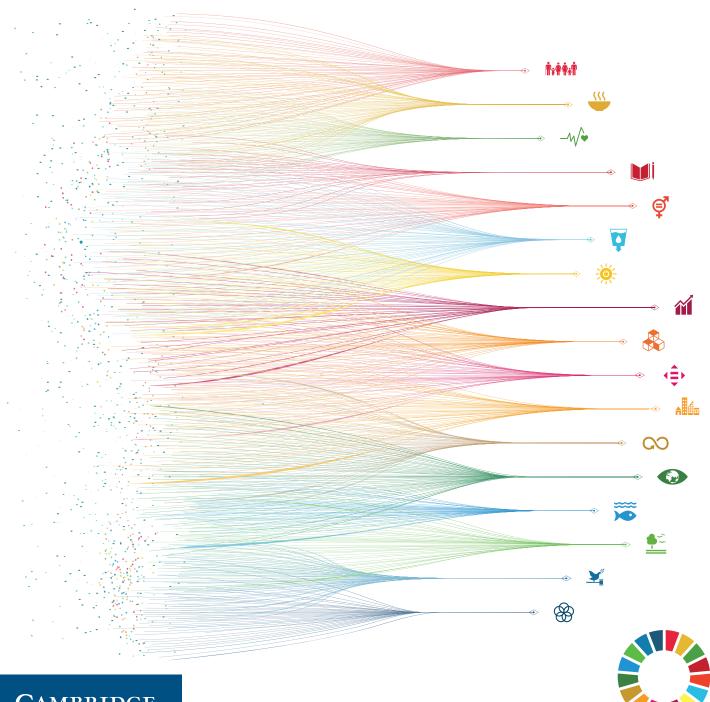


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2022

From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond

Includes the SDG Index and Dashboards





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By Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Christian Kroll, Grayson Fuller, and Finn Woelm









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Contents

Execu	tive Summary	vii
Part 1.	A Global Plan to Finance the	
	Sustainable Development Goals	1
Part 2.	The SDG Index and Dashboards	9
	2.1 Global trends and rankings	10
	2.2 SDG dashboards and trends by income groups and major world regions	17
	2.3 International spillovers	28
Part 3.	Policy Efforts and Commitments for the SDGs	35
	3.1 Political leadership and policy environment: results from the 2022 SDSN Policy Coordination Survey for the SDGs	35
	3.2 The six SDG Transformations scorecards	40
	3.3 Governments' SDG commitments versus SDG Index gaps	47
Part 4.	SDG Data Systems and Statistics	51
	4.1 Data innovations during the COVID-19 pandemic	51
	4.2 Emerging lessons for data systems	55
Annex	. Methods Summary and Data Tables	56
	A.1 Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results	56
	A.2 Changes to the 2022 edition and main limitations	56
	A.3 Methodology (overview)	57
Refere	ences	77
	References cited in the text	77
	Databases	80
Part 5.	Country Profiles	83

List of Figures

г	igui	es

Figure 1.1	Correlation between general government expenditure and SDG Index Score	2
Figure 2.1	SDG Index Score over time, world average (2010-2021)	10
Figure 2.2	Annualized growth rate of the SDG Index Score (2015-2019 vs 2019-2021)	1
Figure 2.3	SDG 1 (No Poverty), Goal score by income group, 2010–2021	12
Figure 2.4	SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal score by income group, 2010–2021	12
Figure 2.5	Unemployment rates (SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth) by income group, 2019, 2020, and 2021 (% of labor force)	13
Figure 2.6	Countries with the greatest change in SDG Index score between 2015 and 2021 (annualized point changes)	13
Figure 2.7	SDG Index and Dashboards: Global, Regional and Subnational editions (2015-2022)	16
Figure 2.8	2022 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)	20
Figure 2.9	2022 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)	2
Figure 2.10	2022 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)	22
Figure 2.11	2022 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)	23
Figure 2.12	2022 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)	24
Figure 2.13	2022 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)	25
Figure 2.14	2022 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)	25
Figure 2.15	2022 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)	26
Figure 2.16	2022 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)	27
Figure 2.17	SDG Index score vs International Spillover Index score	30
Figure 2.18	Growth rate of GDP, production-based CO_2 emissions and imported CO_2 emissions, EU27, 2000–2019	30
Figure 2.19	Imported CO_2 emissions by country income groups, cumulative average per person per year, 2010-2018	3
Figure 3.1	Designated lead unit for SDG coordination, at the central/federal level of government	36
Figure 3.2	Submissions of voluntary national reviews (number of countries)	37
Figure 3.3	Integration of the SDGs into key policy processes, G20 countries versus other countries	37
Figure 3.4	National government efforts to implement the SDGs	39
Figure 3.5	Six SDG Transformations	4
Figure 3.6	Governments' Commitments and Efforts for the SDGs scores (pilot version)	48
Figure 3.7	Governments' Commitment and Efforts for the SDGs Score (pilot version) versus SDG Index Score	49
Figure 4.1	Use of non-traditional data sources by national statistics offices to monitor the COVID-19 pandemic	53
Figure A.1	The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends	62
Figure A.2	Graphic representation of the methodology for SDG trends	62

Tables Table 1.1 Creditworthiness of Countries According to World Bank Income Category 7 Table 1.2 Regression table: SDG Index vs General Government expenditure 7 Table 2.1 2022 SDG Index ranking and score 14 Table 2.2 Major SDG gaps for HICs and LICs by target 18 Table 2.3 The SDGs and international spillover indicators 29 Table 3.1 National government efforts to implement the SDGs 38 Table 3.2 Scorecard - Transformation 1: Education, Gender and Inequality 42 Table 3.3 Scorecard - Transformation 2: Health, Well-being and Demography 44 Table 3.4 Scorecard - Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry 45 Table A.1 New indicators and modifications 57 Table A.2 Major indicator and data gaps for the SDGs 58 Table A.3 Countries excluded from the 2022 SDG Index due to insufficient data 60 Table A.4 Indicators included in the Sustainable Development Report 2022 63 Table A.5 Indicator thresholds and justifications for optimal values 72 List of Boxes **Box 1** The SDG Index and Dashboards 9

Box 2 SDG Indices for regions and cities

16

Acknowledgments

The Sustainable Development Report (SDR) reviews progress made each year on the Sustainable Development Goals since their adoption by the 193 UN Member States in 2015. Fifty years after the release of *Limits to Growth* and the first UN Conference on the Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, this 7th edition of the SDR is published amid multiple health, security and climate crises. The fundamental SDG principles of social inclusion, international cooperation, responsible production and consumption, and universal access to clean energy are needed more than ever to fight these major challenges of our times. Ahead of the SDG Summit in September 2023, which will convene at the level of heads of state under the auspices of the UN General Assembly, the SDR 2022 identifies major priorities to restore and accelerate SDG progress towards 2030 and beyond.

The report was coordinated by Guillaume Lafortune, in cooperation with Christian Kroll and under the overall supervision of Jeffrey D. Sachs. Lead writers are Jeffrey D. Sachs, Guillaume Lafortune, Christian Kroll, Grayson Fuller, and Finn Woelm. The statistical work was led by Grayson Fuller, Finn Woelm, and Guillaume Lafortune. The interactive website and data visualization that accompanies this report was developed by Max Gruber and Finn Woelm. Other major contributors to the data and analyses in this year's report include Leslie Bermont Diaz, Salma Dahir, Alainna Lynch, Isabella Massa, Samory Toure, and Rosalie Valentiny. We also thank Alyson Marks, Castelline Tilus, and Grant Cameron from the Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (SDSN TReNDS) for preparing Part 4. SDG Data Systems and Statistics.

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Please notify us of any publications that use the SDG Index and Dashboards data or the Sustainable Development Report and share your publication with us at info@sdgindex.org.

An interactive online dashboard and all data used in this report can be accessed at: www.sdgindex.org

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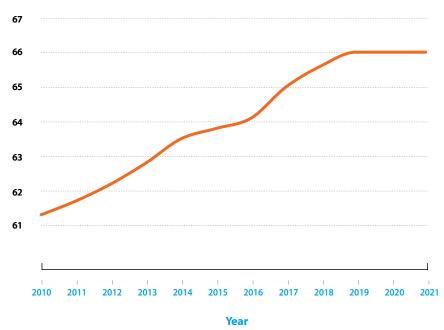


Executive Summary

Peace, diplomacy, and international cooperation are fundamental conditions for the world to progress on the SDGs towards 2030 and beyond. The war in Ukraine and other military conflicts are humanitarian tragedies. They also impact prosperity and social outcomes through the rest of the world, including exacerbating poverty, food insecurity, and access to affordable energy. The climate and biodiversity crises amplify the impact of these crises. At the time of this writing in early May 2022, the outcome of the war in Ukraine and other military conflicts, but also of the health crisis, remain highly uncertain. Yet, it is clear that these multiple and simultaneous crises have diverted policy attention and priorities away from medium and long-term goals such as the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement: a shift of focus towards short-term issues that threatens to slow down or even stall the adoption of ambitious and credible national and international plans but also squeezes available international funding for sustainable development. Global cooperation and commitment to the bedrock SDG principles of social inclusion, clean energy, responsible consumption, and universal access to public services are needed more than ever to respond to the major challenges of our times, including security crises, pandemics, and climate change. Despite these difficult times, the SDGs should remain the roadmap for achieving sustainable development by 2030 and beyond.

For the second year in a row, the world is no longer making progress on the SDGs. The average SDG Index score slightly declined in 2021, partly due to slow or nonexistent recovery in poor and vulnerable countries. Multiple and overlapping health and security crises have led to a reversal in SDG progress. Performance on SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) remains below pre-pandemic levels in many low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs). This is a major setback, especially considering that before the pandemic, over the period 2015–2019, the world was progressing on the SDGs at a rate of 0.5 points per year (which was also too slow to reach the 2030 deadline), with poorer countries making greater gains than rich countries. Progress on climate and biodiversity goals is also too slow, especially in rich countries. Ahead of the heads of state SDG Summit in 2023, restoring and accelerating SDG progress in all countries, including the poorest and most vulnerable, should be a major priority of recovery plans and reforms to the international development finance system.

SDG Index Score over time, world average (2010 - 2021)

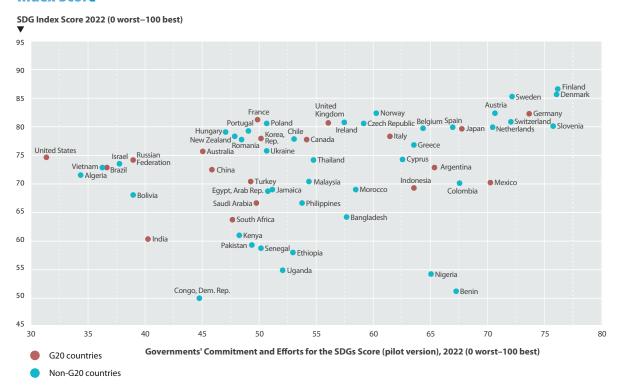


Source: Authors' analysis. Note: Population-weighted average

A global plan to finance the SDGs is needed. Achieving the SDGs is fundamentally an investment agenda in physical infrastructure (including renewable energy) and human capital. Yet the poorest half of the world – roughly speaking, the low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) – lacks market access to capital on acceptable terms. We highlight five priorities towards a global plan to finance the SDGs. First, the G20 should declare clearly and unequivocally its commitment to channel far larger flows of financing to developing countries so that they can achieve economic development and meet the SDG targets. Second, the G20 should greatly increase the lending capacity and annual flows of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), mainly through greater paid-in capital to these institutions, but also through greater leverage of their balance sheets. Third, the G20 should support other measures as well – notably increased ODA, large-scale philanthropy, and refinancing of debts falling due – to bolster SDG finance for the LICs and LMICs. Fourth, the IMF and the credit-rating agencies need to redesign the assessments of debt sustainability, taking into account the growth potential of developing countries and their need for far larger capital accumulation. Fifth, working together with the IMF and the MDBs, developing countries need to strengthen their debt management and creditworthiness by integrating their borrowing policies with tax policies, export policies, and liquidity management, all to prevent future liquidity crises.

At mid-point on the way to 2030, policy efforts and commitments supporting the SDGs vary significantly across countries, including among G20 countries. Ambitious and sound national targets, strategies, and plans are crucial to turning the SDGs into an action agenda. Every year, SDSN conducts a survey of government efforts for

Governments' Commitment and Efforts for the SDGs Score (pilot version) versus SDG Index Score



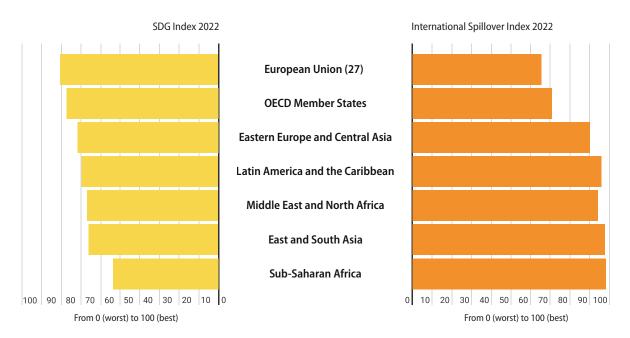
Note: G20 countries in red. The score for Ukraine reflects the situation as of January 2022.

Source: Authors' analysis. Details on the methodology and the indicators used are available on www.sdgindex.org

the SDGs, to monitor how the goals are integrated into official speeches, national plans, budgets and monitoring systems. SDSN also compiles metrics to gauge the alignment of national objectives and investments with the Six SDG Transformations. This year's pilot score of Governments' Commitment and Efforts for the SDGs, compiled for more than 60 countries, reveals that among G20 member states, the United States, Brazil, and the Russian Federation exhibit the least support for the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The United States is among the few UN Member States to have never submitted a Voluntary National Review (VNR). By contrast, Nordic countries demonstrate relatively high support for the SDGs, as do Argentina, Germany, Japan and Mexico (all G20 countries). Some countries, such as Benin and Nigeria, for example, have large gaps in their SDG Index yet also earn relatively high scores for their policy efforts. This may help them achieve better results in coming years. Interestingly, Benin and Mexico have both issued SDG Sovereign Bonds in recent years to scale up their sustainable development investments.

Rich countries generate negative international spillovers notably through unsustainable consumption; Europe is taking actions. The 2022 SDG Index is topped by three Nordic countries – Finland, Denmark and Sweden – and all top 10 countries are European countries. Yet even these countries face major challenges in achieving several SDGs. The 2022 International Spillover Index included in this report underlines how rich countries, including many European countries, generate negative socioeconomic and environmental spillovers, including through unsustainable trade and supply chains. The European Union has called for 'zero tolerance' of child labor and has proposed using trade to export European values throughout the world. Several instruments and legislations

SDG Index Score versus International Spillover Index Score



Source: Authors' analysis

are under discussion in the European Union to address international spillover effects in the context of the European Green Deal. At the member states' level, in 2022, Sweden became the first country to announce its intention to set a national target to curb imported CO₂ emissions. Ahead of the 2023 SDG Summit, we underline four major priorities to curb negative international spillovers generated by rich countries: (1) Scale up international development and climate finance; (2) Leverage technical cooperation and SDG diplomacy; (3) Adopt national targets and instruments to address consumption-based impacts on other countries (do no harm); (4) Strengthen monitoring and data systems at international, national, industrial, and corporate levels covering the full supply chains, and make them an integral part of SDG reporting.

The COVID-19 pandemic forced data providers to innovate and build new forms of partnerships; these should be leveraged and scaled up to promote SDG impacts by 2030 and beyond. The pandemic led to a massive and sudden shift in demand for timely and quality data to monitor the health impacts of COVID-19 and inform policy intervention at international and national levels. The health situation and lockdowns impacted traditional mechanisms for data collection, including traditional face-to-face surveys. Data providers were pushed to innovate and modernize their data collection methods and processes, notably leveraging mobile and wireless technologies. This was accompanied by a sharp acceleration in the use of non-traditional data sources, including citizen science, social media, and earth observation data. New dynamic dashboards, GIS instruments, and improved data visualizations and infographics have facilitated a greater understanding of data and statistics. Looking ahead, consolidating and scaling-up data innovations and new forms of partnerships – including between the public and private sectors (including technology providers) – while also maintaining high standards for data quality and privacy, could help to promote evidence-based SDG policies and interventions. More generally, science, technological innovations, and data systems can help identify solutions in times of crises and can provide decisive contributions to address the major challenges of our times. These require increased and prolonged investments in statistical capacities, R&D, and education and skills.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ΑI Artificial Intelligence

CAPI Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing

CEPEI Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional

CSA Central Statistics Agency

DAC Development Assistance Committee

DANE National Administrative Department of Statistics

EO Earth observation EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

Group of Twenty (intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union) **G20**

Group of Seven (intergovernmental forum comprising of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, G7

the United Kingdom, and the United States)

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GeoGIAM Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative

GIS Geographic Information System

GSS Ghana Statistical Service HIC High Income Country

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability ICS International Continence Society ILO International Labour Organisation IMF International Monetary Fund LAC Latin American Countries LIC Low Income Country

LMIC Lower Middle Income Country

LSMS Living Standards Measurement Study

MENA Middle East/ North Africa MRIO Multi-regional input-output NBS National Bureau of Statistics NGO Non Governmental Organisation

NSO National Statistic Office

ODA Official Development Assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

SDG Sustainable Development Goal **SDR** Sustainable Development Report

SDSN Sustainable Development Solutions Network

SIDS Small Island Developing States **STATIN** Statistical Institute of Jamaica

TReNDS Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics

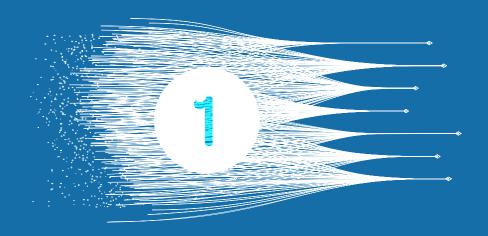
UCLG United Cities and Local Governments

UHC Universal Health Coverage **UMIC** Upper Middle Income Country

UN **United Nations**

UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

VNR Voluntary National Review WHO World Health Organisation



A Global Plan to Finance the Sustainable Development Goals

Part 1

A Global Plan to Finance the Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs are not being achieved. Success is held back by severe financing constraints facing the developing countries: constraints that have been gravely aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. The key to achieving the SDGs, besides preserving peace and lowering geopolitical tensions, is having a plan to finance them. This was emphasized by United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres in his briefing to the General Assembly on major priorities for 2022: "we must go into emergency mode to reform global finance" (UN, 2022a).

At last year's G20 Summit in Rome (October 30-31, 2021), the leaders of the world's largest economies recommitted to the SDGs:

"We reaffirm our commitment to a global response to accelerate progress on the implementation of the SDGs and to support a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery across the world."

Financial constraints faced by developing countries have recently been highlighted by US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen in a speech to the Atlantic Council in April 2022. Yellen's important words are worth quoting at length:

"We've made great efforts to provide funding to support human development, the creation of needed infrastructure, and more recently the attainment of climate objectives. Multilateral development banks, bilateral official donors and creditors, and growing private-sector involvement deserve credit for important achievements. That said, the response to date is just not to the scale that's needed. Experts put the funding needs in the trillions, and we've so far been working in billions. The irony of the situation is that while the world has been awash in savings – so much so that real interest rates have been falling for several decades -we have not been able to find the capital needed for investments in education, health care, and infrastructure. There's little doubt that there are huge potential returns, both human and eventually financial, in equipping billions of people in developing countries with what they will need to succeed. Going forward, we need to evolve the development finance system, including the World Bank and the regional development banks, to our changing world, in particular to better mobilize private capital and fund global public goods. However, the multilateral development

banks alone will never meet the scale of financing needed, so we also need to revisit our strategies for making capital markets work for people in developing countries." (Atlantic Council, 2022)

For these reasons, the G20 urgently needs to adopt a Global Plan to Finance the SDGs. The basis of the plan would be to significantly increase fiscal space in developing countries. The IMF, in particular, should work with developing countries to design SDG-based public investment strategies and the means to finance them.

Chronic underfinancing of sustainable development

According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook, lowincome countries (LICs) constitute 8.4% of the world's population, but currently account for less than 1% of the world's investment spending (2019). Lower-middleincome countries (LMICs) constitute 42.9% of the world's population but account for only 15% of investment spending. High-income countries (HICs), by contrast, account for 15.8% of the world's population yet account for about half of the world's investment spending.

The LICs and LMICs make up the poorer half of the world (combined they equal 51% of the world's population), but they account for only around 15% of the world's investments. The UMICs and HICs comprise the richer 49% of the world's population, with more than 80% of the world's investments. The same discrepancy is found regarding fiscal outlays. The LICs and LMICs together account for around 10% of the world's fiscal outlays, while the UMICs and HICs account for about 90%. Annual average fiscal spending per person in the LICs amounted to US\$133 in 2019 (USD, nominal), not enough to provide universal schooling, much less to meet all of the SDGs. The dire

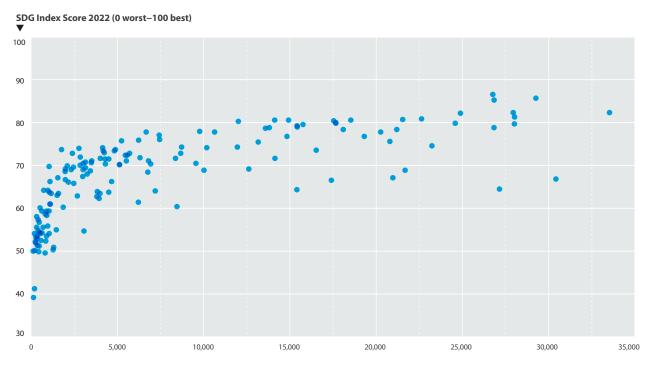
shortfall in public outlays is why the SDG agenda and the clean-energy transformation are both far off track. There is overall a positive and statistically significant correlation between total government outlays per capita per year (in USD PPP) and the SDG Index Score (Figure 1.1). Based on this simple correlation analysis, the association between government outlays and SDG outcomes is particularly strong among countries that spend relatively little. Beyond a certain threshold (approximately US\$10,000 PPP per capita), the quality of spending and other factors seem to make a bigger difference (Table 1.2).

The need for greatly expanded SDG financing

The SDSN has identified six investment priorities: areas in which major societal "transformations" are needed to achieve the SDGs (Sachs et al., 2019):

- 1. Education and social protection to achieve universal secondary education (SDG 4) and poverty reduction (SDG 1)
- **2. Health systems** to end the pandemic and to achieve Universal Health Coverage (SDG 3)
- 3. Zero-carbon energy and circular economy to decarbonize and slash pollution (SDG 7, SDG 12, SDG 13)
- 4. Sustainable food, land use, and protection of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG 2, SDG 13, SDG 15)
- 5. Sustainable urban infrastructure, including housing, public transport, water, and sewerage (SDG 11)
- **6. Universal digital services** (SDG 9) to support all other SDG investments, including online education, telemedicine, e-payments, e-financing, and e-government services.

Figure 1.1 Correlation between general government expenditure per capita (USD, PPP) and SDG Index Score



General government expenditure per capita (2019), USD, PPP

Note: See table at the end of this chapter for detailed regression results. Luxembourg is excluded from the chart (outlier). Sources: Authors' analysis. Based on "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2021" (IMF, 2021).

At the core of each transformation is a large-scale, longterm public investment program. The major practical challenge facing developing countries is to mobilize the incremental financing needed for these six priority areas.

The need for increased SDG financing to achieve these six transformations is by now well established. Several excellent studies, especially by the IMF, have identified the scale of financing that developing countries need to achieve the SDGs (Senhadji et al., 2021). The bottom line is clear: there is a sizable SDG financing gap for low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs) amounting to several hundred billion dollars per year, perhaps around US\$500 billion per year. Adding in the needs of upper-middle-income countries (UMICs), the incremental financing needs come to more than US\$1 trillion per year.

While the incremental SDG financing needs are large relative to the economies of the developing countries, perhaps 10–20% of gross domestic product (GDP) for many LICs and LMICs, the gap is actually quite modest relative to size of the world economy. With gross world product (GWP) now at around US\$100 trillion, the global SDG financing gap is perhaps 1–2% of GWP. Global saving is currently around 27% of GWP, or roughly US\$27 trillion per year: incremental financing to the order of only 4–8% of global saving is needed to cover the incremental SDG financing needs for approximately 80% of the world's population.

To facilitate a significant increase of funding for the SDGs, developing countries should enter into a new "SDG Investment Compact" with the Bretton Woods institutions, akin to the poverty reduction strategy frameworks under the previous MDG agenda. This would offer a framework for significant increases of SDG financing in line with long-term debt sustainability. The new SDG Investment Compact could be launched in conjunction with the IMF's new Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST).

Six practical pathways for increased SDG financing

The incremental public financing required can be mobilized in six major ways: (1) increased domestic tax revenues; (2) increased sovereign (government) borrowing from international development finance institutions (DFIs); (3) increased sovereign borrowing from international private capital markets; (4) increased official development assistance (ODA); (5) increased funding by private foundations and philanthropies; and (6) debt restructuring for heavily indebted borrowers, mainly to lengthen maturities and reduce interest rates.

Increased domestic tax revenues. The SDGs require large-scale public investments: in education, health care, infrastructure (green energy, digital access, water and sanitation, transport), and environmental conservation. On top of that, government has ongoing obligations for social protection, public administration, and other public services. The levels of investment needed per year are far greater than current revenues collected by developing countries. A typical LIC collects 15–20% of its GDP in revenues, but SDG public investment needs can reach 40% of GDP or higher, and public administration adds another 5–10% of GDP to budget needs. In short, most countries should increase their public revenues to support needed levels of public spending. As a rule of thumb, LICs should aim for at least 25% of GDP in government revenues; LMICs for at least 30%; UMICs for at least 35%; and HICs for at least 40%.

Increased borrowing from multilateral development

banks. Beyond the increase in domestic revenues, the LICs and LMICs need to borrow to finance SDG-related investments. The best source of increased finance will be the multilateral development banks (MDBs), which were created precisely to supply long-term low-interest financing to developing countries. The MDBs have the potential to borrow large sums from the international capital markets on favorable terms and then to use that borrowing to expand lending to developing countries on favorable terms (long maturities at low interest rates). The MDBs can leverage their paid-in capital base severalfold, so that an incremental US\$50 billion of paid-in capital each year can support US\$250 billion or more in increased annual lending. The G20 should work urgently with the MDBs on a strategy to multiply their SDG financing.

^{1.} Studies to date have estimated SDG costs for social protection (SDG 1); sustainable agriculture and the end of hunger (SDG 2); universal health coverage (SDG 3); universal education from pre-K to upper secondary (SDG 4); universal access to safe water and sanitation (SDG 6); universal access to sustainable energy for all (SDG 7); universal access to digital technologies (SDG 9); sustainable housing and urban infrastructure (SDG 11); comprehensive decarbonization and climate adaptation/resilience (SDG 13): sustainable marine and coastal ecozones (SDG 14); sustainable land use and reforestation (SDG 15); and access of the poor to justice (SDG 16).

Sovereign borrowing on international capital

markets. The LICs and LIMCs should also increase their direct sovereign borrowing from international capital markets, especially by floating sustainability-themed bonds (including sovereign SDG bonds). Yet the amounts and terms of international bond-market borrowing are inadequate. The basic reason is this: Not a single LIC, and only three LMICs – India, Indonesia and the Philippines - currently have an investment-grade rating from the international rating agencies, as shown in Table 1.1. The consequence is that the terms of sovereign bondmarket borrowing facing most developing countries are very onerous: short maturities at very high interest rates (often 500–1000 basis points above the highestrated borrowers). The G20 and IMF should undertake a series of reforms to unlock private capital flows at much larger amounts and on far more favorable terms. This would include a more accurate credit-rating system that recognizes the high long-term growth potential of the developing countries, and measures to increase the liquidity of the global sovereign bond market. We discuss this issue further in the next section.

Increased ODA. The donor countries in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) are supposed to give 0.7 percent of GNI in ODA, but in 2021 they gave only 0.33 percent (US\$179 billion ODA/US\$54.2 trillion GNI) (OECD, 2021). By reaching the 0.7 target, ODA would rise by US\$200 billion per year. To increase ODA towards 0.7 percent of GNI, it is important to identify additional sources of funding for ODA. Two potential new sources are apparent. The first would be a levy on HICs and UMICs (upper-middle-income countries) on annual carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. A levy of US\$5/tCO₂ on HICs and US\$2.5/tCO₂ on UMICs would yield annual revenues of around US\$100 billion. The second would be a globally coordinated wealth tax on ultra-high-net worth individuals. The world's 3,000 or so billionaires have a combined net worth of around US\$15 trillion. Hence, a 2% wealth tax, assuming no leakage, would generate around US\$300 billion per year.

Increased philanthropic giving. In 2021, Jeff Bezos donated US\$10 billion into a new Bezos Earth Fund to help finance investments in climate change and biodiversity conservation. Mr. Bezos's net worth is around 1% of

total billionaire net worth (roughly US\$140 billion out of US\$14 trillion). Following this model, the potential for a massive increase in philanthropic giving for the SDGs is vast, and could be mobilized in part by a giving campaign initiated by the G20 governments and the United Nations.

Debt restructuring for heavily indebted countries.

Many developing countries are in a precarious situation regarding debt servicing, because they owe not only the interest on the debt, but large amortizations of principal as well, with little prospect of routinely refinancing the principal. In other words, many countries are facing a severe liquidity squeeze. In a few cases, there is also a solvency crisis, because the interest service is too high to pay even in the long term. The global official development system, especially the IMF, should take steps to help developing countries to refinance their debts falling due, so that we avoid a new wave of sovereign defaults. It takes years or even decades to re-establish a country's creditworthiness after such a default.

Re-thinking debt sustainability: a conceptual digression

One of the barriers to SDGs financing is conceptual: the widespread belief that sovereign borrowers should avoid building up public debt beyond an upper limit of 50–70% of GDP. This view is shared by the IMF and the credit rating agencies. The belief is that debt levels beyond such ratios are likely to result in default. This is a hasty over-generalization.

To understand why, consider briefly a quantitative illustration. Let us describe a country's GDP as a function of its capital stock per person, K, according to a standard aggregate production function familiar in macroeconomic theory. A typical assumption is that the GDP function has the Cobb-Douglas form:

GDP = tfp*K^b

Here, tfp (total factor productivity) is a measure of overall productivity and the coefficient b is the share of capital in national income. Considering capital broadly to include both physical capital and human capital (mainly education), the coefficient b is around 0.7.

Net domestic product (NDP) equals GDP minus depreciation of capital, which we will take to be 5% per annum. Therefore:

NDP = GDP - 0.05*K

If the country has net international debt, it pays interest to foreign creditors, so that net national product (NNP) equals NDP minus the interest payments. NNP is the baseline measure of real income of the economy, net of depreciation and debt service. We will also assume that the international interest rate is 5%. The cost of capital equals 10%, the sum of the interest rate and the rate of depreciation:

NNP = GDP - 0.05*K - 0.05*Debt

For purposes of illustration, we will choose parameter values tfp = 6.8 and K = US\$400,000 in order to mimic a HIC. With this level of capital per person, the GDP equals US\$57,100 and NNP = US\$37,100, with depreciation equal to US\$20,000. The marginal product of capital (MPK) equals 10%, which is also the cost of capital.

Now consider a developing country with K = US\$40,000, just one-tenth of the HIC capital per person. Assume also that the developing country starts with zero international debt. Because of the lower stock of capital per person, we can calculate that NNP = US\$9,400. A middle-income country such as Egypt is roughly in this position. Now, we can determine that its MPK equals 20%, rather than 10% as in the HIC. That is, the marginal return on investment in the developing country is higher than that of the HIC because of the capital scarcity in the developing country.

Assume that the developing country can borrow internationally at a 5% interest rate to increase its capital stock, with all borrowing used to augment K. Let D be the debt per person, so that capital stock per person with borrowing equals $K^{NEW} = US$40,000 + D$. The new NNP equals:

$NNP^{NEW} = tfp*(US$40,000+D)^{0.7} - 5\%x(US$40,000+D)$ - 5%xD

It's now easy to calculate the optimum amount of debt per person in order to maximize NNPNEW. The answer is that the developing country should borrow enough to raise K^{NEW} to the level of K in the HIC. Debt per capita, in other words, should equal US\$360,000, to increase the

capital stock per person to US\$400,000. The government should therefore borrow an astounding 32 times its initial GDP and channel it into increased capital per person!

By borrowing US\$360,000, the country's GDP rises from US\$11,400 to US\$57,100, and its NNP rises from US\$9,400 to US\$19,100. The borrowing country takes on a massive amount of debt, but also enjoys a 5X increase in GDP and a 2X increase in NNP after interest payments. In the model, this rise in output happens all at once. In the real world, it takes one to two generations. Yet the principle is the same: large-scale borrowing can finance a dramatic rise in living standards and thereby justify a high level of borrowing relative to GDP.

Initially, in the model, the D/GDP ratio reaches 31.5, but after the five-fold growth, D/GDP settles at 6.3 (630%). This too seems to suggest insolvency by conventional standards, but with the interest rate at 5%, the interest servicing is 32% of GDP. That is huge, but in the modeling exercise it is a price worth paying to generate a 5X increase in GDP. Of course, this is merely a heuristic exercise, as it completely ignores the fact that raising 32% of GDP in tax revenues for interest payments would by itself create massive economic distortions. A realistic account of debt-servicing capacity must take into account not only the marginal productivity of investment, but also the ability to service sovereign debt through sufficient tax revenues, and the ability to convert GDP into net exports.

Still, the essential message remains. LICs and LMICs are capital scarce. They have high prospective growth rates and high marginal productivities of capital. They should borrow, and borrow heavily, in order to finance a broad-based increase in investments on human capital (education and health), public infrastructure (power, digital, water and sanitation, transport), and environmental protection.

Removing the barriers to increased capital market flows

Why don't the international capital markets direct such large lending to developing countries, so that they can massively increase their capital stocks and achieve rapid development? There are several important explanations. First, to service heavy debts, the borrowing country has to run a large trade surplus to pay its interest abroad. In the illustration, the borrowing country would have to run a trade surplus equal to 32% of GDP. Many countries borrow abroad but then fail to take appropriate steps (such as maintaining a competitive exchange rate) to promote the increase in net exports needed to service the increased debts.

Second, the borrowing country needs to collect increased taxes to be able to service the increased interest payments. It's not enough for the national economy to borrow and grow. The sovereign borrower must take care to raise taxes sufficiently to service the higher level of interest payments.

Third, an irresponsible sovereign borrower might take on a huge stock of debt, but then use the debt for consumption or wasteful investment rather than for the kinds of investment really needed to raise national income. Therefore, sovereign borrowers must establish reliable and trusted systems of public administration, so as to prove that incremental borrowing gets translated into incremental, high-quality capital.

Fourth, there are inherent limits to a government's ability to rapidly boost capital stock. Most importantly, human capital investments require a timescale of a full generation: they must educate today's young children so that they can become skilled members of the workforce in twenty years time. Such investments therefore need time to come to full fruition, and sovereign borrowing should be paced according to the timeline of economic growth.

Fifth, governments often fall into unwanted liquidity crises that prevent them from servicing debts even with a growing economy. Typically, governments pay not only interest on the debt (as in the illustration) but on the principal as well. As the principal is paid down (amortized) it should in theory be refinanced with new loans, to keep the debt stock constant (or growing with GDP). In practice, governments are often unable to refinance debts coming due. Lenders often panic and refuse to supply new loans to refinance old debts coming due. If the government loses access to new borrowing, it is often pushed into default. At that point, the country's credit rating collapses, and a short-term liquidity problem quickly becomes a long-term financial crisis!

This analysis points to three main policy conclusions:

First, developing countries can and should take on much larger debts than is now considered normal, but to do so, they need to be able to borrow long-term at reasonable interest rates.

Second, the IMF and credit-rating agencies need to rethink the current rating systems and debt-sustainability indicators to take the future economic growth prospects of the developing countries into account, thereby revealing a much larger debt servicing capacity than is shown in static analyses.

Third, developing countries need to manage their budgets, trade policies, and liquid assets so that they can routinely service their external debts without fear of a liquidity crisis. Improved credibility and liquidity management will be essential to enable LICs and LMICs to tap the international capital markets on a much larger scale.

Next steps towards a global plan to finance the SDGs

First, the G20 should declare, clearly and unequivocally, its commitment to channel far larger flows of financing to developing countries: so that they can achieve economic development and meet the SDG targets. Second, the G20 should greatly increase the lending capacity and annual flows of the MDBs, mainly through greater paid-in capital to these institutions, but also through greater leverage of their balance sheets. Third, the G20 should support other measures as well – notably increased ODA, large-scale philanthropy, and refinancing of debts falling due – to bolster SDG finance for the LICs and LMICs. Fourth, the IMF and the creditrating agencies need to redesign assessments of debt sustainability, taking into account the growth potential of developing countries and their need for far larger capital accumulation. Fifth, working together with the IMF and the MDBs, the developing countries need to strengthen their debt management and creditworthiness by integrating their borrowing policies with tax policies, export policies, and liquidity management, all to prevent future liquidity crises.

Table 1.1 Creditworthiness of Countries According to World Bank Income Category

	Number of UN Member States	Number with Moody's Ratings	Number with an Investment Grade Rating	% Countries with an Investment Grade Rating	% of population in WB Income Category with an Investment Grade Rating
LICs	27	9	0	0	0
LMICs	53	35	3	8.6	52.9
UMICs	54	40	10	25	72.5
HICs	59	52	44	84.6	97.3
WORLD	193	136	57	41.9	61.4

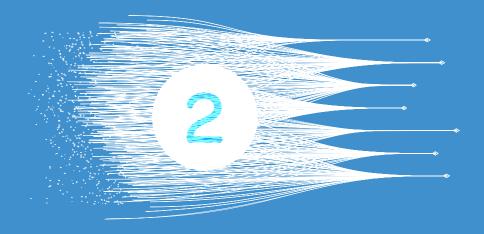
Source: Moody's (2021) and World Bank (2022b)

Table 1.2 Regression table: SDG Index vs General Government expenditure

SDG index vs. Government Outlays Dependent variable SDG index, 2022

	All	Expenditure below USD\$10K per capita	Expenditure above US\$10K per capita
Log of government outlays per capita (USD PPP, 2019)	6.055***	6.704***	3.491
p =	-0.296	-0.407	-2.333
Constant	17.940***	13.320***	42.555*
	-2.405	-3.071	-22.748
Income group fixed effects	No	No	No
Observations	157	111	46
R^2	0.746	0.703	0.048
Adjusted R ²	0.744	0.7	0.027
Note	*p**p***p<0.01		

Source: Authors' analysis. Government outlays data are from the "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2021" (IMF, 2021)



The SDG Index and Dashboards

Part 2

The SDG Index and Dashboards

The adoption in 2015 of three major international agreements – the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development – represented major global breakthroughs for the international community. For the first time in history, all UN Member States agreed on a common set of goals for sustainable development (to be achieved by 2030, with mid-century goals for the Paris Climate Agreement) and established major principles and priorities for their financing. These commitments were made possible only through decades of work and advocacy by scientists, experts, governments, and civil society. In fact, 2022 marks the 50th anniversary of the first world conference on the global environment - the 1972 Stockholm Conference - and of the release of the landmark report, The Limits to Growth (Meadows et al., 1972). Multiple health and security crises, amplified by the climate and biodiversity crises, are now, however, putting the sustainable development agenda at risk. As the SDG Index highlights, since 2019 these crises have halted progress on sustainable development worldwide.

Although too slow, and unequal across countries and goals, progress was made globally on the SDGs between 2015 and 2019. But on top of their disastrous humanitarian cost, recent health and security crises have shifted attention away from long-term goals such as climate action, and exposed major fragmentation in multilateralism. These successive crises have also hit low-income and vulnerable countries particularly hard, and they may take longer to recover due to more limited access to financing. Members of the Leadership Council of the SDSN have released a statement calling for peace and diplomacy in the context of the war in Ukraine (SDSN, 2022).

Despite these difficult times, the SDGs should remain our roadmap for achieving sustainable development by 2030. They remain the only common language and vision across all UN member states on the triple bottom line of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. As emphasized under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), peace and diplomacy are absolute prerequisites for progress on the goals. It is also crucial we learn from the COVID-19 pandemic if we are to prevent and respond in a more coordinated way to future outbreaks and pandemics and other major risks, as underscored by SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being). Achieving the SDGs is fundamentally an investment agenda, into building physical infrastructure and key services, while the bedrock principles of the SDGs of social inclusion, global cooperation, and universal access to public services are needed more than ever to fight the major challenges of our times, including security crises, pandemics, and climate change. Recovery plans, notably in high-income countries (HICs), and increased additional financing should be mobilized for restoring and accelerating SDG progress.

In September 2023, the world's heads of state will meet at the United Nations in New York for the second SDG Summit since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. The Summit can and must be the opportunity to double down on efforts to transform societies by 2030 and beyond.

Box 1. The SDG Index and Dashboards

The SDG Index is an assessment of each country's overall performance on the 17 SDGs, giving equal weight to each Goal. The score signifies a country's position between the worst possible outcome (score of 0) and the target (score of 100). The dashboard and trend arrows help identify priorities for further actions and indicate whether countries are on-track or offtrack based on latest trend data to achieve the goals and targets by 2030. Two-thirds of the data come from official statistics (typically UN custodian agencies) and one third from non-traditional statistics, including research centers, universities, and non-governmental organizations. Published since 2015, the SDG Index and Dashboards has been peer-reviewed (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017) and statistically audited by the European Commission (Papadimitriou et al., 2019). More detailed information is available in the Annex (Method's Summary and Data Tables) and on our website (www.sdgindex.org).

2.1 Global trends and rankings

For the second year in a row, the world was no longer making progress on the SDGs in 2021. At 66.0 points, the average SDG Index score declined slightly from 2020: the pandemic and other crises have clearly been major setbacks for sustainable development.

From 2015 to 2019 the world progressed on the SDG Index at an average rate of 0.5 points a year. This was already too slow to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Progress also varied significantly across countries and goals, with trends for some countries and on some goals heading in the wrong direction. Poorer countries with lower SDG Index scores were progressing faster than richer countries. Since 2019, however, SDG Index scores have declined slightly: by 0.01 points per year on average. Overall, progress on the SDG Index has stagnated across all income groups.

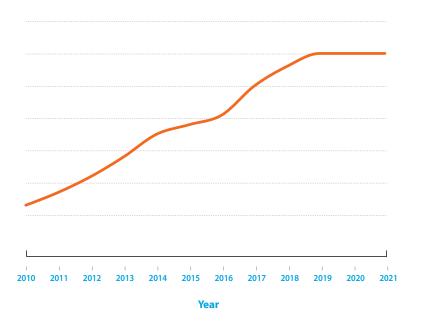
The decline in the SDG Index score since 2019 has been driven primarily by a reversal in progress on socioeconomic goals. SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) have been especially impacted by multiple crises in this period. The share of people facing extreme poverty has increased significantly since 2019,

including in low-income countries (LICs). Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are also particularly vulnerable to international crises, partly due to their dependence on the international trade system, remittances, and tourism.

As recent editions of the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) have highlighted, progress on other SDGs has also been impacted, including SDG 2 (No Hunger), SDG 3 (Health and Well-Being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education), while temporary gains observed during lockdowns on environmental goals in 2020 were rapidly offset once restrictions were lifted (IPCC, 2022). The 2020 and 2021 editions of the SDR discussed and analyzed in detail the impact of COVID-19 on key SDG metrics (Sachs et al., 2020, 2021).

Due to time lags in data reporting, the full impact of the multiple crises including the COVID-19 pandemic is not fully reflected in this year's SDG Index. The ramifications that school closures have had on learning outcomes, as well as the pandemic's direct and indirect effects on health (such as long COVID, mental health impacts, or repercussions of delayed interventions and screening), may have long-term development impacts that could take years to be fully reflected in international statistics. This year's SDG Index also does not yet capture the war in Ukraine and its impact on

Figure 2.1 SDG Index Score over time, world average (2010-2021)

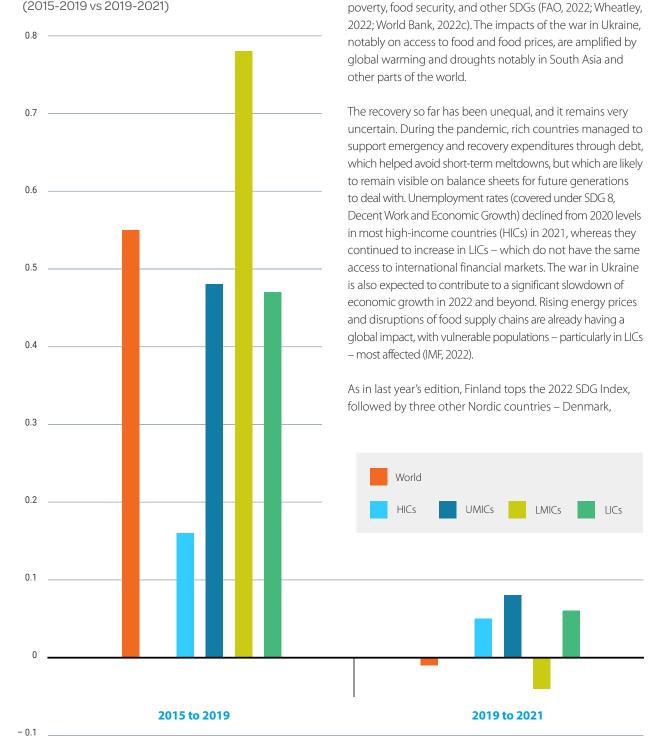


Note: Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

many countries. Other studies have already documented

the impacts and likely impacts of the war in Ukraine on

Figure 2.2 Annualized growth rate of the SDG Index Score (2015-2019 vs 2019-2021)



Note: Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

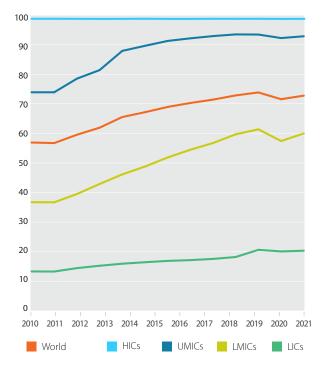
Sweden and Norway. Finland and the Nordic countries are also the happiest countries in the world according to the latest World Happiness Report (Helliwell et al., 2022). The top ten countries in the SDG Index are all in Europe, eight of them members of the European Union. While the detailed dashboards show that major SDG challenges remain even in these countries, especially on SDGs 12–15 (related to climate and biodiversity) and in relation to international spillovers, the European model of social democracies seems conducive to strong performance in the three major dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

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 providing access for all to basic services and infrastructure (SDGs 1–9). Moreover, poorer countries tend to lack adequate infrastructure and mechanisms to manage the

key environmental challenges addressed by SDGs 12–15. Yet before the pandemic hit, most low-income countries, with the exception of those experiencing ongoing armed conflict or civil war, were making progress towards ending extreme poverty and providing access to basic services and infrastructure, particularly in relation to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). As emphasized in Part 1 of this report, we interpret the performance of low-income countries (LICs) as a call to action for the world community to scale up SDG finance, especially for those countries at the bottom of the ladder.

