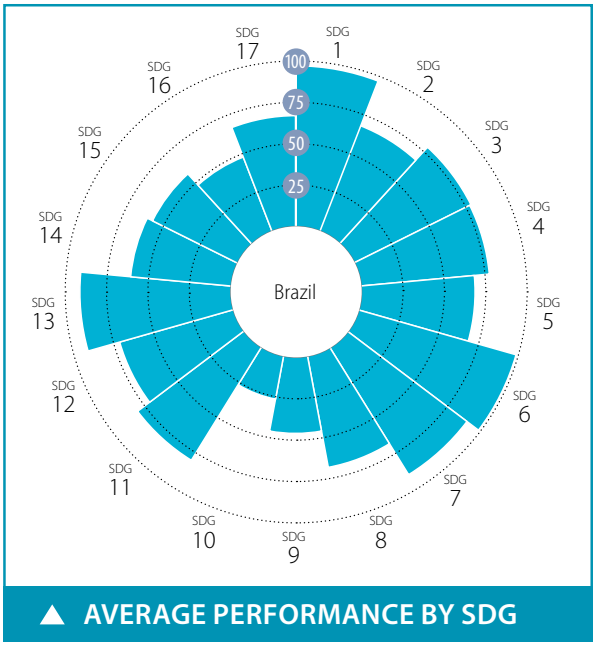
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

56 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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BRAZIL

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.9	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	4.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	44.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.1	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.9	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	24.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	22.6	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	62.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	62.4	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.7	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	7.8	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.1	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	108.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	71.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	10.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1.3	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.7	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	93.1	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.8	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.6	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	70.0	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	12.9	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	60.9	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	88.5	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.1	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	39.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	53.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	11.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.0	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	7.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	8.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	52.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-9.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	2.6	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.4	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	530.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	59.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	48.2	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	33.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.5	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.4	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	26.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	299.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	31.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.3	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	96.4	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	6.6	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.5	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.8	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

CANADA

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

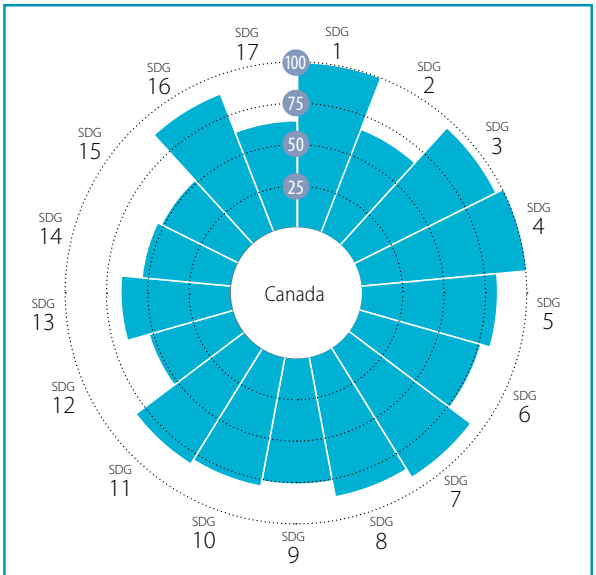
76.8

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

20 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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CANADA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	14.2	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	29.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.9	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.2	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.8	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	9.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.6	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.4	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	11.0	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	15.4	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	14.0	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	100.0	●	••
Mean years of schooling	13.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	56.3	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	523.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	8.8	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	11.1	●	→
Resilient students (%)	38.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	103.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	86.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	26.3	●	↗
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	18.2	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	76.8	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	20.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.8	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	22.0	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.7	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	73.4	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.2	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	89.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	68.8	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	77.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.6	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.6	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.0	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	14.7	●	↓
Gap in internet access by income (%)	43.5	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	27.7	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.0	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.2	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	10.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	7.2	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	10.2	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	20.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	71.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	55.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-15.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	61.7	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-35.6	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.9	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	15.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	11423.5	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	3.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	94.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	29.9	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	44.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	30.9	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	8.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	8.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	113.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	84.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.6	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	6.0	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	82.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.1	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.3	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	54.8	●	••

CHINA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

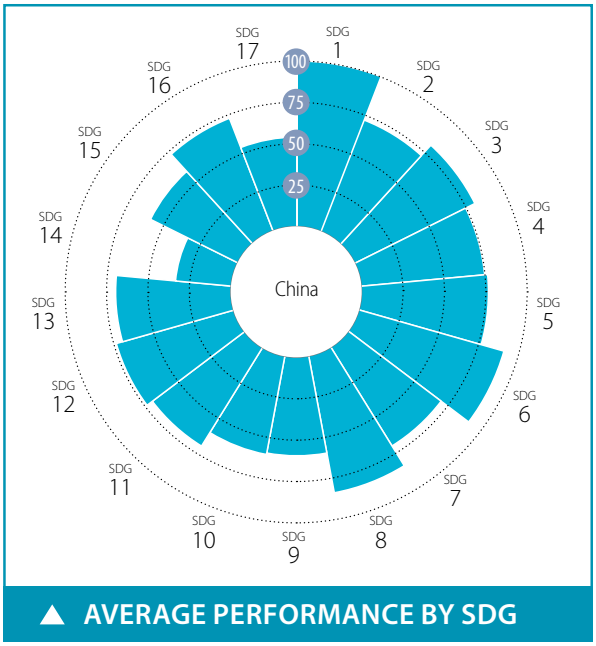
70.1

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

54 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
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CHINA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	9.6	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.2	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.1	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	18.1	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	169.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	19.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	70.0	●	↗
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	NA	●	••
Mean years of schooling	7.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	4.3	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	91.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	80.8	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	24.2	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.8	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	29.9	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	57.2	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	3.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	80.2	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	53.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	69.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.5	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	72.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	41.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	58.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	90.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.0	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	4.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	16.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	25.5	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-5.7	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	22.8	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-12.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	7.5	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	20.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	80.1	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	34.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.4	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	8.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.0	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.7	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	120.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	41.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.1	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.4	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	1.0	●	••

ETHIOPIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

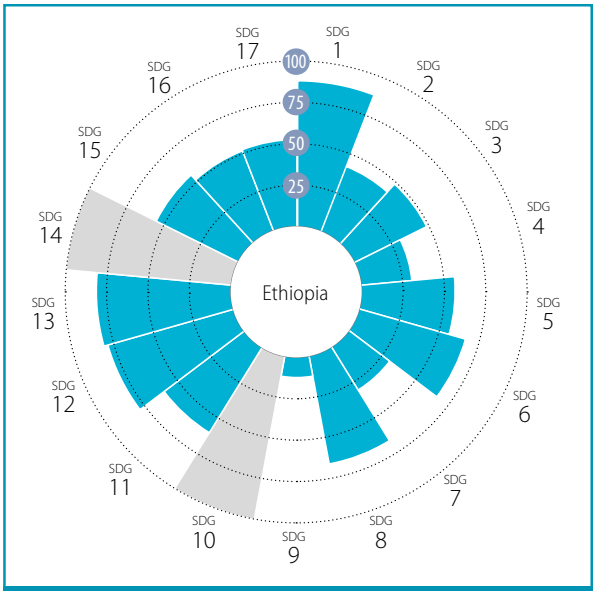
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