Overall, East and South Asia has progressed on the SDGs more than any other region since their adoption in 2015, with Bangladesh and Cambodia showing the most progress of all countries. By contrast, Venezuela has declined the most on the SDG Index since 2015.

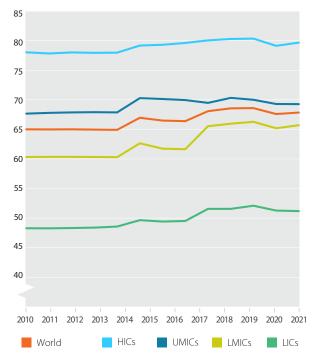
Figure 2.3 SDG 1 (No Poverty), Goal score by income group, 2010-2021



Note: Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

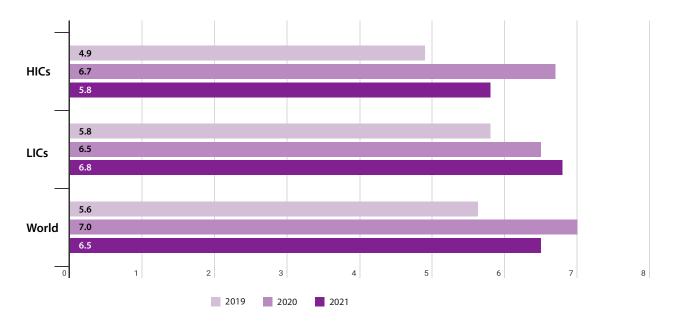
Figure 2.4 SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal

score by income group, 2010-2021



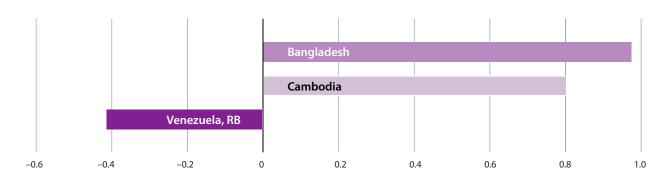
Note: Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.5 Unemployment rates (SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth) by income group, 2019, 2020, and 2021 (% of labor force)



Note: Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' calculations based on International Labour Organization (ILO)

Figure 2.6 Countries with the greatest change in SDG Index score between 2015 and 2021 (annualized point changes)



Source: Authors' analysis

Table 2.1 2022 SDG Index ranking and score

_	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
.	1	Finland	86.5	42	Bulgaria	74.3
/II # TT T	2	Denmark	85.6	43	Cyprus	74.2
	3	Sweden	85.2	44	Thailand	74.1
	4	Norway	82.3	45	Russian Federation	74.1
	5	Austria	82.3	46	Moldova	73.9
	6	Germany	82.2	47	Costa Rica	73.8
	7	France	81.2	48	Kyrgyz Republic	73.7
	8	Switzerland	80.8	49	Israel	73.5
A . A	9	Ireland	80.7	50	Azerbaijan	73.5
- ₩ •	10	Estonia	80.6	51	Georgia	73.4
•	11	United Kingdom	80.6	52	Fiji	72.9
	12	Poland	80.5	53	Brazil	72.8
n n •	13	Czech Republic	80.5	54	Argentina	72.8
	14	Latvia	80.3	55	Vietnam	72.8
	15	Slovenia	80.0	56	China	72.4
	16	Spain	79.9	57	North Macedonia	72.3
	17	Netherlands	79.9	58	Peru	71.9
_	18	Belgium	79.7	59	Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.7
	19	Japan	79.6	60	Singapore	71.7
¥	20	Portugal	79.2	61	Albania	71.6
т.	21	Hungary	79.0	62	Suriname	71.6
	22	Iceland	78.9	63	Ecuador	71.5
	23	Croatia	78.8	64	Algeria	71.5
	24	Slovak Republic	78.7	65	Kazakhstan	71.1
V	25	Italy	78.3	66	Armenia	71.1
•	26	New Zealand	78.3	67	Maldives	71.0
	27	Korea, Rep.	77.9	68	Dominican Republic	70.8
	28	Chile	77.8	69	Tunisia	70.7
	29	Canada	77.7	70	Bhutan	70.5
-0-	30	Romania	77.7	71	Turkey	70.4
	31	Uruguay	77.0	72	Malaysia	70.4
	32	Greece	76.8	73	Barbados	70.3
	33	Malta	76.8	74	Mexico	70.2
. 1	34	Belarus	76.0	75	Colombia	70.1
4 44	35	Serbia	75.9	76	Sri Lanka	70.0
	36	Luxembourg	75.7	77	Uzbekistan	69.9
	37	Ukraine	75.7	78	Tajikistan	69.7
	38	Australia	75.6	79	El Salvador	69.6
	39	Lithuania	75.4	80	Jordan	69.4
	40	Cuba	74.7	81	Oman	69.2
	41	United States	74.6	82	Indonesia	69.2

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
83	Jamaica	69.0	124	Rwanda	59.4
84	Morocco	69.0	125	Pakistan	59.3
85	United Arab Emirates	68.8	126	Senegal	58.7
86	Montenegro	68.8	127	Cote d'Ivoire	58.4
87	Egypt, Arab Rep.	68.7	128	Ethiopia	58.0
88	Iran, Islamic Rep.	68.6	129	Syrian Arab Republic	57.4
89	Mauritius	68.4	130	Tanzania	57.4
90	Bolivia	68.0	131	Zimbabwe	56.8
91	Paraguay	67.4	132	Mauritania	55.8
92	Nicaragua	67.1	133	Togo	55.6
93	Brunei Darussalam	67.1	134	Cameroon	55.5
94	Qatar	66.8	135	Lesotho	55.1
95	Philippines	66.6	136	Uganda	54.9
96	Saudi Arabia	66.6	137	Eswatini	54.6
97	Lebanon	66.3	138	Burkina Faso	54.5
98	Nepal	66.2	139	Nigeria	54.2
99	Turkmenistan	66.1	140	Zambia	54.2
100	Belize	65.7	141	Burundi	54.1
101	Kuwait	64.5	142	Mali	54.1
102	Bahrain	64.3	143	Mozambique	53.6
103	Myanmar	64.3	144	Papua New Guinea	53.6
104	Bangladesh	64.2	145	Malawi	53.3
105	Panama	64.0	146	Sierra Leone	53.0
106	Guyana	63.9	147	Afghanistan	52.5
107	Cambodia	63.8	148	Congo, Rep.	52.3
108	South Africa	63.7	149	Niger	52.2
109	Mongolia	63.5	150	Yemen, Rep.	52.1
110	Ghana	63.4	151	Haiti	51.9
111	Lao PDR	63.4	152	Guinea	51.3
112	Honduras	63.1	153	Benin	51.2
113	Gabon	62.8	154	Angola	50.9
114	Namibia	62.7	155	Djibouti	50.3
115	Iraq	62.3	156	Madagascar	50.1
116	Botswana	61.4	157	Congo, Dem. Rep.	50.0
117	Guatemala	61.0	158	Liberia	49.9
118	Kenya	61.0	159	Sudan	49.6
119	Trinidad and Tobago	60.4	160	Somalia	45.6
120	Venezuela, RB	60.3	161	Chad	41.3
121	India	60.3	162	Central African Republic	39.3
122	Gambia, The	60.2	163	South Sudan	39.0
123	Sao Tome and Principe	59.4			

















Box 2. SDG Indices for regions and cities

This report – the SDR 2022 – focuses on global SDG priorities and trends. For more detailed regional and subnational analyses of SDG data and policies, see SDSN's special editions of the SDR for Africa (2019, 2020), the Arab Region (2019, 2022), Europe (2019, 2020, 2021), Latin America and the Caribbean (2019) and also for national and subnational entities in Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Italy, Paraguay, Spain, the United States and Uruguay (among others) on our website (www.sdgindex.org). These are developed and prepared in close collaboration with SDSN's global, regional and national networks of experts and research institutions and other local partners.

Figure 2.7

SDG Index and Dashboards: Global, Regional and Subnational editions (2015-2022)

Global editions

















Regional editions



















Source: Authors' analysis. Download the reports and databases at: www.sdgindex.org.

Subnational editions

























2.2 SDG dashboards and trends by income groups and major world regions

The SDG dashboards highlight each country's strengths and weaknesses in relation to the 17 goals, presenting performance in terms of levels and trends. As described in the methodology section, dashboard ratings for each goal are based on data for the two indicators on which the country performs worst. Good performance on five of seven indicators, for example, does not compensate for poor performance on the other two. In other words, our methodology assumes low substitutability or compensation across indicators in the construction of our composite index. The arrow system focuses on structural trajectories since the adoption of the SDGs (and less on year-on-year changes).

As in previous years, the dashboards include populationweighted averages for each region and income group, using the same set of indicators as the SDG Index (Figure 2.8). The OECD dashboards (Figure 2.9) incorporate more indicators than others owing to the greater availability of data for these countries. SDSN is also promoting regional editions of the SDG Index and Dashboards, including editions on Africa, the Arab Region, Europe, and Latin America as well as subnational editions – for instance looking at SDG gaps in cities in Bolivia, Brazil, Italy, Spain and the United States. These regional and subnational editions further contextualize the indicator selection and discuss more specific policy and implementation challenges. For instance, in this global assessment, performance on SDG 1 (No Poverty) only focuses on extreme poverty. In regional editions, we leverage other datasets to track material deprivation and poverty below poverty lines. Besides goal-level analyses, dashboards showing progress on each indicator are included in the country profiles and online database. Table 2.2 shows the ten SDG targets where high-income and low-income countries are facing the greatest challenges and assigns these targets to SDSN's Six SDG Transformations (Sachs et al, 2019).

Overall, high-income countries (HICs) and OECD countries are closer to achieving the targets than other country groups, yet none are on track to achieve all 17 SDGs. These countries perform better on goals related to socioeconomic outcomes and basic access to infrastructure

and services, including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy). For SDG 3, the indicator set does not capture well a country's preparedness for global health security issues (such as pandemics), due to the absence of a robust international measure. The additional indicators included for OECD countries reveal that, while extreme poverty and basic access to services is mostly guaranteed in these countries, gaps persist in health and education outcomes across population groups, with income inequalities rising in some OECD countries. Further effort is also needed to reduce gender pay gaps to achieve SDG 5 (Gender Equality) in many OECD countries. Only moderate performance on SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), is partly driven by high homicide rates in large economies (including the United States), but also by persisting issues around access to affordable legal services and justice.

Major efforts are needed in HICs and OECD countries to accelerate progress towards climate mitigation and biodiversity protection (SDGs 12–15) and move towards more sustainable food systems and diets (covered under SDG 2, No Hunger). All HICs and OECD countries generate significant negative socioeconomic and environmental impacts outside their borders (spillovers) through trade and consumption, hampering other countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs. Historically these countries are also responsible for the bulk of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change and hence bear a special responsibility to take actions at the national and international level. Yet their progress on SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 14 (Life Below Water) is mostly stagnant or insufficient to achieve internationally agreed targets.

HICs and OECD countries have very low levels of undernourishment and among the most productive agricultural systems, yet they perform poorly on SDG 2 (No Hunger) due to high and rising obesity rates and unsustainable agricultural systems and diets. Tax havens and profit-shifting in some OECD countries continue to undermine the ability of other countries to leverage resources to achieve the SDGs.

Overall, poorer countries – low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), including many countries in sub-Saharan Africa – as well as Small Island

Table 2.2 Major SDG gaps for HICs and LICs by target

Major challenges for high-income countries

Percentage of countries in red	Official Target	Indicators included	Corresponding Transformations
66	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	Other
58	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning)	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2 /capita), CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2 /capita), CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita), Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/ tCO_2 (%, worst 0-100 best)	Transformation 3 - Energy Decarbonisation and Sustainable Industry
57.1	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	Transformation 4 - Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans
56.7	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day), Electronic waste (kg/capita), Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day), Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	Transformation 5 - Sustainable Cities and Communities, Transformation 3 - Energy Decarbonisation and Sustainable Industry
44.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%), Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%), Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	Transformation 4 - Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans
41.6	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best), Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	Transformation 4 - Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans
33.0	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity)	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources), Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3 H ₂ O eq/capita)	Transformation 4 - Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans
32.0	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP), Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst), Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst), Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	Other
29.5	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh), Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	Transformation 3 - Energy Decarbonisation and Sustainable Industry
23.8	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons (2.2.2 wasting and overweight)	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%), Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%), Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population), Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)	Transformation 4 - Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans

Table 2.2 (continued)

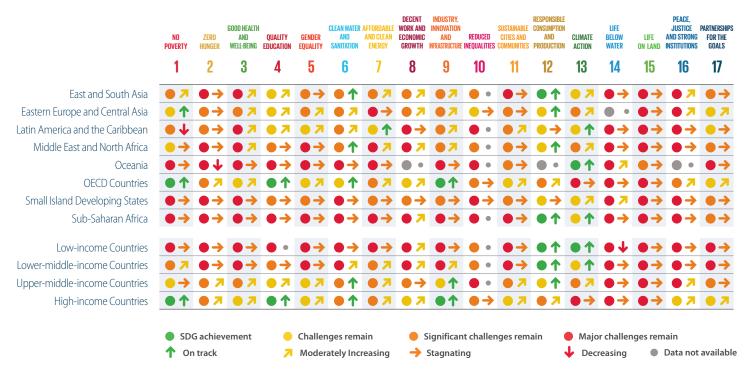
Major challenges for low-income countries

Percentage of countries in red	Official Target	Indicators included	Corresponding Transformations
100	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	Transformation 1 - Education, Gender, and Inequality
100	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	Transformation 1 - Education, Gender, and Inequality
95.8	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%), Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Transformation 5 - Sustainable Cities and Communities
95.8	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%), Population using safely managed water services (%)	Transformation 5 - Sustainable Cities and Communities
93.8	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births), Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	Transformation 2 - Health, Well-being and Demography
93.8	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Population using the internet (%), Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population), Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	Transformation 6 - Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development
91.7	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0-100 best)	Other
91.7	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	Transformation 2 - Health, Well-being and Demography
91.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	Transformation 2 - Health, Well-being and Demography
91.3	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% f population aged 15 or over)	Transformation 6 - Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development

Developing States (SIDS) tend to face the largest SDG gaps. This is largely driven by a lack of the physical, digital, and human infrastructure (schools, hospitals) needed to achieve the socioeconomic goals (SDGs 1–9) and manage key environmental challenges. Ongoing conflicts in some countries have led to poor and worsening performance on most SDGs for several years, and the pandemic halted years of progress towards eradicating extreme poverty. The war in Ukraine threatens access to food globally, including in countries already facing major challenges on SDG 2 (No Hunger).

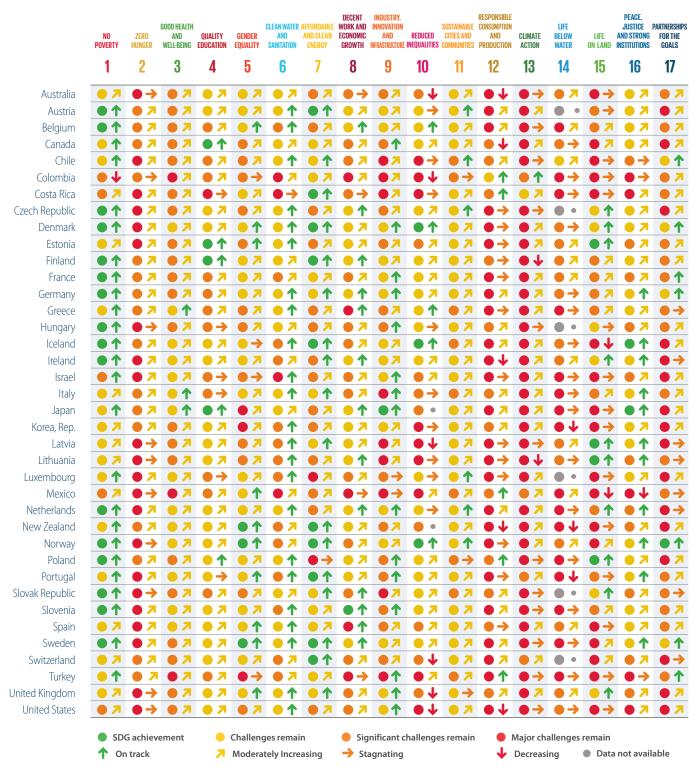
By contrast, these countries perform better than the rest of the world on SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). Many of them emit less than 2 tonnes of CO₂ per person each year. Yet they are often the countries that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Strengthening public-sector capacities as well as statistical capacities remain major priorities in all of these countries, as emphasized under SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Figure 2.82022 SDG dashboards by region and income group (levels and trends)



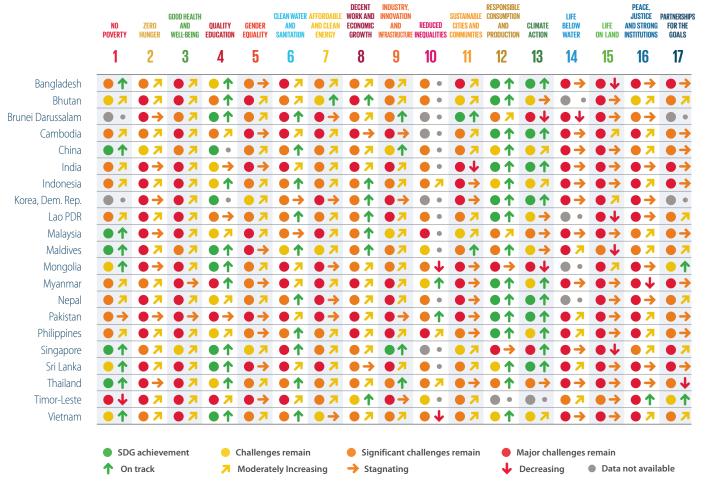
Note: Excluding OECD specific indicators. Population-weighted averages. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.9 2022 SDG dashboards for OECD countries (levels and trends)



Note: Including OECD specific indicators. Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.102022 SDG dashboards for East and South Asia (levels and trends)



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 2.11 2022 SDG dashboards for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (levels and trends)

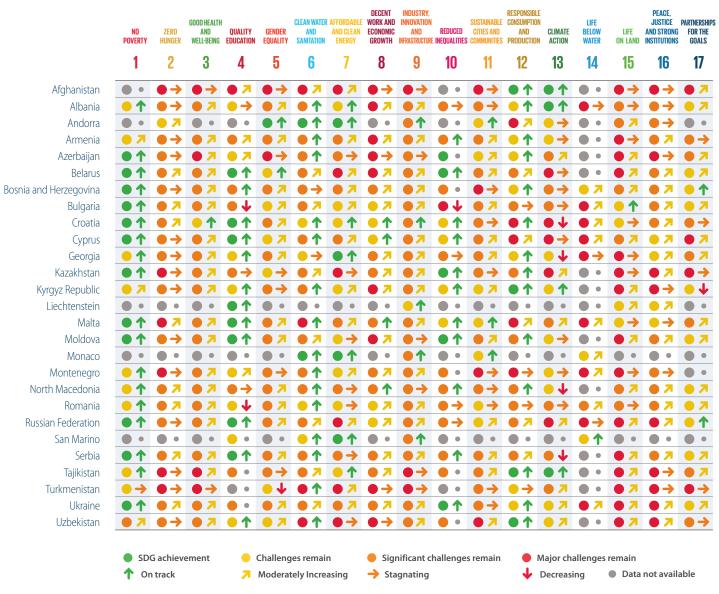


Figure 2.122022 SDG dashboards for Latin America and the Caribbean (levels and trends)

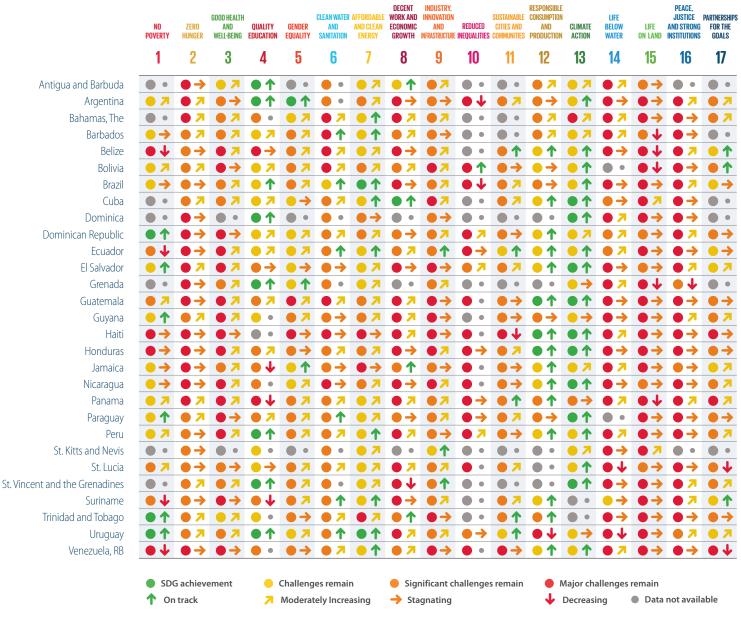


Figure 2.13 2022 SDG dashboards for the Middle East and North Africa (levels and trends)

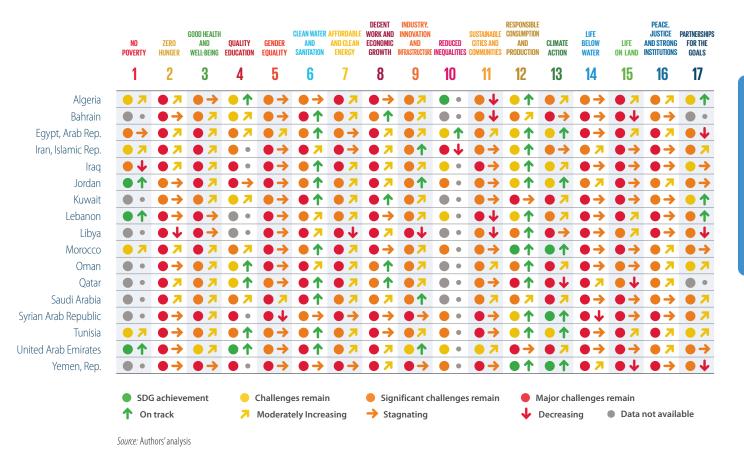


Figure 2.14 2022 SDG dashboards for Oceania (levels and trends)

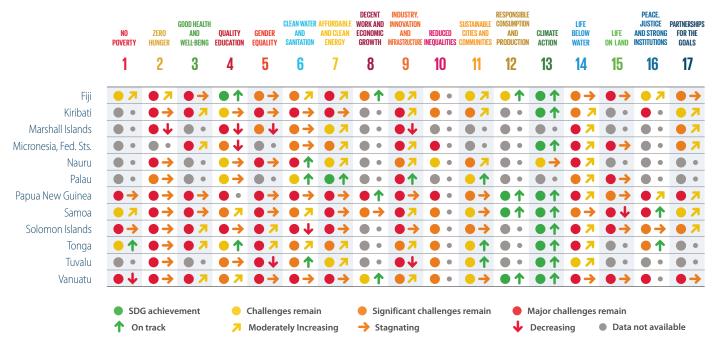


Figure 2.152022 SDG dashboards for sub-Saharan Africa (levels and trends)

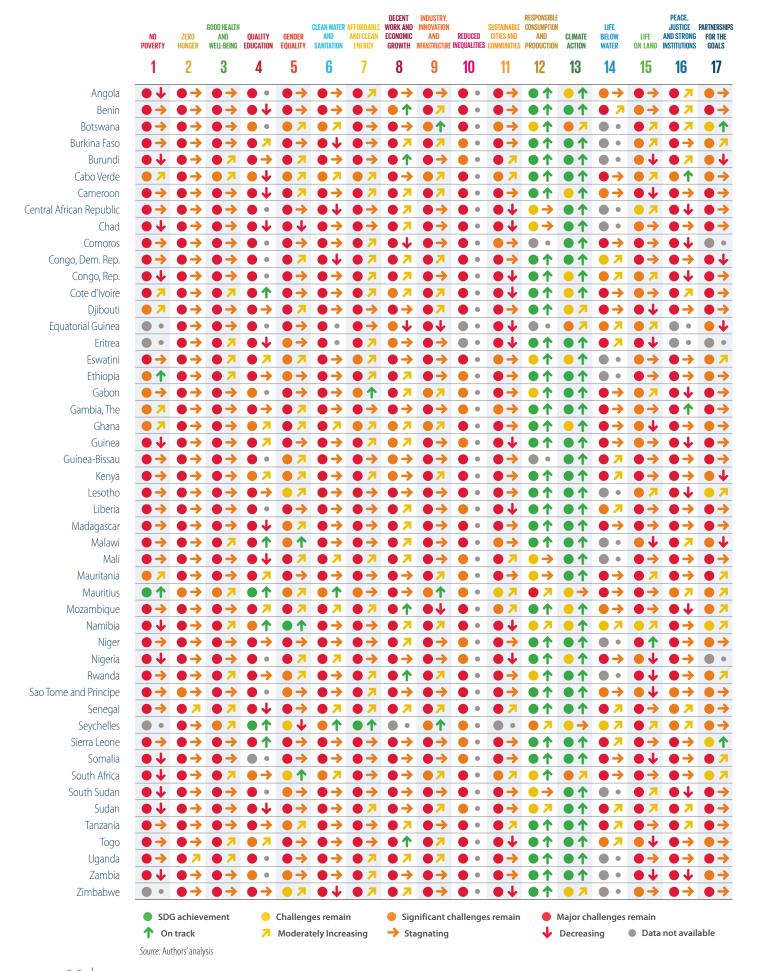
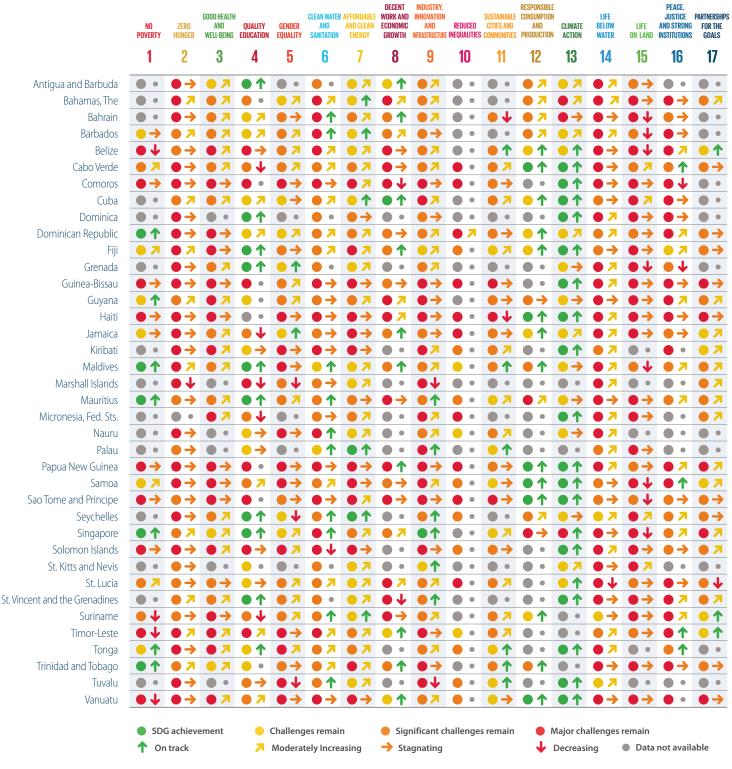


Figure 2.16 2022 SDG dashboards for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) (levels and trends)



2.3 International spillovers

Spillovers, both positive and negative, must be understood, measured, and carefully managed. These benefits or costs may be referred to as positive or negative externalities. Countries cannot achieve the SDGs if such negative externalities from other countries counteract their efforts (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2019). International spillover effects are said to occur when one country's actions generate benefits or impose costs on another country that are not reflected in market prices and therefore are not 'internalized' by the actions of consumers and producers (Sachs et al., 2017).

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs recognize the importance of international spillovers in several crucial ways. SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) calls for "policy coherence" for sustainable development, SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) stresses the need for more sustainable production and consumption, and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) demands the eradication of modern slavery and child labor.

Conceptually, international spillovers in the context of the SDGs can be grouped into four categories:

- Environmental and social spillovers embodied into trade. These cover international effects related to pollution, the use of natural resources, and social impacts generated by the consumption of goods and services. Multi-regional input-output (MRIO) models combined with satellite datasets provide powerful tools to track impacts generated worldwide by consuming countries. This category of spillovers also includes exports of toxic pesticides, trade in waste, and illegal wildlife trade. They are particularly connected to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDGs 12–15 (related to responsible consumption, climate and biodiversity) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). They also indirectly affect all other SDGs.
- Direct cross-border flows in air and water. These cover effects generated through physical flows – for instance of air and water – from one country to another. Cross-border air and water pollution are difficult to attribute to a country of origin, and this

remains an important data gap. Unfortunately, the International Spillover Index does not currently include any indicators to track these types of spillovers. They are particularly related to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDGs 12-15 on climate and biodiversity, but also concern many other goals, including SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).

- Spillovers related to economic and financial flows.
- These include unfair tax competition, corruption, banking secrecy, profit shifting, tax havens, and stolen assets – which undermine the capacity of other countries to leverage resources to achieve the SDGs. They also include positive spillovers (or handprints) such as international development finance (for example, ODA). These types of spillovers are closely related to SDG 16 (Peace, Security and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and indirectly to all other SDGs, notably through ODA.
- Peacekeeping and security spillovers. These include negative externalities such as organized international crime or exports of major conventional weapons or small arms, which can have destabilizing impacts on poor countries. Among the positive spillovers in this category are investments in conflict prevention and peacekeeping. These spillovers are particularly related to SDG 16 (Peace, Security and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), but also indirectly connected with most of the SDGs - including poverty, hunger, and health, as well as other socioeconomic goals.

The 2022 International Spillover Index includes 14 indicators. Each indicator is included in the total SDG Index score, and also used to generate a stand-alone International Spillover Index.

Rich countries tend to generate the largest negative spillover effects, undermining other countries' efforts to achieve the SDGs. While member states of the European Union and many OECD countries top the SDG Index and the World Happiness Report, they are among the worst performers when it comes to international spillover effects. Approximately 40 percent of the European Union's carbon footprint relating to its consumption of good and services takes place in other countries (SDSN et al., 2021).

Table 2.3 The SDGs and international spillover indicators

SDG	Spillover Indicator
SDG 2 (No Hunger)	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)
SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation)	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m3 H2O eq/capita)
SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)
SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
SDG 13 (Climate Action)	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
SDG 14 (Life Below Water)	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
SDG 15 (Life on Land)	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)
SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)
SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)
SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)
SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)

The European Union's consumption of good and services is responsible for 16 percent of the world's tropical deforestation (WWF, 2021), its imports of textile products are associated with 375 fatal and 21,000 non-fatal accidents at work, and its food demand contributes to 16 percent of the particulate matter emissions outside its borders (Malik, Lafortune, Carter, et al., 2021; Malik, Lafortune, Dahir, et al., 2021). Focusing on trajectories: while the European Union has managed to decouple economic growth from domestic CO₂ emissions in recent years, there are no signs of structural decline in its imported CO₂ emissions (CO₂ emissions generated abroad to satisfy EU consumption). Overall, HICs are responsible for more than 80% of cumulative imported CO₂ emissions over the period 2010-2018.

To ensure international legitimacy, the European Union and other rich countries must address negative international spillovers, including those embodied into unsustainable supply chains. The European Union and its member states are taking action. The current President of the European Commission has called for "zero tolerance" of child labor and has proposed using trade to export European values throughout the world (von der Leyen, 2019). The European Union is developing various regulations and tools to strengthen policy coherence and due diligence across supply chains. In 2022, Sweden became the first country in the world to announce its intention to define a target to reduce consumptionbased CO₂ emissions (Naturskyddsföreningen, 2022).

Figure 2.17SDG Index score vs International Spillover Index score

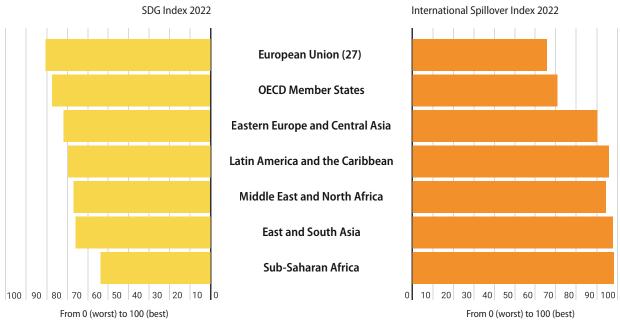


Figure 2.18 Growth rate of GDP, production-based CO_2 emissions and imported CO_2 emissions, EU27, 2000–2019



Note: Imported CO₂ emissions refer to CO₂ emissions emitted abroad (e.g., to produce cement or steel) to satisfy EU27 consumption of goods and services. Three-years moving averages. Source: Lafortune et al. (2021)

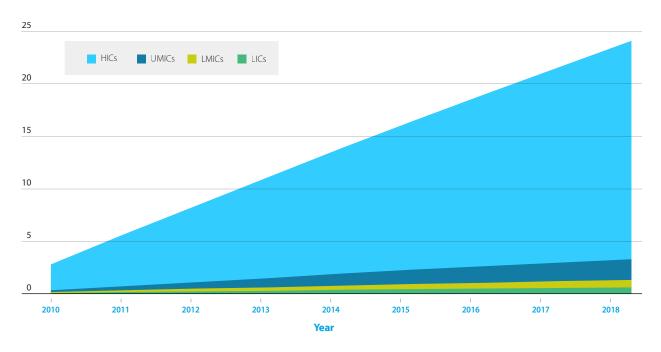
Finland's latest Voluntary National Review (VNR) includes a section on measuring and addressing international spillovers (Prime Minister's Office of Finland, 2020). Finally, EU technical agencies including the Joint Research Centre, Eurostat, and the European Environment Agency have developed tools and indicators to monitor international spillovers.

We have identified four major priority areas in addressing international spillovers:

1. **SDG Financing:** Rich countries bear a special responsibility when it comes to climate adaptation and mitigation and safeguarding the Global Commons. They should push for major reforms to the international development finance system to support key SDG Transformations (see Part 1). In 2021, only five OECD Development Assistance Committee member countries (Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway and

Sweden) achieved the target of dedicating 0.7 percent of their gross national income to official development assistance. Multiple crises are putting further pressure on development finance. Rich countries fell short too in delivering on their commitment to mobilizing US\$100 billion each year by 2020 to mitigate further rises in temperature and help poorer countries adapt to climate change. Several positive moves were made at COP26 in November 2021, including the US and European Union's pledge to slash methane emissions and the European Union's commitment of €1 billion to protect world forests. Rich countries must also lead the way in combating illicit financial flows, unfair tax competition, and profit shifting - all of which undermine other countries' capacity to leverage resources towards realizing the SDGs. The international agreement to implement a global minimum corporate tax rate by 2023 is a step in the right direction but will require effective implementation.

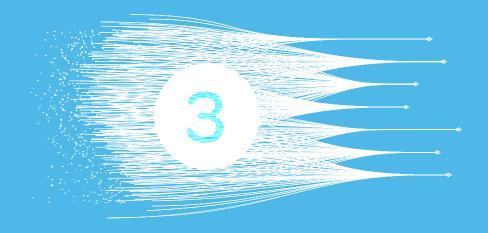
Figure 2.19 Imported CO₂ emissions by country income groups, cumulative average per person per year, 2010-2018



Source: Authors' analysis based on Lenzen et al. (2020)

- 2. Technical Cooperation and SDG diplomacy:
 - Technical cooperation and knowledge transfer can support greater sustainability in producing countries. In the European Union, SDG/Green Deal diplomacy can help to achieve sustainable development worldwide while advancing the region's geopolitical interests. It is critical that major international infrastructure investment programs - including the United States' Build Back Better plan, the European Union's Global Gateway strategy, and China's Belt and Road Initiative – align with the SDGs and modernize production systems and connectivity in developing countries. Rich countries must leverage diplomacy to advance key multilateral processes towards achieving the SDGs: at the UN General Assembly, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the G7 (under German presidency in 2022), the G20 (under Indonesian presidency in 2022), and the Annual Meetings of the IMF and the World Bank.
- 3. National targets and instruments: In 2022, Sweden became the first country to commit to setting a national target to curb its imported consumptionbased CO₂ emissions. National targets can help catalyze action. Due diligence regulations and other monitoring and regulatory instruments must be leveraged to hold businesses accountable for the
- impacts generated through their value chains. If well designed, measures such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism or mirror clauses currently under discussion in the European Union could boost policy coherence and encourage other countries to align with the European Green Deal goals and requirements. Yet these same measures might arguably be considered protectionist – since they will inevitably impact trade partners, including poorer countries that are not historically responsible for climate change. To counter this, they must be implemented alongside increased commitments to international financing and development cooperation. Rich countries should also curb trade in waste and toxic pesticides and reduce unsustainable consumption, including through improved diets and lower material consumption.
- 4. Accountability, data, and statistics: Robust data systems are paramount at the international, national, industrial, and corporation levels: to track negative impacts throughout the entire supply chain and to inform global action to address spillovers. Over time, consumption-based metrics should become part of official statistics. International spillovers must also be included more systematically in voluntary national reviews (VNRs) presented by rich countries, following the example of Finland.





Policy Efforts and Commitments for the SDGs

Part 3

Policy Efforts and Commitments for the SDGs

Restoring and accelerating SDG progress requires financing (see Part 1), data and statistics (see Parts 2 and 4) and sound and ambitious SDG policies and roadmaps. To operationalize the 17 SDGs and 169 targets, SDSN and partners promote six SDG Transformations that must be implemented in parallel and adapted to local contexts. These include quality education (SDG 4); access to good quality and affordable health care (SDG 3); renewable energy and a circular economy (SDGs 7, 12, and 13); sustainable land and marine management (SDGs 2, 14, and 15); sustainable urban infrastructure (SDGs 6, 9, and 11); and universal access to digital services (SDG 9). Scientific knowledge and networks are key to model structural changes over a time horizon of 10-30 years, which can inform policy discussions and consultations on the six SDG transformations.

This section discusses efforts made by governments (primarily the executive branch) to integrate the SDGs into public policies. The SDG Index and Dashboards focus on internationally standardized outcome statistics. Due to data gaps and time lags in international reporting, national policies and commitments must also be considered in gauging a country's efforts to achieve the SDGs. We present an assessment of governments' efforts to achieve the SDGs, including the 2022 SDSN Policy Coordination Survey for the SDGs and the Six Transformations Scorecards. For the first time, we also present prototype scores of government commitments and efforts in support of the SDGs.

3.1 Political leadership and policy environment: results from the 2022 SDSN Policy Coordination Survey for the SDGs

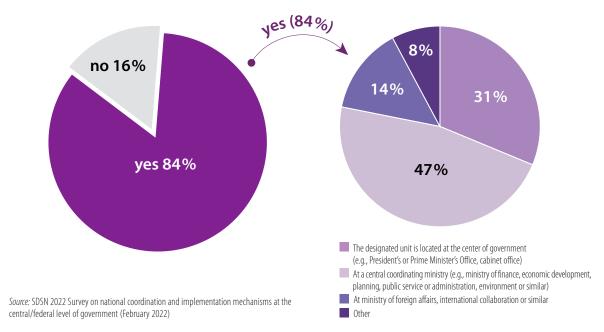
Every year, SDSN mobilizes its global network of experts to track public statements by governments and the strategic use of public practices in support of the SDGs. Since 2018, this information has been collected through the SDSN survey on national coordination and implementation mechanisms at the central/federal level of government. This year's survey covers 60 countries (13 more than the 48 covered in 2021) plus the European Union, including all countries in the G20 and most OECD members as well as many countries with a population greater than 100 million inhabitants. The results are presented in Table 3.1. Data are collected and analyzed in close partnership with SDSN's global network, and results are shared with UN Permanent Missions for comments prior to publication.

Six years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in 2015, a majority of governments had by 2021 developed strategies and action plans to implement the goals. For many governments, this takes the form of a national sustainability strategy that is explicitly linked to the 2030 Agenda goals and targets. Some governments though have preferred to take a mainstreaming approach, whereby the SDGs are implemented by each government ministry within the scope of its mandate (instead of via an overarching national action plan). Our survey is unable to evaluate, in practice, political and administrative support for the implementation of these strategies, although SDSN has published a detailed analysis of SDG integration in recovery and resilience plans within the European Union (Lafortune et al., 2021).

Regarding SDG coordination units and mechanisms: we find that most countries have appointed a lead unit or agency responsible for coordinating implementation of the SDGs (Figure 3.1). Yet less than a third of the countries surveyed have located this unit at the center of government (offices of the President or Prime Minister, or cabinet offices).

Many countries have also developed strategies for SDG monitoring. 46 out of the 61 governments covered in the survey have adapted the SDG framework to their context and identified a set of nationally relevant indicators. On average, such national sets comprise around 135 indicators. Several countries have also developed online platforms to report on progress towards the SDGs. These efforts to strengthen mechanisms to monitor sustainable development are critical to inform SDG interventions. Challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic also sparked new innovations in monitoring and data collection, which are discussed in Part 4.

Figure 3.1 Designated lead unit for SDG coordination, at the central/federal level of government



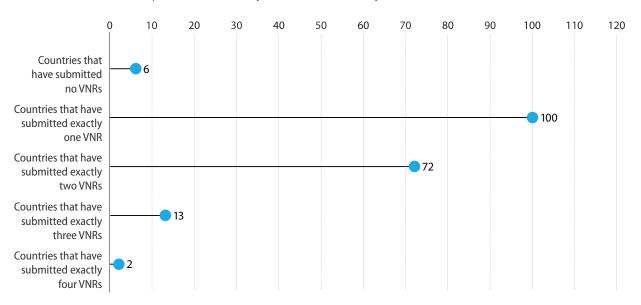
Official speeches and government efforts to prepare voluntary national reviews (VNRs) are also relevant proxy measures to gauge commitment to the SDGs. Over the past 12 months, just over half of the surveyed countries have reinforced their commitment to the SDGs in the context of an official speech or statement made by the head of state (president or prime minister). Since 2016, 187 UN Member States have prepared VNRs – the official government-led process to report on SDG progress, gaps, and policy efforts (see Figure 3.2). This year, 45 countries have committed to submitting a VNR, which is comparable to the pre-pandemic period. But while some countries are preparing their fourth VNR, six countries have still never submitted one - Haiti, Iran, Myanmar, South Sudan, the United States, and Yemen (UN, 2022b).

As in previous years, there is some discrepancy between expressed political support for the SDGs and integration of the goals into strategic public policy processes, most notably national budgets. About a third of the governments surveyed (21 out of 61) mention the SDGs or use related terms in their latest official budget document – no improvement over last year. And only half of these include the SDGs in a dedicated section of

their national budgets or in a dedicated budget line. The other half refer to the SDGs only in the general narrative, providing less SDG-specific budget allocations. Several countries surveyed do specifically refer to the SDGs in their national budget to support both domestic SDG implementation (including national health, education, social protection, or economic development reforms) and SDG implementation abroad (for example, aid allocation or foreign policy).

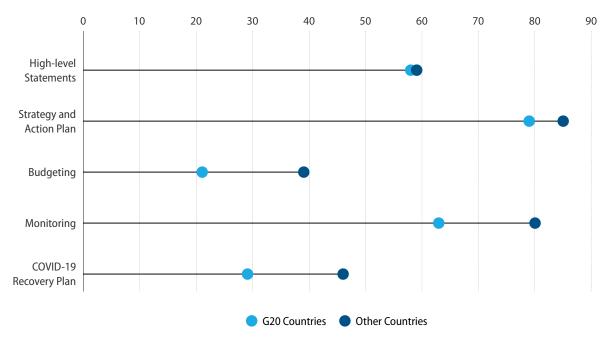
This discrepancy is evident also in COVID-19 recovery plans. Among the 44 countries with national recovery plans in place, we found that most (26) do not refer to the SDGs at all. Only 9 have a COVID-19 recovery plan in which the SDGs form a central pillar to guide a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient recovery. This aligns with some of the findings from green recovery policy trackers (Green Economy Tracker, 2022; O'Callaghan et al., 2022; Vivid Economics, 2021; Wuppertal Institut and E3G, 2021). As countries work to recover from the pandemic, it is important to maintain – and increase – the focus on achieving the long-term goals agreed by the international community in 2015, including the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda, and the Paris Climate Agreement.

Figure 3.2 Submissions of voluntary national reviews (number of countries)



Note: Data includes VNRs that will be submitted by countries this year. Source: Authors' analysis. Based on data from the United Nations (2022).

Figure 3.3 Integration of the SDGs into key policy processes, G20 countries versus other countries



Note: Percentage of countries where Table 3.1 shows a "yes" for the respective question. For COVID-19 recovery plans: Percentage of countries where Table 3.1 shows a "yes" out of the number of countries that have adopted a recovery plan.

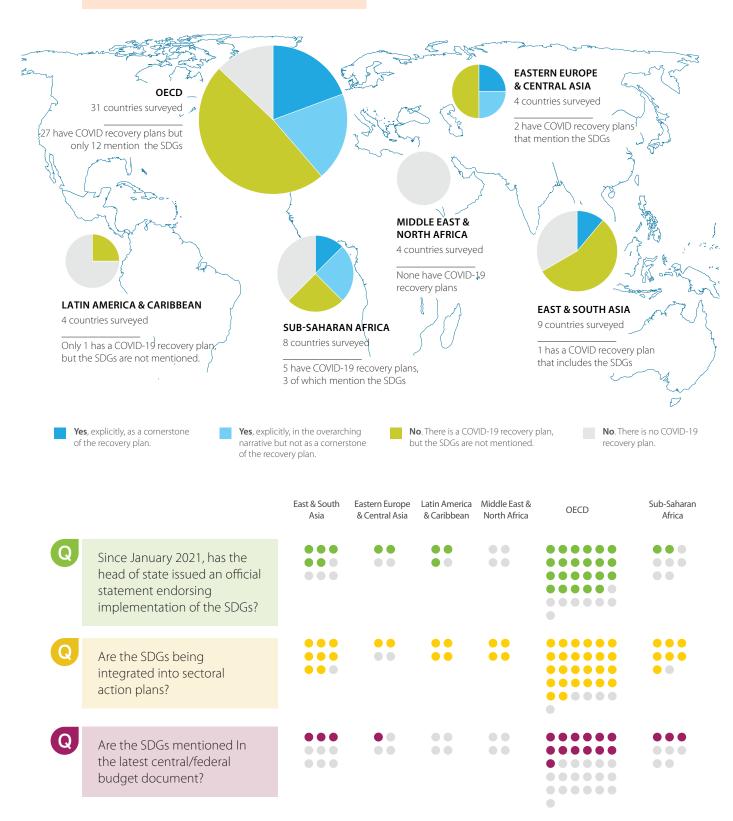
Source: Authors' analysis. Based on SDSN 2022 Survey on national coordination and implementation mechanisms at the central/federal level of government (February 2022).

Table 3.1. National government efforts to implement the SDGs

	VIVIK	High-level statements	SDG strategy/ SDGs into sectoral action plans	SDGs i	n national budget	National SDG mon	itoring	Designated lead unit	SDGs in national COVID-19 recovery plan
	Year submitted	yes/no	yes/no	yes/no	Overarching narrative/section or budget line	yes/no	no. of indicators	yes/no	- yes, as a central pillar (5 mentions or more) - yes, in the general narrative (1-4 mentions) - no
Algeria	2019	no	yes	no		yes	71	no	
Argentina	2017, 2020, & 2022	yes	yes	no		yes	242	yes	
Australia	2018	yes	no	no		no, but online reporting		no	no
Austria	2020	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	yes	200	yes	no
Bangladesh	2017 & 2020	yes	yes	no		yes	40	yes	no
Belgium	2017	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	yes	86	yes	yes, as a central pillar
Benin	2017, 2018, & 2020	no	yes	yes	section or budget line	yes	164	yes	yes, in the general narrative
Bolivia	2021	yes	yes	no		yes	104	yes	no
Brazil	2017	no	yes	no		no, but online reporting		no	
Canada	2018	yes	yes	no		yes	76	yes	no
Chile	2017 & 2019	no	yes	no		yes	231	yes	no
China	2016 & 2021	yes	yes	no	11	no, but it is planned	161	yes	no
Colombia	2016, 2018, & 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	yes	161	yes	no
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2020	no	yes	no	1	yes	59	yes	
Cyprus	2017 & 2021	yes	no 	yes	overarching narrative	yes	140	yes	yes, as a central pillar
Czech Republic Denmark	2017 & 2021 2017 & 2021	no was	yes	no vos	caction or budget line	yes	192 197	yes	NO NOS as a central villar
	2017 & 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	yes	197	yes	yes, as a central pillar
Egypt, Arab Rep. Ethiopia	2010, 2018, & 2021	no no	yes	no was	caction or budget line	no, but online reporting	60	yes	no.
		no vos	yes	yes	section or budget line	yes	60 102	no vos	NO Nos in the general parrative
European Union Finland	planned (TBC) 2016 & 2020	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative overarching narrative	yes	102 48	yes	yes, in the general narrative
France	2016 & 2020	yes no	yes	yes no	overalching harrative	yes	46 98	yes	no no
Germany	2016 & 2021		yes		overarching narrative	yes	75	yes yes	yes, in the general narrative
Greece	2018 & 2021	yes	yes	yes no	Overalching harrative	yes yes	158	yes	yes, as a central pillar
Hungary	2018 & 2022	yes	yes no	no		yes	103	yes	yes, as a central pillal
India	2017 & 2020	no	no	no		no, but online reporting	105	no	110
Indonesia	2017, 2019, & 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	yes	319	yes	no
Ireland	2017, 2017, & 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	yes	143	yes	no
Israel	2019	no	yes	no	overarening narrative	no, but online reporting	115	yes	110
Italy	2017 & 2022	yes	yes	no		yes	130	yes	yes, in the general narrative
Jamaica	2018 & 2022	yes	yes	no		yes	119	yes	yes, in the general namative
Japan	2017 & 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	no, but online reporting		yes	
Kenya	2017 & 2020	no	no	no	<i>j</i>	no		no	
Korea, Rep.	2016	yes	yes	no		yes	214	yes	no
Malaysia	2017 & 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	yes	146	yes	no
Mexico	2016, 2018 & 2021	no	yes	yes	section or budget line	yes	54	yes	yes, as a central pillar
Morocco	2016 & 2020	no	yes	no	j	yes	102	yes	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Netherlands	2017 & 2022	yes	yes	no		yes	267	yes	
New Zealand	2019	yes	no	no		yes	166	no	no
Nigeria	2017 & 2020	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	yes	141	yes	yes, as a central pillar
Norway	2016 & 2021	yes	yes	yes	section or budget line	no, but online reporting		yes	no
Pakistan	2019 & 2022	no	yes	yes	section or budget line	no, but online reporting		yes	no
Philippines	2016, 2019, & 2022	no	yes	no		no, but online reporting	155	yes	
Poland	2018	yes	yes	no		yes	65	yes	yes, as a central pillar
Portugal	2017	no	no	yes	overarching narrative	yes	46	yes	yes, in the general narrative
Romania	2018	yes	yes	no		yes	98	yes	no
Russian Federation	2020	no	no	no		yes	175	yes	no
Saudi Arabia	2018 & 2021	no	yes	no		yes	244	yes	
Senegal	2018 & 2022	no	yes	no		yes	142	yes	yes, in the general narrative
Slovenia	2017 & 2020	yes	yes	no		yes	54	yes	yes, in the general narrative
South Africa	2019	yes	yes	no		yes	258	yes	no
Spain	2018 & 2021	yes	yes	yes		no, but online reporting		yes	yes, as a central pillar
Sweden	2017 & 2021	yes	yes	yes	overarching narrative	yes	45	yes	yes, in the general narrative
Switzerland	2016, 2018, & 2022	yes	yes	no		yes	108	yes	. 1
Thailand	2017 & 2021	yes	yes	no		no, but online reporting	101	yes	yes, as a central pillar
Turkey	2016 & 2019	no	yes	no		yes	131	yes	yes, in the general narrative
Uganda	2016 & 2020	no no	yes	no no		yes	64	yes	use in the country of
Ukraine*	2020	no vos	no vos	no no		yes	183	yes	yes, in the general narrative
United Kingdom United States	2019	yes	yes	no no		no, but online reporting		no no	no no
United States Vietnam	2018	no no	no vac	no no		no, but online reporting	150	no vec	no
vietnam	2010	no	yes	no		yes	158	yes	

Figure 3.4. National government efforts to implement the SDGs

Are the SDGs mentioned in the government's main COVID-19 recovery plan?



As shown in Figure 3.3, G20 countries are on average less ambitious than others when it comes to integrating the SDGs into key policy processes. Particularly with regards to linking budgets to the goals and developing national SDG indicator sets, G20 countries lag behind. As G20 countries represent two-thirds of the world's population and 85 percent of global GDP, integrating the SDGs into their governance systems is particularly important.

Besides the executive branch of government, parliamentary committees and groups promoting SDG action have also emerged over the years. For instance, the SDG Alliance is an informal group of European Parliament Members from different committees and political groups who are mobilized around the SDGs. In France in 2022, a Member of Parliament put together a comprehensive assessment of the country's SDG gaps and priorities (Provendier, 2022). Public participation processes at various levels (including regions and cities), whether organized through national legislature, citizen assemblies, or councils, can also help to identify better policy interventions, build legitimacy, and strengthen ownership of SDG actions.

3.2 The six SDG Transformations scorecards

The six SDG Transformations provide a detailed framework on which to construct integrated strategies for the SDGs (Sachs et al., 2019). They can be implemented in every country to help address trade-offs and synergies across the SDGs. They can also be used to recover from COVID-19 and to build back better (Sachs et al., 2020; Schmidt-Traub, 2020).

The core of the six Transformations is the recognition that all 17 SDGs can be achieved through six major societal transformations, focused on: (1) education and skills, (2) health and well-being, (3) clean energy and industry, (4) sustainable land use, (5) sustainable cities, and (6) digital technologies. All are guided by the twin principles to "leave no one behind" and "ensure circularity and decoupling" (see Sachs et al., 2019 for details, page 3). The six Transformations provide an action agenda for government ministries, businesses, and civil society.

Building on the work of last year, we present an updated and improved version of the SDG Transformation scorecards in this section. Each scorecard consists of a collection of headline policy measures to track implementation of the SDGs. The scorecards complement the SDG Index, which is based on outcome data (for example, poverty rate, life expectancy, and CO₂ emissions). At the international level, outcome data tend to present significant time lags: they may not adequately reflect the impact of transformative policies and investments introduced by governments since the adoption of the SDGs, as these often yield results only in the medium or longer term. The scorecards focus instead on the enabling legal, regulatory, and investment conditions needed to achieve the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement.

This exercise has several caveats and limitations. First, internationally comparable policy trackers and measures (such as laws, regulations, investments, and subsidies) tend to be less available than international outcome data. They rely on more qualitative methods and require an advanced understanding of policy areas and country policies and contexts. Generally, more comparable policy trackers and measures are available for OECD countries than for others. Second, policy efforts need to be interpreted with an understanding of national challenges and contexts (for instance, the absence of an advanced cybersecurity policy matters less in a country with low internet access and poor digital infrastructure). Third, apart from a few exceptions, government pledges and policies do not capture their effective implementation. And fourth, fewer internationally agreed targets or thresholds for policy measures are defined at the international level.

The rest of this section provides a brief overview of countries' policy efforts and commitments relating to achieving the six SDG Transformations and highlights where more research and policy trackers are required to broaden our understanding of national SDG efforts. We present detailed results for the G20 countries as well as population-weighted averages by geographic region and income group. Detailed information on indicator sources and thresholds and results for all 193 UN Member States are accessible online at www.sdgindex.org.

Figure 3.5 Six SDG Transformations



Source: Sachs et al. (2019)

Transformation 1: Education, Gender and Inequality

Education builds human capital, which in turn promotes economic growth, innovation, decent work, and the elimination of extreme poverty and helps overcome gender and other inequalities. Countries must further expand and transform education systems. SDG target 4.1 calls for universal access to 12 years of free primary and secondary education, with at least 9 years compulsory.

The scorecards show that many countries around the world currently fall short of this target. To reduce inequalities, governments also need to expand social safety nets. These should be complemented by antidiscrimination measures (including gender), improved labor standards, and measures to end all forms of modern slavery, trafficking, and child labor. Investments in research and development will also help to promote economic growth, which can contribute to reducing inequalities.

Table 3.2 Scorecard – Transformation 1: Education, Gender and Inequality

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org Source: Authors' analysis



Transformation 1: Education, Gender and Inequality

33	Years of free education in the law (#, 2020, UNESCO)	Years of compulsory education in the law (#, 2020, UNESCO)	Commitment to Reducing Inequalities: Tax Progressivity & Protection of Labor Right (score, 2020, Oxfam & DFI)	Gender Equality in the Law (score, 2022, World Bank)	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP, 2018, UNESCO)
G20 Countries					
Argentina	12	12	0.63	79.4	0.5
Australia	13	10	0.69	96.9	1.9
Brazil	12	12	0.57	85.0	1.2
Canada	12	10	0.74	100.0	1.5
China	9	9	0.54	75.6	2.1
France	12	10	0.72	100.0	2.2
Germany	13	13	0.75	97.5	3.1
India	8	8	0.45	74.4	0.7
Indonesia	12	9	0.54	64.4	0.2
Italy	8	12	0.67	97.5	1.4
Japan	9	9	0.69	78.8	3.3
Korea, Rep.	9	9	0.63	85.0	4.5
Mexico	12	12	0.56	88.8	0.3
Russian Federation	11	11	0.67	73.1	1.0
Saudi Arabia	12	9	NO DATA	80.0	0.8
South Africa	12	9	0.69	88.1	0.8
Turkey	12	12	0.56	82.5	1.0
United Kingdom	13	11	0.67	97.5	1.7
United States	12	12	0.66	91.3	2.8
By regions					
East and South Asia	8.9	8.7	0.51	72.1	1.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	11.3	10.4	0.62	73.6	0.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.6	11.2	0.57	84.1	0.7
Middle East and North Africa	10.9	9.6	0.54	50.2	0.6
Oceania	8.8	9.6	NO DATA	61.9	NO DATA
OECD members	11.4	11.1	0.66	91.3	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.8	8.1	0.44	71.8	0.3
By income level					
Low-income countries	9.0	7.9	0.45	65.8	0.3
Lower-middle-income countries	8.7	8.7	0.48	70.4	0.5
Upper-middle-income countries	10.3	9.6	0.56	74.8	1.4
High-income countries	11.4	10.8	0.68	91.3	2.3
More ambitious	≥ 12 years	≥ 12 years	≥ 0.7	≥ 90	≥ 2.3%
Moderately ambitious	≥ 9 years	≥ 9 years	≥ 0.5	≥ 70	≥ 1.0%
Less ambitious	less than 9 years	less than 9 years	below 0.5	below 70	below 1.0%

Transformation 2: Health, Well-Being and Demography

This Transformation promotes key investments in health and well-being. It aligns closely with SDG target 3.8, of achieving universal health coverage and ensuring that all people have access to the health services they need. In the SDGs, UHC is considered as a target in itself but for the purpose of the SDG Transformation scorecards we consider UHC as an enabler (input) for greater health outcomes. Even before the pandemic, the WHO and other international institutions had lamented the slow progress being made towards achieving universal health coverage (WHO, 2019). Compared with the rest of the world, a higher percentage of people in OECD countries tend to be covered by public or mandatory private health insurance, and incidence rates of catastrophic out-of-pocket health expenditures are lower – although there are exceptions, including Mexico, Costa Rica, Poland, and the United States. The SDGs also call on all countries to strengthen their capacity for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks (SDG target 3.d). The Global Health Security Index, a measure of pandemic preparedness, turned out to be a rather poor predictor of effective early response to COVID-19, as measured in number of cases and deaths (Lafortune, 2020), indicating that there are important factors at play which are not yet adequately captured by existing policy trackers. Looking ahead, it will be important to define solid international measures and monitoring systems to better gauge $countries' preparedness \ for \ global \ health \ security \ threats.$

Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry

This Transformation aims to ensure universal access to modern energy sources, decarbonize the energy system by mid-century (in line with the Paris Agreement), and reduce industrial pollution of soil, water, and air. Many countries, especially OECD members and high-income countries, have made commitments to reaching netzero emissions my mid-century. Over 130 countries are signatories to the UN Climate Ambition Alliance and more than 50 have anchored their net-zero commitment in a law or policy document (Net Zero Tracker, 2022;

UNFCCC, 2022). However, there continues to be a major discrepancy between countries' self-declared ambitions and their tangible efforts and policies. The Climate Action Tracker, an independent scientific analysis of governments' climate actions, finds that not a single G20 country has adopted a sufficient mix of policies and actions compatible with achieving the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement (2022). Many countries continue to provide significant subsidies for fossil fuels, undercutting efforts to decarbonize the energy system. Countries must also ensure that any economic stimulus provided by COVID-19 recovery packages aligns with Paris climate objectives and supports the transition to net-zero emissions by 2050.

Transformation 4. Sustainable Food, Land, Water, and Oceans

Today's land-use and food systems have led to persistent hunger, malnutrition, and obesity. They account for a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions, over 90 percent of scarcity-weighted water use, most biodiversity loss, the overexploitation of fisheries, eutrophication through nutrient overload, and the pollution of our water and air. At the same time, food systems are highly vulnerable to climate change and land degradation. Integrated strategies are needed to make food systems, land use, and oceans sustainable and healthy for people.

Efforts to track commitments and objectives on Transformation 4 are constrained by the complexity of policies relating to land use, oceans, and agriculture and the absence of internationally agreed targets for biodiversity and land degradation. The debate continues on the "30x30" target for biodiversity: a proposal to have at least 30 percent of the Earth's surface under conservation status by 2030. There is concern on whether the target is sufficient, whether the global community should instead focus on biodiversity "hot spots", and how to address potential negative impacts on communities living in surrounding areas.

We consider that for the moment there is no comprehensive tracker or headline policy indicators (apart from those related to protected areas) available to assess in a meaningful and comprehensive way countries' commitment and efforts on this Transformation. SDSN has launched the

Table 3.3 Scorecard – Transformation 2: Health, Well-being and Demography

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org Source: Authors' analysis

Transforma	ition 2: Health, W	lell-being and C	Demography
	Catastrophic out-of-		Global Health Security
			Index: Pandemic Preparedness
(score, 2019, WHO)	household income on health	(%, 2020, OECD)	(score, 2021, NIS &
	(%, 2016, WHO)		Johns Hopkins)
73.0	9.6	NO DATA	54.4
87.0	2.5	100.0	71.1
75.0	11.8	NO DATA	51.2
89.0	3.5	100.0	69.8
82.0	24.0	NO DATA	47.5
84.0	NO DATA	99.9	61.9
86.0	1.5	100.0	65.5
61.0	17.3	NO DATA	42.8
59.0	4.5	NO DATA	50.4
83.0	9.3	100.0	51.9
85.0	10.5	100.0	60.5
87.0	12.0	100.0	65.4
74.0	1.6	72.4	57.0
75.0	7.7	NO DATA	49.1
73.0	1.3	1.3 NO DATA	
67.0	1.0	NO DATA	45.8
79.0	3.2	98.8	50.0
88.0	2.3	100.0	67.2
83.0	4.3	90.3	75.9
67.7	17.3	NO DATA	44.3
69.1	10.3	NO DATA	43.2
72.6	10.4	NO DATA	45.4
68.5	16.4	NO DATA	30.7
37.8	NO DATA	NO DATA	25.1
82.5	5.9	94.4	63.5
44.5	8.4	NO DATA	32.9
42.4	7.9	NO DATA	28.6
57.6		NO DATA	38.5
76.4	15.5		48.0
83.1	6.4	96.7	64.0
≥ 80	≤ 4%	≥ 99%	≥ 80
≥ 60	≤ 10%	≥ 95%	≥ 50
below 60	above 10%	below 95%	below 50
	UHC index of service coverage (score, 2019, WHO) 73.0 87.0 87.0 75.0 89.0 82.0 84.0 86.0 61.0 59.0 83.0 85.0 87.0 74.0 75.0 73.0 67.0 79.0 88.0 83.0 83.0 85.0 42.4 57.6 76.4 83.1 ≥ 80 ≥ 60	UHC index of service coverage (score, 2019, WHO) 73.0 9.6 87.0 2.5 75.0 11.8 89.0 3.5 82.0 24.0 NO DATA 86.0 1.5 61.0 17.3 59.0 4.5 83.0 9.3 85.0 10.5 87.0 12.0 74.0 1.6 75.0 77.0 73.0 1.3 67.0 1.3 67.0 1.0 79.0 3.2 88.0 2.3 83.0 4.3 67.7 17.3 69.1 10.3 72.6 10.4 68.5 16.4 37.8 NO DATA 82.5 5.9 44.5 83.1 6.4	Description Description

Table 3.4 Scorecard - Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry

Note: Regional and income level averages are population weighted. Details on definitions, sources, and thresholds are available on www.sdgindex.org Source: Authors' analysis



Transformation 3: Energy Decarbonization and Sustainable Industry

4		UN Climate Ambition Alliance Signatory (March 2022, UN)	Policy- or NDC-based commitment to reach net- zero emissions by 2050 (March 2022, Net Zero Tracker)	1.5°C Paris-agreement- compatible climate action (March 2022, Climate Action Tracker)	Unconditional fossil fuel subsidies (USD per capita, March 2022, Energy Policy Tracker)	Green COVID-19 Recovery (1 worst – 5 best, April 2022, Green Economy Tracker)		
G20 Cou	G20 Countries							
Argentina		✓	X	Highly Insufficient	29.82	2.00		
Australia		Х	✓	Highly Insufficient	65.53	2.00		
Brazil		Х	Х	Highly Insufficient	2.71	2.00		
Canada		✓	✓	Highly Insufficient	537.99	4.00		
China		Х	2060	Highly Insufficient	17.55	2.00		
France		✓	✓	Insufficient	116.01	5.00		
Germany		✓	✓	Insufficient	195.23	3.00		
India		Х	Х	Highly Insufficient	27.19	2.00		
Indonesia		Х	Х	Highly Insufficient	23.66	2.00		
Italy		✓	✓	Insufficient	65.76	3.00		
Japan		✓	✓	Insufficient	12.93	2.00		
Korea, Rep.	•	✓	✓	Highly Insufficient	97.46	3.00		
Mexico		✓	Х	Highly Insufficient	61.88	2.00		
Russian Federation		Х	Х	Critically Insufficient	35.50	NO DATA		
Saudi Arabia		X	X	Highly Insufficient	158.17	1.00		
South Africa		X	X	Insufficient	10.66	2.00		
Turkey		X	2053	Critically Insufficient	165.68	2.00		
United Kingdom		✓	✓	Almost Sufficient	589.53	4.00		
United Stat	tes	X	✓	Insufficient	217.32	3.00		
By regions								
East and South Asia		10 of 21	6 of 21	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
Eastern Eur	rope and Central Asia	14 of 27	7 of 27	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
Latin Amer	ica and the Caribbean	22 of 30	7 of 30	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
Middle Eas	t and North Africa	4 of 17	0 of 17	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
Oceania		12 of 12	2 of 12	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
OECD mem	bers	32 of 37	32 of 37	NO DATA	171.45	NO DATA		
Sub-Sahara	an Africa	40 of 49	4 of 49	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
By income level								
Low-income countries		26 of 29	3 of 29	NO DATA NO DATA		NO DATA		
Lower-middle-income countries		31 of 49	6 of 49	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
Upper-middle-income countries		31 of 54	10 of 54	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
High-income countries		46 of 61	39 of 61	NO DATA	NO DATA	NO DATA		
	1			4.506	augn/			
	More ambitious	signatory	net-zero by 2050	1.5°C compatible	0 USD/capita	≥ 4		
	Moderately ambitious	N/A	net-zero by 2060	Almost sufficient	≤ 50 USD/capita	≥3		

no commitment

not a signatory

below 3

Insufficient

50+ USD/capita

Less ambitious

Food, Environment, Land and Development (FELD) Action Tracker to examine national commitments to achieving sustainable land use, resource management, and food systems – including policies, regulations, and investments. A first assessment of the integration of food and land issues in the Nationally Determined Contributions of G20 countries showed that current commitments and actions are largely insufficient (FOLU and FELD, 2021).

Transformation 5. Sustainable Cities and Communities

Cities and other urban areas are home to around 55 percent of humanity and account for 70 percent of global economic output. By 2050, these shares will increase to 70 and 85 percent, respectively (Jiang and O'Neill, 2017). The OECD estimates that 105 of the 169 SDG targets will not be reached without sufficiently engaging sub-national governments (OECD, 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic too will likely have lasting impacts on urban mobility, land use, and transport systems in developed and developing countries alike. Many urban organizations and associations have mainstreamed the SDGs into their work programs, including UN-Habitat, the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), C40, the OECD, Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), and others.

By design, Transformation 5 calls for regional and local policy trackers. These would notably track efforts at the regional and city level to curb urban pollution, increase the affordability of housing, and strengthen access to public transport and mobility. Other policy measures could be considered as proxies of local government commitment to achieving the triple objective of being economically productive, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable. SDSN is working with local partners to strengthen policy frameworks in regions and cities, and to reinforce the science-policy interface at the subnational level.

Transformation 6. Digital Revolution for Sustainable Development

Artificial Intelligence and other digital technologies are disrupting almost every sector of the economy, including agriculture (precision agriculture), mining (autonomous vehicles), manufacturing (robotics), retail (e-commerce), finance (e-payments, trading strategies), media (social networks), health (diagnostics, telemedicine), education (online learning), public administration (e-governance, e-voting), and science and technology. Digital technologies can raise productivity, lower production costs, reduce emissions, expand access, dematerialize production, improve matching in markets, enable the use of big data, and make public services more readily available. They can also improve resource-use efficiencies, support the circular economy, enable zero-carbon energy systems, help monitor and protect ecosystems, and assume other critical roles in support of the SDGs.

Tracking commitments and efforts towards Transformation 6 remains difficult, as countries face very different challenges depending on their current level of digitalization. For example, highly connected and digitized countries may need to prioritize issues surrounding cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and e-government. Less-connected countries, however, may first need to focus on ensuring widespread and affordable internet access and computer literacy education. So far, we have been unable to come up with a reliable framework to gauge countries' commitments and efforts on Transformation 6 that would allow for such distinctions across country contexts. This remains an important item on our research agenda at SDSN.

3.3 Governments' SDG commitments versus SDG Index gaps

Building on the SDSN survey of government efforts for the SDGs as well as the Six Transformations scorecards, this year we present pilot scores rating the commitments and efforts that governments have made towards achieving the SDGs (Figure 3.6). These scores range from 0 (very low SDG commitment) to 100 (very high SDG commitment) and cover all 60 countries in the 2022 SDG Policy Coordination Survey presented in section 3.1, including all G20 countries and most OECD countries. It includes a total of 18 indicators on policy efforts and commitments.

As discussed earlier in this report, the policy data currently available is subject to several caveats and limitations, especially with regards to Transformations 4, 5, and 6. Therefore, this year's scores of government efforts and commitments should be considered as a pilot and interpreted with caution. The methodology and rationale for these scores are explained in a separate note that is available on www.sdqindex.org. We welcome critical comments and feedback that may help to strengthen future iterations of this work.

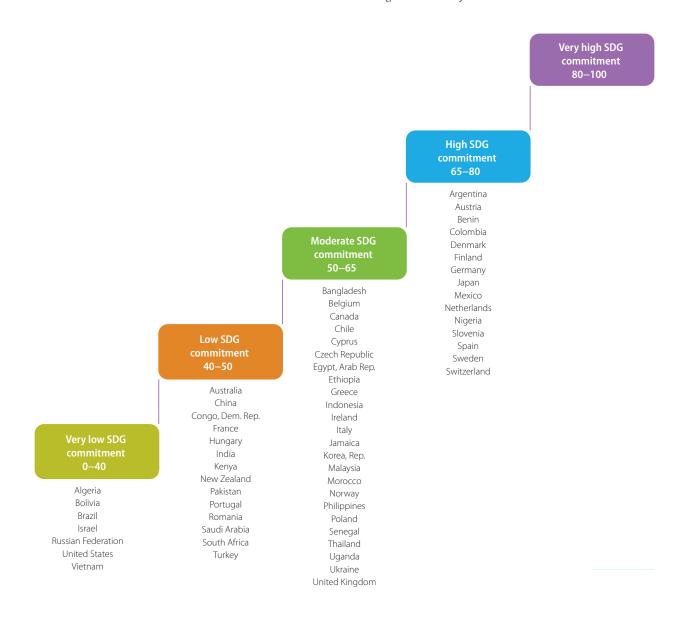
This pilot assessment reveals that policy efforts and commitments for the SDGs vary significantly across countries, including among G20 countries. The United States, Brazil, and the Russian Federation show the least support for the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, with the United States being among the few UN Member States to have never submitted a VNR. But even in these countries, despite low federal or national support for the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, notable commitments and efforts can be found at subnational levels: in regions, states, metropolitan areas, and cities. SDSN has worked, for

instance, with associations of metropolitan and municipal areas in the United States and Brazil (ICS and SDSN, 2021; Lynch et al., 2019). By contrast, Nordic countries and, among G20 countries, Germany and Mexico, show more support for the SDGs.

Figure 3.7 shows pilot Governments' Commitment and Efforts for the SDGs scores in relation to national scores on this year's SDG Index. Benin and Nigeria, for example, have large gaps in their SDG Index yet also earn relatively high scores for their policy efforts. This may help them achieve better results in coming years. Interestingly, Benin and Mexico have both issued SDG Sovereign Bonds in recent years to scale up their sustainable development investments. Establishing the right policy frameworks for sustainable development, building on scientific knowledge and networks, and connecting these frameworks with discussions on access to financing should be major priorities of the international community towards restoring and accelerating SDG progress by 2030 and beyond.

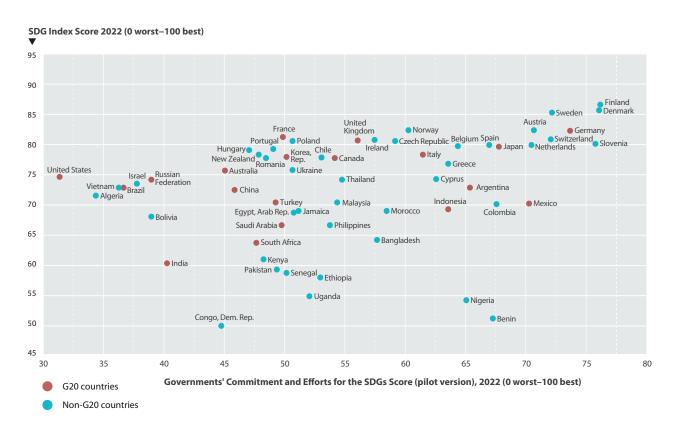
None of the 60 countries included in this assessment attained a score of 80 or more for their commitments and efforts, indicating that none of them has an appropriate set of policies in place to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. Even among the top performers in Europe, the assessment made by the Climate Action Tracker considers that the strategies and actions of these governments are insufficient to achieve the objectives set out in the Paris Climate Agreement. Many of these countries could also further connect key instruments, such as the national budget and COVID-19 recovery plans, with the SDGs. Ambitious and sound national targets, strategies, and plans are crucial to turn the SDGs into an action agenda.

Figure 3.6 Governments' Commitments and Efforts for the SDGs scores (pilot version)

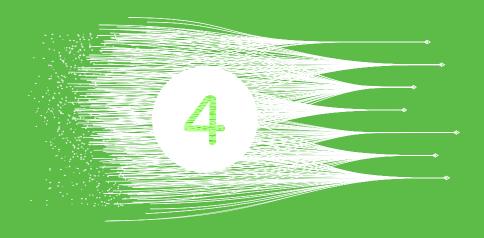


Note: G20 countries in orange. The score for Ukraine reflects the situation as of January 2022. Source: Authors' analysis. Details on the methodology and the indicators used are available on www.sdgindex.org

Figure 3.7 Governments' Commitment and Efforts for the SDGs Score (pilot version) versus SDG Index Score



Note: G20 countries in red. The score for Ukraine reflects the situation as of January 2022. Source: Authors' analysis. Details on the methodology and the indicators used are available on www.sdgindex.org



SDG Data Systems and Statistics

Part 4

SDG Data Systems and Statistics

The COVID-19 pandemic has prompted a massive shift in the demand for data, especially for timelier and higher-quality data (UNDESA, 2021). At the same time, socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic have rendered much of the pre-pandemic data less useful or outdated (Mahler et al., 2021). Governments have needed more rapid, geolocated, and granular data not only to track the trajectory of COVID-19 cases across their countries, but to ensure that basic resources for their citizens are targeted effectively and efficiently (UNStats, 2021b). With the elevated focus on and interest in data, COVID-19 has also set the stage for new user expectations, with many users - especially the general public - now expecting to obtain data in real time. As such, governments have had to find new ways to satisfy user demands with reduced budgets and staff resources, while also balancing data timeliness, precision, and quality needs. An SDSN initiative, the Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (TReNDS), mobilizes technical and policy-oriented solutions to advance the data revolution for sustainable devedevelopment.

Partnerships across sectors have proven critical in helping to meet this challenge (UNStats, 2022c). And in many countries, national statistics offices (NSOs) have become innovators during the pandemic. They have engaged in partnerships that were previously few and far between working with stakeholders across sectors, including civil society, the private sector, academia, and NGOs to accelerate data innovations for policymaking and SDG attainment.

In this section, we highlight data innovations across sectors that have arisen as a result of the pandemic; discuss how these innovations have led to a greater focus on using data to enhance policymaking and SDG attainment; and share some of the key lessons learned to sustain and advance these developments to support SDG transformations.

4.1 Data innovations during the COVID-19 pandemic

Having timely, high-quality data has become the foundation of resilient and effective governments throughout the pandemic. However, COVID-19 has presented numerous obstacles to achieving this, including office closures; stretched government resources and budgets; significant disruptions to statistical operations; and delays in planned censuses, surveys, and other data programs (UN and World Bank, 2020; UNDESA, 2020).

Across countries, pragmatic decisions have been made to reprioritize staff and resources to modernize data capture methods and processes. Non-traditional sources, including citizen science, social media data, mobile phone data, and satellite imagery have been introduced to fill data gaps, while improved dissemination schemes have made

it easier for policymakers and the public to consume the data. To realize these feats, countries have embarked on a range of multi-disciplinary and cross-sector partnerships.

Modernizing data-collection methods and processes

Health risks as well as government measures introduced in response to the COVID-19 pandemic severely limited traditional mechanisms of primary data collection, particularly face-to-face surveys and other in-person data-capture methods. At the onset of the pandemic, NSOs around the world suspended face-to-face interviews and asked staff to work from home, although many lacked adequate technology and infrastructure for remote work (Hammer et al., 2021). According to a UN Statistics Division survey, two-thirds of national statistics offices reported that these disruptions limited their ability to produce essential data and meet international reporting requirements (World Bank, 2020). But the pandemic also presented an opportunity for countries to modernize their methods and processes – with the support of key global stakeholders, such as the World Bank – notably leveraging mobile and other remote technologies to improve enumeration strategies and data collection processes.

In response to social distancing measures, for example, the World Bank helped countries quickly pivot to telephone surveys to conduct its flagship household survey, the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), which collects socioeconomic and livelihood data in lowincome and lower-middle-income countries. The LSMS also provided technical and financial assistance to several African countries, including Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda, to implement high-frequency telephone surveys of the pandemic's socioeconomic impacts (World Bank, 2022a).

To administer its 2020 census, Ethiopia's Central Statistics Agency piloted its use of a public-domain Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software package. Compared to the traditional paper-based approach used for previous censuses, the CAPI system provided more timely and accurate monitoring of field activities, allowing field teams to monitor the progress of enumeration activities and to analyze, in near real-time, the quality of data collected (Bruno et al., 2020). The CAPI system also enabled Ethiopia to introduce geographic information system (GIS) technologies to its census methodology, allowing enumerators to capture geotagged data at the household level and create associated map products for real-time monitoring and reporting. Several other countries within the region (including South Africa and Sierra Leone) have similarly adopted CAPI systems since the start of the pandemic (Concord Times, 2021; Statistics South Africa, n.d.).

The Maldives National Bureau of Statistics was also able to continue key statistical activities during COVID-19 by adopting innovative methods (PARIS21, 2021b). The bureau moved from face-to-face interviews to telephone surveys to produce its monthly consumer price index, and reweighted variables in its 2019/2020 Household Income and Expenditure Survey to account for incomplete data collection during the pandemic (National Bureau of Statistics Maldives, n.d.). Individual weights were adjusted to account for non-interviewed enumeration blocks, enabling estimates to be produced that were representative of the entire population.

During the pandemic, governments also began to use artificial intelligence (AI) and other novel data-collection methods to improve service delivery and policymaking. The Swedish region of Halland, for example, developed a comprehensive data warehouse to collect timely financial and clinical healthcare data from hospitals, primary care facilities, and ambulatory care facilities, integrating these disparate data sources into a single repository for real-time delivery of healthcare services (Emilsson, 2021). As a result, providers and researchers were able to analyze patient pathways, identify trends, and predict impacts on the capacity of intensive care units throughout the pandemic. In Greece too, the government launched a system based on machine-learning algorithms to determine which travelers entering the country should be tested for COVID-19, which helped authorities to better assess mitigation measures ("Greece Used AI to Curb COVID," 2021).

Non-traditional data sources

The pandemic has demonstrated the value of innovation to fill data gaps for greater accuracy, timeliness, and granularity. Although governments have in the past relied primarily on traditional data sources, COVID-19 helped accelerate the use of non-traditional sources – including citizen science, social media, and earth observation data – to support evidence-based decision making and further SDG attainment at the local and national levels (Khanna and Ramachandran, 2022).

Marine litter inflicts significant damage on Africa's coastlines every year, particularly in Ghana. Yet continuous data to monitor marine litter in Ghana was lacking. To help fill the data gaps, Ghana turned to an innovative approach. In 2020, the country's statistical service partnered with a coalition of key stakeholders to introduce citizen science methods to monitor progress on SDG 14.1.1b (plastic debris density), aligning methodologies and existing initiatives within the country, building partnerships, and fostering more efficient data collection (SDSN TReNDS, 2021). And in 2021, Ghana became the first country to report on indicator 14.1.1b using citizen science data.

Another example can be found in Colombia, where DANE, Colombia's National Administrative Department of Statistics, has begun using social media data to complement measurement of SDG 16 (promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies) (UNStats, 2022c). By analyzing data culled from Facebook, exchanges among diverse segments of the population are used to determine the prevalence of discrimination within the country, and to establish a baseline for SDG indicators 16.b.1 (proportion of the population who have felt harassed or discriminated against in the past 12 months) and 16.7.2 (proportion of the population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive). Similarly, in Serbia, NSOs have supplemented their official statistics by analyzing Facebook advertising data to better measure emigration trends (IISD, 2021). Using social network data as a proxy for the number of Serbian emigrants and the rate of migration, they were able to determine how the pandemic had affected Serbian emigration rates.

Earth Observation (EO) data is also being increasingly used to support evidence-based decision-making. For instance, during the pandemic, Thailand and the Philippines both used EO imagery alongside household survey and census data to assess poverty levels more accurately (Ernst and Soerakoesoemah, 2021). Similarly, GEOGLAM (Group on Earth Observations Global Agricultural Monitoring Initiative) uses EO data to improve food security and market transparency by producing timely and actionable remote-sensing information on agricultural conditions at the national, regional, and global scale (GEOGLAM, 2020). GEOGLAM produces monthly global "Crop Monitors," providing near real-time information on crop conditions. Their EO datasets have been used by many low- and middle-income countries to make pre-harvest production forecasts, to identify anomalies associated with droughts and other weather-related events, and to assess the pandemic's impact on the global food supply (GEOGLAM, 2022).

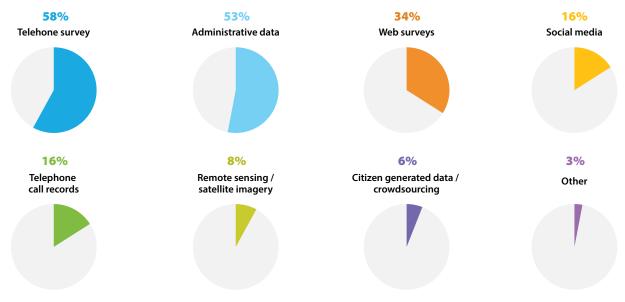
New dissemination schemes

COVID-19 has also significantly increased the demand for timely data among users who may lack technical data skills - prompting stakeholders to reevaluate their user-engagement and dissemination strategies. New dynamic dashboards and GIS products have been developed, as well as stronger data visualizations and infographics to facilitate a better understanding of data and statistics.

For instance, in South America, the Colombian-based think-tank, Cepei (Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional) has partnered with Tableau and the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund to launch the COVID-19 Data and Innovation Centre: a platform for sharing experiences, knowledge, and recommendations to enhance response and recovery efforts in the Global South (Cepei, 2020). The platform features data stories targeted toward the public and key decision-makers, as well as dashboards and open datasets relating to the pandemic.

Eurostat, the European Union's statistical office, has also launched a regional dashboard where users can find monthly and quarterly updates on a selection of COVID-19 indicators, as well as brief descriptions of the economic and social situation in the latest available period (Eurostat, 2022). The dashboard has proven very successful among users, with several additional features and functionalities added recently to help policymakers readily access the data they

Figure 4.1 Use of non-traditional data sources by national statistics offices to monitor the COVID-19 pandemic



Note: Based on responses from 122 national statistical offices to the question: "Is your institution using alternative/ non-traditional data sources/approaches to analyze or monitor aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic?"

need to make timely decisions in response to the COVID-19 crisis. In addition to the dashboard, Eurostat has enhanced its monthly commentary with graphical analyses and other features to keep pace with user demands (UNStats, 2021a).

At the national level, Canada leveraged investments in new analytics tools and dashboards during COVID-19 that enabled policymakers to make more informed decisions, providing them with richer context and much greater data disaggregation (Statistics Canada, 2022; UNStats, 2021c). For example, Canada's NSO has developed a statistical geospatial explorer that gives users the ability to generate data visualizations at a more granular level and produce custom tabs on a range of socioeconomic topics (Apolitical, 2021; Statistics Canada, 2020).

In addition to data visualization tools, several institutions – such as Paraguay's National Institute of Statistics – have launched open data portals on their websites to make COVID-19 data readily available to the public and to respond to growing demands for public health information from policy-makers and civil society organizations alike (PARIS21, 2020).

Innovative and cross-disciplinary partnerships

The range of innovative partnerships built across the data sector in response to COVID-19 has also been a clear upside of the pandemic. This has proven that in times of crisis, new ways of working are needed to be able to pivot quickly and strategically, and that cross-sector partnerships are essential for building resiliency and innovation across government.

This was especially true in Jamaica (UNStats, 2022b). Faced with a rapidly evolving pandemic situation and growing demand from users, the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) acknowledged that a non-traditional approach to gathering data was required, and that they needed to improve research coordination and the production of data on COVID-19 impacts in the country. To achieve this, the institute established a national research agenda for COVID-19, linking research to policymaking and involving stakeholders from across sectors, including the Ministry of Health and Wellness, local academia, and the private sector. Additionally, they worked to improve research processes using a whole-of-society approach to data

production, which led to the first nationally-representative telephone survey in Jamaica, conducted in collaboration with private-sector mobile phone networks. Moreover, partnerships with external actors prompted STATIN to reassess their administrative data sources and use them more efficiently, and to enhance their data-dissemination tools by including more user-friendly infographics.

To generate timely and accurate population and infrastructure data in response to COVID-19, the government of Sierra Leone, alongside the statistical office and some ministries, partnered with a range of leading data-science and geospatial organizations from the private sector (including Esri and Maxar), as well as regional commissions (including the UN Economic Commission for Africa) and NGOs (including GRID3 – Geo-Referenced Infrastructure and Demographic Data for Development). These partnerships enabled the country to produce critical geospatial datasets, analyses, and tools to support the government's COVID-19 response, publishing them under an open, non-commercial license (Government of Sierra Leone, 2020).

In Chile too, the government worked across sectors to develop a data platform to provide the public with timely updates on COVID-19 (UNStats, 2020). The country's National System of Coordination of Territorial Information (SNIT) worked alongside various ministries, the NSO, and private sector partners, such as Esri, to develop a COVID-19 Territorial Viewer so that all citizens could access territorial information on COVID-19 at the national, regional, and municipal levels (IDE Chile, 2022). A team of journalists and designers contributed to the development of the Viewer to ensure that the data was easy for the public to visualize and understand.

New multi-stakeholder partnerships for the SDGs have also taken shape during the pandemic. For instance, in Senegal, multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral partnerships helped enhance capacity-building and knowledge-sharing around priority land-use indicators and small-area estimation methodologies (Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, 2022). As part of the multi-stakeholder Data For Now initiative, Senegal's National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD, Agence Nationale de Statistique et de la Démographie) also partnered with UN Habitat, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the UN Statistics Division to build capacity for measuring SDG indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

4.2 Emerging lessons for data systems

The country examples we have cited underscore recent shifts (in a large part due to COVID-19) towards better use of data to inform policymaking and SDG attainment. While the pandemic continues to evolve, lessons and trends that are likely to continue include the following:

- The value of developing data that is fit-for**purpose.** The pandemic demonstrated that data is not valuable if it is not designed with users' needs in mind. Data must be timely, disaggregated, highquality, and presented in a format and through a means that decision-makers can understand and act quickly on.
- Post-pandemic, traditional approaches to survey taking, data production, and analysis will no longer satisfy user needs - non-traditional approaches are required. As highlighted by the numerous country cases above, governments have successfully adopted new data approaches to keep pace with demands that have permanently raised user expectations. Partnerships are essential to continue to harness these innovations.
- The importance and value of cross-sector part**nerships**. Before the pandemic, multi-disciplinary and cross-sector partnerships within the data sector were still novel. Fortunately, COVID-19 has changed this for the better and enabled countries to take a whole-of-government approach to their data strategies.
- Dissemination efforts should be prioritized alongside production efforts. The pandemic prompted the development of hundreds of innovative platforms and dashboards to enable the public to understand the impact of COVID in near real time. It also encouraged governments to rethink their strategies to ensure that data production is accompanied by effective dissemination strategies that make data easier to use and understand for individuals who may lack technical aptitude and data literacy skills.

- **Data innovations are working.** As demonstrated, many countries are seeing positive, tangible results from the innovations they have adopted. For instance, since developing their new products, use of Statistics Canada's website has tripled (UNStats, 2021c).
- Data innovations are emerging beyond the national level. The pandemic has spurred innovations in data across other sectors, including within civil society (where we are seeing greater civic engagement in data to hold governments accountable) and the private sector (where there have been new efforts to improve ESG reporting) (Cameron, 2021; Chinn et al., 2021).