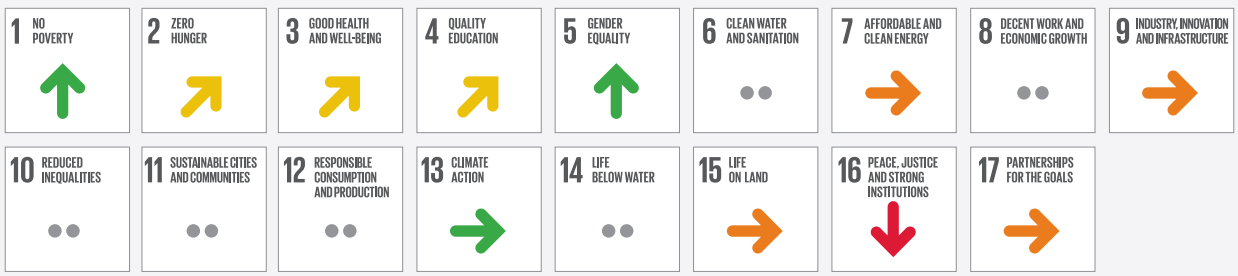
128 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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ETHIOPIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	16.4	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.6	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	28.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.4	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.5	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.5	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	353.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	177.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.4	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	19.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	96.3	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.3	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	64.8	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.9	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	27.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	41.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.2	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	85.4	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	2.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	55.0	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	36.6	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	43.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	87.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	38.8	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	7.1	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	11.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.3	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	27.2	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.0	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.8	●	••
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	15.4	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	5.2	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.5	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	35.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	86.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	0.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	NA	●	••
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	NA	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	●	••
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.8	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.7	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.2	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	119.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.7	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	2.7	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	35.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	27.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	9.7	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	8.8	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

FRANCE

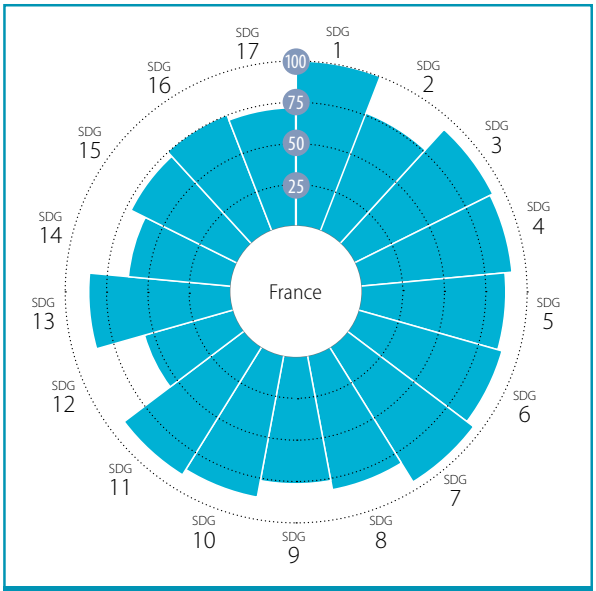
OECD Countries

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

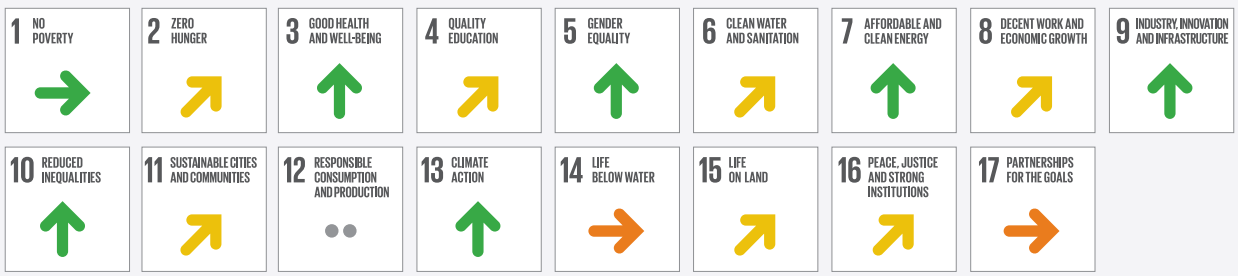
5 (OF 156)



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

▼ SDG TRENDS



Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

FRANCE

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	8.1	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	21.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.4	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.7	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	10.9	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.1	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.3	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	80.9	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.6	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.0	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	13.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	22.4	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.7	●	→
Mean years of schooling	11.6	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	34.6	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	495.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	20.3	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	22.1	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	26.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	4.8	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	97.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	39.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	9.9	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	93.3	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.1	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	22.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.5	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	13.5	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-1.4	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	94.0	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	64.8	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	17.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	85.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	82.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.1	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.0	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	60.9	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	10.1	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	39.7	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	29.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.6	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.1	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	3.1	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	12.4	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	12.4	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	66.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.2	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	13.8	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	48.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	122.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.6	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	155.9	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	11.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.7	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	49.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	54.1	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	19.6	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	27.8	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	11.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	103.5	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	73.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.5	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	70.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	2.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	17.1	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.4	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	51.7	●	••

GERMANY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

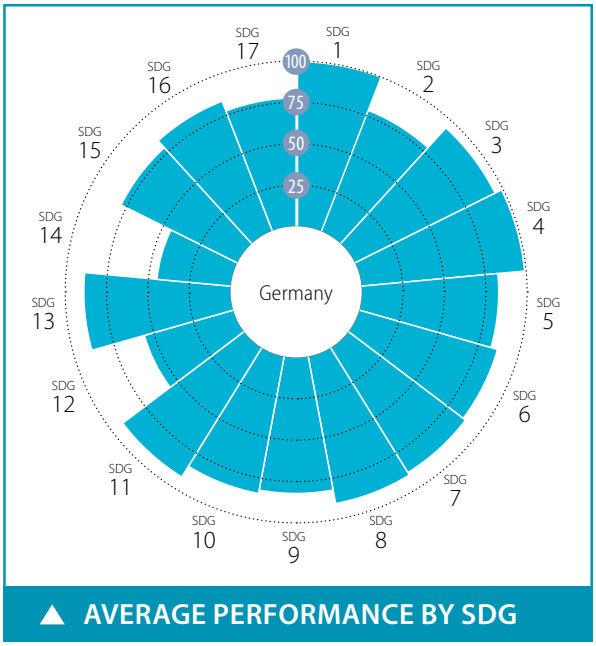
82.3

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

4 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

GERMANY

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	9.5	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.3	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	22.3	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.8	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	12.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13.2	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	4.2	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.0	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.8	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	79.6	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.1	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	27.5	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	20.9	●	••
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.7	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	13.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	28.3	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	508.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	15.8	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.0	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	33.5	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	94.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	37.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	15.5	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	41.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	14.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.1	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	75.3	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	9.6	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	89.6	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	77.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	74.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.9	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.2	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	54.3	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	28.4	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	24.7	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	33.4	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.0	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	9.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	14.0	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	5.1	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	21.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	96.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	7.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	42.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	205.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.1	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	8.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.5	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	775.7	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	25.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	40.9	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	57.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	80.6	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	4.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	11.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	78.1	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	69.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.2	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	5.6	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	81.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	16.2	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.7	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	59.1	●	••

INDIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

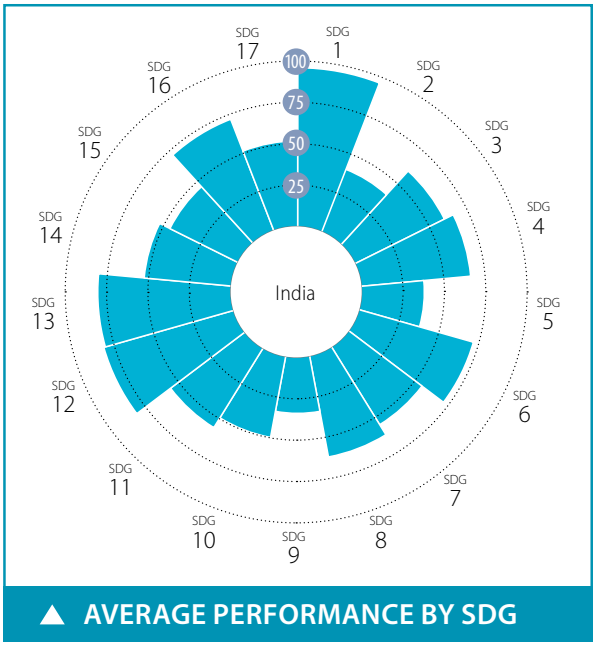
59.1

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

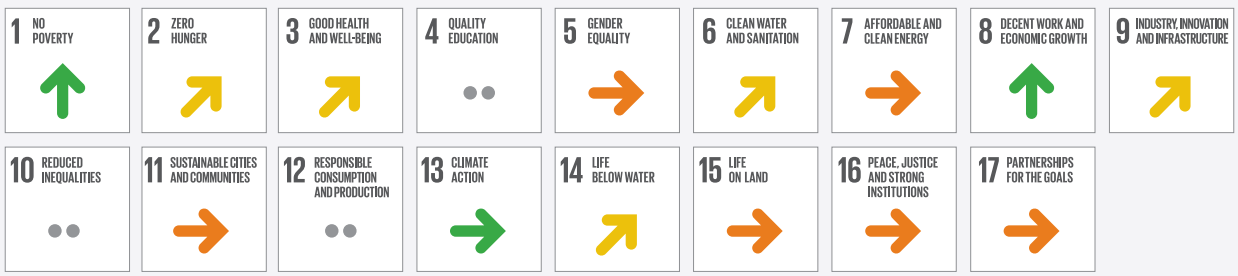
112 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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INDIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.2	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	14.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.7	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	3.9	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	174.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.4	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.0	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	211.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	23.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.2	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	24.5	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.0	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.3	●	••
Mean years of schooling	6.3	●	↗
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	86.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	18.4	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	58.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	34.5	●	↓
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	11.8	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.6	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	44.2	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	44.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	0.2	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	79.2	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	34.2	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.6	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	79.9	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	3.5	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	29.5	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	16.4	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.6	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.3	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	40.2	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	45.6	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	74.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	68.7	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	74.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.2	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-0.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	12.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-8.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.7	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.3	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.1	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	29.3	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	56.8	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	12.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.2	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.2	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	32.0	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.4	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	71.9	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	11.8	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.4	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	11.0	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

INDONESIA

East and South Asia

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

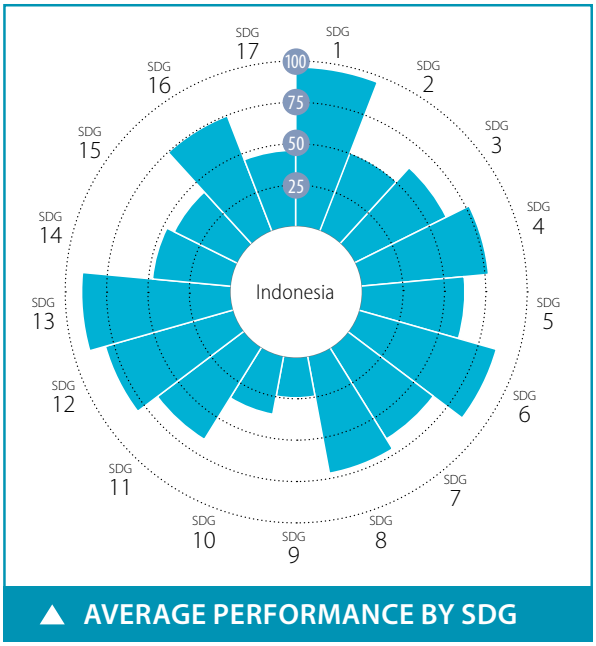
62.8

Regional average score

64.1

SDG Global rank

99 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INDONESIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.3	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.4	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.9	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	126.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.7	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.4	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	391.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	137.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	15.5	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	69.1	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	48.0	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	51.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.1	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	90.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	7.9	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	16.4	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	87.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	62.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	89.5	●	↑
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.9	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.2	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	97.0	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	56.6	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.0	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	48.9	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.3	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.4	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	33.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	15.4	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	25.3	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	3.0	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	4.5	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	14.6	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	7.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.8	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3715.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	81.9	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	58.9	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	21.7	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	36.9	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.3	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	14.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	67.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.1	●	↗
Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	72.5	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	37.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	6.9	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	6.1	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	10.3	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