The COVID-19 pandemic is a major setback for sustainable development everywhere. Yet as with other major crises in the past, new ideas emerged during the pandemic that may help advance SDG policies and roadmaps to 2030 and beyond. Data systems and statistics were mobilized in new ways to inform countries' responses to the pandemic. In particular, the pandemic underscored the value of non-traditional data sources and approaches, including citizen science, social media, and earth observation data. It also catalyzed data partnerships and innovations across sectors and fostered the development of more fit-for-purpose, timely, and disaggregated data to support targeted policy interventions. Global efforts, including by the UN Statistical Commission, aim to solidify these improvements and innovations across nations and further greater cross-sector knowledge exchange (UNStats, 2022a).

Looking ahead, financing data systems continues to be a critical challenge, especially in LICs and LMICs. Despite heightened demand for data, its financing remains stagnant (PARIS21, 2021a). Cross-sectoral partnerships and initiatives to spur innovation – such as the Joint SDG Fund of the United Nations and the recently launched Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data – are positive developments, but to fully prepare countries for future epidemics and ensure the achievement of the 2030 agenda, significant investments in financing for national statistical and health information systems are paramount (Joint SDG Fund, 2022; PARIS21, 2021c).

Annex **Methods Summary and Data Tables**

A.1 Interpreting the SDG Index and Dashboards results

The Sustainable Development Report describes countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and highlights areas where progress is insufficient. A country's overall SDG Index score and the scores it receives on individual goals represent percentages of optimal performance. The difference between any score and the maximum value of 100 is therefore the distance in percentage points that a country must overcome to reach optimum SDG performance. The same indicators are used for all countries to generate the SDG Index score and rankings.

Substantial differences in rankings may be due to small differences in aggregate SDG Index scores. Differences of two or three places between countries' rankings should not be interpreted as "significant", whereas differences of 10 places or more may show a meaningful distinction. For details, see the statistical audit by Papadimitriou et al. (2019), conducted on behalf of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (EU JRC).

The SDG Dashboards provide a visual representation of each country's performance on the 17 SDGs. 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 members include additional metrics for which data is not available for all countries.

The SDG Trend Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030, based on recent performance of individual indicators. Indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level to give an appraisal of how well the country is progressing towards that SDG.

This section provides a brief summary of the methods used to compute the SDG Index and Dashboards. A detailed methodology paper is accessible online (Lafortune et al., 2018). The European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted an independent statistical audit of the methodology and results in 2019, reviewing the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. Their audit and additional data tables are available on our website, www.sdgindex.org

This year's edition does not reflect the impact of the war in Ukraine.

A.2 Changes to the 2022 edition and main limitations

Changes to the 2022 SDG Index and Dashboards

The 2022 SDG Index covers 163 countries – two fewer than last year due to missing data (Cabo Verde and Vanuatu). This edition introduces an additional indicator (for SDG 12, see Table A1) to cover a previous data gap. We have also dropped two indicators due to insufficient periodicity of updates to the data and another one due to redundancy. Table A1 also identifies indicators that have been modified or replaced due to changes in methodologies or estimates of data providers. Data for this year's edition were extracted between February and March 2022.

Limitations and data gaps

Due to changes in the indicators and some refinements in the methodology, SDG Index rankings and scores cannot be compared with the results from previous years. However, Part 2 provides time series for the SDG Index, calculated retroactively using this year's indicators and methods. The full time series for the SDG Index are available for download online.

In spite of our best efforts to identify data for the SDGs, several indicator and data gaps persist at the international level (Table A2). Governments and the international community must increase investments in SDG data and

Table A.1 New indicators and modifications

SDG	Indicator	Modification	Source
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	Modification, now global indicator	UNESCO
4	Resilient students in science (% of 15-year-olds)	Removed due to redundancy	OECD
5	Gender gap in time spent doing unpaid work (minutes/day)	Removed due to lack of timely data	OECD
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2O$ eq/capita)	Modification, now sourced from different Multi-regional input-output database, Gloria.	UNEP
7	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	Modification, now global indicator	OECD
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	Changed source to Scimago Journal Rank	Scimago Jounal Rank
10	Gini coefficient	Replaces Adjusted Gini Coefficient	World Bank
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	Removed due to insufficient update frequency	Chandy and Seidel (2017)
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	Changed calculation method. Now divided by entire country population since waste collection data covers urban & rural areas	World Bank
12	Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)	Modification, now sourced from different Multi- regional input-output database, Gloria.	Lenzen et al. (2020)
12	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Modification, now sourced from different Multi- regional input-output database, Gloria.	Lenzen et al. (2020)
12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	New indicator	UN Comtrade
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	Modification, now sourced from different Multi- regional input-output database, Gloria.	Lenzen et al. (2020)

monitoring systems and build strong data partnerships to support informed SDG decisions and strategies.

To ensure maximum data comparability, we only use data from internationally comparable sources. These sources may adjust national data to ensure international comparability. As a result, some data points presented in this report may differ from data available from national statistical offices or other national sources. Moreover, the length of international organizations' validation processes can lead to significant delays in publishing some data. National statistical offices may therefore have more recent data for some indicators than what is presented in this report.

A.3 Methodology (overview)

The SDR2022 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 94 global indicators as well as 26 additional indicators specifically for OECD countries (due to better data coverage).

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

A. Data selection

Where possible, the SDR2022 uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where there are data gaps or insufficient data available for an official indicator, we include other metrics from official and unofficial providers. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for inclusion in the report:

- 1. Global relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings.
- 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.

Table A.2 Major indicator and data gaps for the SDGs

SDG	Issue	Desired metrics
2	Agriculture and nutrition	Food loss and food waste Greenhouse gas emissions from land use Global yield gap statistics
3	Health	Health care system resilience and preparedness to face global health risks Internationally comparable survey data on unmet care needs
4	Education	Internationally comparable primary and secondary education outcomes Early childhood development (access and quality)
5	Women empowerment	Gender pay gap and other empowerment measures Violence against women
6	Water	Quality of drinking water and surface waters
8	Decent work	Decent work Child labor and modern slavery embodied into trade
10	Inequality	Wealth inequality Vertical mobility
12	Sustainable consumption and production	Environmental impact of transboundary physical flows (e.g. air pollution through wind, water pollution through rivers) Recycling and re-use (circular economy) Chemicals
13	Climate Action	Robust indicators of climate adaptation
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	Violence against children
17	Means of implementation	Climate finance Development impact of trade practices



- 4. Coverage: data must be available for at least 80 percent of the UN Member States with a population greater than one million people.1
- 5. Capacity to measure distance to targets: optimal performance can be determined.

Data sources

The data included in the SDR2022 come from a mix of official and non-official data sources. Most of the data (around two-thirds) come from international organizations (including FAO, ILO, OECD, UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank,) which have extensive and rigorous data validation processes. Other data sources (around a third) come from less traditional statistics: including household surveys (Gallup World Poll); civil society organizations and networks (such as Oxfam, Reporters sans Frontières, the Tax Justice Network, and the World Justice Project); and peer-reviewed journals (for example, to track international spillovers). The full list of indicators and data sources is available online.

B. Missing data and imputations

The Sustainable Development Report's purpose is to provide robust data that can guide countries in determining their SDG priorities. To minimize biases due to missing data, the SDG Index only includes countries for which data is available for at least 80% of the variables included in the global SDG. The list of countries not included in the SDG Index due to insufficient data availability is presented in Table A3. All UN Member States are included in both the SDG Dashboards and the country profiles – which also indicate any data gaps for each country.

Considering that many SDG priorities lack accepted statistical models that could be used to impute countrylevel data, missing data was only imputed or modelled in a few particular instances. The list of indicators for which imputations were performed is available online.

C. Method for constructing the SDG Index and Dashboards

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

Establishing performance thresholds

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100 with 0 denoting worst possible performance and 100 describing optimum performance. Rescaling is usually very sensitive to the choice of limits and to extreme values (outliers) at both ends of the distribution. These outliers can become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability to the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index.

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

- 1. Use absolute quantitative thresholds in SDGs and targets: for example, zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality.
- 2. Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of "leave no one behind" in setting the upper bound to universal access or zero deprivation.
- 3. Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set the upper bound (for example, zero greenhouse gas emissions from CO₂ by 2050 required for global warming to stay within 1.5°C, 100% sustainable management of fisheries).
- 4. Where several countries already exceed an SDG target, use the average of the top five performers (for example, child mortality).
- 5. For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers.



^{1.} There are two exceptions to this rule: (i) Exports of hazardous pesticides; (ii) Children involved in child labor

Table A.3 Countries excluded from the 2022 SDG Index due to insufficient data

Country	Missing Values	Percentage of Missing Values
Andorra	48	54%
Antigua and Barbuda	33	35%
Bahamas, The	22	23%
Cabo Verde	20	21%
Comoros	22	23%
Dominica	47	50%
Equatorial Guinea	29	31%
Eritrea	25	27%
Grenada	39	41%
Guinea-Bissau	22	23%
Kiribati	37	39%
Korea, Dem. Rep.	29	31%
Libya	23	24%
Liechtenstein	59	66%
Marshall Islands	52	55%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	44	47%
Monaco	59	63%
Nauru	51	54%
Palau	51	54%
Samoa	26	28%
San Marino	57	61%
Seychelles	30	32%
Solomon Islands	28	30%
St. Kitts and Nevis	47	50%
St. Lucia	25	27%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	33	35%
Timor-Leste	25	27%
Tonga	33	35%
Tuvalu	51	54%
Vanuatu	23	24%

Source: Authors' analysis

These principles interpret the SDGs as "stretch targets" and focus attention on the indicators on which a country is lagging. The lower bound was defined at the 2.5th percentile of the distribution. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored Ω

Normalization

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]:

$$x' = \frac{x - min.(x)}{max.(x) - min.(x)} \times 100$$

where x is the raw data value; max/min denote the upper and lower bounds, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

The rescaling equation ensured that all rescaled variables were expressed as ascending variables (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, while one with a score of 75 has covered three-quarters of the distance from worst to best.

Weighting and aggregation

Several rounds of expert consultations on earlier drafts of the SDG Index made it 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 to give fixed, equal weight to every SDG, reflecting the commitment of policymakers to treat all SDGs equally as part of an integrated and indivisible set of goals. To improve their SDG Index score, countries need to place attention on all goals, albeit with a particular focus on those they are furthest from achieving and where incremental progress might be expected to be fastest.

To compute the SDG Index, we first estimate a country's scores on each goal using the arithmetic mean of its scores on the goal indicators. These scores are then averaged across all 17 SDGs to obtain the country's 2022 SDG Index score. Various sensitivity tests are made available online, including Monte Carlo simulations and comparisons of arithmetic mean versus geometric mean at both the Index and goal levels. Monte Carlo simulations call for prudence in interpreting small differences in the Index scores and rankings between countries, as they may be sensitive to the weighting scheme used.

Dashboards

We also introduced quantitative thresholds for each indicator, to group countries into a "traffic light" table. Thresholds have been established via statistical techniques supported by various rounds of consultations with experts since 2016.

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 (often called the "substitutability" or "compensation" issue). 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 SDG Dashboards focus exclusively on the two variables on which a country performs worst. We applied the added rule that a red rating is given only if the country scores red on both of its worst-performing indicators for that goal. Similarly, to score green, both of these indicators had to be green. More details on the construction of the Dashboards are accessible online

SDG Trends

Using historic data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if extrapolated 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 trends at the indicator level, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (from 2015-2030), which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015 (for example, 2015–2020). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using

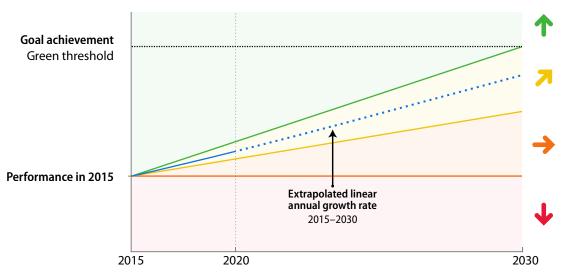
a four-arrow system (Figure A1). Figure A2 illustrates the methodology graphically.

Since the projections are based on average growth rate over recent years, a country might have observed a decline in performance over the past year (for instance due to the impact of COVID-19) but still be considered as being on track. This methodology emphasizes long-term structural changes over time since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015, with less emphasis given to annual changes that may be cyclical or temporary.

Figure A.1 The Four-arrow system for denoting SDG trends

On track or Maintaining Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving SDG achievement Decreasing score, i.e. Score remains stagnant or Score increases at a rate Score increases at the rate country moves in the increases at a rate below 50% above 50% of the required needed to achieve the SDG wrong direction of the growth rate needed to growth rate but below the by 2030 or performance achieve the SDG by 2030 rate needed to achieve the has already exceeded SDG SDG by 2030 achievement threshold

Figure A.2 Graphic representation of the methodology for SDG trends



Source: Authors' analysis

Table A.4

Indicators included in the Sustainable Development Report 2022

Legend

- [a] denotes OECD-only indicators
- [b] denotes indicators not used in OECD dashboard but that are used in the calculation of OECD countries' index scores.

SDG	Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
1		Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2022	World Data Lab	Estimated percentage of the population that 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		Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2022	World Data Lab	Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$3.20 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.
1	[a]	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	2019	OECD	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 (%)	2019	FAO	The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for a minimum of 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 with missing data.
2		Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2019	UNICEF et al.	The 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 (%)	2019	UNICEF et al.	The 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 (% of adult population)	2016	WHO	The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m^2 or higher, based on measured height and weight.
2		Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2017	Bonhommeau et al. (2013)	Trophic levels are a measure of the energy intensity of diet composition and reflect the relative amounts of plants as opposed to animals eaten in a given country. A higher trophic level represents a greater level of consumption of energy-intensive animals.
2		Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2018	FAO	Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and exclude crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing.
2		Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	2015	Zhang and Davidson (2019)	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).
2	[a]	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	2015	Global Yield Gap Atlas	A country's yield expressed as a percentage of its potential yield in the three annual crops using the most land area, weighted for the relative importance of each crop in terms of surface area.

Table A.4

SDG Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2019	FAO	Exports of pesticides deemed hazardous to human health, standardized by population. Due to volatility, the calculation uses the average value over the last 5 years.
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2017	WHO et al.	The estimated number of girls and women, between the ages of 15 and 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)	2020	UNICEF et al.	The number of newborn infants (neonates) who die before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2020	UNICEF et al.	The 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 population)	2020	WHO	The 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	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2020	UNAIDS	Number of people newly infected with HIV per 1,000 uninfected population.
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	2019	WHO	The 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 (for example injuries or HIV/AIDS).
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2016	WHO	Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2019	WHO	Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2019	WHO	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 2019	WHO	The number of births per 1,000 females between the age of 15 to 19.
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2018	UNICEF	The 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	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO- recommended vaccines (%)	2020	WHO and UNICEF	Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants, children under the age of 12 months, who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles). Calculated as the minimum value between the percentage of infants who have received the 3rd dose of DTP and the percentage who have received the 1st dose of measles.
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	2019	WHO	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage.

Table A.4 (continued)

COOLIT	inuea)				
SDG	Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
3		Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2021	Gallup	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	[a]	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2019	OECD	Difference between maximum and minimum regional life expectancy at birth among regions.
3	[a]	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	2020	OECD	Gap in percentage of people who perceive their health status as good or very good between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population.
3	[a]	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	2020	OECD	The percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who are reported to smoke daily.
4	[a]	Participation rate in pre- primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	2020	UNESCO	Participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry age.
4		Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2020	UNESCO	The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.
4		Lower secondary completion rate (%)	2020	UNESCO	Lower secondary education completion rate measured as the gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (general and pre-vocational). It is calculated as the number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.
4		Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	2020	UNESCO	The percentage of youth, aged 15 to 24, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.
4	[a]	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	2020	OECD	The percentage of the population, aged 25 to 34, who have completed tertiary education.
4	[a]	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	2018	OECD	National scores in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), an internationally standardized 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	[a]	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	2018	OECD	Percentage of variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status.
4	[a]	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	2018	OECD	Percentage of students with a performance in science below level 2 (less than 409.54 score points).
5		Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	2022	UNDESA	The percentage of women of reproductive age whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.
5		Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	2019	UNESCO	The mean years of education received by women aged 25 and older divided by the mean years of education received by men aged 25 and older.
5		Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	2020	ILO	Modeled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.
5		Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	2020	IPU	The 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	[a]	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	2020	OECD	The difference between male and female median wages of full-time employees and those self-employed, divided by the male median wage.

Table A.4

SDG N	lotes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
6		Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2020	JMP	The percentage of the population using at least a basic drinking water service, such as drinking water from an improved source, provided that the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
6		Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2020	JMP	The percentage of the population using at least a basic sanitation service, such as an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.
6		Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2018	FAO	The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.
6		Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2018	EPI	The 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.
6		Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O equivalent/capita)	2018	UNEP	Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources.
6	[a]	Population using safely managed water services (%)	2020	JMP	The 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	[a]	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2020	JMP	The 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.
7		Population with access to electricity (%)	2019	SE4AII	The percentage of the population who has access to electricity.
7		Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2019	SE4AII	The percentage of the 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 per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2019	IEA	A measure of the carbon intensity of energy production, calculated by dividing CO_2 emissions from the combustion of fuel by electricity output. The data are reported in Megatonnes per billion kilowatt hours.
7	[a]	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2019	OECD	The share of renewable energy in the total primary energy supply. Renewables include the primary energy equivalent of hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave sources. Energy derived from solid biofuels, biogasoline, biodiesels, other liquid biofuels, biogases and the renewable fraction of municipal waste are also included.
8		Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2020	World Bank	The growth rate of GDP adjusted to income levels (where rich countries are expected to grow less) and expressed relative to the US growth performance. World Bank data on GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$) annual data were used as the starting point. The growth rate over the last 3-year period (t-3 to t) was calculated where GRa=(At/At-3)^(1/3)-1 and where GRa is the growth rate for country A and At is the GDP per capita data for the year t in country A. Then our adjustment is as follows: ADJa=[GRa-(GRusa - 0,015*log(At-3/USAt-3))] * 100, where GRusa is the United States growth rate and USAt-3 is the United States GDP per capita 3 years ago.

Table A.4

SDG	Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
8		Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2018	Walk Free Foundation (2018)	Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labor or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardized surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).
8		Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile- money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2017	Demirguc-Kunt et al. (2018)	The 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	[b]	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	2022	ILO	Modeled estimate of the 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 people who want to work but are not doing so.
8		Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2020	World Justice Project	Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labor and child labor.
8		Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2015	Alsamawi et al. (2017)	The number of fatal work-related accidents associated with imported goods. Calculated using extensions to a multiregional input-output table.
8	[a]	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	2021	OECD	The 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	[a]	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	2020	OECD	The 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 (%)	2020	ITU	The percentage of the 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 population)	2019	ITU	The number of mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population. Mobile broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to mobile cellular networks with access to data communications (for example the Internet) at broadband speeds, irrespective of the device used to access the internet.
9		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport- related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2018	World Bank	Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, for example ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).
9		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	2022	Times Higher Education	The average score of the top three universities in each country that are listed in the global top 1,000 universities in the world. For countries with at least one university on the list, only the score of the ranked university was taken into account. When a university score was missing in the Times Higher Education World University Ranking, an indicator from the Global Innovation Index on the top 3 universities in Quacquarelli Symonds (QS) University Ranking was used a a source when available.
9		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2020	Scimago Jounal Rank	Number of citable documents published by a journal in the three previous years (selected year documents are excluded). Exclusively articles, reviews and conference papers are considered.
9		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2018	UNESCO	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 do no report any data.

Table A.4 (continued)

(con	continued)										
SDG	Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description						
9	[a]	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	2019	OECD	The 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	[a]	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2019	OECD	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). The number of triadic patent families is "nowcast" for timeliness.						
9	[a]	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	2020	OECD	The difference in the percentage of household Internet access between the top and bottom income quartiles.						
9		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	2018	World Bank	Female share of graduates from Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) programmes, tertiary (%)						
10		Gini coefficient	2019	World Bank	The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.						
10	[a]	Palma ratio	2019	OECD & UNDP	The 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	[a]	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	2019	OECD	The percentage of people of 66 years of age or more whose income falls below half the median household income of the total population.						
11		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2018	UN Habitat	Population living in slums is the proportion of the urban population living in slum households. A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, housing durability, and security of tenure.						
11		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	2019	IHME	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		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2020	WHO and UNICEF	The 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.						
11		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2021	Gallup	The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "satisfied" to the question "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?".						
11	[a]	Population with rent overburden (%)	2019	OECD	Percentage of the population living in households where the total housing costs represent more than 40 % of disposable income.						
12	[b]	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2016	World Bank	The amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.						
12		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2019	UNU-IAS	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment, estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.						
12		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)	SO_2 emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.						

Table A.4

SDG N	lotes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
12		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)	Emissions of SO_2 embodied in imported goods and services. SO_2 emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	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		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2015	Oita et al. (2016)	Emissions of reactive nitrogen embodied in imported goods and services. 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		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2021	UN Comtrade	The average annual amount of plastic waste exported over the last 5 years expressed per capita.
12	[a]	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2019	OECD	The amount of municipal solid waste (MSW), including household waste, that is neither recycled nor composted.
13		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2020	Global Carbon Project	Emissions from the combustion and oxidation of fossil fuels and from cement production. The indicator excludes emissions from fuels used for international aviation and maritime transport.
13		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2022)	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imported goods and services.
13		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2021	UN Comtrade	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent ${\rm CO_2}$ emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.
13	[a]	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	2018	OECD	The Carbon Pricing Score (CPS) measures the extent to which countries have attained the goal of pricing all energy related carbon emissions at certain benchmark values for carbon costs. The more progress that a country has made towards a specified benchmark value, the higher the CPS. For example, a CPS of 100% against a EUR 60 per tonne of $\rm CO_2$ benchmark means that the country (or the group of countries) prices all carbon emissions in its (their) territory from energy use at EUR 60 or more.
14		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2020	Birdlife International et al.	The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that are protected.
14		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	2020	Ocean Health Index	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 (eutrophication), human pathogens, and trash.
14		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2018	Sea around Us	The 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 or dredging (%)	2018	Sea Around Us	The percentage of fish caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.
14		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2018	Sea around Us	The percentage of fish that are caught only to be later discarded.
14		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2018	Lenzen et al. (2012)	Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.

Table A.4

SDG Notes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2020	Birdlife International et al.	The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	2020	Birdlife International et al.	The mean percentage area of freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	2021	IUCN and Birdlife International	The 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	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	2020	Curtis et al. (2018)	The mean annual percentage of permanent deforestation over the last 3-year period. Permanent deforestation refers to tree cover removal for urbanization, commodity production and certain types of small-scale agriculture whereby the previous tree cover does not return. It does not include temporary forest loss due to cuttings within the forestry sector or wildfires. Since data on tree cover gains are not available, the annual net loss cannot be calculated, thus the indicator is an estimate for gross permanent deforestation.
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied ir imports (per million population)		Lenzen et al. (2012)	Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2020	UNODC	The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result o 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, such as killing in armed conflict.
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	2019	UNODC	Unsentenced prisoners as a percentage of overall prison population. Persons held unsentenced or pre-trial refers to persons held in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions who are untried, pre-trial or awaiting a first instance decision on their case from a competent authority regarding their conviction or acquittal.
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2020	Gallup	The 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	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2020	World Economic Forum	Survey-based assessment of protection of property rights, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 7 (best). The indicator reports respondents' qualitative assessment based on answers to several questions on the protection of property rights and intellectual property rights protection.
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	2020	UNICEF	The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	2021	Transparency International	The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest leve of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.
16	Children involved in child labo (% of population aged 5 to 14		UNICEF	The percentage of children, between the ages of 5–14 years, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor 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 labor for high-income countries for which no data was reported.

Table A.4 (continued)

SDG N	lotes	Indicator	Reference Year	Source	Description
16		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	2020	Stockholm Peace Research Institute	Volume of major conventional weapons exported, expressed in constant 1990 US\$ millions (TIV) per 100,000 population. The trend-indicator value 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. Values were calculated based on a 5-year rolling average.
16		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	2021	Reporters sans frontières	Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.
16		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	2020	World Justice Project	Measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies; can access and afford legal advice and representation; and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers.
16 [a]]	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	2019	UNODC	The prison population is composed of persons held in prisons, penal institutions, or correctional institutions.
17		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2020	UNESCO	The sum of public expenditure on health from domestic sources and general government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) expressed as a percentage of GDP. This indicator is based on the World Bank health and education spending datasets, sourced from WHO & UNESCO respectively. Values are carried forward for both health and education, but a value in a given year is only reported if at least one data point is a real observation (not carried forward).
17		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	2021	OECD	The amount of official development assistance (ODA) as a share of gross national income (GNI). 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. There is a break in the series because from 2018, the ODA grant-equivalent methodology is used whereby only the "grant portion" of the loan, i.e. the amount "given" by lending below market rates, counts as ODA.
17		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	2019	IMF	Government revenue measured as cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.
17		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	2019	Tax Justice Network	The Corporate Tax Haven Score measures a jurisdiction's potential to poach the tax base of others, as enshrined in its laws, regulations and documented administrative practices. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the value of the worst-performing jurisdiction was retained.
17	[a]	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	2020	Tax Justice Network	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. For countries with multiple jurisdictions, the average score of the jurisdictions was used.
17	[a]	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2017	Zucman et al. (2019)	Estimation of how much profit is shifted into tax havens and how much non-haven countries lose in profits from such shifting. Based on macroeconomic data known as foreign affiliates statistics. Negative values indicate profit shifting.
17		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	2019	World Bank	The Statistical Performance Index is a weighted average of the statistical performance indicators that evaluate the performance of national statistical systems. It aggregates five pillars of statistical performance: data use, data services, data products, data sources, and data infrastructure.

Source: Authors' analysis



Table A.5 $Indicator\, thresholds\, and\, justifications\, for\, optimal\, values$

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red		Justification for optimum
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0	≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 7.5	7.5 < x ≤ 13	> 13	72.6	SDG Target
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0	≤ 2	$2 < x \le 7.5$	$7.5 < x \le 13$	> 13	51.5	SDG Target
1	Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.1	≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 12.5	12.5 < x ≤ 15	> 15	17.7	Average of 3 best OECD performers
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	0	≤ 7.5	$7.5 < x \le 11.25$	11.25 < x ≤ 15	> 15	42.3	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	≤ 7.5	$7.5 < x \le 11.25$	11.25 < x ≤ 15	> 15	50.2	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0	≤ 5	$5 < x \le 7.5$	$7.5 < x \le 10$	> 10	16.3	SDG Target
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	2.8	≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	> 25	35.1	Average of 5 best performers
2	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.04	≤ 2.2	$2.2 < x \le 2.3$	$2.3 < x \le 2.4$	> 2.4	2.47	Average of 5 best performers
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7	≥ 2.5	$2.5 > x \ge 2$	2 > x ≥ 1.5	< 1.5	0.2	Average of 5 best performers minus outliers (1 & 1/2SD)
2	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0	≤ 0.3	$0.3 < x \le 0.5$	$0.5 < x \le 0.7$	> 0.7	1.2	Technical Optimum
2	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77	≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 62.5	$62.5 > x \ge 50$	< 50	28	Average of 5 best performers
2	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 25.5	$25.5 < x \le 50$	> 50	250	Technical Optimum
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	≤ 70	70 < x ≤ 105	105 < x ≤ 140	> 140	814	Average of 5 best performers
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	≤ 12	12 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 18	> 18	39.7	Average of 5 best performers
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	$37.5 < x \le 50$	> 50	130.1	Average of 5 best performers
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 10	$10 < x \le 42.5$	42.5 < x ≤ 75	> 75	561	SDG Target
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0	≤ 0.2	$0.2 < x \le 0.6$	$0.6 < x \le 1$	> 1	5.5	SDG Target
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.3	≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 25	> 25	31	Average of 5 best performers
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 18	18 < x ≤ 84	84 < x ≤ 150	> 150	368.8	SDG Target
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	≤ 8.4	8.4 < x ≤ 12.6	$12.6 < x \le 16.8$	> 16.8	33.7	Average of 5 best performers
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 70	< 70	54	Average of 5 best performers
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.5	≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	$37.5 < x \le 50$	> 50	139.6	Average of 5 best performers
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	≥ 98	98 > x ≥ 94	94 > x ≥ 90	< 90	23.1	Leave no one behind
3	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	≥ 90	90 > x ≥ 85	$85 > x \ge 80$	< 80	41	Leave no one behind

Table A.5 (continued)

DG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	100	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 70	70 > x ≥ 60	< 60	38.2	Leave no one behind
3	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6	≥6	$6 > x \ge 5.5$	5.5 > x ≥ 5	< 5	3.3	Average of 5 best performers
3	Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	0	≤ 3	$3 < x \le 5$	$5 < x \le 7$	> 7	11	Leave no one behind
3	Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	0	≤ 20	$20 < x \le 30$	$30 < x \le 40$	> 40	45	Leave no one behind
3	Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.1	≤ 18	18 < x ≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 32	> 32	35	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	100	≥ 90	90 > x ≥ 80	$80 > x \ge 70$	< 70	35	SDG Target
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100	≥ 97	$97 > x \ge 88.5$	$88.5 > x \ge 80$	< 80	53.8	SDG Target
4	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100	≥ 90	$90 > x \ge 82.5$	$82.5 > x \ge 75$	< 75	18	SDG Target
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100	≥ 95	95 > x ≥ 90	$90 > x \ge 85$	< 85	45.2	Leave no one behind
4	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	52.2	≥ 40	40 > x ≥ 25	25 > x ≥ 10	< 10	0	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.6	≥ 493	$493 > x \ge 446.5$	$446.5 > x \ge 400$	< 400	350	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.3	≤ 10.5	10.5 < x ≤ 15.25	15.25 < x ≤ 20	> 20	21.4	Average of 3 best OECD performers
4	Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	10	≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 22.5	22.5 < x ≤ 30	> 30	48	Average of 3 best OECD performers
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of girls and women aged 15 to 49)	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \ge 70$	$70 > x \ge 60$	< 60	17.5	Leave no one behind
5	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100	≥ 98	$98 > x \ge 86.5$	$86.5 > x \ge 75$	< 75	41.8	SDG Target
5	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100	≥ 70	70 > x ≥ 60	60 > x ≥ 50	< 50	21.5	SDG Target
5	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	50	≥ 40	$40 > x \ge 30$	$30 > x \ge 20$	< 20	1.2	SDG Target
5	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	0	≤8	$8 < x \le 14$	$14 < x \le 20$	> 20	36.7	Technical Optimum
	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	≥ 98	98 > x ≥ 89	$89 > x \ge 80$	< 80	40	Leave no one behind
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	≥ 95	95 > x ≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 75	< 75	9.7	Leave no one behind
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 50	50 < x ≤ 75	> 75	100	Technical Optimum
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100	≥ 50	50 > x ≥ 32.5	32.5 > x ≥ 15	< 15	0	Technical Optimum
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O equivalent/capita)	100	≤ 1000	$1000 < x \le 2500$	$2500 < x \le 4000$	> 4000	11000	Average of 5 best performers
6	Population using safely managed water services (%)	100	≥ 95	95 > x ≥ 87.5	87.5 > x ≥ 80	< 80	10.5	Leave no one behind
6	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100	≥ 90	90 > x ≥ 77.5	77.5 > x ≥ 65	< 65	14.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	100	≥ 98	$98 > x \ge 89$	$89 > x \ge 80$	< 80	9.1	Leave no one behind
7	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100	≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 67.5	$67.5 > x \ge 50$	< 50	2	Average of 3 best OECD performers

Table A.5 (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red		Justification for optimum
7	CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0	≤1	1 < x ≤ 1.25	1.25 < x ≤ 1.5	> 1.5	5.9	Technical Optimum
7	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	51	≥ 20	20 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 10	< 10	3	Average of 3 best OECD performers
8	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	5	≥ 0	$0 > x \ge -1.5$	-1.5 > x ≥ -3	<-3	-14.7	Average of 5 best performers
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0	≤ 4	$4 < x \le 7$	$7 < x \le 10$	> 10	22	Leave no one behind
8	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	< 50	8	Technical Optimum
8	Unemployment rate (% of total labor force, ages 15+)	0.5	≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 7.5	$7.5 < x \le 10$	> 10	25.9	Average of 5 best performers
8	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.85	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \ge 0.6$	$0.6 > x \ge 0.5$	< 0.5	0.3	Average of 5 best performers
8	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 1.75	1.75 < x ≤ 2.5	> 2.5	6	Technical Optimum
8	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	77.8	≥ 60	60 > x ≥ 55	55 > x ≥ 50	< 50	50	Average of 3 best OECD performers
8	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	8.1	≤ 10	$10 < x \le 12.5$	12.5 < x ≤ 15	> 15	28.2	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Population using the internet (%)	100	≥ 80	$80 > x \ge 65$	$65 > x \ge 50$	< 50	2.2	Leave no one behind
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100	≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 57.5	57.5 > x ≥ 40	< 40	1.4	Leave no one behind
9	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	≥ 3	3 > x ≥ 2.5	$2.5 > x \ge 2$	< 2	1.6	Average of 5 best performers
9	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	50	≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 0	< 0	0	Average of 5 best performers
9	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \ge 0.38$	$0.38 > x \ge 0.05$	< 0.05	0	Average of 5 best performers
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.7	≥ 1.5	1.5 > x ≥ 1.25	1.25 > x ≥ 1	< 1	0	Average of 5 best performers
9	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.6	≥ 8	$8 > x \ge 7.5$	$7.5 > x \ge 7$	< 7	0.8	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	115.7	≥ 20	20 > x ≥ 15	15 > x ≥ 10	< 10	0.1	Average of 3 best OECD performers
9	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	0	≤ 7	7 < x ≤ 26	26 < x ≤ 45	> 45	63.6	Leave no one behind
9	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	50	≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 25	25 > x ≥ 20	< 20	15	Leave no one behind
10	Gini coefficient	27.5	≤ 30	$30 < x \le 35$	$35 < x \le 40$	> 40	63	Average of 5 best performers
10	Palma ratio	0.9	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 1.15	1.15 < x ≤ 1.3	> 1.3	2.5	Average of 3 best OECD performers
10	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	3.2	≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 25	> 25	45.7	Average of 3 best OECD performers
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0	≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 15	15 < x ≤ 25	> 25	90	Leave no one behind

Table A.5 (continued)

conti	nued)							
SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red	Lower bound	Justification for optimum
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.3	≤ 10	10 < x ≤ 17.5	17.5 < x ≤ 25	> 25	87	Average of 5 best performers
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	≥ 98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	< 75	6.1	Leave no one behind
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	≥ 72	72 > x ≥ 57.5	57.5 > x ≥ 43	< 43	21	Average of 5 best performers
11	Population with rent overburden (%)	4.6	≤ 7	$7 < x \le 12$	12 < x ≤ 17	> 17	25.6	Average of 3 best OECD performers
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2	> 2	3.7	Average of 5 best performers
12	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	≤ 5	$5 < x \le 7.5$	$7.5 < x \le 10$	> 10	23.5	Average of 5 best performers
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	≤ 30	30 < x ≤ 65	65 < x ≤ 100	> 100	525	Average of 5 best performers
12	SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	≤ 5	$5 < x \le 7.5$	$7.5 < x \le 10$	> 10	30	Technical Optimum
12	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2	≤ 20	20 < x ≤ 35	$35 < x \le 50$	> 50	100	Average of 5 best performers
12	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	≤ 5	5 < x ≤ 10	$10 < x \le 15$	> 15	45	Technical Optimum
12	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 3	$3 < x \le 5$	> 5	12	Average of 5 best performers
12	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	≤ 0.8	$0.8 < x \le 0.9$	$0.9 < x \le 1$	> 1	1.5	Average of 3 best OECD performers
13	${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0	≤ 2	$2 < x \le 3$	$3 < x \le 4$	> 4	20	Technical Optimum
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	≤ 0.5	$0.5 < x \le 0.75$	$0.75 < x \le 1$	> 1	3.2	Technical Optimum
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	≤ 100	100 < x ≤ 4050	$4050 < x \le 8000$	> 8000	44000	Technical Optimum
13	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	100	≥ 70	$70 > x \ge 50$	$50 > x \ge 30$	< 30	0	Technical Optimum
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 75	$75 > x \ge 65$	< 65	0	Technical Optimum
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	100	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 75	$75 > x \ge 70$	< 70	28.6	Technical Optimum
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	≤ 25	25 < x ≤ 37.5	$37.5 < x \le 50$	> 50	90.7	Technical Optimum
14	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1	≤ 7	7 < x ≤ 33.5	$33.5 < x \le 60$	> 60	90	Average of 5 best performers
14	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0	≤ 5	$5 < x \le 10$	$10 < x \le 15$	> 15	20	Technical Optimum
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤ 0.2	$0.2 < x \le 0.6$	$0.6 < x \le 1$	> 1	2	Technical Optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 65	< 65	0	Technical Optimum
15	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	≥ 85	85 > x ≥ 75	75 > x ≥ 65	< 65	0	Technical Optimum
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1	≥ 0.9	$0.9 > x \ge 0.85$	$0.85 > x \ge 0.8$	< 0.8	0.6	Technical Optimum

Table A.5 (continued)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum (value = 100)	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red		Justification for optimum
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 3-year average)	0	≤ 0.05	0.05 < x ≤ 0.28	0.28 < x ≤ 0.5	> 0.5	1.5	SDG Target
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 2	$2 < x \le 3$	> 3	10	Technical Optimum
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	≤ 1.5	1.5 < x ≤ 2.75	$2.75 < x \le 4$	> 4	38	Average of 5 best performers
16	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7	≤ 30	$30 < x \le 40$	$40 < x \le 50$	> 50	75	Average of 5 best performers
16	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	≥ 70	70 > x ≥ 60	$60 > x \ge 50$	< 50	33	Average of 5 best performers
16	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.3	≥ 4.5	$4.5 > x \ge 3.75$	$3.75 > x \ge 3$	< 3	2.5	Average of 5 best performers
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100	≥ 98	98 > x ≥ 86.5	86.5 > x ≥ 75	< 75	11	Leave no one behind
16	Corruption Perceptions Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	≥ 60	$60 > x \ge 50$	$50 > x \ge 40$	< 40	13	Average of 5 best performers
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0	≤ 2	2 < x ≤ 6	$6 < x \le 10$	> 10	39.3	Leave no one behind
16	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0	≤ 1	1 < x ≤ 1.75	1.75 < x ≤ 2.5	> 2.5	3.4	Technical Optimum
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10	≤ 30	30 < x ≤ 40	40 < x ≤ 50	> 50	80	Average of 5 best performers
16	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.75	≥ 0.65	$0.65 > x \ge 0.58$	$0.58 > x \ge 0.5$	< 0.5	0.1	Average of 5 best performers
16	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	25	≤ 100	100 < x ≤ 175	175 < x ≤ 250	> 250	475	Average of 5 best performers
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	≥ 10	10 > x ≥ 7.5	7.5 > x ≥ 5	< 5	0	Average of 5 best performers
17	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1	≥ 0.7	$0.7 > x \ge 0.52$	$0.52 > x \ge 0.35$	< 0.35	0.1	Average of 5 best performers
17	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	40	≥ 30	30 > x ≥ 23	23 > x ≥ 16	< 16	10	Average of 5 best performers
17	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40	≤ 60	60 < x ≤ 65	65 < x ≤ 70	> 70	100	Average of best performers (EU Report)
17	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	42.7	≤ 45	45 < x ≤ 50	50 < x ≤ 55	> 55	76.5	Average of 5 best performers
17	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	0	≥ 0	0 > x ≥ -15	-15 > x ≥ -30	< -30	-70	Technical Optimum
17	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	100	≥ 80	80 > x ≥ 65	65 > x ≥ 50	< 50	25	Technical Optimum

Source: Authors' analysis

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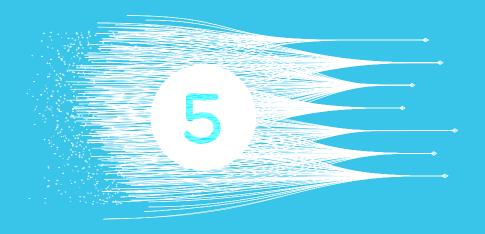
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Part 5 Country Profiles

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

AFGHANISTAN

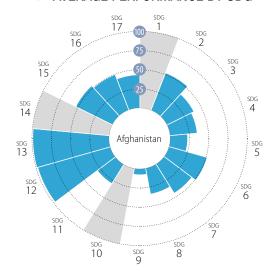
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















































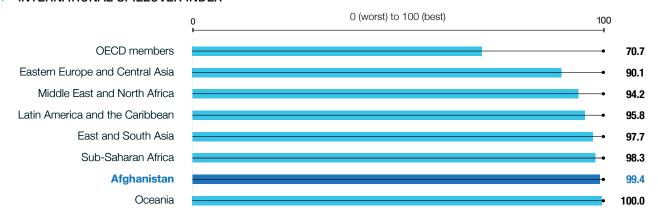




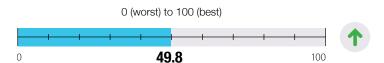
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

AFGHANISTAN

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty handcount ratio at \$1.00 (day (04)) **		Year				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) **	NA NA			•		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		7
	INA	INA		_	_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	19.2	. 2013	, •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25.6	2019		.1	l.	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	3 •	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		7		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2018	3 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		4		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		1		Gini coefficient	NA	N/		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		0		Palma ratio	NA	. NA	۱ •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	638	2017	•	1		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.5	2018	3 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	35.2	2020	•	,		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	55.0	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.0	2020	•	7	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.0	1 2020		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	193.0	2020	•	1		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020	•	1		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	34.0	202	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.2	2019				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	33.3	2019	•	7		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	211	2016	•			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		4		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		T
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017		•				2019		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2018		7	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2013	, •	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	00	2020		7		SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)		2019		7		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2020) •	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.4	2021	•	4	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	3	1
SDG4 – Quality Education						CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	36.9	2019	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA					SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA		•	•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019		7	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N/		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	55.9	2021	•			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	N/		
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	N/		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	42.2	2016	•	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	. NA		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	217	2010				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	3 •	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		7		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		*		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.7	2020) •	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.0	2020		4		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	202	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		1		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		7		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	3	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018				(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	453.6	2018				Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2018		个
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.3	2014	1 •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)		2019		1		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	22	202	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		-		they live (%)	NIA	NI/		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		4		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		N/		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA		•	_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2020				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		202		7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2020				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	21.4	201:	, •	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.2	2018	•		,	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	14.9	2017	•	7	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	40.2	202	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	18.5	2022		1		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022		7		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports						Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3	2019	9 •	4
(per 100,000 population)	0.0	2015	•	1		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		NA		•
						public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	120	201	7 🛖	
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (hest 0–100 worst) **		2017 2019		
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** Statistical Performance Index (worst 0, 100 best)	0.0	2019		•

^{*} Imputed data point

49.8 2019 • 1

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

ALBANIA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





















































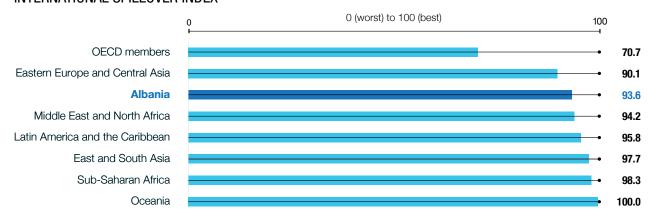




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty beadcount ratio at \$1.00 (day (04))		ear Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		022 •	1	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	72.2 20 62.1 20			1
·	5.8 2	022	<u> </u>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	62.1 20	19		٦
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	20.2	010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 20	18		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	6 00 20	22		
Prevalence of sturning in children under 5 years of age (%)		017 •	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 20	22 (•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		016	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 20	20 (•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		017	J.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 20	08 (•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		018	*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		015		Gini coefficient	33.2 20	17	•	-;
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA •		Palma ratio	1.3 20	18 (•	•
	1471	10.0	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	15 0	017	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.2 20	18 (•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15 2	020	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	17.5 20	10		
·		020	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	17.3 20	19		7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.7 20	20 (•	1
	0.0 2		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 20	21 (•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2	020	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.4 2	019 •	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 20	19	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.4 20	19	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	68 2	016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.9 20	18	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7 2	019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 20	18	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.0 2	019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.4 20	15	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	14.2 2	019	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 20	15 (•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2	018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	VA (•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2	020	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62 2	019 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6 20	20	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2	021 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5 20	18	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA		•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.1 2	018		SDG14 – Life Below Water				_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.2 2	020	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.7 20	20 (_
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.7 2	020	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.8 20			_
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 2	018	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		VA (
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	84.3 20			j
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	24.7 20			1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	6.3 2	018		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20			1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.5 2	019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 20	10	_	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.9 2	020	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	EO E 20	20.		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.5 2	020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.5 20			7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					96.6 20			٦
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.1 2	020 •	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20			1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3 2		*	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 20	20		٦
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		018	•	(per million population)	0.6 20	18	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	2528.0 2			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2 1 20	20 4		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				N 7 1 1 7	2.1 20			
	1000 2	010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.9 20	19		1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 20		T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71 20	21	•	1
3/ 3/ /	80.7 2		T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.3 20	20 (_
		019 • 019 •	T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.4 20			-
- , , , - ,		019	-1-	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35 20			1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	31.0 2				JJ 20		_	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		020 🗢		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3 3 70			
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.5 2		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.3 20		•	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-2.5 2	020 • 018 •	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	3.3 20 0.0 20	19 (•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adjusted of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	-2.5 20 6.9 20	018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		19 20	•	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	-2.5 20 6.9 20 40.0 20	018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 20 30.6 20	19 (20 (21 (•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	-2.5 20 6.9 20 40.0 20	018 • 017 • 022 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 20	19 (20 (21 (•	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	-2.5 20 6.9 20 40.0 20	018 • 017 • 022 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0 20 30.6 20 0.6 20	19 (20 (21 (20 (
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	-2.5 20 6.9 20 40.0 20 10.9 20 0.5 20	018 • 017 • 022 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.0 20 30.6 20	19 (20 (21 (20 (
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	-2.5 20 6.9 20 40.0 20 10.9 20 0.5 20	018 • 017 • 022 • 020 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.0 20 30.6 20 0.6 20 6.8 20 NA	19 (20 (21 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	-2.5 20 6.9 20 40.0 20 10.9 20 0.5 20	018 • 017 • 022 • 020 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.0 20 30.6 20 0.6 20	19 (20 (21 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20 (20		7 7 7 9