ITALY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

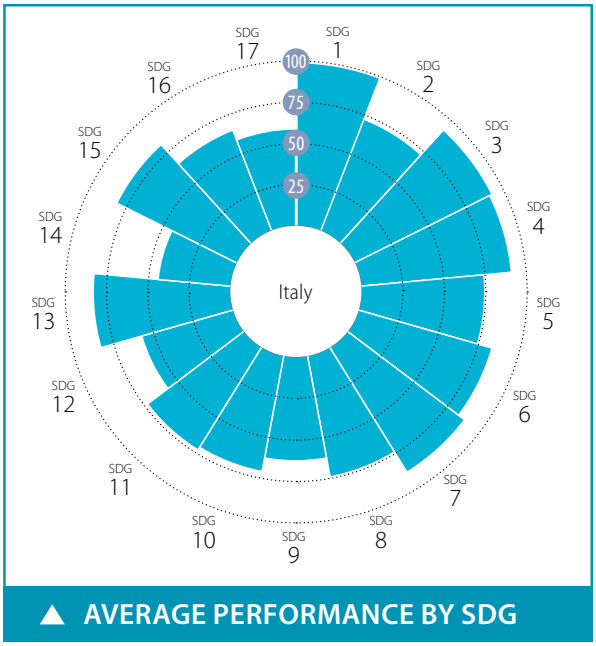
74.2

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

29 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

ITALY

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	1.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	13.7	●	↓
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	19.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.6	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.4	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	5.6	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	6.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.2	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.2	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.8	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	9.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	20.0	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.3	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	10.9	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.9	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	17.7	●	↑
PISA score (0-600)	485.3	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.6	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	23.2	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	26.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	13.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	95.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	67.8	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	31.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	5.6	●	••
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	93.7	●	↑
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.4	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	44.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	7.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	16.5	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-2.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.8	●	↑
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	58.0	●	↓
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	26.0	●	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	61.3	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	88.1	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.3	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	53.0	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.3	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	5.1	●	↗
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	13.2	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	51.2	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	38.2	●	→
Palma ratio	1.2	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	9.3	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	19.9	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	11.4	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.6	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	79.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	17.9	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	38.3	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	172.6	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.6	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	5.3	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	49.6	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	20.5	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	91.3	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	51.4	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	42.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	75.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	51.8	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.7	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.4	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	89.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	58.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.3	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	50.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.3	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.3	●	↓
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	49.5	●	••

JAPAN

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

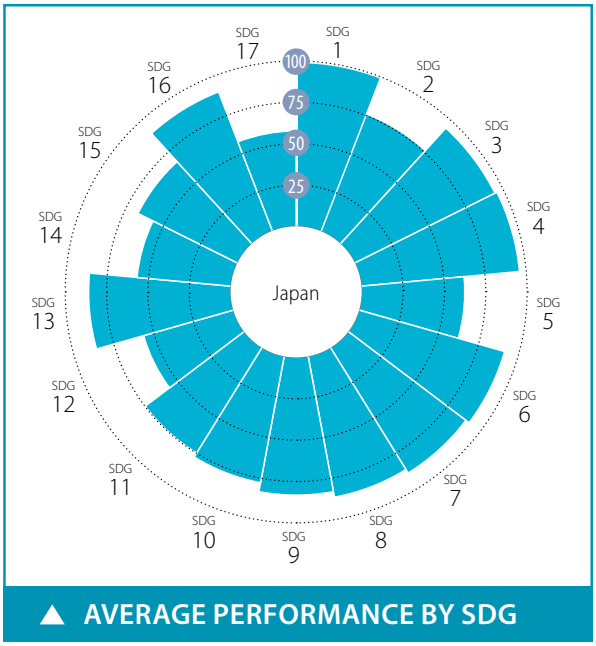
78.5

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

15 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

JAPAN

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.1	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.3	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	8.8	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8.7	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	4.7	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	83.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	4.2	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0.9	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	11.4	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	18.2	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	98.8	●	→
Mean years of schooling	12.5	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	50.5	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	528.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.1	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	9.6	●	→
Resilient students (%)	48.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	28.8	●	↓
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	101.6	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	71.6	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	9.3	●	↓
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	25.7	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	97.2	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.8	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	28.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.7	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↓
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	6.3	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.1	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	98.2	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	75.3	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	9.8	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	93.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	131.1	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	6.2	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.1	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	62.4	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.8	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.3	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	10.0	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	136.2	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	42.9	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	NA	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	35.7	●	••
Palma ratio	1.3	●	••
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	19.0	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	13.3	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	●	↓
Rent overburden rate (%)	16.0	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	17.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	57.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	12.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	36.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	259.9	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.4	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.5	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.1	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	7.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	62.2	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	57.5	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	72.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	24.2	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.5	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.0	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	2.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.9	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	47.7	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	74.0	●	↗
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.6	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	6.0	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	73.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	13.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	↗
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	60.5	●	••

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

OECD countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

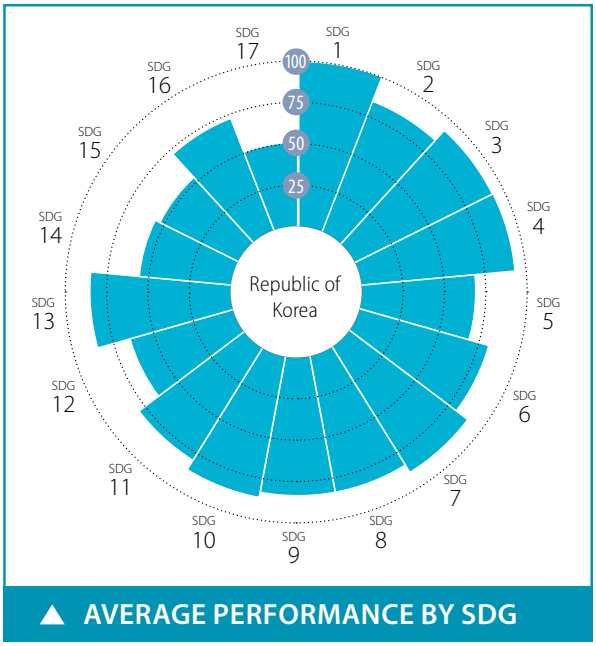
77.4

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

19 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	13.8	●	↗
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.9	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	4.7	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	6.8	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	77.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	8.3	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	12.0	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	1.7	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	81.6	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.9	●	↓
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.4	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	11.9	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	17.3	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	96.8	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	12.2	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	46.9	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	519.0	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.1	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	14.4	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	40.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	6.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	89.1	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	71.4	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.0	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	36.7	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	57.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	10.8	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.1	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	2.7	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.5	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	94.9	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	66.6	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	NA	●	••
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	92.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	109.7	●	→
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.7	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	61.7	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	4.2	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	13.8	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	53.0	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	13.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	24.0	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	32.3	●	••
Palma ratio	1.0	●	↑
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	45.7	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	28.7	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	3.5	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	15.9	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	84.8	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	14.5	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	11.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	33.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	0.5	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	11.6	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-1.6	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	9.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.8	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	94.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	50.7	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	7.0	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	45.1	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.8	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	107.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	69.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.8	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	54.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.6	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.1	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	59.0	●	••

MEXICO
OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

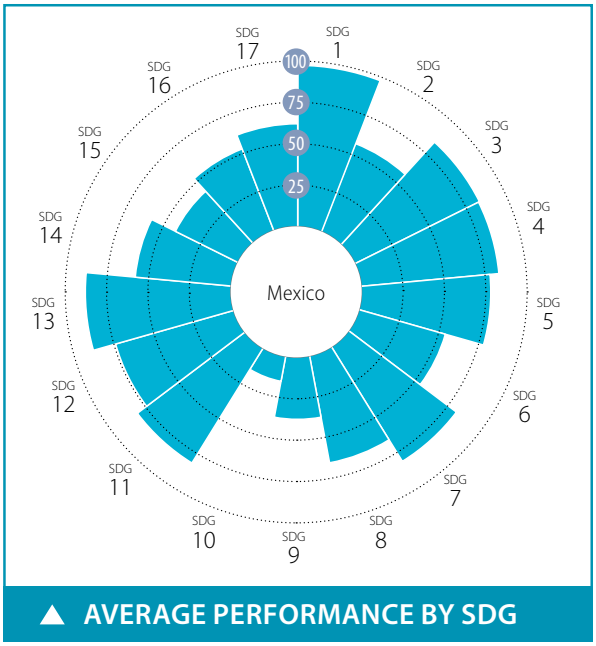
65.2

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

84 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

MEXICO

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.9	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	1.2	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.7	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.2	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.6	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.9	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.7	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	38.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	22.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	15.2	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	31.4	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	11.8	●	↑
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	76.7	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	61.4	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	60.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.4	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	NA	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	7.6	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.5	●	→
Mean years of schooling	8.6	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.9	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	16.8	●	↗
PISA score (0-600)	415.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.9	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	47.8	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	12.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	95.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	55.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.6	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	16.5	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	42.6	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	45.2	●	↗
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	24.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	99.2	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	86.2	●	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	9.2	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-3.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	36.9	●	↑
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	61.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	21.8	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	59.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	58.9	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.9	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	23.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.6	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	0.8	●	••
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.1	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	29.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	57.8	●	↓
Palma ratio	2.5	●	→
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	25.6	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	20.2	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	97.8	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	●	→
Rent overburden rate (%)	7.7	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.2	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	45.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	16.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-1.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	27.8	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	34.4	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.2	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	3.9	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.6	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	980.7	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	0.3	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.6	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	26.2	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	34.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	12.4	●	↗
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.0	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.2	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.8	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	16.4	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	174.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	40.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.9	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.0	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	95.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	12.4	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	11.6	●	↗
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.9	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	54.4	●	••

NIGERIA

Sub-Saharan Africa

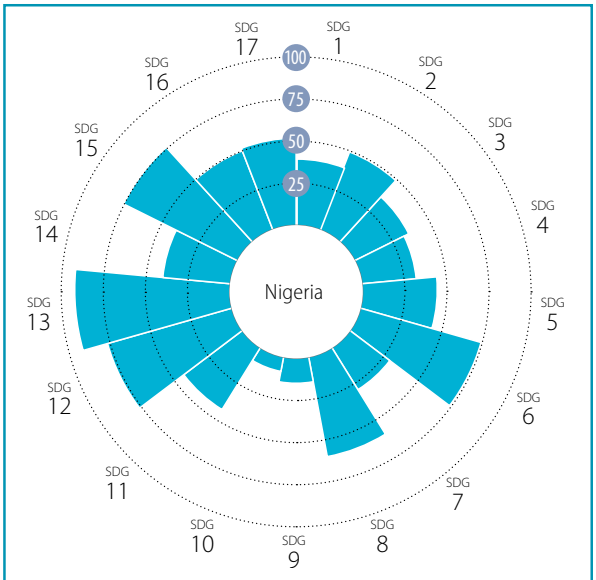
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

150 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

NIGERIA

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	42.6	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	44.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	7.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.9	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.9	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	1.4	●	↓
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	814.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.1	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	104.3	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	1.0	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	20.8	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	150.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	20.6	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	54.5	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	109.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	35.2	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	48.7	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	64.1	●	••
Mean years of schooling	6.0	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	66.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	52.3	●	↗
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	69.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	84.3	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	5.6	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.6	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	5.8	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.6	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	57.7	●	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	2.3	●	↓
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	2.2	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-4.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	39.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	7.0	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	25.7	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	23.3	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	2.3	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	18.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	59.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	38.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	13.5	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.6	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.2	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1011.4	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	70.9	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	36.3	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	45.3	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	13.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.5	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.6	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.3	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	31.9	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	2.8	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	29.8	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	27.0	●	↓
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	24.7	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	NA	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	1.5	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

PAKISTAN

East and South Asia

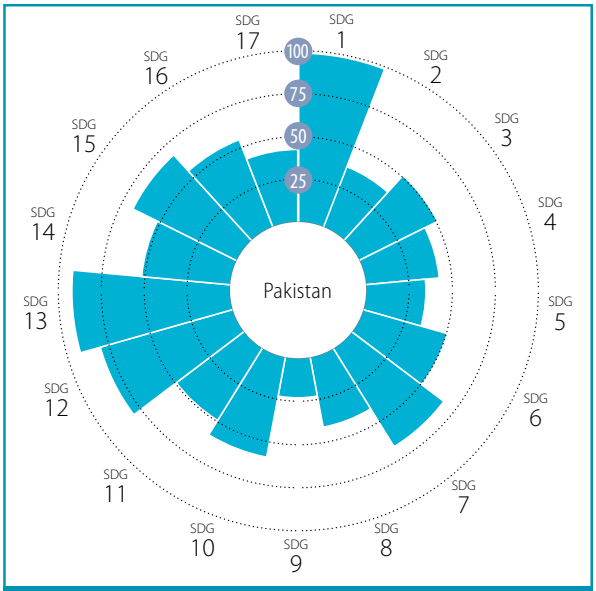
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

126 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

PAKISTAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	2.6	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.2	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	19.9	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	45.0	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.5	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	8.6	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	1.0	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	178.0	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	78.8	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	268.0	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	24.7	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	153.9	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	14.3	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	66.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	37.7	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	52.1	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	43.8	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.8	●	↓
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	77.8	●	→
Mean years of schooling	5.1	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	72.8	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	33.7	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	56.9	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	30.1	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	20.6	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.3	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	102.5	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	1.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	97.5	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	44.8	●	↗
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.4	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-2.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	0.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	21.3	●	→
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	4.0	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	15.5	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	19.9	●	↗
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.8	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.7	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	29.9	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.2	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	42.4	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	65.0	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	55.4	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.8	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.4	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	5.0	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	13.1	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-66.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	0.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5.0	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	78.0	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	46.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	73.2	●	↑
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	39.3	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.9	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.9	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.1	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	42.4	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	59.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↓
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	33.6	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	32.0	●	↗
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	5.1	●	↓
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.2	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