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

ALGERIA

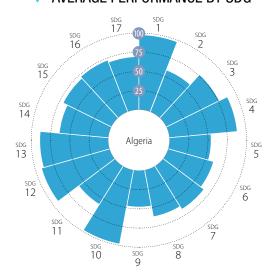
64/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

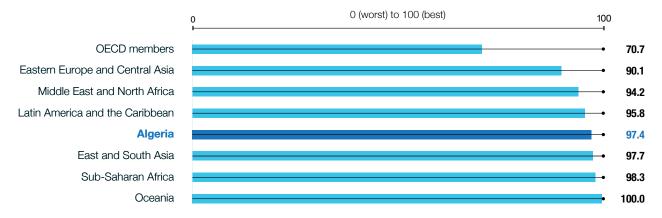


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

55.1

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rat			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1	Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2.4	2022	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	89.8	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	30.3	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2010	•	+	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2017	•	-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		T	Gini coefficient	27.6	2011	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		→	Palma ratio		2018		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	INA	NA (_	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		\rightarrow	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.3		•	→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.3	2019	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	2020	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0			7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	2021	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.9	2019	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2016	•	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1	2019	•	(
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50	2016			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.1	2018	•	-
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9	2019	•	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	•	-
ife expectancy at birth (years)	77.1	2019	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.5	2015	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0	2017	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2015	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	2013	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	-
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2019	•	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75	2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.5	2020	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2021	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3110.9	2017	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.7	2011	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.6	2020	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	82.9	2019		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.6	2020	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.4	2018	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	19.6	2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.4	2018	•	,
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	77.0	2012			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.5	2018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	11.2	2013			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.8	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.5	2020	•	
seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.8	2020 (•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4	2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6	2020	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0	2020	•	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	137.9	2018	•		(per million population)	0.3	2018	_	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	801.9	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2020	•	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0	2019	•	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.5	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	65	2021		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.3	2019	•	1	they live (%)	03	2021		
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	2.2	2019	•	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1	2020	•	•
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.1	2019 (•	>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2020	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		•
djusted GDP growth (%)	-5.5	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.3	2019	•	
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.8	2017	•		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	12.2	2022	•	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1	2015		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.2	2019	•	•
(per 100,000 population)	U.1	2015		<u>T</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	-
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	- 6
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	
					Ctatistical Derformance Index (warst 0, 100 host)	EF 1	2010		- 4

^{*} Imputed data point

55.1 2019 • 🛧

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

ANDORRA

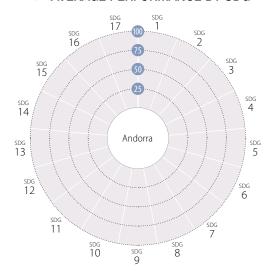
NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Value Year Rating Trend 91.6 2017

66.1 2019

0.0 2022 • 0.5 2020 • 1

NA NA •

NA NA •

NA •

NA NA •

11.2 2019 • 100.0 2020 •

NA NA •

NA NA

NA NA •

NA

NA NA • 0.0 2017 •

NA

NA

NA

NA

NA

NA NA • 0.9 2021 •

1.4 2012

NA •

0.0 2015

18.1 2015 13.0 2018 •

6.0 2020 •

NA

NA •

NA •

26.1 2020 • ->

0.0 2020 •

0.6 2018 •

2.6 2020 • 42.9 2019 •

NA • NA NA NA •

0.0 2020 • 23.3 2021 •

NA NA •

NA NA •

NA NA •

69.0 2019

NA NA •

7.8 2019 • ->

NA NA NA • 100.0 2020 •

NA



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Population using the internet (%)
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NΑ			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 1.2	2019	•		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	2019	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	2019	•	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.6	2016	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA	•		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NΑ			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA	•		Gini coefficient
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NΑ	•		Palma ratio
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	•		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.5	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2020	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NΑ			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	1471	147			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)
	NIA	NIA		•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA NA			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0			1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2017		1	SDG13 – Climate Action
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NΑ	•	•	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NΑ		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NΑ	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA	NIA			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	INP			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		NA			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.4	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	•		(per million population)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2018	8		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area who
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	they live (%)
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NΑ			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NΑ			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NΑ	•	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NΑ		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)
(per 100,000 population)	1.2	2015	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession
					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0, 100 best)

^{*} Imputed data point



Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

ANGOLA

154/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

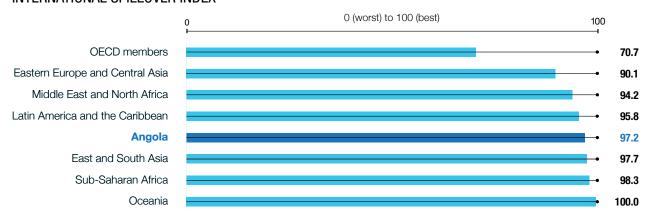


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty		Year Ratin			Value Year Ra		_
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			- 1	Population using the internet (%)	36.0 2020 21.2 2019		7
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	/5./ 2	2022	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	21.2 2019		i
DG2 – Zero Hunger	177 7	0010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9 2018	•	•
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019	*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0.2022		
revalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%)		2015 •	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022		
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2013	A	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020	•	-
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2016	•	-
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015	7	Gini coefficient	51.3 2018	•	-
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019	•	Palma ratio	3.4 2018	•	-
	0.0 2	015		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	241 2	0017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	47.0 2018	•	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Jeonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	32.3 2019		
· · · ·			7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	32.3 2019	_	_
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	350.0 2	2020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.5 2020	•	٠
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2		A	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.0 2014	•	
	0.7 2	2020		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3 2	2019	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2012	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.2 2019	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	119 2	2016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.8 2018	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.1 2	2019	4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2018	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	63.1 2		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.1 2015	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	163.0 2	2014	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9 2015	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	46.6 2	2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2019	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	44 2	2020	4	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39 2	2019	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7 2020	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2	2014		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	65.2 2	2016		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2011	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.6 2020		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	20.7 2	2011		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.3 2020		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.4 2	2014	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.5 2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.5 2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	29.8 2	2016		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.5 2	2019	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2 2010	_	-
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.4 2	2020	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.1.2020		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.0 2	2020	1	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.1 2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					42.8 2020		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	57.2.2	2020	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.7 2		4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 2020		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018		(per million population)	0.6 2018	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0. 2012		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4.9 2012		
	4E 7 3	0010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.0 2016		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46 2014	•	
Operation with access to clean rue and technology for cooking (%) Operations from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	49.6 2		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.4 2020		
og emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MicOg/TWII) nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019 • 2019 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.0 2020		
5, , , , , , , , ,	43.3 2	2019	-11-	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 2021		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.2.3	2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.7 2019		
djusted GDP growth (%)		2020		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	10.7 2019		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.2 2	2018	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	29.3 2	2014		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	34.1 2021	•	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	022	2022 🗢	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.3 2 0.5 2		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	1.5 2020	_	-
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	U.3 Z	2020		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0.2010	_	
atal work related accidents embedied in imports	0.1.3	2015	1		2.9 2019		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA		
	0.1 2			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		•	
	0.1 2				NA NA 20.3 2019 * 0.0 2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

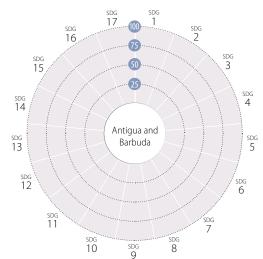
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS











































Major challenges Decreasing



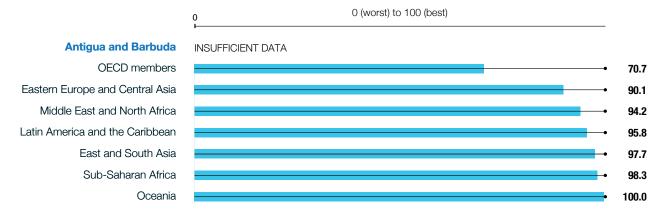




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year		_			Year R	ating	J Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		N.A			Population using the internet (%)	73.0		•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NΑ	N.F	•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	49.4	2019	•	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		Т	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017	_	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018 2015		7	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		7	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
	IN	1 147	, ,		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	4~	201	7		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	17.6	2010		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	17.0	2015	_	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		, 2020 NA			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	147	1 147	, ,		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.6	2019	9 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2012	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20	2017	-		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.7	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30	2016) –		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.5	2019	9 •	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.7	2018	3 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	\rightarrow
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	7	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2020) •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72	2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2 /capita)	4.4	2020	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NΑ	N.A	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.1	2018	3	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3	2018	3 •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.1	2020	•	\rightarrow
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.6	2018	3	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.7	2020	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NΑ	N.A	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.7	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NΑ	N/A			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	147				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NΑ	N.A	4	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NΑ		•		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.9	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.1	2020) •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7	2017	7 🛑	•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2020	•	+
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.5	2017	7 🔸	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	2018		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.5	2018	3		(per million population)	0.5	2010	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NΑ	N.A	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2019	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.5	2016	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	they live (%)	14/1	14/1		
\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2/\mbox{TWh})$	1.6	2019	•	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NΑ	N.A		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.3	2020) •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NΑ	N.A	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	N.A	4	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	N.A		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		3 2020		1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0	2015			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.9	2020	•	→
(per 100,000 population)	U.C	2015	, •	Т	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2019	•	•
					Charlistical Desferance and Indian Assert C. 1001	N. A	A I A		

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

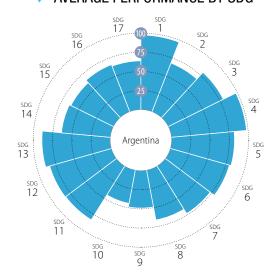
ARGENTINA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



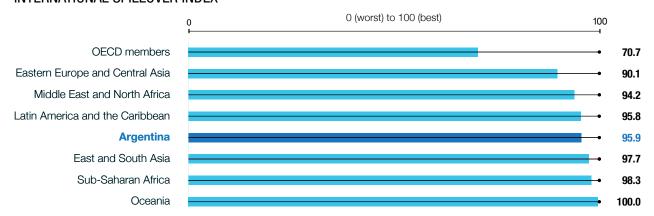
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Challenges remain

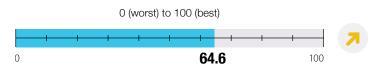
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

ARGENTINA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		ıg Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.7 2022		1	Population using the internet (%)	85.5 20		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	3.0 2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	72.0 20)19 🛑	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.9 2019	•	^	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 20)18 🔸	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9 2019		*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	19.2 20	122 👝	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6 2019		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	19.2 20	122	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3 2016		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 20		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 20)18 🔵	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.7 2018	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.3 2015	•	1	Gini coefficient	42.9 20)19 🔵	1
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.1 2019	•	•	Palma ratio	2.0 20)18 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39 2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.7 20)18 🛑	7
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.6 2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	12.6 20)19 🛑	1
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.6 2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.9 20	120 -	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	31.0 2020	•	>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0 20		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	31.0 20	.21	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.7 2019	•	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1 2 20	114	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	2017		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2 20		4
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	27 2016	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.5 20		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.1 2019		J.	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 20		
ife expectancy at birth (years)			₩	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	36.1 20		J
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.9 2018		个	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1 20		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.9 2017		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 20		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74 2020	_	Ţ	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73 2019		+	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5 20)20 •	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2021	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 20	118	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	204.5 20		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3 2019	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	201.5 20	-20	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6 2019	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.3 20	120 🔵	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5 2019	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	82.2 20		4
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5 2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	61.0 20		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	34.4 20		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA NIA			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.2 20		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA NA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.7 2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.5 2020		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.1 20	120 •	_
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.9 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.5 20		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20		J
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0 2016	•		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 20		,
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4 2016	•		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.5 2018	•		(per million population)	0.5 20	118	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.9 2018	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	491.6 2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.1 20	19 •	1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	45.4 20	18 •	1
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	51 20	121	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8 2019	•	1	they live (%)	51 20	121	7
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.3 2019	•	7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.4 20	20 🔵	1
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	8.6 2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5 20	20 •	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 20	21 •	7
djusted GDP growth (%)	-7.5 2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA I	NA •	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3 2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 20	20 •	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.7 2017	•	4	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0 20)21 •	1
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.6 2022	•	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 20	20 •	1
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	•	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.3 2015		A	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.7 20	19 •	1
(per 100,000 population)	CI V2 C.0	_	-	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA I	NA •	•
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.5 20)19 🛑	1
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 20	19 •	•
				Ctatistical Darfarman sa Inday (warst 0, 100 host)	646 20	110	_

* Imputed data point

64.6 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

ARMENIA

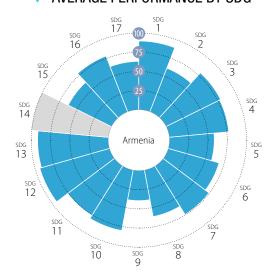
66/₁₆₃

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing







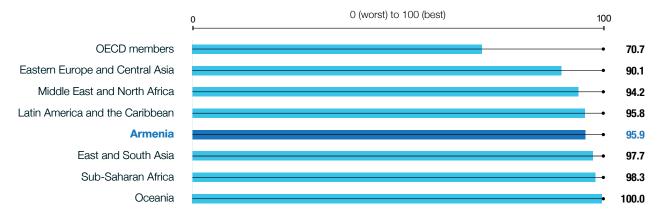


Information unavailable • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



G1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Yea		inc
verty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1	Population using the internet (%)		202		•
erty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	10./	2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	/8.8	3 201	9	
G2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	201	8	•
valence of undernourishment (%)		2019		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
valence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0	202	22	D
valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	202	20	
valence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2 201		•
man Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				Ť
eal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.6	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	20.0	201	0 4	
tainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		Ψ.	Palma ratio		201		
orts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•		1.4	- 201	0	_
G3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	0.7	201	0	
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	26	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.2	2 201	8	•
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.7	2020		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.2	201	9 (D
rtality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.9	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	200	0	
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	23.0	2020	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0			
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020	•	1		-17.0	202		_
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	100	2019	•	A	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.5	201		
abetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	1 2.2	2017	_	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		201		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	55	2016	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		3 201		,
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		201		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		+	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		,
expectancy at birth (years)		2019		↑	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		•
plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	202	415	•
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2020	•	T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
versal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	69	2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0	202	0.	•
ejective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2021	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	5 201	8	
G4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		202		
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	62.9	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5	2020	•	Ţ	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N.	A	
ver secondary completion rate (%)		2020		↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA		A	_
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2020		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		A	
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA		A	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA		A	
of females aged 15 to 49)	40.2	2016			-		201		
-	100.0	2019	•	4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	201	0	-
o of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		Ţ	SDG15 – Life on Land				
ts held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		*	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.6			
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	20.0	2020		•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		8
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1000	2020		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	3 202	!1	
3 3	100.0			T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	202	0	0
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	201	8	9
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)				
nropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) 1	1556.1	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	3 202	0 !	
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	45.8	3 201	9 (
ulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	82	2 202	1 (
ulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1	2019	•	1	they live (%)	OZ.	202		
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9	2019	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		202		D
re of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	8.8	2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		202		ı
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		0
usted GDP growth (%)	-1.1	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.1	201	9	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.3	2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	202	0	
llts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	47.8	2017	•	1	per 100,000 population)				
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		3 202 N		•
employment rate (% of total labor force)		2022 NA		4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	\ N	Α •	4
damental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NΑ	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	4.4	201	10	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports er 100,000 population)	0.1	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	202	:U (
and the second s					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N N	Α •	D
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.9	201	9	D
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0	201	9	•

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

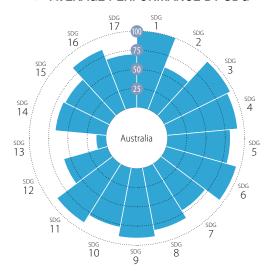
AUSTRALIA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































Major challenges

Decreasing







Challenges remain

Moderately improving





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rati	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Ye 89.6 20		ting	Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	129.9 20			4
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.4 2018	_	_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	12.1 2010 -			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 20	118	•	T
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		N	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	72.6 20	122 (•	•
Prevalence of undernouns in tent (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2007			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.0 2007			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	4.2 20 1.9 20			T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.0 2016	- 1	,	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	9.0 20		•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017	-	>	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	14.5 20			T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2018	4	>	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	57.0 20		•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	7	>	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.1 20		•	1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	47.7 2018			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	24.3 2019			Gini coefficient	34.4 20	114		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.3 20			J
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6 2017	1	•	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	23.7 20		•	j
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4 2020			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				Ť
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7 2020			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 20	118	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.3 2020			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0 2020	1	r	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	8.1 20	119	•	Т
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.6 2019	1	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	92.4 20	119	•	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	0.2016			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0 20		•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	8 2016			Population with rent overburden (%)	7.7 20	119		1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.9 2019	-		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.0 2019			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.7 20	119	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.4 2018			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	36.6 20		•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7 2017	-		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.3 20			
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	95 2020 87 2019 9			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	71.8 20			4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.1 2021			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.9 20		•	-
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	10.0 2019	-	L	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.9 20 0.8 20			•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	8.9 2017				0.6 20	117	_	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	11.2 2019		•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	15.4 20	20	•	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.5 2019	J	l.	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3 20	118		7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3 2019	- 1		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	37396.5 20		•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9 2019	_		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	20.4 20		•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				_
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	54.6 2020	1	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.6 20	20 (_
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	499.0 2018	1	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	80.5 20		•	4
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.0 2018		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	38.8 20		•	4
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.9 2018		L	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	15.8 20		•	4
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.6 20	18	•	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	85.6 2021			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8 20	118	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8 2019			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)) 56.6 20	20	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.0 2020	1	r	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	30.5 2020 12.3 2020		N N	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20	21 (•	+
	12.5 2020			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 20	20 (•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.7 20	118	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020			(per million population)				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2020			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.7 2018 • 92.7 2018 •			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.9 20		•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2508.4 2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.5 20	118	•	4
	100.0 2020			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	67 20	21	•	1
Population using safely managed value services (%)	82.2 2020			they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.0 20	20.		•
·				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 20			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	73 20		•	4
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0 20		•	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 2019			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	7.3 2019			per 100,000 population)	0.6 20		_	_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		-	_	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.8 20		•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.1 2020			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20		•	-
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2018			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	176.5 20	118		4
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.5 2017	1		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.2 20	119	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020	4	L	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2 20	21	•	J
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2.2 2015	,	7	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			-	~
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.0 2021	1	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	* 0.0.20			•
Verth and in condemnate advertise antonion (AICET)	442 2020		L	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 20 50.1 20			-
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	[47 7070 =		_	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	5U. L 20	ZU	•	ାଧ
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	14.2 2020			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	25.2 20	110	•	

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

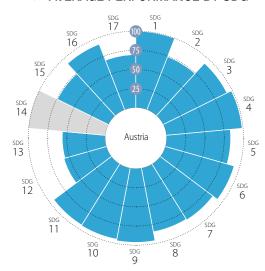
AUSTRIA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







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

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best) 0 **89.1** 100

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye		-		Value Ye		٠.
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.4 202		•	Population using the internet (%)	87.5 20		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.4 20			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	107.4 20	19	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.0 20	19	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2 20	18	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.20	10		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	54.9 20	77	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.5 20° 2.6 20°		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	0.7 20		4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.0 20		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.1 20		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.2 20		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 20		Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	11.6 20 43.0 20		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.2 20	18 •	†	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.2 20		- 1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4 20	15 🔸	+	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.9 20		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	69.7 20			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	23.5 20		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	25.7 20	19 🔵		Gini coefficient	30.8 20	1Ω 🥏	و د
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.0 20		4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5 20	17 🌘	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.1 20		j
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 202		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6 20		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 20	18	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.9 20		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.0 202	20 🛑	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.9 20	19	' Т
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.4 20	19 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	1 AN	NA	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15.30	16 -		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	74.0 20		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	15 20			Population with rent overburden (%)	5.8 20	19 •	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.9 20		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7 20		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.8 20	19 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.5 20		1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.1 20		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4 20° 85 20°		T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3 20		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82 20		+	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.3 20		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.1 20		4	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	16.9 20		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2 20		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	19.6 20 0.7 20		_
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.9 20		本		0.7 20	כו	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	20.6 20	19 🔸	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.7 20	20 •	-
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.5 20	19 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1 20	18	-
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9 20		本	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	191.9 20		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.6 20	19 •	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	47.6 20	18 •	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA N	IA 🗨		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.4 202		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1 AN	NA •	•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	491.0 20			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA 1	NA	•
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.8 20		7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1 AN	NA	•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.9 20	18 -	•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1 AN	NA •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NA	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA N	IA •		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 20	18	
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.6 20	10 👝	_	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.1 20		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.4 20	20 •) -
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.3 20		4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2 20	20 •) -
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.3 20		4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 20		- 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 20	20	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 202	20 •	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.5 20	18	•
Population using at least basic difficulty water services (%)	100.0 20.		1				
	9.6 20			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	07.00	20.	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	94.0 20		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.7 20		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	20.0 20	19	, T
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3598.2 20	18 🛑	_				• 4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)			1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	76 20	21	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3598.2 20	20 •	↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	76 20 6.2 20		· 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.9 20 98.9 20	20 •	↑	they live (%)		20	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.9 20 98.9 20	20 •	↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.2 20	20 •	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	98.9 20 98.9 20 99.6 20	20 • 20 •	↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	6.2 20 100.0 20	20 • 20 • 21 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	98.9 20 98.9 20 99.6 20 100.0 20	20 • 20 • 19 •	↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20	20 • 20 • 21 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.9 20 98.9 20 99.6 20 100.0 20 100.0 20	20 • 20 • 119 • 119 •	↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20	20 • 20 • 21 • 19 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 2	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	98.9 20. 99.6 20. 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20	20 • 20 • 119 • 119 •	↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20	20 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 21 • 21 • 21	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	98.9 20. 99.6 20. 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20	20 • 20 • 119 • 11	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20 0.7 20	20 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	98.9 20 98.9 20 99.6 20 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20 29.9 20	20 • 20 • 119 • 119 • 119 • 119 • 120 • 12	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20	20 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	8598.2 20 98.9 20. 99.6 20. 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20 29.9 20 -1.1 20. 1.7 20	20 • 20 • 119 • 11	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20 0.7 20 101.3 20	20 • 21 • 19 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 19 • 19	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	8598.2 20 98.9 20. 99.6 20. 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20 29.9 20 -1.1 20. 1.7 20 98.2 20	20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 •	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20 0.7 20 101.3 20	20	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	3598.2 20 98.9 20. 99.6 20. 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20 29.9 20 -1.1 20. 1.7 20 98.2 20 0.8 20.	20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 •	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20 0.7 20 101.3 20	20	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8598.2 20 98.9 20: 99.6 20: 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20 29.9 20 -1.1 20: 1.7 20 98.2 20 0.8 20: 1.7 20	20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 •	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20 0.7 20 101.3 20	220	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	3598.2 20 98.9 20. 99.6 20. 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20 29.9 20 -1.1 20. 1.7 20 98.2 20 0.8 20.	20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 •	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20 0.7 20 101.3 20 12.8 20 0.3 20	20	• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	8598.2 20 98.9 20: 99.6 20: 100.0 20 100.0 20 0.9 20 29.9 20 -1.1 20: 1.7 20 98.2 20 0.8 20: 1.7 20	220 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 17 • 220 • 15 • 15 • 15 • 15 • 15 • 15 • 15 • 1	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	6.2 20 100.0 20 74 20 6 0.0 20 0.1 20 16.3 20 0.7 20 101.3 20 12.8 20 0.3 20 NA 1	20	• •

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

AZERBAIJAN

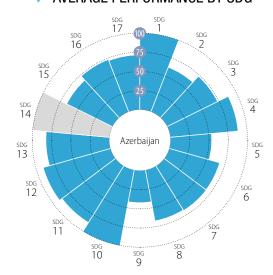
50/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



Information unavailable

Information unavailable

SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

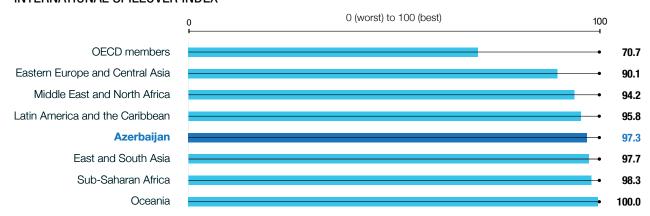
Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges

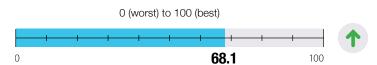
Decreasing



SDG achieved

• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX





5DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0	2022	•	<u>T</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.1	201	9	-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	201	4 🛑	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2013		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	202.	.2	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2013		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	202	.0	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		201		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		1	Gini coefficient	26.6	200:	15	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		\rightarrow	Palma ratio		. N/		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•		14/1	1 1/		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	. N	Α	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	26	2017	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	INA	IN/		,
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.8	2020	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.2	201	9 •) ;
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.4	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	202	0	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	58.0	2020	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		201		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	27.2	2019	•	-		0.0	201	c a	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)		201:		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	64	2016	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	<i>c</i> ¬	2010			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2019		→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		201		
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.0	202		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	79	2020		•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)		2019		7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	202	.0 •) -
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2019	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	201	8	, ,
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	11267.6	202	.1	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.2	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	89.5	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	. N	A •) (
ower secondary completion rate (%)	101.3	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N.	A •	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2019	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	. N	A •) (
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	. N	A •	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	21.5	2006			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	. N	A •	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.5	2006			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	201	8	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.6	2019		\Rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.9	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6	202	n •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.4	2020	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		202		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2019		†	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	202	0	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)	0.1	201	8	•
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1028.4				_	2.2	202	ın <u>«</u>	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		202		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2010				13.9	201	9	, ,
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		个	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	82	201	9	•
3, 3, ,				•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.1	202	·O •	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019 2019		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		202		
	1.4	2015		•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.0	2022			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		. 202 . N		
djusted GDP growth (%)		2020		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1474	11/	,	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		2018		•	per 100,000 population)		202		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6	2017		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	58.8	202	1 •	,
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	6.6 NA	2022 NA		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	NA	. N	Α •) (
7 -	INA	IVA	-			4.0	201	0 🥌	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.0 NA	201		
(per 100,000 population)									
(per 100,000 population)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				,
(per 100,000 population)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	42.8	201:	9 •	

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

THE BAHAMAS

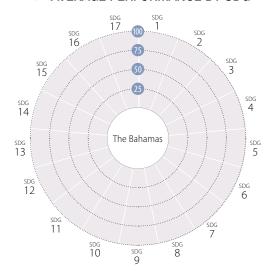
NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges



Challenges remain

Moderately improving

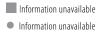




• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

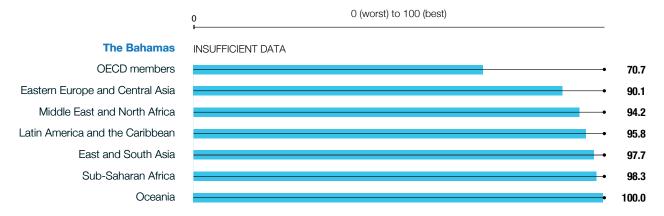






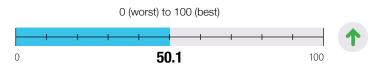
 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

THE BAHAMAS

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty handcount ratio at \$1.00/day/96		e Yea	ar Rati IA ■			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 1 2020		ig Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	* NA * NA		IA •		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·· IN/-	1 11	IA •		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	93.0	2019		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	¥ 15	201	10			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2 201				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		5 201 7 201			^	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		5 201			L	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		3 201			7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		7 201			<u>^</u>	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1 201			L	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	N/		IA •		•	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	201	17		A	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		5 201			T A	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	163	2019		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		3 202			A	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.5	2019	_	-1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		1 202			A	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		3 202			小	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,						SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.9	9 201	19 (•	↓	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.9	2015	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	20	201	16			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.2	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20	201	16			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.8	3 201	19	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.8	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	2 201	19 •	•	>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	3.6	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	29.0	201	13		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.6	2015	•	7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	201	16		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83	3 202	20	•	↓	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	201	19 (7	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	5.9	2020	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	N/	A N	IA •		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.9	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education						CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	37.6	5 201	18 •		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.5	200	06		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.3	2020	•	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.2	2 201	10		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.8	2020	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	N/	A N	IA •		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.9	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	N/	N V	IA •			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	INF	1 11	i/\ =			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.6	5 201	19	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		5 202		•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.8	2020	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.8	3 202	20	•	↓	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	ہ
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	9 201	19	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.9	9 201	19 🥊	•	>	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4	2010		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	N/	A N	IA •			(per million population)	0.4	2018	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4	4 201	18 •		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports ($m^3 H_2O$ eq/capita)	11758.3	3 201	18 •			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	18.6	2020	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	58.7	2019	•	4
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	201	19 •	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	201	19	•	1	they live (%)	14/1	14/1		
${ m CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.0	201	19 🥊	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	N/	N A	IA •			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	64	2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.9	9 202	20			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	N/	A N	IA <		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	N.A	A N	IA •		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	170	9 202	22		L	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		5 202			*	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports						Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.5	2020		د
(per 100,000 population)	0.4	4 201	15 •	•	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	100.0			
						Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 hest)	50.1			•

^{*} Imputed data point

50.1 2019 • 🛧

COUNTRY RANKING

BAHRAIN

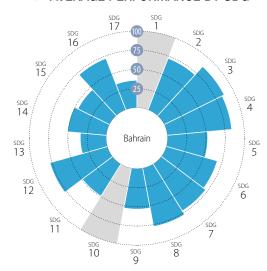
102/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



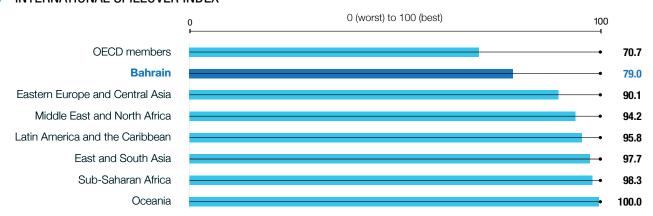


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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value			-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	* NA		Α •			Population using the internet (%)		2020		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	* NA	N.	Α •			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	122.6	2019	•	_
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)			9 •			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			9 •		^	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	4.5	2019	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			9 •		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6	2020	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	29.8			•	₩	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2014		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA		Α •			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA		Α •		•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			5 •		Ψ.	Palma ratio	NA			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.9	201	9 🛑			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	147 (147 (_	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		201		•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			0 •		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	72.8	2019	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			0 •	•	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		202			1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	2020	•	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	202	0 •	•	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.1	201	9 🛑		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2016	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)						Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	40	201	6 •			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2	201	9 •		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	75.8				-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)			8		^	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9				.	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			0		.	SDG13 – Climate Action				Ī
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			9 •		1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	20.5	2020		
(worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7	202	0 •			(tCO ₂ /capita)				
	0.2	202	0		<u>T</u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018		
DG4 – Quality Education	70.1	201	0 🔵			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.1			•	Ψ •	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7			•	T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.5 95.5				T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.3	201	0			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
DG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	N	Α •			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.8	201	9 🛑		1.	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.5				*	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.0				7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	
	15.0	202	0		_	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1000	202	0		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0				T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0				1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	133.7					(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	86.9 5166.9					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	3100.9	201	0 •			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0				T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	60	2011	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0				1	they live (%)	5.0	2020		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			9		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.0	201	9 •	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
djusted GDP growth (%)		202				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA	N,	Α •			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	82.6	201	7 •		1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	61 1	2021		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)						Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)			2		T		INA	INA	_	-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N	Α •			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	4 =	2010	_	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.0	201	5 •	•	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4./	2019		
4					_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* NA	NA		

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

BANGLADESH

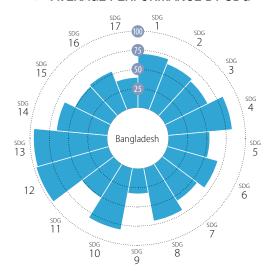
104/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS























































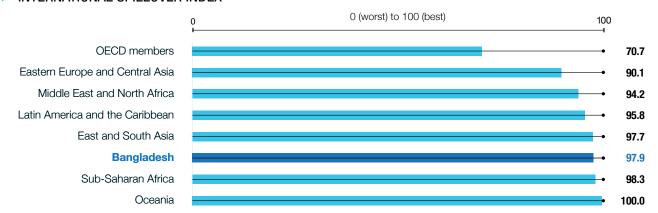


• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

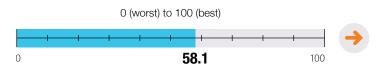
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

BANGLADESH

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	· ·	Value Year Rating Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.5 2022 • 1 28.2 2022 • 1		24.8 2020
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	28.2 2022 • 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	52.8 2019
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Proviolence of undernourishment (04)	9.7 2019 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018 •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.0 2019	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.6.2022
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.8 2019	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.6 2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.6 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020 • -
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	Gini coefficient	32.4 2016 •
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA	Palma ratio	1.3 2018 • (
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	173 2017 • 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	47.6 2018 •
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.5 2020	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	59.5 2019
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	29.1 2020	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	218.0 2020 • -	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	35.7 2020 • -
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	78.0 2020 • •
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.0.2010	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.9 2019 • -	Wallelpar solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	149 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2 2019 •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	149 2010	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.7 2018
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4 2019 • 🔫	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2018
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3 2019 • -		6.9 2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.0 2019 • 1		0.2 2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	52.7 2018		NA NA •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2020 • 1	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	51 2019 • 7	(tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 2020 •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2020 • 1		0.2 2018
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA NA •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	77.5 2019	3DG14 – Life below water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.0 2010	ineal area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (70)	34.5 2020 • -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.0 2018 • 1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	33.6 2020 • -
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.5 2020 • 1	Tish caught nom overexploited of collapsed stocks (70 of total eaten)	3.2 2018
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	15.4 2018 • -
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	77.4 2019 •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.1 2018 • •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	02 6 2010	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.6 2019	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	44.0 2020 • -	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.5 2020 • -
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.9 2020	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2020 • -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	077 2020 6 4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021 • •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7 2020 • 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2020 • •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.2 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7 2018	(+	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	3DG 10 - 1 eace, Justice and Strong institutions	
	1053.7 2018	Tiornicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2018 • ;
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	81.3 2019 • •
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.2 2019 • 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	64 2020 🔸
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	23.0 2019	they live (%)	4.0. 2020
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2019		4.0 2020
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	18.3 2019		56.0 2020
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2021 • -
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4 2020		6.8 2019 •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.7 2018	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	• 0.0 2020 •
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	50.0 2017 • 1		49.7 2021
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	50 2022	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	5.0 2022 • . 0.4 2020 • .	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.7 2020	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	1.8 2019
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015 • 1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	10.2 2016
			* 0.0 2019 •
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)	58.1 2019

58.1 2019 • ->

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

BARBADOS

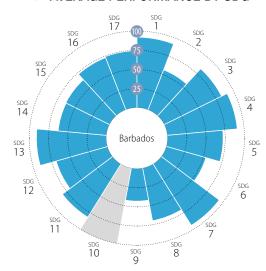
73/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



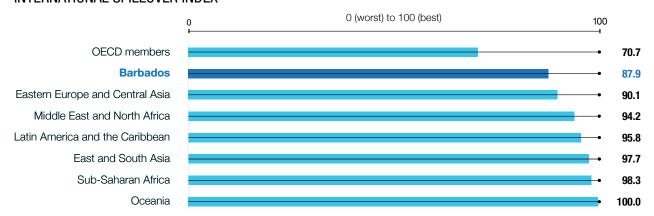




 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

BARBADOS

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year Ratio		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2017		ıgl
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		
·	7.1	2022		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	<i>A</i> 1	2019	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of andemounshment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	^ 0.0	2022	2 •	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2012		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020) •	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2010		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		í
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		j
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		Palma ratio	NA			j
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0	2019	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.1	2020	个	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.6	2019	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.2	2020	个	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		j
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2020	个	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		,
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	→					
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.0	2019	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	17	2011		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0	2017		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2011		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	31	2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)				
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
e expectancy at birth (years)		2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2007		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.2	2021	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2020	Ψ.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	74	2019	7	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	3.8	2020) •	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA		1
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	304.1	2021	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.5	2020	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.3	2020	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	29	2020)	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	89.0	2020		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2014	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	69.9	2012		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.8	2019	4		0.5	2010)	
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020) •	
	20.0	2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.5	2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2020)	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020	T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6	2018	3	,
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018		(per million population)				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	16.7	2019	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	84.1	2019	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NΙΔ	NA		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	1	they live (%)	11/7	11/7	, –	
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.2	2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.8	2020	•	
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.7	2020	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	65	2021	•	
justed GDP growth (%)	-9.3	2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.4	2019	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* ^^	2020		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	,	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA •		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.8	2022	->	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	•	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7 1	2020) 🥏	
per 100,000 population)	0.6	2015	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA			
				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA			
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 hest)	NΔ	NΑ		/

NA NA •

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

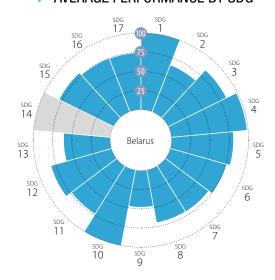
BELARUS

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































Major challenges











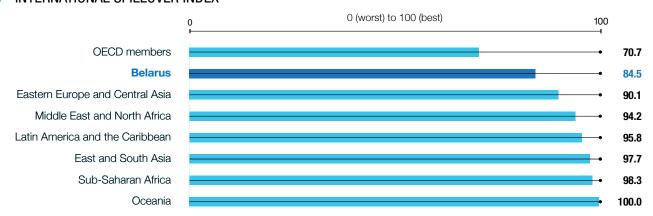




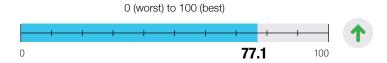
SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty head count ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		1	Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2022 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	89.5	2019		Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	165	2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5 2005 • 2.2 2005 •	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.5 2016	7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2018	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.7 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	•	Gini coefficient	25.3	2019	•	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	•	Palma ratio	0.9	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	45.2	2018	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.0 2020	†	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	18.3	2019		7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.9 2020 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	00.1	2020		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0	2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.0 2010	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.8 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	61 2016 •	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.6 2019	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		_
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8 2019 • 11.7 2018 •	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	11.7 2018 • 99.8 2014 •	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2013		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2020	4	SDG13 – Climate Action	1.7	2020		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74 2019	↑	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.1	2020	•	-
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2019	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.8	2018		_
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	496.6			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.1 2018		SDG14 – Life Below Water	170.0	LULU		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.7 2018	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.8 2018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2019 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.0.2012		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.0 2012 •		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.4 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.6 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.1	2020	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0 2020 •	<u> </u>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.3	2020	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5 2020 •	\rightarrow	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.6 2018 •		(per million population)	0.0	2010	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	7.2 2018 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2642.6 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4	2019	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.2	2018	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	61	2019	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.9 2019 •	1	they live (%)				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA			•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	6.7 2019	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.0	2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.9 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	81.2 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	50.8	2021	•	4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.6 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		4
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	مار	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.0			_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9 1	2020		4
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.6	2019		د
					2019		
			The trace for the state of the	0.0	2017	_	

^{*} Imputed data point

77.1 2019 • 🛧

COUNTRY RANKING

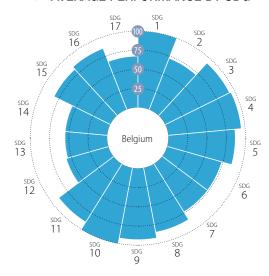
BELGIUM

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































Major challenges

Decreasing









SDG achieved



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



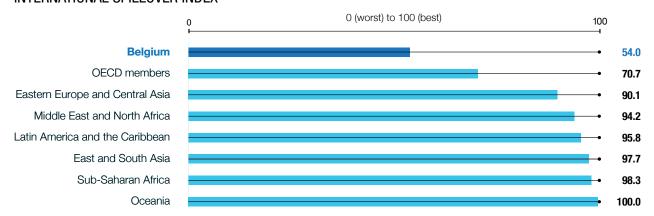


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

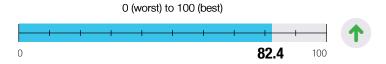
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

→ Stagnating



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		ıg Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2022 (↑	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.5 2020 87.0 2019		1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.1 2019		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.1 2015			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		A	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	64.7 2022	•	
Prevalence of undernouns intent (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.6 2014		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.4 2014		^	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.0 2020 2.8 2018		T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1 2016		į	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	12.4 2019		T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	• ;	7	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	37.9 2019		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.2 2018	• 4	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	18.3 2020		4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	• -	→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	25.8 2017		- 1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		_	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	42.3 2019			Gini coefficient	27.2 2018	•	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	0.9 2019		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5 2017	• '	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	10.5 2019		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4 2020	• '	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2 2020	• '	Ţ	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2018	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.7 2020	• •	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.0 2020	•	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	12.3 2019	_	Т
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.6 2019	• '	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020		1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	16 2016	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 2021		Ţ
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0 2019	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8 2019		↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4 2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.4 2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	5.5 2018		T	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.4 2018		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	NA NA (•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.9 2018		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85 2019		个 个	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.5 2015		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9 2021		.	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	15.6 2015 29.2 2021		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6 2019		^	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2019		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)			į		0.5 2015		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.4 2018	•		SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.2 2020	•	7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.2 2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.2 2018	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		•	.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	92.5 2019		个	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	33.6 2018		7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	48.5 2020	• 4	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.0 2020	•	4
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	500.0 2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.0 2020		j
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.0 2018	• •	Ų.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.0 2018	• •	Ψ.	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.0 2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	34.6 2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA NA (Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	07.5.2010			SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.5 2019 (84.4 2020 (T A	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.6 2020	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.3 2020		A	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6 2020	•	1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	3.8 2019		^	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020		A	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	4.7 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic unliking water services (%)	99.5 2020		T	(per million population)			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.1 2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
resilvater withdrawar (70 or available nestiwater resources)	67.9 2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1 2002		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	35.6 2018		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	6802.1 2018			ropulation who leef sale waiking alone at hight in the city of alea where			1
1 3		•	1	they live (%)	71 2021	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	6802.1 2018		↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	71 2021 5.2 2020		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	6802.1 2018 9 9.9 2020		↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	6802.1 2018 9 9.9 2020	• •	^	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.2 2020	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (^ ^ ^	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020	•	1 0
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2		^ ^ ^ ^ ^	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (1.1 2019		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021	•	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (1.1 2019		>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021 0.7 2020	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (1.1 2019 (7.8 2019 (1.1 2019		>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (1.1 2019 (7.8 2019 (-0.5 2020 (2.0 2018 (•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021 0.7 2020 87.7 2018	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (1.1 2019 (7.8 2019 (-0.5 2020 (2.0 2018 (98.6 2017 (•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021 0.7 2020	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2019 (1.1 2019 (7.8 2019 (-0.5 2020 (2.0 2018 (98.6 2017 (0.8 2020 (•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021 0.7 2020 87.7 2018	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (11.1 2019 (7.8 2019 (2.0 2018 (98.6 2017 (0.8 2020 (1.6 2015 (•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021 0.7 2020 87.7 2018 14.6 2019 0.5 2021	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (11.1 2019 (7.8 2019 (-0.5 2020 (2.0 2018 (98.6 2017 (0.8 2020 (1.6 2015 (•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021 0.7 2020 87.7 2018 14.6 2019 0.5 2021 NA NA	•	•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6802.1 2018 (99.9 2020 (88.8 2020 (100.0 2019 (11.1 2019 (7.8 2019 (2.0 2018 (98.6 2017 (0.8 2020 (1.6 2015 (•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	5.2 2020 100.0 2020 73 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.3 2020 11.7 2021 0.7 2020 87.7 2018 14.6 2019 0.5 2021		•

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

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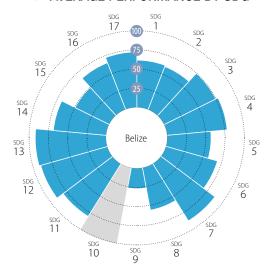
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























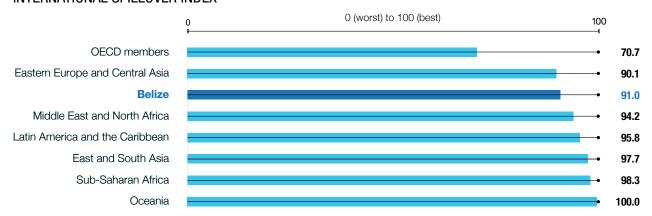




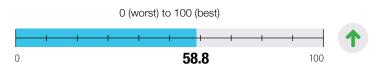
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty handrought ratio at \$1.00/day (04)	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	14.5 2022	+	Population using the internet (%) Makila broadband subscriptions (par 100 population)	50.8			7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	29.3 2022 •	Ψ	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	43.9	2019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	F.O. 2010.		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.9 2019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
Prevalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	1.8 2015 • 24.1 2016 •	.I.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Ť	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0 2018	*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	<u>_</u>	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	•	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
	101 101	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36 2017 •	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.5	2018	•	1
	7.7 2020	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.3	2010		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.7 2020	A	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	21.3	2019	_	_
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	23.0 2020	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4	2020	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2020	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.0	2014	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.5 2020	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5 2019 🔸	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2015	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	co 2016 A		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.8	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	69 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.8	2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.6 2019 •	7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.4 2019 •	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.3	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	58.2 2019 •	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.0 2017 🔸	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2021	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67 2019 •	7	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.5	2020	•	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2014 •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	•	1
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	289.5	2021	•	
'articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.4 2020 •	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.2	2020	•	_
ower secondary completion rate (%)	69.5 2020 •	>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.3			
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	84.2 2000 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	C4.0. 201.C.		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.4	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.9 2016 •		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.4 2020 •	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.3	2020	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.7 2020 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.3			
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		J
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		J
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.2 2020 •	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.3 2018 •	•	(per million population)	0.2	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6 2018 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4765.9 2018 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	25.7	2020	•	7
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.8			4
opulation with access to electricity (%)	92.7 2019	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	50	2044		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.4 2019	→	they live (%)	50	2014	•	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.8 2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.7	2020	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
djusted GDP growth (%)	-8.6 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.3	2019	•	•
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 00	วดวด		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.2 2014	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.6	2020		4
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.8 2022	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	J.	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports		-	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.1	2020		
(per 100,000 population)	0.3 2015 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.0	2017		a
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2017		4
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 best)	58.8			- W