PHILIPPINES

East and South Asia

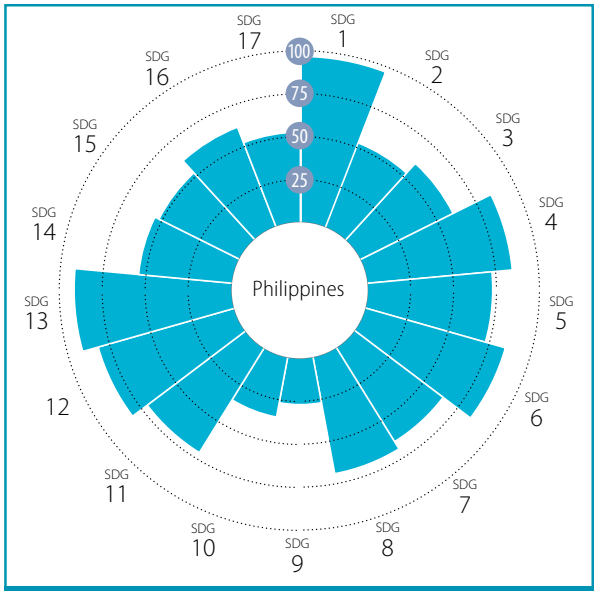
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

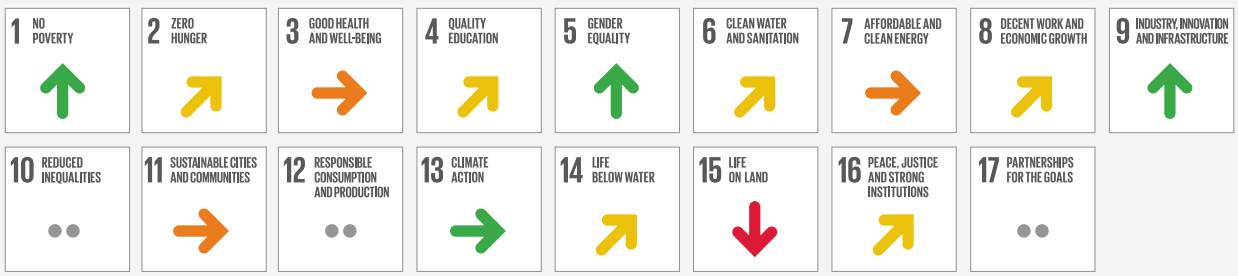
85 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

PHILIPPINES

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	5.8	●	↑
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	13.8	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.3	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	6.4	●	→
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.5	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	114.0	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.6	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.1	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	554.0	●	↓
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	28.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	142.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.7	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	68.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	59.9	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	72.8	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80.0	●	↓
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	50.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	95.7	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	9.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	98.1	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	23.6	●	↑
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	103.3	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	66.0	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	29.5	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.5	●	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	75.0	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	25.1	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	2.9	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	89.1	●	↑
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	44.8	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3	●	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	0.2	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	34.5	●	↗
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	2.8	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	55.5	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	46.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	3.0	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.6	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	26.1	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	50.5	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	23.5	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	58.8	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.5	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	1.3	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.6	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	2.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	0.3	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	8.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	2.8	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	1.1	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	162.2	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	82.8	●	↗
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	57.2	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	43.4	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	23.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.5	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.1	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.7	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	5.2	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	0.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.8	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	134.8	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.0	●	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.1	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	4.2	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	90.2	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	34.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	11.1	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	7.1	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.7	●	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

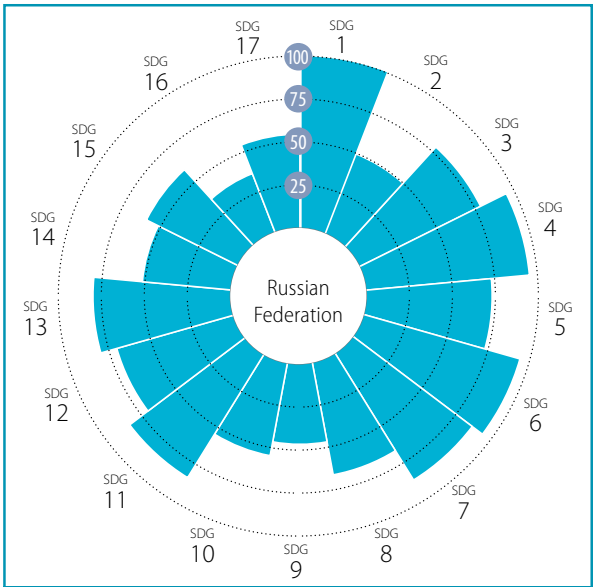
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

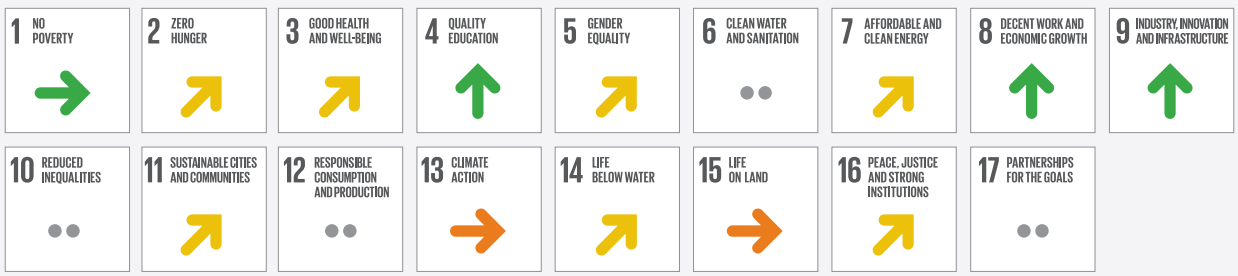
63 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS



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RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	23.1	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	2.7	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0	●	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.2	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	29.3	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	69.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	17.4	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	70.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	22.5	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	63.1	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.0	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	12.0	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.7	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.9	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	99.2	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	78.9	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	15.8	●	↓
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.8	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.0	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	4.0	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.5	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	75.8	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.1	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	73.7	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.0	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	2.4	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	47.6	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.1	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	43.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	16.6	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	96.3	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	●	↓
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	0.9	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	8.7	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	72.7	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	39.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.5	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	30.0	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	11.9	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.7	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	9157.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.0	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.4	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	91.6	●	→
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	57.6	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	55.4	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	60.0	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	6.5	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	2.4	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.3	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	468.3	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.5	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	3.6	●	↑
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	29.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	4.6	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.7	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.1	●	↓
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

SAUDI ARABIA

Middle East and North Africa

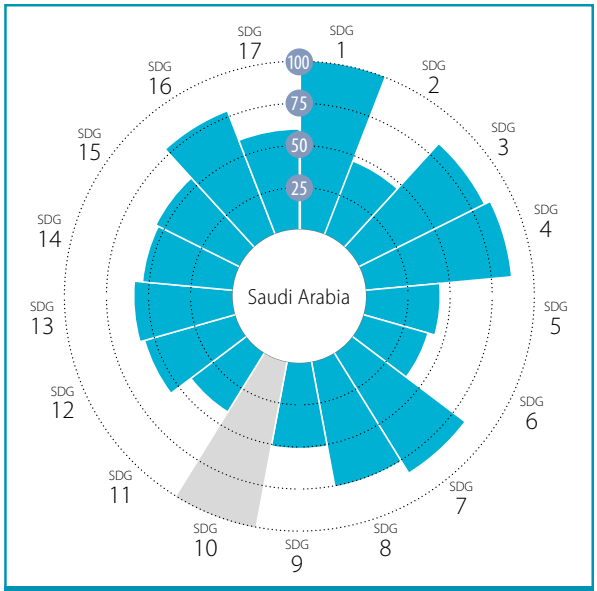
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

98 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SAUDI ARABIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0	●	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.4	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.8	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	35.4	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.2	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.9	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.4	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	69.0	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	27.5	●	↓
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	74.5	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	8.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	72.9	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	6.3	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	97.4	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	9.6	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.2	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	47.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	90.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	28.0	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.9	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	●	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.5	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	1242.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	27.1	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.7	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-0.7	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	71.7	●	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	5.7	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	73.8	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	74.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.9	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	38.5	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.8	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	NA	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	106.2	●	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	NA	●	••
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	●	→
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	1.3	●	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	12.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.5	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	57.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-10.1	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	39.5	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	130.0	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	19.5	●	↓
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.9	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	34478.9	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.9	●	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	88.8	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.7	●	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	55.0	●	↗
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	26.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.9	●	↑
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.1	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	0.0	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	6.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	155.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	77.0	●	••
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.5	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.0	●	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	NA	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	49.0	●	↑
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	8.0	●	••
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	●	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	••

SOUTH AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa

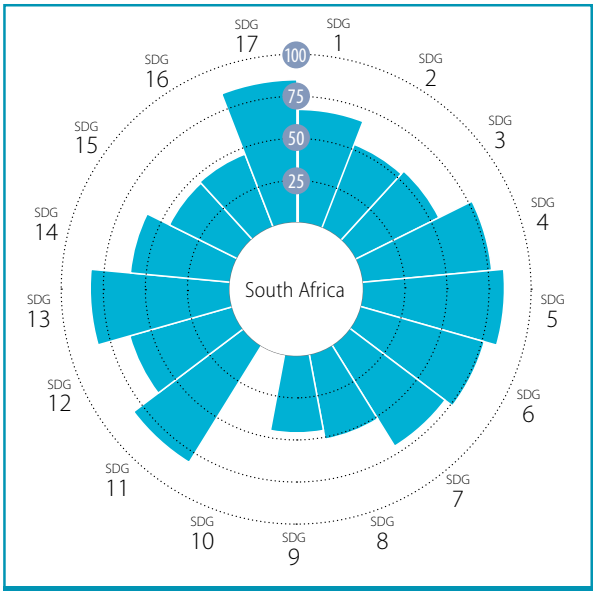
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

107 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SOUTH AFRICA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	24.6	red	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	22.2	red	••
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	4.6	green	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.9	red	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	green	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	28.3	red	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.8	green	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.7	red	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	138.0	orange	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.4	yellow	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.3	orange	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	781.0	red	↗
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	4.4	red	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	26.5	red	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	67.2	yellow	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	21.3	red	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	62.9	yellow	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	44.4	orange	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.3	yellow	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	66.0	red	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	53.6	red	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	4.5	red	↗
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	80.0	orange	••
Mean years of schooling	10.3	orange	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.0	green	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	14.6	green	→
Female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 + (%)	97.1	yellow	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	77.2	green	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	42.0	green	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA	grey	••
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.7	orange	↗
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	NA	grey	••
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.1	red	↗
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	42.9	yellow	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	3.3	green	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	86.0	orange	↗
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	81.8	yellow	↑
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.9	red	↓
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted GDP Growth (%)	-3.4	red	••
Slavery score (0-100)	80.0	green	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	69.2	yellow	↑
Unemployment rate (% total labour force)	27.7	red	↓
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	54.0	orange	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	56.3	orange	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	4.1	yellow	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.8	green	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	47.4	green	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	orange	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	0.7	red	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	67.1	red	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	29.6	red	↓
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.6	green	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	yellow	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Municipal Solid Waste (kg/day/capita)	2.0	orange	••
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.6	yellow	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	32.5	orange	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	57.2	red	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	-22.2	green	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	25.1	yellow	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	-26.9	green	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	9.0	red	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	-0.1	green	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Index	0.1	green	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3404.7	yellow	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.9	green	••
Ocean Health Index-Biodiversity (0-100)	90.6	green	→
Ocean Health Index-Clean Waters (0-100)	56.4	red	↓
Ocean Health Index-Fisheries (0-100)	66.9	yellow	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	33.8	yellow	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	26.6	yellow	→
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5	green	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.9	yellow	↑
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	red	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	19.8	red	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.9	green	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	34.3	red	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	286.6	red	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	31.0	red	→
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.6	orange	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	4.6	green	→
Children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority (%)	85.0	orange	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	43.0	orange	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	NA	grey	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.2	green	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	yellow	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA	grey	••
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	27.1	green	→
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	green	••

TURKEY

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

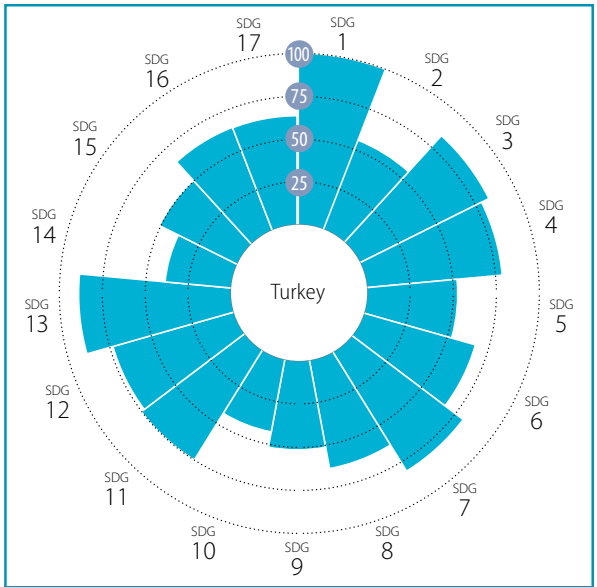
66.0

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

79 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

TURKEY

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.0		
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.0		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	17.2		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5		
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	32.1		
Cereal yield (t/ha)	3.1		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.8		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16.0		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.5		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.7		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18.0		
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.0		
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	16.8		
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	57.9		
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	8.8		
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	75.8		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	26.9		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.0		
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	67.6		
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	5.6		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.9		
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	14.4		
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	27.3		
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	94.9		
Mean years of schooling	7.9		
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	99.5		
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	19.4		
PISA score (0-600)	424.3		
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	9.0		
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	44.5		
Resilient students (%)	21.8		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	7.8		
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	79.5		
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	45.0		
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	14.6		
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	6.9		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	NA		
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA		
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	44.3		
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	27.5		
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	6.5		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0		
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	NA		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.3		
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	13.4		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	0.8		
Slavery score (0-100)	50.0		
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	68.6		
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	51.6		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	28.2		
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	58.3		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	65.1		