* Imputed data point

58.8 2019 • 🛧

COUNTRY RANKING

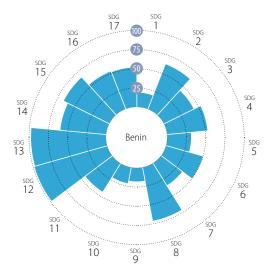
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COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

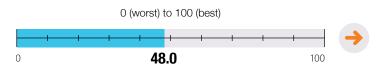


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	45.5 2022 • 69.5 2022 •		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		7
· ·	09.3 2022	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	21.3	2019		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.6 2019	4.	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018		7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.2 2018	~	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.0 2018	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6 2016	†	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	\rightarrow
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2018	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	→	Gini coefficient	47.8		•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	13.6 2019 🔸		Palma ratio	2.9	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	50.0	2010		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	397 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.2	2018		→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.7 2020 •	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	41.9	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	85.9 2020 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.6	2020	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.0	2021	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				Ť
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 2019	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	205 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8 2019 •	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.4 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.5	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	108.0 2016	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1 2018 •	→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	65 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38 2019 •	→	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.6	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2021 •	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.8 2018 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	\rightarrow
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	23.9	2020	•	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.9 2018 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	28.0 2018 •	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	43.6 2019		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.7 2020	*	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.2 2020	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		→
	7.2 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.4 2020	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	T
Population using at least basic unifinity water services (%)		マ →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2020	•	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	462.6 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	ΝΔ	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	62.3			•
Population with access to electricity (%)	40.3 2019	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			Ť	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		Ţ	they live (%)	54	2021	•	7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		Ť	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	54.6 2019	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85.6	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2021	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.8	2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD ,	• 00	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.5 2017 •	1	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	38.2		•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.5 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2015	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.5	2019	•	4
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2013	T .	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	•
			C. C. C. 10 C	40.0	2040	_	

* Imputed data point

48.0 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

BHUTAN

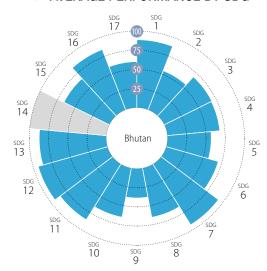
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

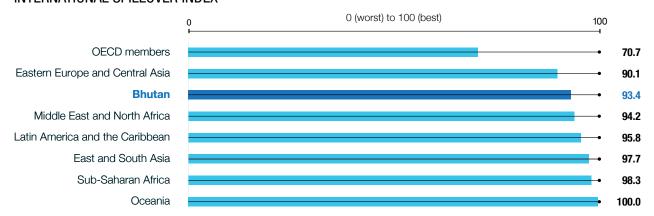




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

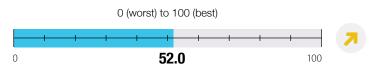
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 — No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value	Year R 2022			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 202		ng Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.50 day (%)	11.7			7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		201		.
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	11.7	LULL			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	ΝΙΔ	NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	201	8 •	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 00	202) <u> </u>	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.	_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	202	0 •	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	N/	4	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		_	Gini coefficient	37.4	201	7 •	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Palma ratio	1.6	201	8 •	•
	1471	1471			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	102	2017		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	N/	4	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.1	201	n 👝	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.3			T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	33.1	201	9	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.6			T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3	202	0 •	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	165.0			7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.0	201	5 •	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	200	7	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		201		•
age-standardized death rate attributable to nouseriold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	124	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		201		•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.2	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	73.1			→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.8	201:	5	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	59.0			•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		4
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.2			1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62	2019	•	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	202	0 •	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2015		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	201	8 •	4
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		N/		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	41.4	2020	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3			1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NIA	N	4	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	85.1			†	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA			
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.1			•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		4	
5DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA		4	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA		4	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.6	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		201		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	68.8	2019	•	7		0.1	2011		_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.2	2020		1	SDG15 – Life on Land	47.0	202	0 •	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.9	2020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.0			7
DDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.3	วกวก	•	A	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		4
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	76.5		_	-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	202) •	1
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	201	8	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					
· · ·	2455.0			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.5	202		
	2433.0	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		202		7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.2	201	9 •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	63	201	5 •	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	79.1			1	they live (%)	NIA	N.I.		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		N/		
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA	•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		202		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		1
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.5	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.5	201	9 🛑	
(ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	202	0	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	33.7	2014	•		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.0	202	1 •	4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		202 N/		
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2022		1		INA	IN/	, –	-
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.4	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5	201	9 🛑	1
(per 100,000 population)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N		•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		201		Τ
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2019	9 •	T

BOLIVIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

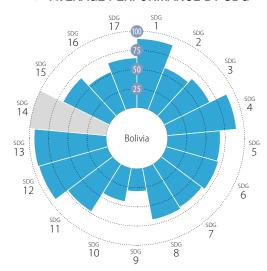
BOLIVIA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















































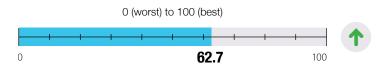
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati	٠.		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		e Year		· .
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.6 2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	8.8 2022	7	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	83.0	2019	9 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	12.6.2010	_		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2 2018	8	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.6 2019			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.1 2016	- 1		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	2 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2016		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	0	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	20.2 2016		,	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2009	9 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2017 2 .3 2018		?	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015			Gini coefficient	41.6	5 2019	9	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA		•	Palma ratio	2.1	2018	8	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	101 101			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	155 2017			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.9	2018	8	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5 2017			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	197	7 2019	g <u> </u>	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.4 2020			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	105.0 2020		_	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		7 2020		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	202	1	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.9 2019	-	>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	5 201	5	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	64 2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.6	5 2019	9	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	64 2016			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.5	2018	8	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.1 2019	• 1	b	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		7 2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.1 2019	-	>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	24.7	7 201	5	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	71.0 2015			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2 201		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	71.5 2018		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	0	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68 2020	1	þ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67 2019			CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.8	3 2020	0	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2021	1	b	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	8	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2323.5	2020	0	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.7 2019	1		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.7 2019	1		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	Α •	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.8 2019	1	þ.	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N/	A	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2015			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	N/	A	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	N/	A	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	50.3 2016			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	N/	A •	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	8	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.7 2019	1	þ	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.7 2020	1		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.2	2 2020	0	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.2 2020	1		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.7	7 2020	0	, 4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	202	1	_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.4 2020	1		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6	5 2020	0	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	65.8 2020	7	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7	2 2018	ο 🖷	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.2 2018			(per million population)	0.2	. 2010	0	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.5 2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	720.4 2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.0	2019	9	· -
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	64.3	3 2019	9 •	-
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.3 2019	1		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	47	7 202	1 •	_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	85.5 2019	1		they live (%)	7/	202		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	2.0 2019	-	>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		3 2020		, ,
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	10.0 2019	1	þ.	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.9	2020	0	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4 2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.6	5 2019	9	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0	2020	0	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	54.4 2017	1	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		5 202		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.6 2022	4	 	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	0) =
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020		>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	N/	Α	(
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	- 1	r —	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		Α •	•
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.7	3 200	7	•
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		

^{*} Imputed data point

62.7 2019 • 🛧

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

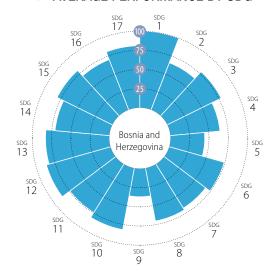
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































Major challenges Decreasing







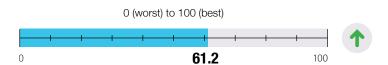
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rati			Value 73.2			٠.
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2022		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				1
·	0.2 2022	- 1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	47.3	2019	Ť	
5DG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.9 2012	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	£ 70	2010		
Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2012		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	. 7.0	2019	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.9 2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2018	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015	-	Gini coefficient	33.0	2011	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA	•	Palma ratio	1.3	2018	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.3	2018	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1 2020		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	26.8	2019		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.7 2020		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	20.0	2019	•	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	26.0 2020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.6	2018	•	
	1.0 2020		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0	2021	•	_
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.7 2019	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	•	
re-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.8	2019	•	
imbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	80 2016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	49.0	2018	•	
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7	2018	•	
e expectancy at birth (years)	76.8 2019	· →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.3	2015	•	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.1 2019	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	2015	•	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2018	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	2020	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	68 2019		SDG13 – Climate Action				Ī
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	65 2019	Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.5	2020	•	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7 2021	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2018		
OG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	70.1			
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	29.3 2020			70.1	2020		
t primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ver secondary completion rate (%)	94.2 2018		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2013		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
	99.7 2013		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
OG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	21.9 2012	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.7 2019		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	_
tio of female-to-male filean years of education received (%)	61.6 2020		SDG15 – Life on Land				
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.0			
	20.2 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2020	•	
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.1 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.4 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5	2018	•	
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.7 2018		(per million population)	0.5	2010		
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.1 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2518.9 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2019	•	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.8	2019	•	
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	73	2021	•	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	46.3 2019	→	they live (%)	/3	2021		
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4 2019	>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.4	2020	•	
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	24.9 2019	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5	2020	•	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35	2021	•	
justed GDP growth (%)	0.2 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.8 2017	↑	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.3		•	
employment rate (% of total labor force)	15.0 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	• •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	38.1	2019	•	
					2019	•	
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 hest)	61.2		_	

* Imputed data point

61.2 2019 • ↑

COUNTRY RANKING

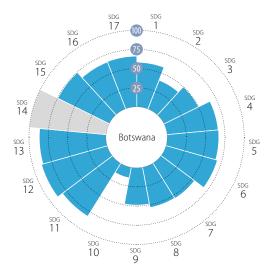
BOTSWANA

116/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

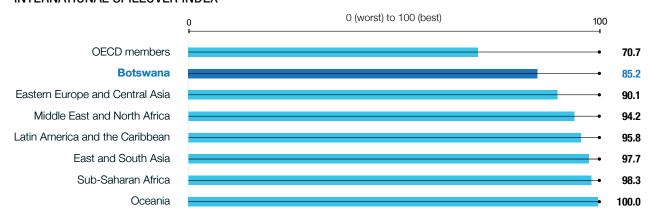


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

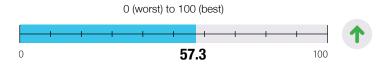


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

BOTSWANA

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ratin	,	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		022		Population using the internet (%)	64.0 2020		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	31.7 2	.022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.4 2019	•	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 2016	5	
revalence of undernourishment (%)		019 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		007		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 2022	9)
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		007		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2020))
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2013		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		018	-	Gini coefficient	53.3 2015		
fustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		015	•	Palma ratio	3.8 2018		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.4 2	019 🛑		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		_	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA		i
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		017		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.9 2		_	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	22.6 2019) •	ı
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4 2020)	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	236.0 2		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0 2019	9	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.4 2	020	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.0 2	019 •	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.3 2010)	J
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.9 2019	9	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	101 2	016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.3 2018	3	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.4 2	019	+	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3 2018	3	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	62.3 2	019	->	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.2 2015	5	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.9 2	018	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.9 2015	5	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2	017	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2020)	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2	020	+	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	54 2	019 •	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	2.8 2020)	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2	019 •		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9 2018	3	J
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	106.3 2020)	ĺ
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	21.3 2	015		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	89.0 2	014 🔵			NA NA	(
ower secondary completion rate (%)	92.8 2	017		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	(ľ
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5 2	013	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	(ľ
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA		ĺ
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA	NA -		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		ĺ
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	IVA •	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018	3	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.9 2	019 🔸	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			•		51.1 2020) (
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.8 2	020 •	→				
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)			j
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2 2	020	1	·			J
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.0 2	020	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.0 2	018		(per million population)	2.5 2018	5	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0 2	018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2735.8 2	018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.3 2010)	l
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			J
opulation with access to electricity (%)	70.2 2	019	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)			1	they live (%)	36 2019	9	۱
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3 2	019	-	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.7 2020)	
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	18.9 2	019 🔵	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.5 2020)	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	55 2021	•	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.9 2	020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	ļ
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2	018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	• 0.0 2020) (
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	E10.3	Λ17 ^		per 100,000 population)			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	J1.U Z	.017	•				
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	23.7 2	022	1		0.5 2020) (
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2	020	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.8 2	015	4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.7 2019		
(per 100,000 population)	5.0 Z			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.4 2019	•	
	SUG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production						
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0_100 hest)	573 2010) 🥝	,

^{*} Imputed data point

57.3 2019 • 🛧

COUNTRY RANKING

BRAZIL

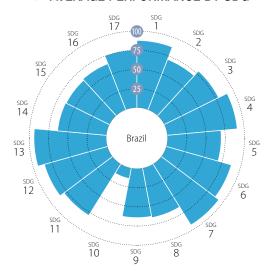
53/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

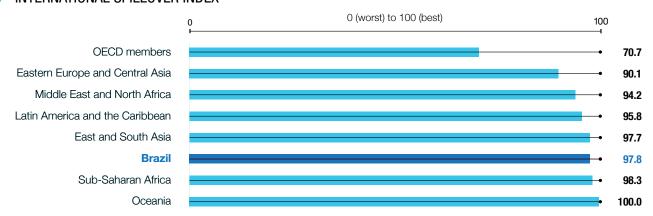


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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

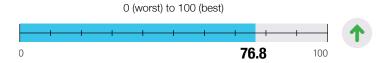
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	4.1 2022	Population using the internet (%)	81.3 2020
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	10.5 2022 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.1 2019 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018 • 🚽
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.0 2007	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	43.2 2022
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8 2007	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.2 2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.1 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2020 • 7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2 2018 • 🖣
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015 • 🔸	Gini coefficient	53.4 2019 • 🜗
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2019	Palma ratio	2.9 2016 • •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	60 2017 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.2 2018 • 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.7 2020 • 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.8 2019 • 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.7 2020 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	00.0.2020
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	45.0 2020 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.8 2020 • 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0 2021 • ↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.5.2010	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.5 2019 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2018
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	30 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.2 2019
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6 2018
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.1 2019 • 🛧	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2018
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.9 2019 • 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.9 2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.1 2019	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1 2015 • 1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 2017	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2020 • •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77 2020 • ↓	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75 2019 • →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2 2020 • 1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2021 • ↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2018 • 1
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	655.5 2020 • •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.4 2019 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4 2019 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.5 2020 • 🚽
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.8 2011	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.2 2020 • 👃
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2 2018 • ↑	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.1 2018 • 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	14.4 2018 🔸 🔫
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	89.0 2007 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	33.5 2018 • 👃
(% of females aged 15 to 49)		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 • •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.5 2019	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.8 2020 • ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.8 2020 • 🔫
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6 2020 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.3 2020 • 🔫
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021 🍨 🤚
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.3 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5 2020 • 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.1 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.1 2018 • •	(per million population)	0.5 2010
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	49.3 2018	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	267.3 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	20.9 2019 • 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.4 2019 • 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.8 2019 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	48 2021 • 🤊
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.9 2019 • 🛧	they live (%)	· ·
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	0.7 2019 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 2020 • 🕨
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	45.6 2019 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4 2020 •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2021 • 🚽
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.3 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.4 2019
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8 2018 • •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020 •
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	70.0 2017 • 🞵	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.3 2021 • 👃
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	13.6 2022 • 🔸	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 • 1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 • ↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1.2015	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.0 2019 🔸 👃
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.1 2019 🔸 🛶
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019
		The state of the s	0.0 2017

76.8 2019 • 🛧

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

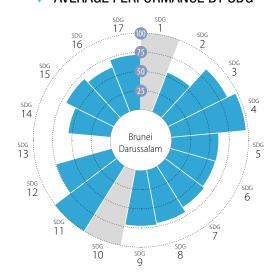
93/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges



Challenges remain

Moderately improving





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







Information unavailable

 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			Kating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2020		g ire 1
	* NA			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	148.1			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	1471	147			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019		A	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009		_	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	<i>A</i> 5 1	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	43.1	2022	_	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2020		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2013			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2018	•	(
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018	_		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.4	2015	5	→	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	(
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019			Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	(
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	31	2017	7	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		(
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		†	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	5.1	2019		
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019) —	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2016	•	(
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	12	2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	13	2010	,		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
e expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2019	9	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		٠
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2020		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2020)	Τ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		•	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	23.2	2020	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NΑ	(•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.3	2018	•	
OG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	65919.4	2020	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3	2020)	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3	2020)	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.4	2020	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	111.0			T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	2020	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2018	3		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	31.9	2018	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA	NΑ			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.2	2017	•	
% of females aged 15 to 49)					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.7	2020	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.1	2020) •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0	2020	•	
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.3	2015	•	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4	2018		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)	0.1	2010		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	13635.5	2018	}		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2013	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.1	2016	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	they live (%)	1471	14/		
θ_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)		2019			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		•
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.0	2019	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020	•	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	0.6	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.9	2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	2.7	2020	•	
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NΑ			per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021		•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2022			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	_
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NΑ			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	1.2	2015	5	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2019	•	
per 100,000 population)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	-
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	(
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0	2019	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0, 100 host)	NIA	NIA		

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

COUNTRY RANKING

BULGARIA

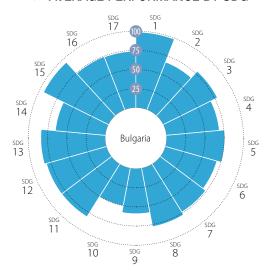
42/163

COUNTRY SCORE





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges

Decreasing











• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

SDG achieved



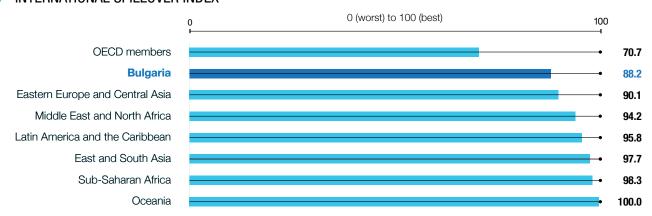




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX





SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.8 2022	1	Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.3 2022 •	<u>T</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	105.6	2019		Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.0.2010		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.0 2019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.0 2014	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2014	T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9	2020	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	25.0 2016 • 2.4 2017 •	*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2018	•	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.5 2018	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015	7	Gini coefficient	41.3	2018	•	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	_	Palma ratio	1.9	2019	•	0
	0.0 2019	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10 2017 •	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0 2020	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	18.5	2019		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.1 2020	A	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	19.0 2020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.5	2020	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2021	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.2 2019 •	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2018	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	62 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.7	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	62 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	46.3	2018	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.2 2019 🔸	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.1 2019 🔸	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	23.0	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	38.9 2018 •	\rightarrow	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2015 •		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.7	2020	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70 2019 •	1	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	5.4	2020	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2021	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	23.9	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.2 2019 •	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.4 2019 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.7	2020	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.0 2017		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	42.4	2020	•	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.9 2011 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	62.9	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA NA •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018 2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.7 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.8 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.6	2020	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.7 2020 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.7			4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.0 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.0 2020 •	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	40.1 2018 •		(per million population)	1.1	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.9 2018 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2269.6 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0	2020	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.7	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	6.5	2021		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.7 2016 •	•	they live (%)	65	2021	_	Т
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	12.9 2019 •	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	42	2021	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.2 2020 •	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.4	2020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	72.2 2017	1	per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	72.2 2017		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021		4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.9 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	•	_1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.4 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3	2019	•	7
(per 100,000 population)			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	36.0	2019	•	1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6	2019		

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

82.3 2019 • 🛧

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

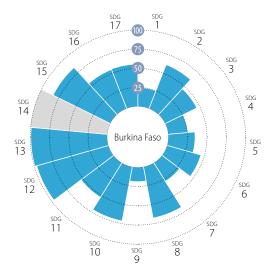
BURKINA FASO

138_{/163}

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

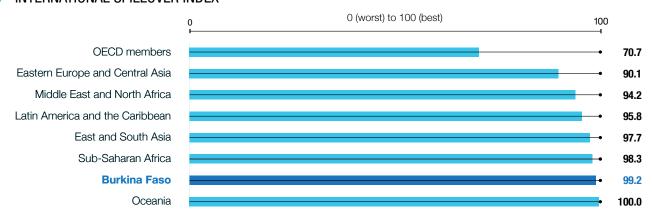


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

BURKINA FASO

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022 2022			Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		٠.
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	70.0	2022		7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	31./	2019	9	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	144	2010			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	8 •	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	14.4		•	*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	4 00	202		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019 2019		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2 -	•
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		→ ↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	0 •	,
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				A	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2017	7 •	, 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		L	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		_	Gini coefficient	35.3	2014	4 •	•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019			Palma ratio	1.5	2018	8 •	•
	0.0	2017		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	220	2017		_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.6	2018	8 •)
Atternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	320			7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	45.0	2019	n 👝	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	45.9	2015	9	
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73.5	2020	0 •	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46.0	2020		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0	202	1 •	, ,
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Nge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2020		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019	• -	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2015	5	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	9	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	8	,
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.0	2019	•	T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	8	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	62.7	2019	• -	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.2	2015	5	, 4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	132.3	2016	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2015	5	, 4
sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79.8	2015	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	0	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020	• •	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43	2019	• -	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2020	0	, ,
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2021	• -	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	8	,
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	20.7	2020	• -	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	75.5	2020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	4	,
ower secondary completion rate (%)	41.4	2020	_	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	58.9	2018	•	7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA		A •	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA		4	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA		4	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	52.6	2020			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	47.8	2019	• •	↓	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.9	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.7	2020	n 👝	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2020	• •	↓	Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	47.2	2020	• •	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		202		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	21.7		• -	,	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2020		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2040	•	•	(per million population)	0.0	2018	8 •)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	218.2	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1 3	2017	7	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	18./	2019	•	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	42.0	2010	J —	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	10.2			~	they live (%)	49	202	1 •	,
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			•	7 →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0	2020	0 •	,
og emissions normale combustion per total electricity output (wiccog/1991) nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
<u> </u>	14/1	14/1			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		, ,
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2 /	2020	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		,
djusted GDP growth (%)				•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.5	∠∪1Ŏ	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	43.2	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.2	202	1 •	,
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	47	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		,
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022	• -	<u> </u>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports			_		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	Q 1	2019	9 👝	
(per 100,000 population)	0.0	2015	• '	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		4)
					in a summary and				
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	18.4	2014	9 🦲	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		

BURUNDI

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

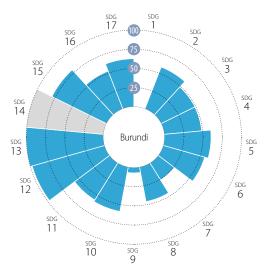
BURUNDI

141 /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

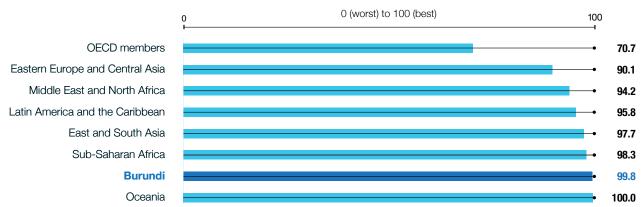


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

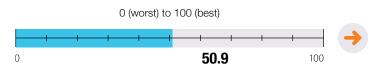


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratii			Value Year R		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	74.9 2022		Population using the internet (%)	9.4 2020	•	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	92.4 2022	, 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	11.1 2019	•	\rightarrow
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •		The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	54.0 2019	\rightarrow	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8 2019	T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020	•	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.4 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2018	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2007		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2018		Gini coefficient	38.6 2013	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	•	Palma ratio	1.7 2018		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 2019		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	50.5 2018	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	548 2017	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.9 2020		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	37.4 2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.4 2020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.9 2020	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	103.0 2020	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.0 2018	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020	Т	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.0 2019	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2002	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	180 2016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2 2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	35.5 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.8 2019	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	3.5 2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	58.2 2015		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.1 2017		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2020	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44 2019	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8 2018	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0 2018	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	49.0 2021	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.9 2021	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	29.8 2019	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.2 2017	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6 2017		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	63.4 2019	•	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	102.5 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.8 2020		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.2 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in rensatian sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.0 2020		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021		- 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.2 2020	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2020		Ţ
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.7 2020	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 2020		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.2 2018	•	(per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	181.0 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.1 2016	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.3 2017		
Population with access to electricity (%)	11.1 2019	-	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.2 2019	•	they live (%)	66 2018	•	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.5 2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	19 2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.5 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30.9 2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	40.0 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	7.1 2014	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	47.6 2021		7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.7 2022	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.7 2019		J
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)			
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 hest)	50.0 2019		_

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

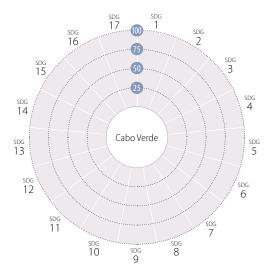
Cabo Verde

NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

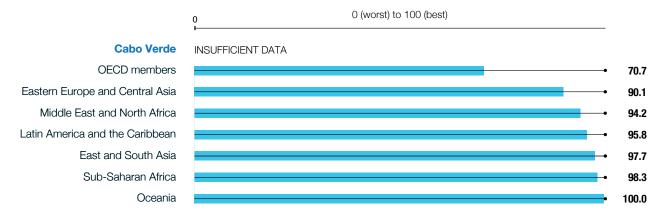


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

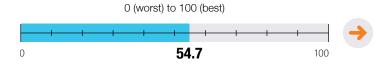


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

CABO VERDE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	Rating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2.1 2022 • 15.8 2022 •		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		T
·	13.0 2022	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	/0.5	2019		T
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2019	7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA NA •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA NA	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			_	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.8 2016	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	\rightarrow
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2011	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.1 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2015	\rightarrow	Gini coefficient		2015	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	•	Palma ratio	2.1	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIA	NIA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	58 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.5 2020 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	36.5	2019	•	\rightarrow
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.2 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.6	2020	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	39.0 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020 •	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.4 2019 •	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2012	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	99 2016 •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0 2019	J	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.5	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0 2016 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.4 2017 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69 2019 •	7	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.0	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	81.2 2019 •	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.3 2019 •	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.1	2020	•	\rightarrow
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.3 2019 •	\	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.4	2020	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 2015 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.4	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	55.3	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	73.2 2005	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.6	2018	•	\rightarrow
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.9 2019	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.8 2020 • 25.0 2020 •	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.0	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	0000000		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.8 2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.1 2020	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.4 2018		(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	20.9 2018 • NA NA •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	IVA IVA		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	05.5.2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.3	2018	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.5 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA		•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	78.0 2019 • 1.6 2019 •	↑ →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	44	2020		4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	101		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.6 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.1 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2020	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	15.1 2022	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.0	2019	•	T
(per 100,000 population)	0.2 2015	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.8	2017	•	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	•
				F 4 =	2012		

54.7 2019 • ->

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

CAMBODIA

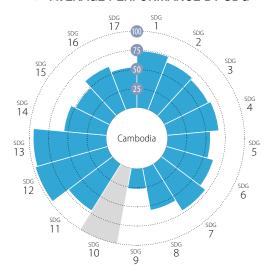
107/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

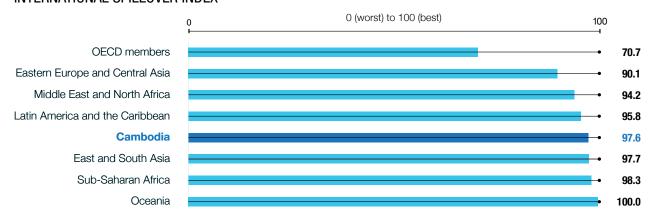


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

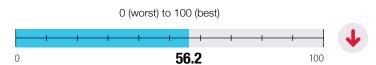


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat		**	Value			ıg Tr
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.5 2022		Population using the internet (%)	32.9			-
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	26.2 2022	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	96.4	2019	•	
DG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	6.2 2019	• 1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.4 2014	• →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	-
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.7 2014		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.9 2016	• 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2015		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	• 1		0.1	2015	_	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6 2018	• 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA	NIA		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	• →	Gini coefficient	NA			
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9 2019	•	Palma ratio	NA	NA	_	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	160 2017	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	45.6	2018	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.2 2020	• 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.3	2019	•	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	25.7 2020	• •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.6	2020		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	274.0 2020	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0			
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020	• 1		09.0	2021	_	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22 5 2010 4		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.5 2019	- -	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2014		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	150 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	150 2010		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6 2019	• +	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
e expectancy at birth (years)	70.1 2019	• →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.0 2012	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2015	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.0 2014		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2020	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84 2020	• →	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	61 2019	N 7	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.9	2020	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2021	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	•	
OG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.5 2020	• 1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)		j	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.0	2020		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	58.2 2020	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.4			
reracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.2 2015						
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	46.9			
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	90.3	2018		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.5 2014		Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	72.4 2019			0.0	2010		
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.0 2020	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.5			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	20.0 2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0			
	71 2 2020 4		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.2 2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.9	2020	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.8 2020	Т	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0 2018		(per million population)				
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	447.8 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2011	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.7	2018	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	93.0 2019	• 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	65	2021		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.2 2019	7	they live (%)	05	2021	Ŭ	
0 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8 2019	• →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2	2020	•	
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	47.9 2019	• 1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.3	2020	•	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2021	•	
justed GDP growth (%)	-2.0 2020	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	12.6	2019	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	16.8 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			per 100,000 population)				
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7 2017	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	46.8	2021	•	
employment rate (% of total labor force)	0.6 2022	• 1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3	2020	•	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	• ↓	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1.2015		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.9	2019	•	
	0.1 2015	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA			
per 100,000 population)			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
per 100,000 population)			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	77 g	2010		
per 100,000 population)			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **	22.8	2019		

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

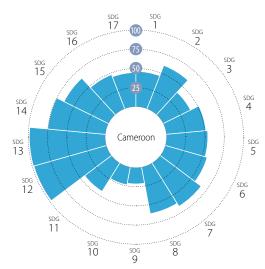
CAMEROON

134/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

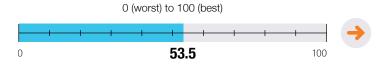


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R	ating	_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	22.0 2022		Population using the internet (%)	37.8 2020	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	40.4 2022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.7 2019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.3 2019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9 2018	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3 2018	T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020	•	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.4 2016	Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2018	7	Gini coefficient	46.6 2014	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	→	Palma ratio	2.7 2018	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	24.6 2018	•	4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	529 2017	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.2 2020	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	80.4 2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	55.3 2020	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	174.0 2020 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.0 2021	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6 2020 •	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2013	•	•
			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2019	•	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	208 2016 •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.0 2018	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.2 2019	T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.4 2019	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.5 2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	122.2 2017		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2015		4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.0 2018	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2018		4
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62 2020	Î	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2010		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44 2019	Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	0.3 2020	•	4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2021	→	(tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1.2010		
	3.0 2021		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education	43.9 2019	.1.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	476.9 2018	•	-
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	91.7 2019	Y	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
• •	47.2 2016	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.1 2018	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	36.2 2020	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	03.1 2010	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	9.0 2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	44.9 2018 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	58.8 2019		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.1 2020	*	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.9 2020	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)			4
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	33.9 2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.3 2020	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	•	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.7 2020	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.6 2018		(per million population)			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	285.9 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2016	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	53.3 2017	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	63.5 2019 •	\rightarrow	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	43 2021	•	٦
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	21.9 2019 •	→	they live (%)	75 2021	Ť	
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.0 2019 •	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0 2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	75.7 2019 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	61.9 2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	27 2021	•	-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.3 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38.9 2019	•	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	34.6 2017 •	↑	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.8 2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.8 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 •	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2015	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2 2019	•	4
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	<u>т</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.2 2018	•	1
				* 0.0 2019	•	-
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0, 100 host)	53.5.2010		

^{*} Imputed data point

53.5 2019 • ->

CANADA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

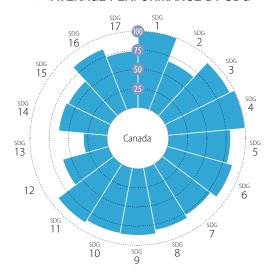
CANADA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



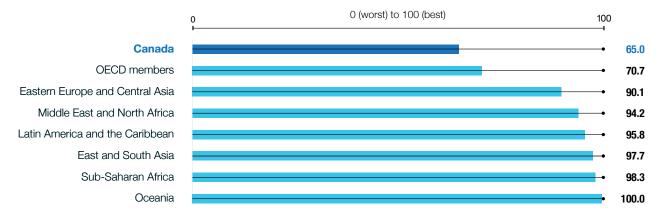




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best) 0 87.5

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2022		↑	Population using the internet (%)	97.0 202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3 2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	82.7 201	19	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	11.6 2019	_	T	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8 201	18	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	25 2012			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	78.8 202	nn 4	- 4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.5 2019 (2.6 2019 (T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%) **	0.7 2019		小	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.9 202		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	29.4 2016		_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5 201		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	8.8 201 18.5 201		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.9 2018		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	52.4 200		_
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015	•	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.4 201		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)			•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	8.8 2019	•		Gini coefficient	33.3 201	17	,
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.1 201		1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10 2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.3 201		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2020	•	↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 2020	•	↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 201	18	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		•	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.0 2020	•	→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	5.9 201	19	, 1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.6 2019		个	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.3 202		1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	7 2016			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0 202		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Population with rent overburden (%)	9.0 201	1/	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.3 2019		↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	82.2 2019		T	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.2 201		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	6.6 2018 (98.0 2018 (T	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	24.8 201		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2020		T 个	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.0 201 38.3 201		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	89 2019		个	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.5 201		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9 2021		个	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.3 202		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	11.0 2017		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA N		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	11.8 2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.3 2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production			
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)	14.2 202	20 •	-
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)*	98.8 2018	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3 201	18 •	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7 2019	•	个	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	16550.8 202	21	•
, ,	100.0 2019		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	34.2 201	18 (
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	64.4 2020 6 516.7 2018 6		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.6 202	20	-
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	6.4 2018		T A	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	94.1 202		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.4 2018		.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.3 201		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	26.5 201 7.2 201		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)			•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA NA				0.9 201	10	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8 2019	•	个	SDG15 – Life on Land Man area that is protected in torrectvial sites important to bindings its (IV)	1 20 0 202	20 4	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.7 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (% Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%).			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.0 2020		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 202		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	16.1 2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 202		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.2 2020	•	1	(per million population)	4.1 201	10	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0 2020	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.7 2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.0 202	20	_
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	67.4 2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.6 201		•
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	3231.9 2018 99.0 2020		•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	80 202	21	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	84.4 2020		个 7	they live (%)			
	04.4 2020		<u> </u>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.5 202		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100 0 2010		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 202 74 202		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019		T		* 0.0 201		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2019		T 个	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	16.2 2019		1	per 100,000 population)	0.4 202	2U •	
	10.2 2017	-	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.3 202		1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3 / 2020 ·			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 202		7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-3.4 2020 (0.5 2018 (•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	107.7 201	17	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7 2017 (1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.9 201	19	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3 202	21	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.3 2015	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			4
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	73.2 2021	•	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 201		<i>y</i> 4
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13.6 2020	•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.8 202		
(0/c of population agod 15 to 20)					23.0 202		
(% of population aged 15 to 29)				Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	20.9 201	18 💶	1

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

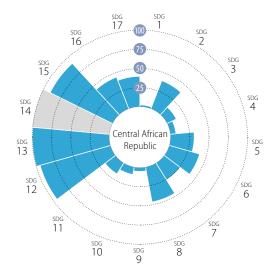
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

162/163

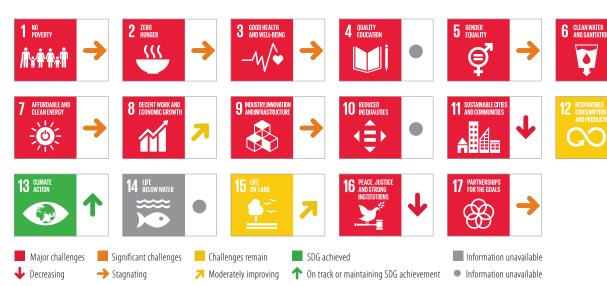
COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R		J Irei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	69.7 2022 4 85.8 2022 4			Population using the internet (%) Mahila broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		7
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	83.8 2022		7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	5.0	2019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	40.2.2010			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	48.2 2019			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.2 2019 • 5.2 2019 •			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.5 2016		~	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2018	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2018) }	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015		L	Gini coefficient	56.2	2008	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA	•		Palma ratio	4.5	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	829 2017	,		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	98.5	2018	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.8 2020	_	_	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	61.7	2019	•	J
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	103.0 2020			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			•	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540.0 2020	_	\$	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	_	.	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	25.0	2017	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.0 2019	-	>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2014	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	212 2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	212 2016			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	37.7 2019	1	L	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.1 2019) -	>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	229.0 2009			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		_1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.0 2010			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	41 2020	1	L	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	32 2019		•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2017			CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	6.2 2011			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.6 2012			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	12.2 2017			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	38.3 2018			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	27.6 2019			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	52 6 2040 -			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	53.6 2019		→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.4 2020	•	r	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.2	2020	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6 2020	, =	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	37.2 2020	1	!	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	14.1 2020	1	b	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3 2018			(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	404.3 2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	14.3 2019) -	>	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	52	2017	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.5 2019	-		they live (%)				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7 2019			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA		•	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.5 2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30.5	2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.3 2018			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) *	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	13.7 2017			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.4 2022	-	>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2015	4	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6	2019	•	=
(per 100,000 population)	2.2 20.3	_	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	8.8	2018	•	7
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019	•	•
				Statistical Darforman on Inday (warst 0, 100 host)	NIA	NIA	-	

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

CHAD

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

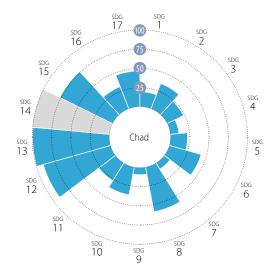
CHAD

161/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

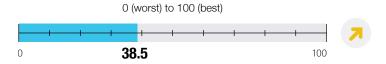


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 — No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 10.4			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	69.9 2022	- 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2019		4
·	09.9 2022	•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				Ť
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	31.7 2019	.1.	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	8	7
Prevalence of dindemounshment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.8 2019	₩	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.9 2019	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.1 2016	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2016	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9 2018	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	→	Gini coefficient	43.3	2011	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	•	Palma ratio	2.2	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1140 2017 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	86.6	2018	•	-
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.8 2020 •	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	69.6	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	110.0 2020 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	F2.0	2020		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	144.0 2020 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.0			•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0	2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.7.2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	280 2016 •	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.4 2019	4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	59.6 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	51.3			•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	179.4 2013		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	24.3 2015		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	. •	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47 2020 •	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	28 2019 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2019	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	13.9 2019 •	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	73.8 2019 •	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	15.0 2018	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	30.8 2016 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	17.5 2019 •	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	34.2 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.9 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2020) 🛑	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.4 2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.4			4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.2 2020 •	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		j
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	12.1 2020 •	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.3 2018		(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	199.6 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	8.4 2019	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	4.4	2010		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.8 2019 •	\rightarrow	they live (%)	44	2019	,	
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.4 2019	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2.9	2020	•	→
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.7	2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	20	2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.0 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	39.0	2019	•	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0 2018 •		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	÷ 0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	21.8 2017 •	7	per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	40.2			7
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.8 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	ΝA	NA	. •	•
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				-
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	38.5			

COUNTRY RANKING

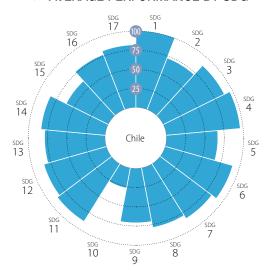
CHILE

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





















































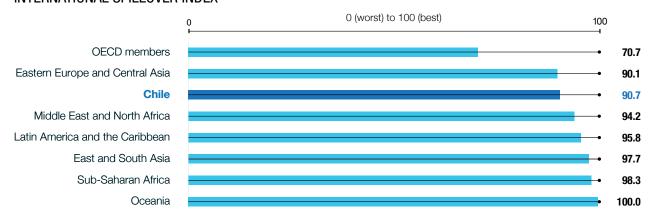




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \		ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2022		•	Population using the internet (%)	88.3 2			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	95.5 2	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.5 2017	/ •		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	40 F 5	2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4 2019		Ţ	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2	2022	•	_
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.8 2014 0.3 2014		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9 2			1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.0 2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2018		7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.1 2018		†	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019 2017		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015		→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	18.8 2			
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA				10.0 2	2017	_	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.0 2019	9 🛑		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	44.4 2	2017		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	2.6 2			7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	13 2017	7 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	17.6 2		•	0
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4 2020		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.8 2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2	2018	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2020		\rightarrow	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.3 2020	0 -	→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	19.4 2	2019	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0 2019	9 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9 2		•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	25 2016	6		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0 2		•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			•	Population with rent overburden (%)	13.9 2	2017		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9 2019		\Psi	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	80.7 2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.9 2			•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	22.6 2018 99.8 2017		1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	26.8 2		•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99.8 2017		T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7 2			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80 2019		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.1 2	2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2021		†	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2013		0
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.0 2016	6		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2018		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	19.7 2017	7 •		SDG13 – Climate Action			_	_
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.5 2016	6 🛑		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production				
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2 2	2020	•	7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.3 2019	9	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4 2	2018	•	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5 2019	9 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	97.9 2	2020	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.3 2019		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	16.9 2	2018	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2017		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	33.7 2017 437.7 2018			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.9 2	2020	•	7
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	14.1 2018		*	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	93.8 2		•	1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	35.3 2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2 2	2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA NA	Α •			0.0 2	2010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1 2019	9 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to hiediversity (%)	36.4 2	วกวก		_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.0 2020	0 •	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)				7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.6 2020		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2			j
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.6 2020	0 •	<u>T</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2			1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.1 2	2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020		1	(per million population)	1.1 2	1010		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2020		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.6 2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.9 2			7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	71.9 2018 1142.9 2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.7 2	2019	•	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.8 2020		4	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43 2	2021	•	4
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.6 2020		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.4 2	2020		4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4 2		•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	9	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	67 2		•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019		†	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.9 2		•	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1 2019		1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2	2020	•	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	27.4 2019	9 •	1	per 100,000 population)				_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	27.9 2 0.7 2		-	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.4 2020	0		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	244.1 2			•
Victims of modern slavery (nor 1 000 nonviolation)	0.8 2018	8 •	•		Z 17.1 Z	-017	_	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	74.3 2017	7 🛑	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.2.5	2010		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	10.2 2			1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Λ 🥕			NA	NA		•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020		•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	1471	IVA		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2020 0.3 2015	5	T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020 0.3 2015 58.5 2021	5 •	+	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA * 0.0 2	NA 2019	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	0.7 2020 0.3 2015	5 •	+	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA * 0.0 2 55.8 2	NA 2019	•	• • •

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

CHINA

56/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

Challenges remain

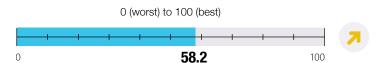
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		· ·		Year Ra	ating	Iren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.3 2022		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		T
	1.5 2022	_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			Ť	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019	4	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8 2017		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	81.6	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9 2017		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			_	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.2 2016	- 1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.1	2018	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.1 2018	†	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	\rightarrow	Gini coefficient		2016	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.9 2019 🔸	•	Palma ratio	3.9	2011	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5 2020	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	48.6	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.3 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.4	2020	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0 2020 •	\rightarrow	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2021		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020 •	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	05.0	2021		_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.9 2019	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2019		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	113 2016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.4 2019	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.4 2019	_	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.2 2015	,	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	本
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	82 2019 •	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.4	2020	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2021 🔸	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	20.2	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.1	2020	•	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.5 2011		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	35.1	2020	•	÷
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2018 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.5	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	51.1	2018	•	+
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	96.6 2001		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.3	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	90.0 2001 •		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.7 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.0 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.9 2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.6	2020	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	+
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.3 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.4 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6	2018		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	43.2 2018		(per million population)	0.0	2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.4 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	305.7 2018 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2018	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	94	2021	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.4 2019	7	they live (%)		2020		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2019	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		T
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	9.7 2019 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.5 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	INA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.2 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	78.7	2021	•	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.7 2022	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2020	- 	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	3.0			-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2019	•	T
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.5	2018	•	4
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	•
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		-

58.2 2019 • 7

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

COLOMBIA

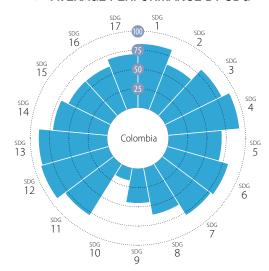
75/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

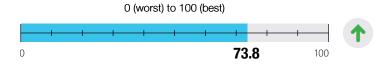


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye				Value Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		022	•	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	69.8 2020 58.7 2019		_1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	13.9 20 NA I	NA •	_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			1
·	11/7	IVA •		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	88 20	019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	31.3 2022	•	•
Prevalence of undernourisment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.7 20		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			_
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		016	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2020 0.2 2018		, ,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.3 20		į.	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	0.2 2016 NA NA		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 20	017	1	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	0.1 2019		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.5 20	018	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	64.3 2019		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 20		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.4 2018		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA I		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 20	019		Gini coefficient	51.3 2019	•	J
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	3.3 2018		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	83 20	017 -	7	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	NA NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.2 20		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.2 20		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	28.5 2018	•	J
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	37.0 20		*	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2 20	J20 •	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	15.1 2019	_	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.7 20	019 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.1 2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	27 20	116		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 2021		_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	3/ 20	016		Population with rent overburden (%)	NA NA		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4 20		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.3 20		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3 2019	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	57.9 20		7	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.5 2018		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 20		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 20		+	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.4 2015		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		019 • 021 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 2015		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	16.0 20		Ť	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2020		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		019		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.0 20		•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education	13.0 20	,,,,		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	1.8 2020	•	4
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.4 20	119	1	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2018		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 20		4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (icO ₂ /capita)	5852.9 2020		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	78.1 20		7	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	24.7 2018		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 20		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Fertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.0 20		7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.8 2020		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	405.3 20	018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.7 2020		,
/ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.5 20	018 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.1 2018		•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	50.4 20	018 •	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.1 2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	86.6 20	116		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.6 20		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.6 2020	•	ہے ،
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.2 20		*	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.3 20		*	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	•	4
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.0 20	019	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.0 2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5 20		T	(per million population)	1.0 2010		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.7 20		T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	22.6 2020	•	7
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	25.6 20 611.6 20		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.9 2018		1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	73.0 20		_	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	43 2021	•	J
Population using safely managed water services (%)	18.3 20			they live (%)			
·	10.5 20	020		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	4.1 2020 96.8 2020		
5DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00 0 20	110 -		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	39 2021		
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.8 20 94.3 20		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.6 2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (04)	J4.J ∠U		T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13 20			per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	•	
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 20 22.7 20		4	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.7.2021	•	-
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.3 20 22.7 20		1		43.7 2021) 7
.O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) 5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	22.7 20	019 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3 20	019 •					
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-2.3 20 -2.7 20	019 • 020 • 018 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.6 2020		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-2.3 20	019 • 020 • 018 •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	0.6 2020	•	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	-2.3 20 -2.7 20 45.8 20	019 • 020 • 018 •	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.6 2020 245.9 2019 10.0 2019		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	-2.3 20 2.7 20 45.8 20 0.5 20	019 • 020 • 018 • 017 •	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.6 2020 245.9 2019 10.0 2019 NA NA		_
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	-2.3 20 2.7 20 45.8 20 0.5 20	019 • 020 • 018 • 017 • 020 • 015 • 015	7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.6 2020 245.9 2019 10.0 2019 NA NA 24.2 2019		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	-2.3 20 2.7 20 45.8 20 0.5 20 0.2 20 60.7 20	019 • 020 • 018 • 0217 • 020 • 015 • 0221 • 0221	• 7 → ↑ ↑ · ·	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.6 2020 245.9 2019 10.0 2019 NA NA 24.2 2019 * 0.0 2019		1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	-2.3 20 2.7 20 45.8 20 0.5 20 0.2 20	019 • 020 • 018 • 0217 • 020 • 015 • 0221 • 0221	• 7 → ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.6 2020 245.9 2019 10.0 2019 NA NA 24.2 2019		1

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

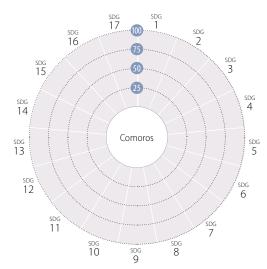
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COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	-			Year I		g Iren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	20.9 2022		Population using the internet (%) Makile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		
	38.7 2022 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	60.0	2018		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA NIA		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA NA • 31.1 2012 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.2 2012	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	. 0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.8 2016	A	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2007		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2018	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	÷	Gini coefficient	45.3	2014	•	0
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	•	Palma ratio	2.5	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	273 2017 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	69.6	2018	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.0 2020 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.4	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.3 2020	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35.0 2020	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2019		7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.6.2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.6 2019 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	172 2016 •	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.6 2019	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	67.4 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.3 2011	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2 2012		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44 2019	Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2020	•	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2019 •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA			•
5DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	29.9 2018		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	81.8 2018		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.0	2020	•	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	43.7 2017		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.6	2020	•	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.3 2018 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.6	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		_1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	28.8 2012 •	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	667 2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.7 2019 • 58.7 2020 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.1	2020	•	=
	10.7 2020	-Tr	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2020	•	_1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.2.2010		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2 2019	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	_1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9 2019	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.8 2018	•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0.1 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	NA NA •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	040 0040 0		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	84.0 2019	T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	67	2019	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.5 2019	→	they live (%) Property Pights (worst 1, 7 host)	NIA	NIA		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1 2019	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA 2020		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	E 1 2020 A		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.1 2020	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD		2019		
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA •	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7 2011	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	1
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.1 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA NA •		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.4	2019	•	-
(per 100,000 population)	101 107		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	•
			Statistical Parformance Index (worst 0, 100 host)	NΔ	NIA		

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

COUNTRY RANKING

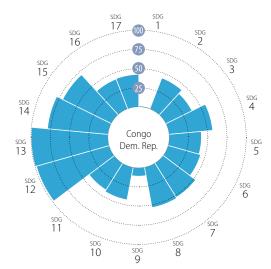
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

157/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin				Year Ra	ating	Iren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	71.7 2022 • 90.5 2022 •		Population using the internet (%) Mabile breadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020	•	7
	90.3 2022	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2019		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.7 2019	J.	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	41.8 2017	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4 2017		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.7 2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2007		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2015	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2018	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	1	Gini coefficient	42.1	2012	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •		Palma ratio	2.1	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	473 2017 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	80.4	2018	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.8 2020 •	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	42.8	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.2 2020 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	67.1	2020		_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	319.0 2020 •	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2020		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020 •	1		41.0	2017	•	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.1 2019	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	٥٢	2016		-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1 2017		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		4
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	164 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		NA 2018	•	4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34.9 2019	.1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	-
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.4 2019	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	109.0 2016	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.1 2014		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2020	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	57 2020		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0	2020		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39 2019	Ť	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2017	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018		4
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in finishing (teo/2/capita)		2020		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2020	_	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NΑ	NA	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.4 2014		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.0 2016 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA	0	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	22.0.2010.		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018	•	4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	33.0 2018 •	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	63.1 2019 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.4 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.7	2020	•	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.8 2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.0 2020 •	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.4 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2 2018 •		(per million population)	0.2	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	132.7 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	19.1 2019 •	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	45	2017	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.5 2019 •	→	they live (%)			Ť	
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	0.3 2019 •	- 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020	•	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	97.5 2019 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.4 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.7	2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.7 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	25.8 2017 •	7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	48.6	2021	•	_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.4 2022 • 0.5 2020 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.4	2020	_	_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.5 2020	-	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2 0	2019	•	.1
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	1
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NΔ	NA	•	•
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	0
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 hest)		2019	•	و

33.8 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

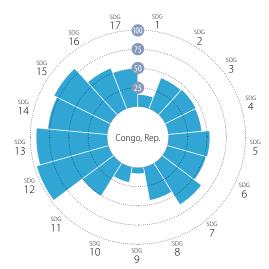
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

148/163

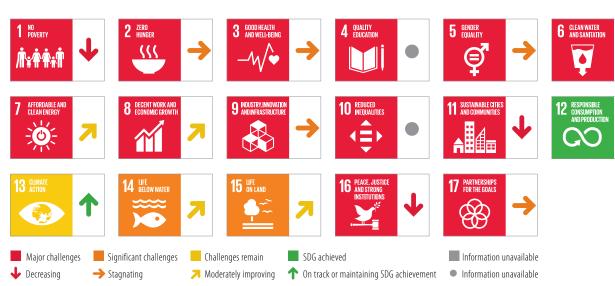
COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

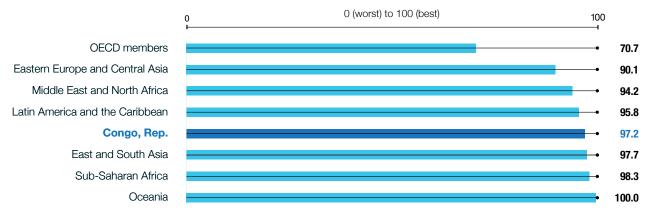


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	ating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	49.8 2022		1	Population using the internet (%)		2017	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	72.6 2022	•	Ψ_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.6	2019	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	37.7 2019	•	4					
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2 2014		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2 2014		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6 2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	-	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2018		7	Gini coefficient	48.9	2011	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.9 2015 NA NA		•	Palma ratio	3.1	2018	•	•
	11/7 11/7			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	270 2017		_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	47.3	2018	•	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	378 2017 18.7 2020		7 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	50.1	2019		J.
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.6 2020		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	50.1	2019		*
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	379.0 2020	•	<u> </u>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		•	,	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	44.0	2021	•	Ψ
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.6.2040		_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 2019	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		. NA		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	131 2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7 2019	•	Ψ.	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.7 2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		T
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	111.3 2013		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91.2 2015 68 2020			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	00 2020		•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	40 2019	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2021	•	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	6221.5	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) $$	29.5 2018	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4 2018	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.4	2020	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.1 2012			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2020	•	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.1 2018	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.2	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	43.2 2015	•	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.9	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	01.2.2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.3 2019 95.3 2020		*	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.3 2020		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	\rightarrow
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11.5 2020			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.7	2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic dripking water services (%)	73.8 2020		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	20.5 2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	T
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.0 2018		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3 2018		•					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100 000 population)	NIA	N1A		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	48.3 2019	•	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			_	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	33.5 2019		7	they live (%)	40	2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2019		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	52.3 2019		†	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9	2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	21	2021	•	+
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-10.9 2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.1	2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.0 2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 00	2020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	26.1 2017	•	7	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2020		.ا.
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	22.5 2022		•		0.5	2020	_	_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.6 2020	_		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	17	2019		_
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	•	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2019 . NA	•	•
				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	25.5	2018		•
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2018		T
				Corporate lax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	26.0	2017		•

* Imputed data point

36.6 2019 • 🔱

COUNTRY RANKING

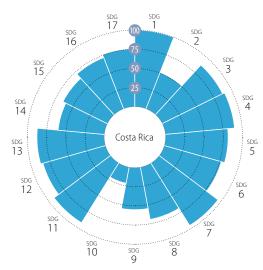
COSTA RICA

47/163

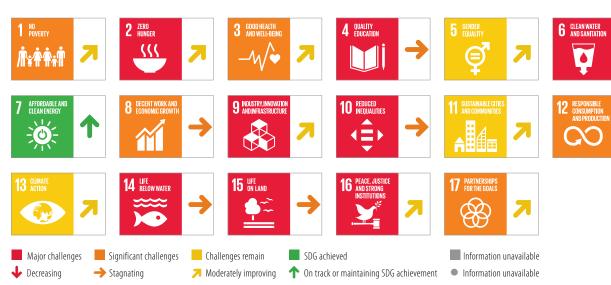
COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

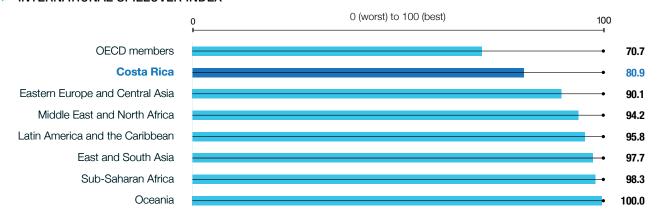


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

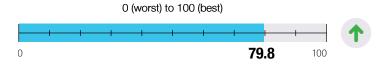


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

COSTA RICA

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value		-	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)	80.5			1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	92.4	2019	•	_1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) SDG2 – Zero Hunger	20.5	2020	•	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.1	2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	39.5	2022	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				_
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)			•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		~	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		NA		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		A	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015			Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	18.3			
field gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA	NA	•		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	32.2	2018	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient Palma ratio	48.2	2019		7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	27	2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	17.0			*
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	†	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17.0	2020		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	†	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.6	2018		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020	•	Ţ	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.8	2019	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.5	2010			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.5	2019	•	Т	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0			Ţ
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	23	2016	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0		•	4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Population with rent overburden (%)	NΑ	NA		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019	•	T	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.0	2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		T	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2018	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			•	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.1	2015	•	_1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.3	2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2021		Ţ	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2020		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2019	•	1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA		•		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	4.2	2018	•	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	1.6	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education					(tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2020	•	Т
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.5	2020	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2018		→
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	69.2	2020	•	7	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4	2018	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	32.5	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.7	2020	•	-
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	414.7	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.8			7
/ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	17.7	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.6			
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	47.8	2018	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	45.8			7
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	00.0	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.8	2018	•	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.5	2019	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.1	วกวก		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.4	2020	•	7					7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	45.6	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	50.0	2020		.l.
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.7	2018	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2021		×
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2020	_	7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	•	1	(per million population)	1.6	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)			•	*	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018				11.0	2020		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.2			7
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2786.1				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	76.4	2019	•	4
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2020		-	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	2021	•	7
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		2020			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.1	2020		4
				_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6			
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.7	2010			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		4
Population with access to electricity (%)		2019		T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		T	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	50.5	2019	•	T	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	8.8	2021	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2020	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	63.2			- 1
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.3	2018	•						_
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	67.8	2017		4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	12.0	2020		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			_		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.0	2020		1
		2020	•	4	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA		
- · · ·	0.5	2015	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	7/1 2	2010	_	
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)					A MUREL COLUMNS CONVENIMENT TEVENING EXCHIGING GRANTS (% OF GLOP)	24.3	1019		_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) imployment-to-population ratio (%)	57.2	2021	•	4					
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) imployment-to-population ratio (%) /outh not in employment, education or training (NEET)	57.2		•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019	•	0
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	57.2	2021 2020	•			62.3	2019	•	0

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

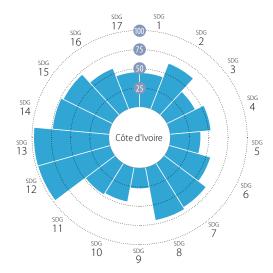
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

127/₁₆₃

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rat	-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2019		•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	43.4	2022 (7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.2	2019	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.9	2018	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	14.9	2019		7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.6 2	2016		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	(
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1 2	2016		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3	2016		Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2	2017		1		0.1	2010		_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2	2018		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	41.5	2015		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		→	Gini coefficient		2015		,
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.1 2	2019			Palma ratio	2.0	2018		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	C1 1	2010		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	617	2017		7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	61.1	2018		•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.2	2020		→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	28.3	2019	•	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	77.9	2020		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.8	2020		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	135.0	2020		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2020		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2020		1		10.0	2021		-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	217	2019		_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	2010		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	۷۱./ ۵	2012	_	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	269	2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.1			Ψ.	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	62.9			7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2015		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70 2	2020		→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		→	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.4	2020	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2	2021		<u>T</u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	205.4	2019	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	24.7	2020		→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.4	2020		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.9	2020	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	57.3	2020		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.9	2020	•	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.6	2019		<u>↑</u>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	52.1	2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	12.6	2018	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	43.5	2018		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7	2018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.5	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		个	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.8	2020	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.4	2020		→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.9	2020	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.9	2020 (4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.2	2020	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.6	2020 (→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2010		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1 2	2018	•		(per million population)	0.0	2018		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	406.0	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA.		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	68.6	2019		7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where		2021		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	30.3	2019		→	they live (%)	52	2021	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0	2020	•	
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2018	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.7	2020	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2021	•	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5	2020		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.1	2019	•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2017		7	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2020		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	34	2022		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ital work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	47	2019		
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2015	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
						12.2	2010		
									-
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		

^{*} Imputed data point

56.1 2019 • 7

CROATIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

CROATIA

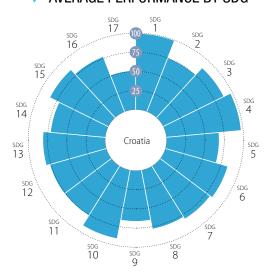
23/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS















































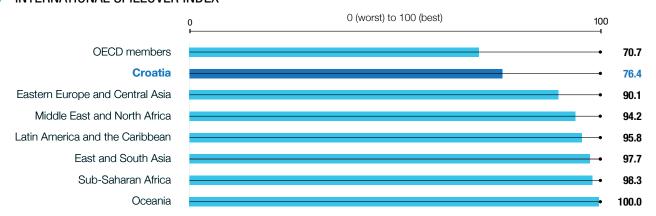


Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain Decreasing Moderately improving

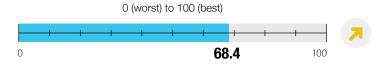
SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating 1	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Year R 78.3 2020	ating	g Trei 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.4 2022	T	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	78.3 2020 82.1 2019	•	
·	0.0 2022	11.	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019	A	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 2018	•	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.0 2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) **The valence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6 0.7 2019 •	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	22.0 2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.4 2016	<u></u>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9 2020	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 2018	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		1	Gini coefficient	29.7 2018	•	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.1 2019	•	Palma ratio	1.1 2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0 2020	†	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.8 2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6 2020 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	05.7.2007		4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.6 2020 •	†	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.7 2007	•	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 2021	•	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.1.2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1 2019 •	T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2019	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	35 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.9 2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.8 2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2 2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.6 2019	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.4 2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8 2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	6.4 2020	•	-
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2020 •	T	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.1 2020	•	=
subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2021	<u>T</u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2 2018	•	1
5DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	465.6 2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		T	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.7 2020	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.0 2019	T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.7 2020	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2011 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	62.0 2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	14.4 2018		_1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods , (% of females aged 15 to 49)	• 63.6 2022 •	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.3 2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.0 2019		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.1 2020	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.1 2020	A	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		•	4
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	31.1 2020	_	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.9 2020	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.7.2007		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021	•	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.7 2007 • 96.6 2020 •		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020	•	_1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.5 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.4 2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	51.7 2018	•	(per million population)			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4.0.0000		
	2303.0 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2020	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.4 2019	•	4
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	84 2021	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019	T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.8 2020		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2020		
	24.7 2019	T	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	47 2021		
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1 1 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-1.1 2020	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
	6.0 2018 •		per 100,000 population)	0.1 2020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	86.1 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.0 2021	•	1
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.2 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.6 2019	•	J
(per 100,000 population)	0.5 2015	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1 2021	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	•	4
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.5 2019		4
			Corporate tax Havett acore (nest o=100 Motat)	J4.J 2019		_

^{*} Imputed data point

68.4 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

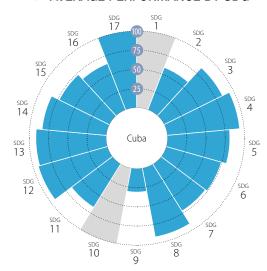
CUBA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges



Challenges remain

Moderately improving





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

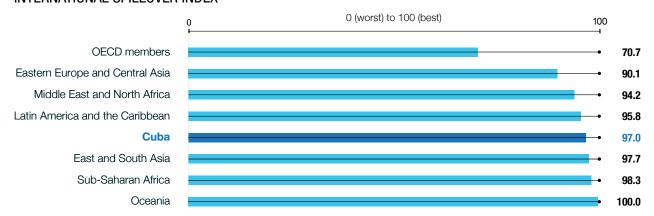






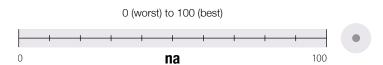
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA			Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Toverty Headcount ratio at \$5.20/day (70)	· NA	NA	_	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	25./	2019		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	2010			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020	•	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2018	•	;
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		20172018		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		.1.	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		(
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Palma ratio	NA	NA		(
	INA	14/4		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Material mostality rate (nor 100 000 live births)	26	2017			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	6.6	2018	•	- (
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017 2020		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	105	2019		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.5	2015	_	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		A	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.4	2020	•	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020		A	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	8.0	2006	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.6	2019		→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2007	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	34.8	2018	•	(
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.9	2019	•	7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8	2018	•	(
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.8	2019	•	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.5	2015	•	-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	53.3	2018	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		-
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2018	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		(
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.8	2020	•	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2006	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	(
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2020		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.1	2020	•	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2020		4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.3	2020	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2012	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.9	2018	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.1	2012	•	(
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	86.9	2019	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2018		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	040	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	(
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		*	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		20202020		Ψ	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.2	2020		T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.2	2020	•	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	07.0	2020		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	-
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018		•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	812.6	2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2016		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)		2019		T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	51	2006	•	(
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2016		•	they live (%)	NIA	NIA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA oo e	NA 2020		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	17.3	2019	_	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		,
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	NIA	N I A			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		NA			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	INA	INA		,
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.8	2018	•	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	(
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	63.9	2021	•	_
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	25	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	23.0	2019		4
(per 100,000 population)	0.2	2015	•	<u>↑</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	-
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NIA	NIA		
						NA 0.0	2010		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	U.U	2019		_

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

CYPRUS

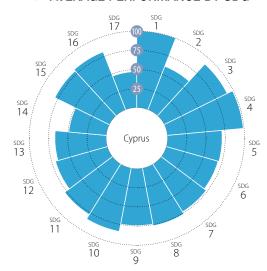
43/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

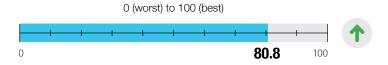


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating Trend 0.1 2022 • ↑	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Year Rati
overty headcount ratio at \$1.50/day (%)	0.1 2022	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	115.5 2019
DG2 – Zero Hunger	0.1 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2019 • ↑	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	39.0 2022
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2019 • ↑	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.0 2022
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.8 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.0 2020
Iman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2018
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2015 • →	Gini coefficient	32.7 2018
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	Palma ratio	1.2 2018
	0.0 2017	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	C 2017 A	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA •
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6 2017 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.6 2010 4
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6 2020 • ↑	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	16.6 2019
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.8 2020 • ↑	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.7 2020
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.7 2020	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0 2021
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	8.2 2019 • 🛧	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8 2019
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.8 2019
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20 2016 • •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.8 2018
	E 0 2010 A	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.5 2018
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.8 2019	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.7 2015
e expectancy at birth (years)	83.1 2019 • ↑	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.5 2015
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.8 2018 • ↑		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.3 2018	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.7 2020
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86 2019 • 🗸	SDG13 – Climate Action	
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	79 2019 • 🛧	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.4 2020
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2021 • 🛧		2.4.2010.4
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4 2018
OG4 – Quality Education	98.4 2019 • 🛧	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.5 2019	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
t primary enrollment rate (%)		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6 2020
wer secondary completion rate (%)	98.1 2019 • ↑	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.7 2020
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2011 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	54.3 2018
OG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	25.1 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA NA •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.1 2018
% of females aged 15 to 49)		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3 2018
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.4 2019 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.7 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.3 2020
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6 2020 • 🔀	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.6 2020
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2020
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.3 2018	(per million population)	1.3 2018
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.0 2018	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	9197.4 2018	_	1.2.2020 4
	7177.1 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2020 3 1.9 2019
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	31.9 2019
pulation with access to clean finds and technology for cooking (0)	100.0 2019	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73 2021
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019		5.0.2020 4
l2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.0 2020
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	8.7 2019 • →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2020
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	53 2021
usted GDP growth (%)	-1.6 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2 2018	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2020
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	88.7 2017 • 🛧	per 100,000 population)	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.9 2021
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.0 2022 • 🛧	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	1.1 2015 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.7 2019
per 100,000 population)	1.1 2013	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1 2020
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	71.1 2019

^{*} Imputed data point

80.8 2019 • ↑

COUNTRY RANKING

CZECH REPUBLIC

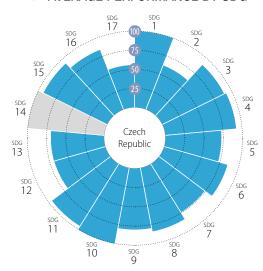
13/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS















































Major challenges Decreasing







Information unavailable

 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

CZECH REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R							ng Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		•	Population using the internet (%)		202		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	92.5	201	9 •	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	5.6	2019	•	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.5	201	8 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	2010			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.0	202	2	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019	•	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.9	202	2 •	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2001	•	T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3	202	0	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2001 2016		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		201		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2010		Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		201		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		*	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		201		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		202		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2018			Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.0	201	/ •	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient		201		1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	2017	•	4	Palma ratio		201		T
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	*	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	8.2	201	9 –	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		本	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 0.0	201	8 •	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	•	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.3	201	9 🛑	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1/12	2019		•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	00.0	202	0 🔵	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.5	2019	_	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		202		T
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	30	2016	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%) Population with rent overburden (%)		202		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)						2.2	201) -	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			_	
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		201		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017		1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		201		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2017		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2013		*	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		201		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019		-	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		202		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2019		Ĺ		0.9	201	9 -	•
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2019		4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
SDG4 – Quality Education				•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	8.2	202	0	7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	02.6	2019			(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	201	0	1
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6). Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		T	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tcO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	455.4			•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019		4	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)				7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA				50.1	201	0	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2020		7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		2018		4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		2018		*	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.8	2018	•	本	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		201		_
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.7	2008		1		0.1	201	0	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.9	2019	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		Ţ
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.4	2020	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	202	0 •	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2020	•	4	(per million population)	1.6	201	8 •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		†					
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.7	202	^ •	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		202		Ţ
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2226.9				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.5	201	9 •	Т
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2020		4	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	79	202	1 •	1
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	85.2	2020	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	49	202	0	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019		1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		J
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		A	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		201		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019			per 100,000 population)	0.7	202	U •	
	11.0	2017	_	7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.4	202	1 •	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.5	2022			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		202		1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2020			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	196.9	201	9 •	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	81.0	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.7	201	9 •	4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.0	2020		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2020		A	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	202	I •	7
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		2013		4	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	. N	4	
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	58.9	201	9 •	
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.6	2020	•	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.4	202	0	
					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		201		•
Imputed data point					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	201	9 •	1

^{*} Imputed data point

DENMARK

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

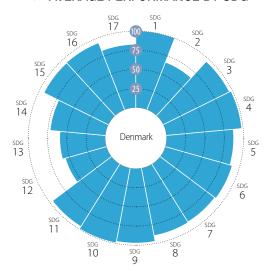
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























































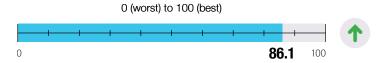
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Ratio		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Year Rating 96.5 2020 ●	g Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.20/day (%)	0.2 2022		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	138.0 2019	
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.4 2018		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.4 2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2018	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	59.7 2022	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2019	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		A
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2019		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	5.2 2020 • 3.0 2018 •	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	19.7 2016	- :	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	14.9 2019	- 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017	į.	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	56.1 2019	- :
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9 2018	一个	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.8 2020	1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4 2015	→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.2 2017	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	74.1 2018			31.2 2017	_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	99.3 2019		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	20.2.2040	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Gini coefficient Palma ratio	28.2 2018	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4 2017	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	0.9 2018 • 3.6 2018 •	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.5 2020	本		3.0 2010	_ 1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6 2020	个	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.9 2020	本	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2018 •	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	9.6 2019	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.8 2019		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	100.0.2020	4
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.6 2019	- 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020 • 73.0 2021 •	7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	13 2016		Satisfaction with public transport (%) Population with rent overburden (%)	16.1 2019	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				10.1 2019	- 4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.7 2019 • 81.3 2019 •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.0 2019	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	22.4 2019	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.3 2018	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.7 2018	_
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94 2020		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.2 2018	•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	31.2 2015	_
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.7 2021		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.9 2015	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.1 2019	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.4 2021	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	17.6 2020	*	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2019 •	7
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.9 2017	•	SDG13 – Climate Action		
	10.5 2017		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	4.5 2020	4
SDG4 – Quality Education	06 5 3010		(tCO ₂ /capita)		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.5 2019		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kq/capita)	4.1 2018	*
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.3 2019 • 103.6 2019 •	•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	784.1 2021 • 45.4 2018 •	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA •	•	-	45.4 2018	_1
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	42.6 2020		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	501.0 2018		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.0 2020 •	1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.6 2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.6 2020	•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.7 2018	J.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.7 2018	
•	10.7 2010 -	_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	29.1 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.6 2018	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 87.6 2022 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.2 2019	•	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0 2020	*	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.8 2020 •	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.7 2020	*	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	99.5 2020 •	_1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.1 2019		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021	1
<u> </u>		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020 •	_1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	100.0.2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.7 2018	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020	T	(per million population)		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	99.6 2020	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.9 2018 • 100.0 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2020 •	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3552.9 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.5 2019 •	4
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.7 2020		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	87 2021 •	4
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	91.9 2020	A	they live (%)		
	J1.J ZUZU		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	6.0 2020	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000 2012		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 2020 • 88 2021 •	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019			* 0.0 2019	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2019		per 100,000 population)	0.4 2020 •	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	35.8 2019	<u> </u>	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	8.6 2021	4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2020	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.8 2020		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	67.9 2019	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6 2018	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	99.9 2017	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.0 2010 🗪	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	16.0 2019	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2020	T	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.7 2021	1
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.4 2015	T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA •	•
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.4 2020	Т	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.7 2019	•
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	117 2020	-	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.3 2020	- 4
(% of nonulation aged 15 to 29)	11.7 2020		Tillaricial occiccy ocole (best 0–100 Worst)	43.3 2020	- 6
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	11.7 2020	7	Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	6.1 2018	1

^{*} Imputed data point

DJIBOUTI

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

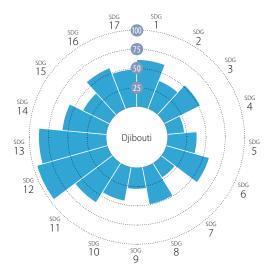
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155/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

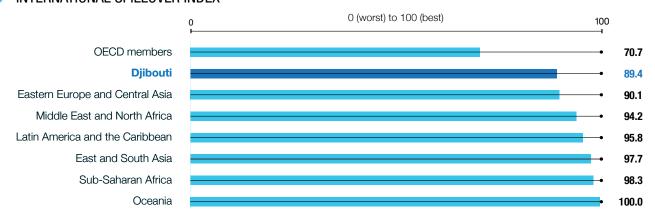


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

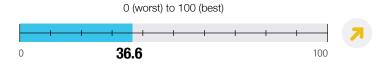


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Ye		,	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Year 59.0 2020		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	31.3 20		7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.6 2019		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	31.3 20.			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.2 20	19 🌑	→	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018	} •	T
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5 20		-	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0 2022) 🛑	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5 20		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5 20	16 •	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020		→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 20	17 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA	. •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 20	18 🔵	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 20	15 •	\rightarrow	Gini coefficient	41.6 2017		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA N	NA 🌑	•	Palma ratio	2.0 2018	3	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248 20	17 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	65.6 2018	} •	\rightarrow
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.4 20	20 •	\rightarrow	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	47.4 2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.9 202	20 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1 2020)	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	224.0 20	20 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0 2011		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 20	20 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.0 20	19 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2002)	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	159 20	16 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.0 2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5 20	19 🐞	_	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.8 20		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.4 2015		4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0 20			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 2015		╅
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4 20			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62 20		4	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48 20	19 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2020) •	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 20	11 •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2 2018	3	→
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	14.9 202	21 •	\rightarrow	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.5 202	21 •	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2020)	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	49.8 20	20 •	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.7 2020		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA N	NA		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018	3	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 51.3 202	77 a	-	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.9 2000)	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			/ ·	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		NA •		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	38.8 20		→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.8 2020) •	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2 20	20 •	<u>T</u>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2020) •	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	76.1 202		→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.7 20		\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	₹ •	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3 20			(per million population)	0.0 2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 20		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3888.0 20	18 -		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.8 2018	} •	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.3 20		→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	72 2011	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.5 20		→	they live (%)	NIA NIA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5.8 20		+	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA		•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA N	NA •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7 2020)	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.1.20	20.		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30 2021 NA NA		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.1 20			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	7.1 20° 12.3 20°		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2020		.1.
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	78.6 2021 NA NA		•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	27.9 20		•		INA INA	, –	_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA N	■ Av		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	46 2016		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 20	15 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 2019	, 👅	Ψ
A contract bulb accounts.				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
VI				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2015		-
* Imputed data point				אנמנוסנוכמו ז כווטווזומווכב ווועכא (איטואנ ט־וטט טלאנ)	36.6 2019	•	7

DOMINICA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

DOMINICA

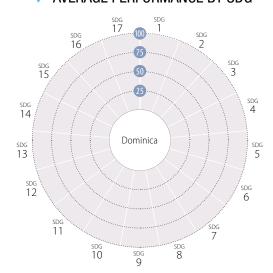
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







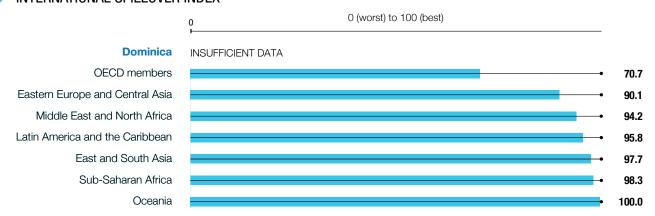
Information unavailable



Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	Year	nauii			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 69.6			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.20/day (%)	NA		•			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.4			
,	14/1	147				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	02.4	201.		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	E 6	2019		A		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N/	4	
Prevalence of undernounshment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)						The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
, , , , ,	NA					top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2 •	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA				Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2020) •	
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016				Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	N/	4	,
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018				Gini coefficient	NA	N/	4	,
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015				Palma ratio		N/		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA					1471	1 47		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIA	NI/	\	
faternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA		•		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	INA	4	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.0	2020	•	4		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	18.4	2019	9 •	í
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.4	2020) •	-	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	N/		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0	2020	•	-	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		N/		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•				INA	INA	1	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NIA	N I A				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2013		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NIA	NIA				Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		į
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	IVA		-		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	47.1	2006	•	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	,
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	•	1		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2020	•	1		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9	2020) •	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N/	A .	į
DG4 – Quality Education						CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		,
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.2	2020	•	4		SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	202		
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		1			0.0	2020	٠ .	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2015		•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA					Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.9			
	1471	147		_		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		N/		
DG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	30.4			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA	NA				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.6			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NIA	N I A				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	N/	4	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA		•			SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA		•			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.3	2020) •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.4	2020) —	1		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	4	1
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	202	1	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4	2017	•			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020) •	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	80.4	2017	•			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.0	2018	•			(per million population)	NA	N/	4	
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0	2018	•	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA		•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	20.8	2020) •	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	58.1			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2010		4		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	50.1	201.		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		4		they live (%)	NA	N/	4	
						Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	N/	A	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	2019 NA				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			
	1 1/1	1 1/1/1	. –	4	_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2025	. ~			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
djusted GDP growth (%)		2020					INA	INA	, •	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	. •			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA		•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NΙΛ	N/		į
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)						Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)				
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA						U.8	2020	, •	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020) •	4		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.5	2020) •	
(per 100,000 population)					_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N/	4	
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N/	4	
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019	9	
						Statistical Performance Index (worst 0_100 hest)	NIA	NI/	\	į

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

COUNTRY RANKING

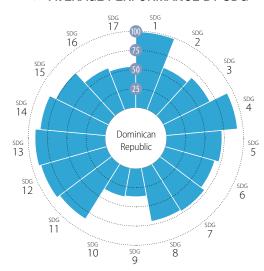
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



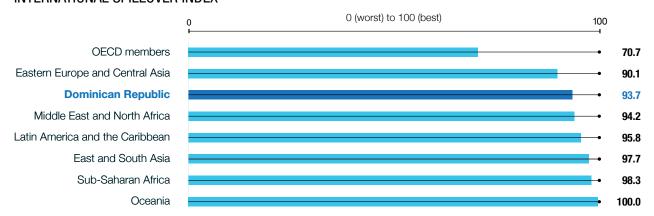




Challenges remain

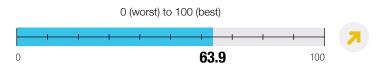
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	Rating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		1	Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.5 2022 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	6/.2	2019	•	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.2.2040		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.3 2019	+	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4 2013	T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	27.6 2016 • 2.2 2017 •	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1 2018	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015	•	Gini coefficient	41.9	2019	•	7
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	27.7 2019	7	Palma ratio	2.3	2018	•	
	27.7 2019		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	95 2017 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.3	2018	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.4 2020	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	127	2019		A
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.8 2020	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	12.7	2019	_	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	41.0 2020	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		<i>→</i>	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0	2021	•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.1 2019 •	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2015	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	42 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.4	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	43 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.2	2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	64.6 2019 •	4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.8 2019 •	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	53.5 2019 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2016 •		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.7	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	66 2019 •	7	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	2.6	2020	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2021 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.6 2020 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.9 2020 •	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.4	2020	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.3 2020 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.5	2020	•	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2016 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.6	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	81.7 2014 •	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018 2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.0 2019	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.1	2010	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	64.3 2020	7		76.0	2020		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.9 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020 2020	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.7 2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2021		*
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.2 2020	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4	2020		-1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.3 2018	•	(per million population)	0.2	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.8 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1316.8 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.0	2020	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2017		-
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	00.5	2017		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	91.3 2019	*	they live (%)	38	2021	•	7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2019	<u>-</u>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		Ţ	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.0	2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.0	2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.0 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	56.2 2017 •	→	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.6	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.5 2022	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	2019	•	7
(per 100,000 population)	5.1 2013	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.5	2019	•	4
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

63.9 2019 • 7

ECUADOR Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

ECUADOR

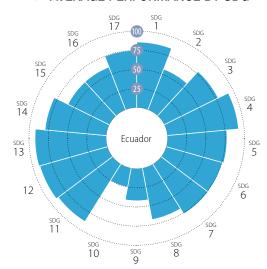
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



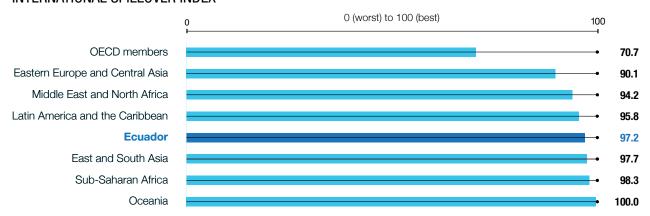
MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

73.0 100

ECUADOR

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		ng
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)	64.6 202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	12.4	2022	•	Ψ	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.7 201	9 •	
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	12.4	2019	•	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 201	8	
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		<u>.</u>	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20.8 202	2	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)			•	Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 202		•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	•	7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 201	4 •)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)				1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2015	•	→	Gini coefficient	45.7 201	9 •)
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019			Palma ratio	2.5 201	8	J
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	59	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	17.1 201	8	J
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)			•	.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	13.7 201	9	J
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		.	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	<u>.</u>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 202		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	69.0 202	1 (
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.0	2019		T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 201		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	25	2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.7 201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	23	2010	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.2 201		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.1	2019	•	7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 201	8	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	78.5	2019	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.2 201	5	J
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.5	2019	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 201		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)			•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 202	0 (
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	2020	•	Ψ	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80	2019	•	1	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	1.8 202	0	
ıbjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2021	•	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 201	8	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3296.8 202	0 (
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.7	2020	•	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.3 202	0	ſ
ower secondary completion rate (%)	102.3	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.8 202	0 (I
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8	2020	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	29.0 201	8 (ſ
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 201	8	Ī
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	70.4	2012		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.5 201	8	ĺ
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.4	2012		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	8	Ī
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.8	2019	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.0	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.7 202	0	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.4	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4 202		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 202		Į
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 202		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.5	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.8	2018	•		(per million population)	0.3 201	8 (
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	799.7	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.8 202	0	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.9 201		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	•	1	they live (%)	42 202	1	
D_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			•	<u>.</u>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 202	0	Ī
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	82.1 202	0 (
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 202	1	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-6.5	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N	А	ľ
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 202	0	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					per 100,000 population)	0.0 202	U	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.2	2017	•	7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.8 202	1	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.1	2022	•	↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 202	0 (
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	Λ1	2015		A	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.0 202	0	
(per 100,000 population)	0.1	2013	_	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	A •	í
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	Α (ļ
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 201	9 (ı
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0, 100 host)	72.0.201	0 4	į

^{*} Imputed data point

73.0 2019 • 🛧

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

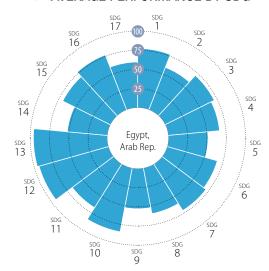
EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.9 2022	Population using the internet (%)	71.9 2020
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	22.4 2022 • ↓	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.3 2019 • 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.4 2019 • 🛧	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018 🔸 🤚
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	40 F 2022
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3 2014 • 7 9.5 2014 • 7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2022 • •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0 2016 • •	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2020 • 7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2018 • 🚽
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.1 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	Gini coefficient	31.5 2017 • 1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	Palma ratio	1.2 2018 • •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	37 2017 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.1 2018 • 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3 2020	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	91.3 2019 • 👃
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.5 2020 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	00.0.2020
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0 2020 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.8 2020 • 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0 2021 • ↓
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.0.2010	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.0 2019 • 7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2012
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	109 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.9 2019
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.8 2018
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.1 2019	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2018
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.8 2019	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.7 2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.8 2018	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5 2014	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2020 • •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	94 2020 • ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action	
(worst 0–100 best)	70 2019 • ↑	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	2.1 2020 • 1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0 2021 • ↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018 • 1
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	206.5 2020 • •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3 2019	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0 2020 • 🚽
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.4 2019	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4 2020 • ↓
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.2 2017 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	36.8 2018 • 🖣
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	41.5 2018 • 1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.0 2014 • •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.5 2018 • 🔻
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.0 2019 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	23.0 2020	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.4 2020	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.4 2020 • 🚽
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	27.4 2020	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5 2020 • -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.4.2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021 • 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.4 2020 • ↑ 97.3 2020 • ↑	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020 • 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	97.3 2020 • ↑ 116.9 2018 • •	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0 2018	7	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	369.5 2018	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2 6 2042
	309.5 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6 2012
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.9 2016 • •
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	88 2021 • 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2019 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.2 2020 • 1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.3 2019 • → 5.1 2019 • ↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4 2020
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	3.1 2019	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2021
	0.2.2020	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.8 2019
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2020 • • • 5.5 2018 • •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.8 2017 • ↑	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	56.2 2021 • 🔻
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.0 2022 • 🛧	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 • 7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020 • 7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2 2019 🍨 🤚
(per 100,000 population)	20.0	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.0 2015
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019 • •
		Statistical Devicement of Index (waste 0, 100 h. 1)	741 2010

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

EL SALVADOR

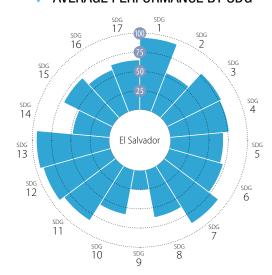
79/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



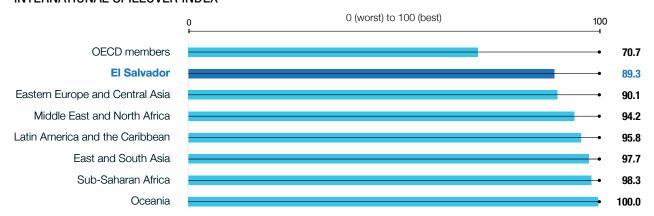




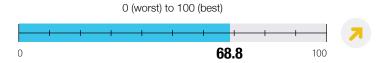
Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

EL SALVADOR

SDG1 – No Poverty			ing Trend	•	Value Year		tinç
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		Population using the internet (%)	54.6 2020		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	6.1 2	2022	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.6 2019	9	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	8 (•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2019	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	2 •	•
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020	0 •	•
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.6 2		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2018		•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2	2017	• 1				Ť
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 2	2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	20.0.201	0 4	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		Palma ratio	38.8 2019		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	81.6 2	2019			1.7 2018	5	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	46 2	2017	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	19.8 2018	ರ 🥌	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2 2	2020	• 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	22.9 2019	9 (•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9 2	2020	• 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.1 2020	n «	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	55.0 2	2020 ()	Satisfaction with public transport (%)			
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2	2020	• 1		70.0 202		_
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1073	2010 4		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7 2	:019	, Т	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2010		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	42 2	2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.5 2019		•
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	1 2 2	.010		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.4 2018		•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9 2	<u>2</u> 019 (• +	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 2018		
e expectancy at birth (years)	75.0 2	2019	N N	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.8 2015	5	•
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	69.7 2	2015		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.3 2015	5	•
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2	2018	• 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.4 202	1	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71 2	2020	• 1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	76 2	2019	• 1	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	0.9 2020	0 •	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2	2021	• 1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2018	8 •	•
OG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019		•
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	80.0 2	2019	• 4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			-
et primary enrollment rate (%)	84.2 2	2019 (J.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.6 2020	n «	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	77.4 2		J.	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.2 2020		_
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.3 2		•				_
OG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.5 2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	28.6 2018 21.9 2018		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.0 2	2014	• 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018		
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.4 2	2019 (-		0.2 2010	5	_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.6 2		Ţ	SDG15 – Life on Land			
hats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.3 2		-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.0 2020		
	33.3 2	.020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.7 2020		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	07.0.3	2020 4		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 202	1	•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.9 2		T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2020	0	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	82.5 2		• •	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.8 2018	8 •	•
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2 2			(per million population)			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1 2			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1645.6 2	2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	37.2 2019	9 •	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	29.5 2018	8 •	0
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2	2019	• 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	57 202	1 🦸	•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.1 2	2019	• 1	they live (%)	37 202	,	Ĭ
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2	2019	• →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 2020		
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	42.9 2	2019	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	89.5 2020		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34 202	1	•
justed GDP growth (%)	-5.0 2	2020	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.9 2019	9 (•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.5 2	2018	• •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2020	0 •	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	20.4.2	0017		per 100,000 population)			_
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	30.4 2	2017	• •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.5 202		•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.8 2	2022	• 4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	0 •	•
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2	2020	>	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	047	0015 4		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.9 2019	9 (•
	0.4 2	2015	• Т	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	A •	•
per 100,000 population)				public finance, including official development assistance (% of (¬NI)			
(per 100,000 population)				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.1 2019	9 🧧	•
(per 100,000 population)				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **	24.1 2019 * 0.0 2019		•

^{*} Imputed data point

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

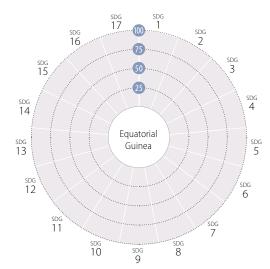
EQUATORIAL GUINEA



COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

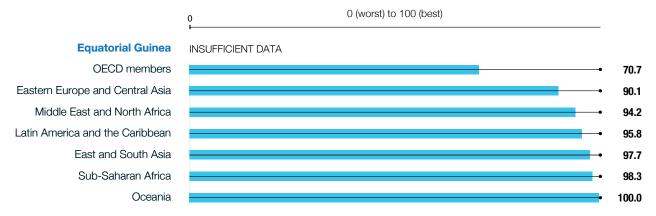


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

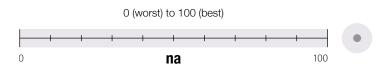


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value NA	Year I	Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Inno Population using the interne	ovation and Infrastructure		Year I 2017		J Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	F NA			•	Mobile broadband subscript			2017		_
	INA	INA		_		: Quality of trade and transport-related	0.0	2019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NIA	NA		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 b	· ·	1.9	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011		7	The Times Higher Education	Universities Ranking: Average score of **	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011		4	top 3 universities (worst 0-	-100 best)	0.0	2022	_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Articles published in acaden	nic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA			Expenditure on research and	development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA			•	SDG10 – Reduced Ine	qualities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		4	Gini coefficient		NA	NA		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		•	Palma ratio		NA	NA		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable	Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	301	2017	•	4	Proportion of urban populat	ion living in slums (%)	66.1	2018	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4		of particulate matter of less than	59.0	2019	•	T
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PI	· •	40.1	2047		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	280.0			1	·	ource, piped (% of urban population)		2017	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	•	- *	Satisfaction with public trans	•	NA	NA	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.1	2010				Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1	2019		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/ca	pita/day)		2016	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	178	2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)			NA	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emiss	= .		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in			2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	Production-based nitrogen e		NA			•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	176.0			•	Nitrogen emissions embodie	· •	NA			•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2011		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/		NA	NA		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	53	2020	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Acti	on				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fue (tCO ₂ /capita)	el combustion and cement production	7.3	2020	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in	imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in	fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.0	2015	•		SDG14 – Life Below W	/ater				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2015		•	Mean area that is protected	in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2015		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean W	/aters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.8	2020	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2010	•	•	Fish caught from overexploit	red or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or di	redging (%)	28.1	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	20.7	2011	•	4	Fish caught that are then dis	carded (%)	0.1	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				ĺ	Marine biodiversity threats er	nbodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		→	SDG15 - Life on Land					
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		Ţ	Mean area that is protected i	n terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2020	•	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.0	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected ir	freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species sur	vival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2017		•	Permanent deforestation (%	of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•		odiversity threats embodied in imports	NΔ	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)		14/1	1 1/ 1		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justic	ce and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3523.5	2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 pop	ulation)	NA	NA		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% o	of prison population)	NA	NA		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	66.6	2019	•	7		lking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	23.9	2019	•	7	they live (%)					
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019			Property Rights (worst 1–7 b		NA		•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	6.1	2019	•	7		authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index			2021	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-10.7	2020	•	•		oor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4	2018	•	•		al weapons (TIV constant million USD *	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	•	•	per 100,000 population)	100 (100 ret)	FF 7	2021		_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0			2021	•	7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2022		4	Access to and affordability o		NA	NA	•	_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships		~ -	2000	_	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	• •	ealth and education (% of GDP) DDAC countries: International concessional	2.9	2019		→
					public finance, including o	fficial development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
						t revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2019		1
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (I		0.0	2019	•	•
					Statistical Parformance Index	(Moret 0_100 bact)	NΔ	AIA	-	-

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

COUNTRY RANKING

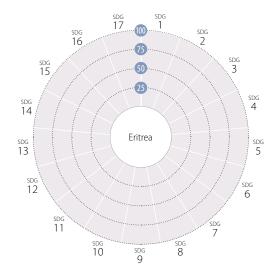
ERITREA

NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

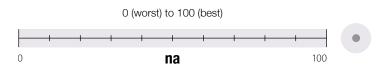


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g Tren
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *		NA			Population using the internet (%)		2017		•
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *	NA	NA	•	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	•	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger			_		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	•	7
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	-
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2018	•	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2007			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		7	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		•
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2015		7	Palma ratio	NA	NA		•
	INA	NA			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	F2.1			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	52.1	2019	•	4
fortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.0	2016	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.8	2019	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2011	•	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	2018	•	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	37.9	2019	•	+	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.2	2015	•	1
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	76.0	2008	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2015	•	1
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34.1	2010	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2020	•	↑	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50	2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.2	2020) •	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018		4
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	26.7	2018	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	52.7	2018	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	51.2	2018	•	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.2	2020	•	J
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.3	2018	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.6	2018		1
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	8	1
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	21.0	2010		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	21.0	2010		7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		•
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA			SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.3	2020	•	4
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0	2019	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	1
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.9	2016	•		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA		•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.9	2016	•		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2010		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.2	2018	•		(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	486.0	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA		•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	50.4	2019	•	\rightarrow	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.3	2019	•	→	they live (%)	INA	INA		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	. •	•
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	72.0	2019	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	•	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	22	2021	•	4
djusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	93.0	2018	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	ΝΔ	NA	•		per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	81.5			-
		2022		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		-
	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0	2010		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2015	•	1	· -	2.5	2019		_
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports		2015	•	<u>↑</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	2019 NA		4
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2015	•	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA			

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

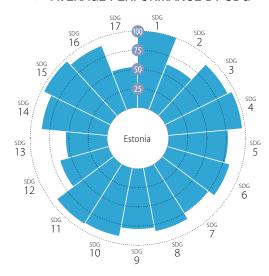
ESTONIA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





































Decreasing



Major challenges Significant challenges





Challenges remain

Moderately improving





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





Information unavailable Information unavailable

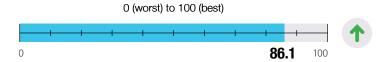
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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2022		•	Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0 2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	157.6	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.9 2019	•	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	27.0	2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		2022		_
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2 2014 1.5 2014		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2 2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017		Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.6 2018		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	•	→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2017		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	40.9 2018		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.3 2019	•		Gini coefficient	30.3	2018		4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio		2019		4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	9 2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019		J
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.9 2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.1 2020	•	T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0	2018		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	10.0 2020 0.2 2020	-	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		2019		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.9 2019	•	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2015		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	25 2016	•	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2021		4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Population with rent overburden (%)	4.6	2019		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)	4.5 2019 78.9 2019		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		2.5	_	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	9.6 2018		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 2018		4	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2020		†	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		J
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78 2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		j
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6 2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.0 2019	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2019	•	1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	46.6 2020	•	Ť	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.9 2020	•	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	7.0	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)	7.9	2020	•	T
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.2 2017			CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5 2019		↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.9 2019 99.9 2011		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	28.6	2018	•	7
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.1 2020		4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	525.3 2018		*	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		Ţ
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	7.2 2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2020		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	8.8 2018	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.1 2022		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
(% of remaies aged 15 to 49)				SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.1 2019	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	94.8	2020	•	1
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	81.5 2020 28.7 2020		T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	17.3 2018		^	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	17.5 2010		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6 2020			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	2018	•	
			T	(per million population)				
	99 1 2020			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1 2020 17.4 2018	•		11 / 100.000	2.2	2020		
	99.1 2020 17.4 2018 69.6 2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020		7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	17.4 2018	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	19.8	2019	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020	•	•		19.8		•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	19.8 76	2019	•	1 1 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0	2019 2021 2020 2020	•	1 1 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74	2019 2021 2020 2020 2021		1 1 1 1 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74	2019 2021 2020 2020		1 1 1 0 1 0
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 2.5 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0	2019 2021 2020 2020 2021		1 1 1 0 1 0 0
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0	2019 2021 2020 2020 2021 2019		7 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 2.5 2019 22.5 2019	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0 0.0 15.3	2019 2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 2.5 2019 22.5 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0 0.0 15.3 0.7	2019 2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 2.5 2019 22.5 2019 0.8 2020 3.6 2018	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0 0.0 15.3 0.7	2019 2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 2.5 2019 22.5 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0 0.0 15.3 0.7 187.6	2019 2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 2.5 2019 22.5 2019 0.8 2020 3.6 2018	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0 0.0 15.3 0.7 187.6	2019 2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 2.5 2019 22.5 2019 0.8 2020 3.6 2018 98.0 2017 0.7 2020 0.7 2015	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0 0.0 15.3 0.7 187.6	2019 2021 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2021		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 2.5 2019 22.5 2019 0.8 2020 3.6 2018 98.0 2017 0.7 2020	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0 0.0 15.3 0.7 187.6 10.2 NA	2019 2021 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2019 2019		7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	17.4 2018 69.6 2018 4806.0 2018 95.8 2020 93.1 2020 100.0 2019 2.5 2019 22.5 2019 0.8 2020 3.6 2018 98.0 2017 0.7 2020 0.7 2015	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	19.8 76 5.5 100.0 74 * 0.0 0.0 15.3 0.7 187.6 10.2 0.2 NA 66.5	2019 2021 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2021		1

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

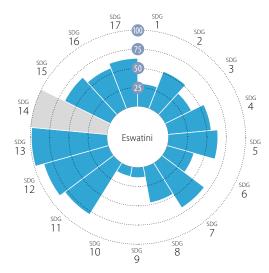
ESWATINI

137/₁₆₃

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

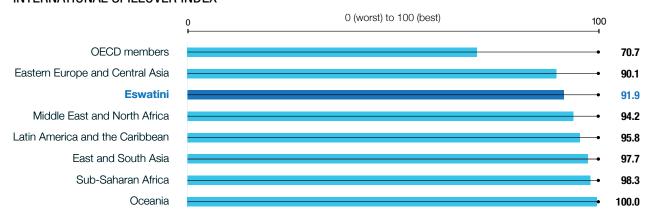


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating 1		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value 30.3			
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	32.2 2022 • 49.4 2022 •		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.4			
·	49.4 2022	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	17.4	201	9	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	11.6 2010	_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N/	Α •) (
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		⊼ →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	202	٦ _	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2014	小	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2	, ,
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (70) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5 2016	Ţ.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	0) -
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	4.0 2017	1.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	201	5) (
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2018	▼	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		,	Gini coefficient	54.6	2010	6	,
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			Palma ratio	4.1	2018	8 •	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0 2013	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	437 2017 •	.1.	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.7	201	8	, ,
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.7	201	9 🛑	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.6 2020		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	319.0 2020	^	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.1			,
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	5.3 2020	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	2019	9 •	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	5.5 2020	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.2 2019 •	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2016	6	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	127 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	9)
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	137 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N/	A •)
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.5 2019 •	4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	N/	Α •)
fe expectancy at birth (years)	57.7 2019 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.3	201	5)
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	87.1 2013 •		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.6	201	5)
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3 2014 •		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2020	0)
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)		7	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.8	2020	0	,
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2019 •		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N/	A	þ
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	197.7	2020	0 •	,
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	18.9 2011 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	84.8 2019 •	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	Ni	A	þ
wer secondary completion rate (%)	69.8 2019 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N/	A	ř
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.5 2018 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	N/	A	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	N/	A •	þ
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	82.9 2014 •	4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	N/	A	
% of females aged 15 to 49)		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	8)
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.5 2019 •	+	SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.3 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	202	0	,
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.6 2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	Α)
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	202	1	,
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.8 2020 •	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	0	,
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	64.3 2020	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1 7	201	0 _	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	77.6 2018 •		(per million population)	1./	2018	υ	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA NA •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.6	201	7	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.6	2000	6	•
pulation with access to electricity (%)	77.2 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	15	2019	o a	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	54.7 2019 •	7	they live (%)				
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020)
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5			•
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		١
justed GDP growth (%)	-3.1 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.8	2019	9	1
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.8 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	• 0.0	2020	0)
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	28.6 2011		per 100,000 population)				
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	46.3			,
employment rate (% of total labor force)	LJ.L LULL	Ψ	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N/	4)
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
ral work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.6 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.8	2020	0)
per 100,000 population)	-	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N/	Α •)
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N/	A •)
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	9	,
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	47.2			

COUNTRY RANKING

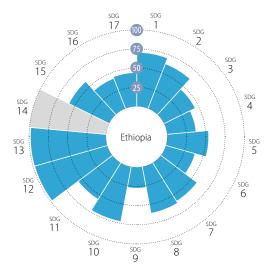
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128/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

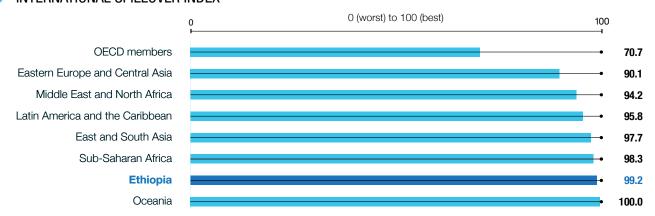


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea				Value Ye		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	5.8 202		•	Population using the internet (%)	24.0 20) =
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	26.6 202	22 •	Τ	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.1 20)19 •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 20)16	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.2 201		4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.8 201			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.5 20)22 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 201			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 20)20	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.5 201		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 20)17	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 201		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 201 0.7 201			Gini coefficient	35.0 20)15	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7 201		7	Palma ratio	1.5 20)18	•
	0.0 20	15	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	401 201	17	_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	66.2 20)18 •) 4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	401 201 27.0 202		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	39.8 20	110 =	
Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	48.7 202		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	39.0 20	פות	' 4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	132.0 202		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.9 20)20	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 202		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0 20)20 •	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 202	20		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1 201	19 🔵	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2 20)15	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	144 201	16		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 20)19	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	144 201	16 -	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.1 20	18	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.2 201	19 •	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 20)18	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	68.7 201	19 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.9 20)15	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.5 201	14 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 20)15	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	27.7 201	16 •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 20)20	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	60 202	20 •	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38 201			CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.1 20)20	, 1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 202	20 •	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 20)18	, ,
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 20)20 •	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	43.0 202	20 •	\rightarrow	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	87.2 202		\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA •	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	29.5 201			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA •	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.8 201	17 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA •	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA •	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	63.6 201	18 •	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA •	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20)18 •	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	39.5 201		•	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4 202		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.1 20)20	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.8 202	20 -	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.2 20)20 •	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20)21	-
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.6 202		→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 20)20)
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	8.9 202		→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 20)18	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3 201			(per million population)			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 201			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	75.2 201	18 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.8 20)12 •) (
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA •) (
opulation with access to electricity (%)	48.3 201		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	49 20)20 •	,
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.6 201		\rightarrow	they live (%)	2.2.20	20 -	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 201		Ţ	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.3 20		
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	89.6 201	19 •	Т	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	2.7 20		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0.000			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	39 20 45.0 20		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-0.8 202			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	43.0 20	119	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2 201	18 -	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 20)20	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	34.8 201	17 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.6 20)21	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.0 202	22	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 20		
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 202		۱۰ حـ	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8 20)19 🚅	-
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 201	15 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA •) (
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	7.8 20)10 =	ı, ı
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **	0.0 20		4
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0_100 hest)	53.6.20		

^{*} Imputed data point

53.6 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

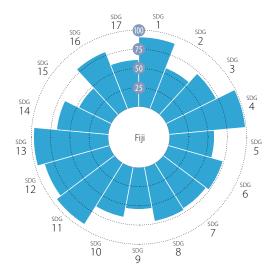
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52/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

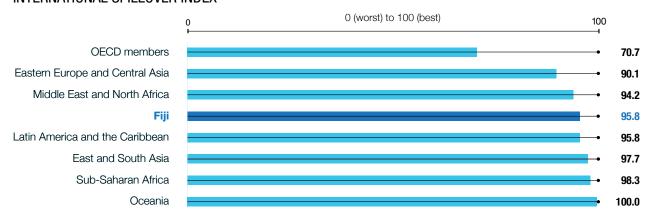


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

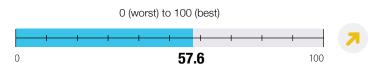


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3 2022 • 9.5 2022 •	•	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2018		•
	9.5 2022	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	12.2	2019	_	Τ
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	E 6 2010 A	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2019 • 7.5 2004 •	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	240	2022		
Prevalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3 2004		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.8	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	30.2 2016	7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.0 2018	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2015	1	Gini coefficient	36.7	2013	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019		Palma ratio	1.6	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	34 2017 •	A	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.8	2018	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.6 2020	4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.1	2019		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	27.4 2020	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0 2020	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020	4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	37.7 2019 •	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2011	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	99 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.1	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	99 ZUID 🛡		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5 2019 •	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.0 2019 •	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.1 2016 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2016 •	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2020	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61 2019 •	7	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.6	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.4 2019 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6 2019 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.5	2020	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.6 2016		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	73.5	2020	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	9.0	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	64.9 2022	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018 2018		-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.9 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.4 2020 •	4		11.2	2020	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.6 2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.3 2020 •	\rightarrow	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3 2018 •	•	(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.9 2018 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA NA •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2	2020	•	-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.9	2016	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NIA	NIA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	49.6 2019	7	they live (%)	NA	NA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.4 2019	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	55	2021	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.6 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	. 00	2020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA •	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021		4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)				27.9 NA			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.9 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	INA	INA	-	_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7.0	2010		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2015 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.6 NA	2019 NA		7
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2019		4
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

57.6 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

FINLAND

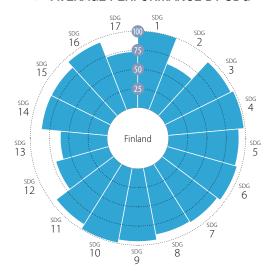
/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



Information unavailable Information unavailable

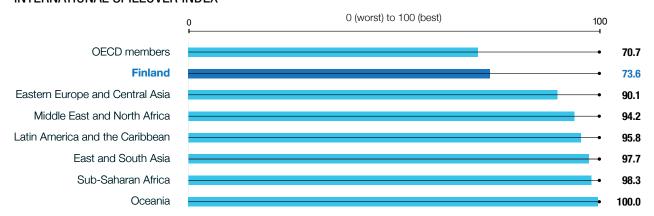
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best) 0 **88.5** 100

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rati 0.1 2022		end •	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Year 92.2 2020		g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2022		r •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	154.9 2019		7
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	6.5 2018			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			1
•	0.5 2010			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2018	3	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	54.5 2022	2	
Prevalence of undernouns firment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7 2019		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.9 2020		Ţ
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.2 2016		Ļ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	2.8 2018 15.0 2019		T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.6 2017		Ĭ	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	49.2 2019		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.0 2018	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	9.2 201		4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	•	r	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	27.4 2017		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	51.7 2018		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.2 2019			Gini coefficient	27.3 2018	2 •	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.0 2018		4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3 2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.2 2018		j
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4 2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			·
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 2020		Ţ	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2018	3	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.6 2020	,	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.0 2020	-	→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	5.5 2019	, •	Т
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.6 2019	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	7 2016			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0 202		7
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7 2016			Population with rent overburden (%)	8.8 2019	9 🛑	7
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.9 2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6 2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.8 2019		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.3 2018		T	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	26.6 2018		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2018		T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.3 2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	91 2020 4 83 2019 4		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.9 2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.8 2021		T T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.9 2015		4
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.4 2019		L	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.2 2020 0.9 2019		7
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.3 2020		,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.9 201.	_	•
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	12.0 2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.1 2020	•	-
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.8 2019		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.7 2018	3 •	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1 2019	,	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.1 2020		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.2 2019		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	33.5 2018		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	44.7 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.7 2020) •	4
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	516.3 2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	70.1 2020		j
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.5 2018		1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.1 2018		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	12.9 2018	,	T_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018	3	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.2 2018	3	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	90.2 2022		1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	3 •	•
(% of remaies aged 15 to 49)				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	103.2 2019 87.7 2020		T A	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.7 2020) •	7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.0 2020		1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.8 2020) •	7
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	17.2 2019		4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 202		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020) •	1
	100.0 2020		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.0 2018	3 •	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4 2020		1	(per million population)			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.6 2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4 6 202		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0 2018		0	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6 2020		4
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3124.9 2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	21.5 2019		1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.6 2020	•	1	they live (%)	85 202	•	1
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	84.1 2020	-	>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.6 2020)	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2020) •	
JDG/ - Allordable alld Clean Ellergy			1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	88 202		1
3,	100.0 2019		•	children involved in child labor (% of population ages 5 to 1 i)	* 0.0 2019	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 1 00.0 2019 1	•		Lungante et accion con continual conserva (TIV) con etcat acilica LICD			•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.6 2020)	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0 2019	•	†	per 100,000 population)			
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	100.0 2019 • 0.6 2019 •	•	†	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	7.0 202	1 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	100.0 2019 • 0.6 2019 •		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	7.0 202° 0.7 2020	1 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 2019 0.6 2019 34.9 2019		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	7.0 202	1 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0 2019 0.6 2019 34.9 2019 -0.2 2020 1.7 2018		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	7.0 202 0.7 2020 53.2 2019	1 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 2019 0.6 2019 34.9 2019 -0.2 2020 1.7 2018 99.8 2017		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0 202° 0.7 202° 53.2 2019 13.6 2019	1 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 2019 0.6 2019 34.9 2019 -0.2 2020 1.7 2018 99.8 2017 0.9 2020		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	7.0 202 0.7 2020 53.2 2019	1 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.0 2019 0.6 2019 34.9 2019 -0.2 2020 1.7 2018 99.8 2017 0.9 2020 0.9 2015		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0 202° 0.7 202° 53.2 2019 13.6 2019	1 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	100.0 2019 0.6 2019 34.9 2019 -0.2 2020 1.7 2018 99.8 2017 0.9 2020 0.9 2015 71.2 2020		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	7.0 202' 0.7 202' 53.2 201' 13.6 201' 0.5 202'	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.0 2019 0.6 2019 34.9 2019 -0.2 2020 1.7 2018 99.8 2017 0.9 2020 0.9 2015		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	7.0 202 0.7 2020 53.2 2019 13.6 2019 0.5 202 NA NA		↑ ↑ ↓ • • •

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

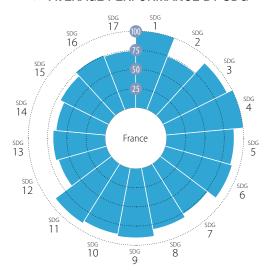
FRANCE

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





Information unavailable Information unavailable

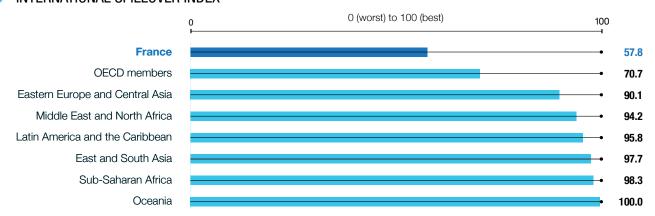


Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best) 0 86.3

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat			Value Year Rating T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2 2022			84.8 2020
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	0.2 2022 8.4 2019		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	97.0 2019 •
·	0.4 2019	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2018 •
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	67.0 2022
Prevalence of undernouns firment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.5 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	0.7 2019		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.7 2020
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.6 2016	- :	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	2.2 2018 • 11.0 2019 •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017	•	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	28.5 2019
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.9 2018	• 1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	20.7 2019
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4 2015	• 4	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.8 2016
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	75.0 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	5.6 2019		Gini coefficient	32.4 2018
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.1 2019
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8 2017	• 1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.4 2019
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.6 2020	• ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4 2020	• ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2018 •
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2 2020	Т	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.0 2020	• →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.2 2019 •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.6 2019	• 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020 •
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	10 2016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0 2021
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Population with rent overburden (%)	5.3 2019 •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.1 2019	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.5 2019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.0 2019 •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.6 2018	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.9 2018
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.1 2018		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.1 2018
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	90 2019 8 4 2019	- 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	22.8 2015
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.7 2021		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.8 2015
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	8.7 2019		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	6.2 2020 • 0.8 2019 •
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	14.4 2019	• 1		0.0 2019
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.0 2019	• 🛉	SDG13 – Climate Action	
SDG4 – Quality Education			 CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) 	4.2 2020 •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9 2019	• 个	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5 2018
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0 2019	• 1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.3 2020
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.5 2019	-	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	55.0 2018
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA 🗨	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.4 2020	• 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.9 2020
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	493.7 2018	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.1 2020
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.1 2018	• →	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	21.0 2018
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.5 2018	<u> </u>	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	16.2 2018 •
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	13.2 2018 •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	95.5 2005	• 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4 2018 •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.6 2019 86.1 2020	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.9 2020 🔸
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.5 2020	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.0 2020 🔸
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.8 2018		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021 •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020 •
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020	• 4	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	7.1 2018 •
r oparation using at reast busic unititing water SCIVICES (70)	98.6 2020	• 4	(per million population)	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				1 2 2010
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.6 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3 2019
		• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	1.3 2019 • 29.8 2019 •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018	• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 2875.2 2018 99.2 2020	• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	29.8 2019 •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 2875.2 2018 99.2 2020	• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 2875.2 2018 99.2 2020	• • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 5.3 2020 •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 2875.2 2018 99.2 2020 78.6 2020	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 5.3 2020 • 100.0 2020 •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 2875.2 2018 99.2 2020 78.6 2020	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 5.3 2020 • 100.0 2020 • 71 2021 •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 2875.2 2018 99.2 2020 78.6 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 5.3 2020 • 100.0 2020 • 71 2021 • 8 0.0 2019 • 3.5 2020 •
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Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 88.0 2018 99.2 2020 78.6 2020 100.0 2019 0.6 2019 10.6 2019		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 5.3 2020 • 100.0 2020 • 71 2021 • 8 0.0 2019 • 3.5 2020 • 22.6 2021 • •
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Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 88.0 2018 99.2 2020 78.6 2020 100.0 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2020 10.6 2020 10.6 2020 10.6 2020 10.8		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 5.3 2020 • 100.0 2020 • 71 2021 • 8 0.0 2019 • 3.5 2020 • 22.6 2021 • 0.7 2020 • 108.5 2019 •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 88.0 2018 99.2 2020 78.6 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 100.6 2019 70.6 2019 70.6 2020 2.0 2018 94.0 2017 0.8 2020 1.7 2015 6		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 100.0 2020 • 71 2021 • * 0.0 2019 • 3.5 2020 • 22.6 2021 • 0.7 2020 • 108.5 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 10.7 2020 • 10.8 5 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 10.8 5 20
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 88.0 2018 99.2 2020 78.6 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 10.6 2019 10.6 2019 94.0 2017 0.8 2020 1.7 2015 66.1 2020 1		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 5.3 2020 • 100.0 2020 • 71 2021 • * 0.0 2019 • 3.5 2020 • 22.6 2021 • 0.7 2020 • 108.5 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 0.5 2021 • 0.5 2021 • 10.5 2021 •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	23.6 2018 88.0 2018 88.0 2018 99.2 2020 78.6 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 100.6 2019 70.6 2019 70.6 2020 2.0 2018 94.0 2017 0.8 2020 1.7 2015 6		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	29.8 2019 • 75 2021 • 100.0 2020 • 71 2021 • 100.0 2019 • 3.5 2020 • 22.6 2021 • 108.5 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.7 2019 • 13.8 NA NA • •

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

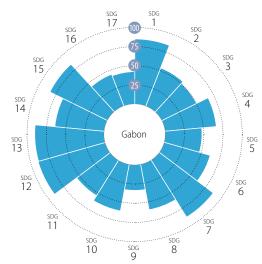
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113/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

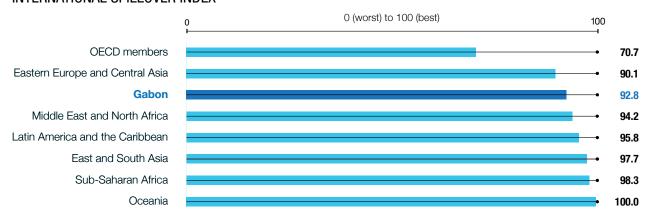


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	-	•	Value Year Ra	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.3 2022		Population using the internet (%)	62.0 2020	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	14.2 2022 •	\rightarrow	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.3 2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2018	•	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	15.7 2019 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0 2012		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 2012		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.0 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2009	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2017 • 1.6 2018 •		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015		Gini coefficient	38.0 2017	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	•	Palma ratio	1.6 2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	101 101		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	252 2017 •	_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	36.5 2018	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.7 2020	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	47.5 2019	•	T
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.7 2020	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		_	Ť
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	527.0 2020	-	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.9 2020	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2020	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	34.0 2021	•	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.2.2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3 2019	Т	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA NA		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	76 2016 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.7 2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.1 2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.9 2019	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.5 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8 2015 3.2 2015		T
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	91.0 2012		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		•	T
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89.3 2012 • 53 2020 •		- i i	INA INA		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		Ť	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	49 2019 •	4	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9 2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2021 •	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.7 2020	•	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	59.3 2019 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.7 2020	•	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.8 2018 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	69.6 2018	•	+
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	41.6 2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	44.0 2012	-	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.7 2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3 2019	\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.4 2020	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.4 2020	•	\rightarrow
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.8 2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6 2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.3 2020	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.8 2020	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.5 2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5 2018		(per million population)			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • 1536.5 2018 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1330.3 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.7.2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	80.2 2018	•	Ψ
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.7 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	33 2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	87.9 2019 • 1.7 2019 •		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5 2020		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	80.8 2019		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	89.6 2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	00.0 2019 =	_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	31 2021	•	T
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.8 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.6 2019	•	0
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8 2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	. 0.0.2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.6 2017 •	Τ	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	38.6 2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	21.8 2022 •	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.4 2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4 2019	•	1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019	•	•
			Ctatistical Derformance Index (worth 0, 100 h)	20.1.2012		

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

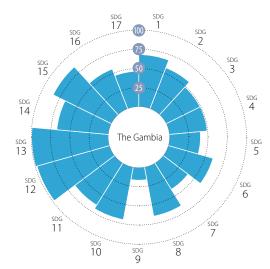
THE GAMBIA

122/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

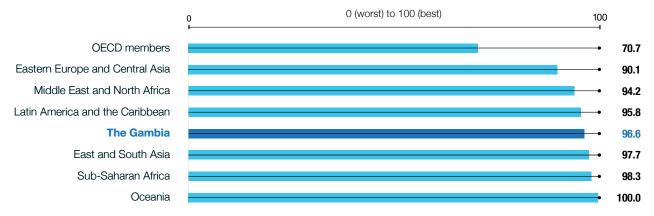


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

THE GAMBIA

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rati			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	28.9 2	2022	7	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.6	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.6		•	,	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2020		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3		•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018 2015			Gini coefficient	35.9	2015	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2015	•		Palma ratio	1.5	2018	•	•
	0.0 2	2019			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	597 2	2017	_		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	24.3	2018	•	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.7				Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	35./	2019		ے
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.4				2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	33.4	2015		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	157.0				Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020	-		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0	2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.1 2	2019	7	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	227	2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237 2	2016			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.6	2019	• 1	þ	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.5	2019	9	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	67.5 2				Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.7				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85 2	2019	1	,	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019	• -	>	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2019			CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	57.8 2		•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.2		1		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2020	•	\rightarrow
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	57.6 2		• 4	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.3	2020	•	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	6/.2 .	2015		_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.7	2020	7	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2014		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.7	2010	•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.1		1		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020	J		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	0.0				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		T
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	800	2020	• -		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		T
Population using at least basic unliking water services (%)	46.9		-		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2020	•	Ψ
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	1191.7				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			
Population with access to electricity (%)	599	2019	• -	_	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	INA	11/7		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	J		they live (%)	44	2019	•	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.5	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		NA •			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	57.9	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37	2021	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.8 2	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.9	2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					per 100,000 population)		2020		-
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	IVA	NA •			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021		1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.0		• 1	b .	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2	2020			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0	2015	1		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.9	2019	•	→
(per 100,000 population)			•	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	48.0	2019	•	•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)	110	2010		

^{*} Imputed data point

44.0 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

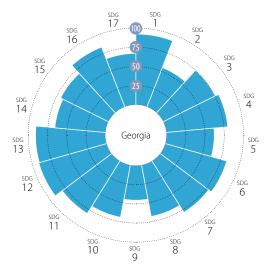
GEORGIA

51 /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

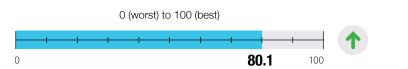


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

▼ INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	**	72.5 202		ng Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.4 2022 • ↑ 7.6 2022 • ↑	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (por 100 population)	79.8 201		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	7.0 2022	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	79.8 201	9	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.7.2010	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 201	3 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.7 2019 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	165 202		
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.8 2018	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 202	2 -	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	0.6 2018 • ↑ 21.7 2016 • ↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 202) •	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 201	3 •	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2015	Gini coefficient	35.9 201	9 •	-
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	Palma ratio	1.5 201	3 •	
	101 101 0	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	25 2017	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	34.1 201	3 •	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25 2017 • ↑ 5.0 2020 • ↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.7 201		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.3 2020	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	21.7 201	_	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.4 202) •	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	70.0 2020 • 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0 202	1 •	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2 2020	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9 2019 • ->	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 201	5	•
age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	102 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.3 201	9 •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	102 2016 • •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.8 201	3 •	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.4 2019 • 🛧	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5 201	3 •	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	73.3 2019 • →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.9 201	5	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	29.4 2019 • 🛧	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1 201	5	_ 1
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.4 2018 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 202	1 •	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2020 • 🕹	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65 2019 • →	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	2.5 202) •	=
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2021 • 🛧	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 201	3 •	-
DG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	14.1 202	1 •	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	47.8 2007 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.6 202) •	_
ower secondary completion rate (%)	112.0 2020 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.2 202		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2019 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA N	4	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	5.3 201		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	FO F 2010 A	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.1 201	3 •	_
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	50.5 2018 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	3	(
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8 2019 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.3 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3 202) •	_
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.7 2020 • 🞵	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.9 202		_
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 202		_
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.3 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 202)	,
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8 2020 🔸 👃	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.2 2018 • •	(per million population)	0.7 201	3 •	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.6 2018 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1789.2 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9 201	9 •	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	18.5 201	9 •	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	78 202	1 🗭	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.2 2019 • 🛧	they live (%)	70 202		
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	0.7 2019 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3 202) •	
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	20.4 2019 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.5 202) •	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	55 202		2
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2020	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.6 201	9 •	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3 2018 • •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.2 202) •	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	61.2 2017 • 🛧	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			28.6 202 0.6 202		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.8 2022	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 202	J -	_
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0−1 best)	0.6 2020 • 👃	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	(()) =	٠ -	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2015 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.6 202	J 🛑	- 2
(ρει του,οσο μομαιατοίη		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N	4	•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.9 202) •	1
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 201		
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)	80.1.201	9	1

^{*} Imputed data point

80.1 2019 • ↑

COUNTRY RANKING

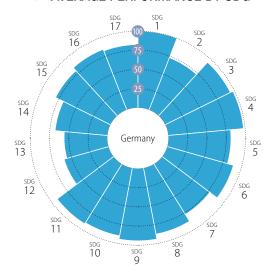
GERMANY

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







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

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

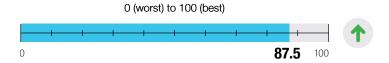
INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



The content was defined and and marker, 6(1) 1.0 miles 1.0 m	SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Nowy pass after case and transers (b) 520-C2 - Zero Hunger From Generic of Londer protection of the Control of Marketine (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of Londer protection of System of age (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of Londer protection of System of age (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic Operation of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger From Generic Operation of State (b) 520-C3 - Zero Hunger 520										1
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The finest higher has a fine transmission production and set years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thillers under 5 years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thill years of years of app (9) 27 20 46 The electron of walking in thill years of	·	9.8	2018	•	T		4.4	2018	•	1
Presented stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Presented of costs, (%) is 30 to 6 data (population) Presented of costs, (%) is 30	<u> </u>	2.5	2040				75.0	2022		
Presented en destudy a 20 off of although a 25 off off off proceed of the processor of what pile 20 off of although a 20 off off off procedure of what pile 20 o	, ,			•	T		/5.9	2022	_	_
Presentence of descript (Mile 2-9 with a 2-9 with of adult population)	, , , , ,				T					1
Future in Tapic Level Birts 2-3 award 24 207	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				T					
Careal year for the case of haraces of harac	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				- 1					1
Security of Nicogen Number of Production (Nicogen Number of Nicogen Number of Nico					- I					1
releting approximation and processing symptomic propulation of 23 2019 SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being SUGATE Conditions and the british of the street of the publish of the street o	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				Ţ					- 1
Section Company Comp	Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	77.2	2018	•	•		27.0	2017	_	
SDG3	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.3	2019	•						
Maternal mortality rate (per 10,000 be briting) 7, 2017	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being									
Necessaria montality rate (per 1)000 line benches (with Consultination 1) and a proposation of the colors (per 1)000 proposation) and condexed of tuberculoss (per 10,0000 proposation) (with colors of 1) and 10 an		7	2017	•	1					_
1.2 2.00 2.00 2.00	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.2	2020	•	†		2.1	2010		
New Hill refeation (port 1000 unificient jamulation) 0.0000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.7	2020	•	1		• 00	2010		
Access to improve discrete service (PNLZ-0) (pugm*) Access to improve discrete (PNLZ-0) (pugm*) Access to improve discrete service (PNLZ-0) (pugm*) Access to improve discrete service (PNLZ-0) (pugm*) Access to improve discrete	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)			•	1		0.0	2018		Т
2.1 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source, piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improved water source piped (§6) of unan population 4.2 20.0 • Access to improve water to eventual (§6) 4.2 20.0 • Access to improve water water overhead 4.0 20.0 • Access to improve water water overhead 4.0 20.0 • Access to improve water water water water 4.0 20.0 • Access to improve water water water water 4.0 20.0 • Access to improve water water water 4.0 20.0 • Access to improve water water water water 4.0 20.0 • Access to improve water water water water 4.0 20.0 • Access to improve water water water water water water	1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.0	2020	•	1		11.3	2019	•	1
Age standardural death rise arthroads in the output of an apollution and name that any pollution are interest any pollution and pollution are interest any pollution and pollution are interest any pollution are interest any pollution and pollution are interest any pollution and pollution are interest any pollution and pollution and pollution are interest any pollution and pollution are interest. A pollution are interest any pollution and pollution are interest. A pollution are interest. A pollution and pollution are interest. A pollution are interest. A pollution and pollution are interest. A pollution are interest. A pollution and pollution are interest. A pollution are interest. A pollution and pollution are interest. A pollution		12.1	2019	•	1		100.0	2020		4
The fine death feet for 10000 population 3.8 2019 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$					ė		64.0	2021	•	j
18		16	2016	•		The state of the s	4.2	2019	•	1
Life expectancy at birth (years) All productions that the processor (and content processor) Birth starteded by skilled health personnel (%) All productions are started by skilled health personnel (%) Birth starteded by skilled health personnel (%) Birth started by necessary at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory was (%) Birth started by necessory and birth started by necessory (%) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by necessory at birth among regions (years) Birth started by seed of the properties of the properties of the properti	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.8	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs per I_000 females aged 15 to 19 ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs by selected 2 HH Concommend (%) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by selected variations (%) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by service coverage (work) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by service coverage (work) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by service coverage (work) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by service coverage (work) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by service furthirs strended by subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst D-10 best) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst D-10 best) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst D-10 best) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst D-10 best) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by subject waste (kg/capita) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by subject waste (kg/capita) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended by subject waste (kg/capita) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 15 to 24) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 15 to 24) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 15 to 24) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 25 to 34) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 25 to 34) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 25 to 34) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 25 to 34) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 25 to 34) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 25 to 34) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 35 to 46) ## Adolescent Fellify rate furthirs strended for propulation aged 35 to 46)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.7	2019	•	1		194	2019	•	
Beths attended by skilled health personnel (%) John Seed PMP (1) more cared 2 PMP (1) more c	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.2	2018	•	1	13 1 7				•
Universe in least nowange (LHC) index of service coverage (wors 0 - 100 best) Sapin in life-opering of lowange ladder score, worst 0 - 100 best Sapin in life-opering of lowange ladder score, worst 0 - 100 best Sapin in life-opering of lowange ladder score, worst 0 - 100 best Sapin in life-opering of lowange ladder score, worst 0 - 100 best Sapin in life-opering health status by income (preventage points) Sapin in life-opering health status by income (preventage points) Sapin in life-opering health status by income (preventage points) Sapin in life-opering health status by income (preventage points) SDG4 - Quality Education Vet primary enrollment rate (%) Yes pri	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.8	2017	•	1					•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, vector 4–10 beet) Sap in life expectancy at birth among regions (seers) Sap in self reported health status by income (poecentage paints) 309, 2019 SDG4 — Quality Education SDG5	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)				1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.5	2015	•	1
Sage in effere pench early sat brish mannon regions years) SDG4 - Quality Education SDG4 - Quality Education SUG4 - Quality Education SUG5 - SUG5 - Quality Education SUG5 - SUG5 - SUG5 - Quality SUG5 - S	Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst $0-100$ best)			•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.9	2015	•	4
Sage in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) Baby smokers (% of population aged 15 and over) SDG4 - Quality Education Participation of tein in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Participation of tein in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Participation of tein in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Participation of tein in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Participation of tein in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Participation of the inches or the (% of population aged 25 to 34) NA N	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				•		10.0	2020	•	•
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SDG4 - Quality Education 7.7 2020 7.8 Participation ate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 7.8 Participation ate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 7.8 Page 2019 7.9 2019 7.9 Copyrishon at the pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 7.9 Page 2019 7.9 Page 2019 7.9 Copyrishon are the pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 15 to 24) 7.8 N.				-		SDG13 – Climate Action				
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Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) PISA score (worst 0-100 best) PISA score (worst 0-100 worst) PISA score (worst 0-100 worst) PISA score (worst					T					•
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) 34,9 2020 PSAS score (worst 0-600 best) 30,3 2018 PSAS score (worst 0-600 best) 31,3 2020 PSAS score (worst 0-600 best) 31,3 2020 PSAS score (worst 0-600 best) 31,3 2020 PSAS score (worst 0-100 best) 31,3 202	· ·				T		40.8	2018	•	
PISA xore (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Variation for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) of females aged 15 to 49) Variation of family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) of females aged 15 to 49) Variation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Socio- Gender expansion of education received (%)					•					
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 18.6 2018 19.6 2					4					7
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) SDGS - Gender Equality (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic admixing and restricting (%) Spoulation using at least basic admixing women (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (mg mg) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (mg) Scarce water with drawal (% of						· ,				7
SDG5 - Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) Batio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Satis of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic mitation services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic mitation services (%) Population using at least basic mitation services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic mitation services (%) Population using at least basic mitation services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elean fuels and technology for cooking				•	Ť					1
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SDG15 - Life on Land	Domand for family planning caticfied by modern methods					3				•
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Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Permanent deforestation (we forest area, 5-year average) Permanent deforestation (we forest area, 5-year average) Permanent deforestation (we forestation setting the setting and texture setting the setting average to the setting and texture setting average to the setting aver	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.2	2020	•	1					7
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	13.9	2019	•	7	, ,				- 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using as a least basic sanitation services (%) Population using as a least basic sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to dean fuels a	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation									
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 99.2 2020 Anthropogenic wastewater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 33.5 2018 Nathropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 97.0 2018 Population using safely managed water services (%) 100.0 2020 Population using safely managed water services (%) 100.0 2020 Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 97.1 2020 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG6 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GN) NA NA (a finance) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GN) Na NA (a finance) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA (a financial secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) SDG1 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA (a financial secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) SDG1 - Partnerships for the Goals Financial Secr	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	,	5.7	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) 3304.1 2018 Population using safely managed water services (%) 100.0 2020	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	•	1					
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.5	2018	•			0.9	2020		4
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where repopulation using safely managed water services (%) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile—money-service provider (% of population) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Employment-to-population ratio (%) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) 5.2 2020 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) 5.2 2020 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) 8.2 2019 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst) 8.2 2019 Corruption Perception I	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.0	2018	•						4
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to electricity (worst 1–7 best) Population with excess to electricity (worst 0–10 best) Population with access to electricity (worst 0–10 worst) Population with access to electricity (worst 0–10 best) Population with excess to electricity (worst 0–10 best) Population with civil authority (% of population aged 5 to 14) Population with civil authority (wof population with civil authority										
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Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 1.8 2020 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 1.8 2020 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 1.8 2020 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 1.2 2021 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 83.2 2018	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					, ,				
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 1.8 2020 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 1.2 2021 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 15.2 2021 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Solution and in the prison of the Goals Solution and in the prison of the Goals Solution and in the prison of the Goals Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Solution and in the prison of the Goals Solution and in the prison of the Goal	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1					1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) 15.2 2021 Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA OCOPPORATE Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.1 2019 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA OCOPPORATE Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA OCOPPORATE Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA OCOPPORATE Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Governme					•		0.0	2019		
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Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) 5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA NA OCCESS to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) 5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA NA OCCOPPORATE Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 83.2 2018		15.0	2019	•	<u>T</u>		15.2	2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%) -1.0 2020 Adjusted GDP growth (%) -1.0 2020 Adjusted GDP growth (%) -1.0 2020 -1	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth									4
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA NA OCORPORATE TAX Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.1 2019 OTHER SOME TAX HAVEN SCORE (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 14.1 2019 OTHER SOME TAX HAVEN SCORE (best 0–100 worst) STORE TAX HAVEN SCORE (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) SOME TAX HAVEN SCORE (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)				•						1
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Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 1.6 2015 The public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA N					•				Ţ	
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Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 83.2 2018 • •		8.2	2019	•	1		51.7	2020	•	•
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Imputed data point										

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

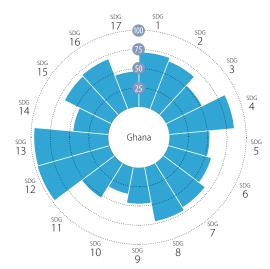
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COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

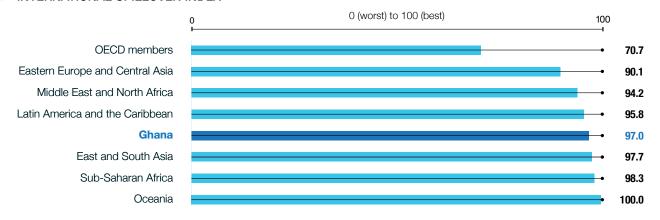


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 — No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Year 58.0 2020		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	23.1 2022	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	99.9 2019		T
·	23.1 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.1 2019 • 🛧	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	•	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5 2017	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	32.2 2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8 2017	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.2 2022	_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.9 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020	•	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • 🛧	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2010	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9 2018 • →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015 • →	Gini coefficient	43.5 2016		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.1 2019 • •	Palma ratio	2.3 2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	308 2017 • →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	29.2 2018		个
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.9 2020 • 🞵	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	40.1 2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.7 2020 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	41.1 2020		T
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	143.0 2020 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.0 2021		7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6 2020 • 🗡	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	31.0 2021	_	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.5 2019 • 🛪	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2005		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.8 2019		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	204 2016 • •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.1 2018		
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.7 2019 • ↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.3 2019 • ->	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.5 2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	78.0 2018 • J	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3 2015		┪
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1 2017 • 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2019	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2020 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45 2019 • >	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5 2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2021 • 🞵	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	639.7 2019	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.3 2020 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.0 2020 •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6 2020	•	→
ower secondary completion rate (%)	78.2 2019 🔍	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	36.3 2020	•	-
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5 2018 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	44.1 2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.4 2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.4