	Value	Rating	Trend
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.0		
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	3.5		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	40.8		
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.4		
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.0		
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	3.6		
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.6		
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA		
Women in science and engineering (%)	30.7		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	48.4		
Palma ratio	1.9		
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	17.0		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	36.4		
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	98.6		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0		
Rent overburden rate (%)	NA		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	6.5		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	48.8		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	22.4		
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.1		
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	25.2		
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	35.2		
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.6		
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.5		
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	0.7		
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.8		
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	8.1		
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.4		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	50.4		
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	50.6		
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	79.7		
Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.8		
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.1		
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.9		
Annual change in forest area (%)	3.9		
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	1.5		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.3		
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	225.3		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	58.0		
Government Efficiency (1-7)	3.4		
Property Rights (1-7)	4.1		
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	98.8		
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	40.0		
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	5.9		
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	0.3		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	10.2		
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	NA		
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.3		
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0		
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	68.0		

UNITED KINGDOM

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

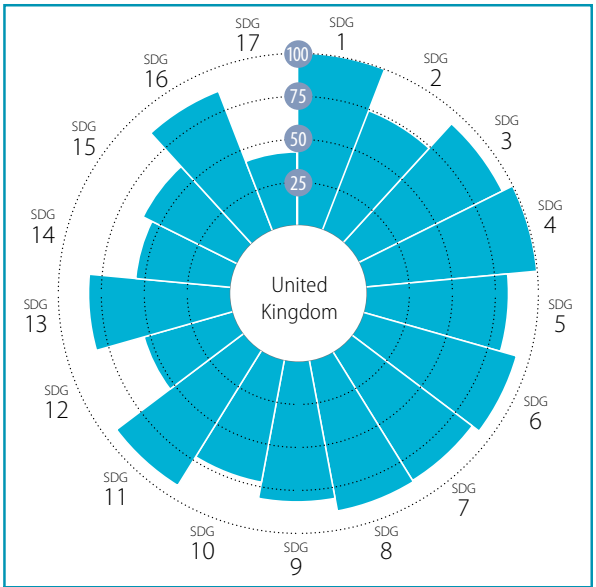
78.7

Regional average score

76.9

SDG Global rank

14 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

UNITED KINGDOM

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.1	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.1	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	10.9	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	27.8	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	7.0	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.5	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.9	●	↑
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	11.0	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12.5	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2.9	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	81.2	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	13.5	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	↑
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	77.8	●	↑
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.1	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.0	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	22.1	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	16.1	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.9	●	↑
Mean years of schooling	13.3	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	46.0	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	499.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	10.5	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	17.4	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	35.4	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	6.6	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	98.5	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	83.4	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	32.0	●	↑
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	16.8	●	↗
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	95.7	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.6	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	9.7	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	9.4	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	8.7	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.3	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	96.4	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	74.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	13.2	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	94.8	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	89.2	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.0	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	92.2	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.5	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	1.7	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.2	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	27.4	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	34.0	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	35.3	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	37.7	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.5	●	↓
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	13.8	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	12.4	●	↗
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	12.2	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	23.5	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98.3	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	9.7	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	20.2	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	50.9	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.3	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	6.5	●	↑
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2170.6	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	14.6	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.5	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	93.3	●	↑
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	64.2	●	↗
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	41.1	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	20.5	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	71.2	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.2	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.6	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	↓
Annual change in forest area (%)	10.3	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	12.8	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	NA	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	80.0	●	↑
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.9	●	↑
Property Rights (1-7)	6.3	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	82.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	2.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	14.8	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.7	●	↑
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	5.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	42.4	●	••

UNITED STATES

OECD Countries

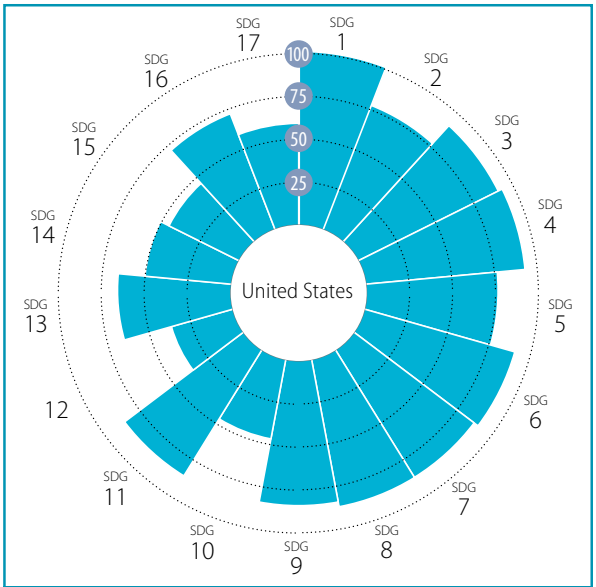
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score

Regional average score

SDG Global rank

35 (OF 156)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

UNITED STATES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – End Poverty	Value	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.5	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.5	●	••
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	16.8	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	••
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.5	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	36.2	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	8.1	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.3	●	••
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	14.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.1	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	13.6	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7.1	●	••
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	10.8	●	↗
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	79.3	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	20.6	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.5	●	••
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	72.6	●	↓
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.0	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.3	●	••
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	22.3	●	••
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	11.4	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	92.9	●	↓
Mean years of schooling	13.2	●	→
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	●	••
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	45.7	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	487.7	●	••
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	11.4	●	••
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	20.3	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	31.6	●	••
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	8.7	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	100.0	●	••
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	81.6	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	19.4	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	18.1	●	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	99.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	●	••
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	89.5	●	↗
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	●	••
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	22.6	●	••
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	5.5	●	••
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.2	●	↗
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	8.7	●	↗
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	0.0	●	••
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	••
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	93.1	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	70.1	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	14.1	●	↗
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	76.2	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	127.0	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.9	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.2	●	••
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	92.8	●	••
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.3	●	••
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	2.8	●	••
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employed)	9.1	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	45.9	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	NA	●	••
Women in science and engineering (%)	28.6	●	••
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	46.1	●	↓
Palma ratio	1.8	●	••
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	20.9	●	••
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas (µg/m^3)	8.4	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	99.6	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	●	→
Rent overburden rate (%)	15.8	●	••
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.1	●	••
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.4	●	••
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	34.9	●	••
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	15.4	●	••
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	56.4	●	••
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	NA	●	••
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.7	●	••
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	16.5	●	→
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.8	●	••
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	••
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	710.6	●	••
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	0.8	●	••
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.3	●	••
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	84.0	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	74.7	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	54.7	●	↓
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	30.1	●	••
Fish caught by trawling (%)	44.4	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.4	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	0.8	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	12.1	●	••
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	7.0	●	••
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.9	●	••
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	675.6	●	••
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	72.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	5.4	●	↓
Property Rights (1-7)	5.8	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	••
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	75.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	••
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	3.0	●	••
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	22.5	●	→
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	0.2	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	●	••
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	2.0	●	••
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	59.8	●	••

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A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS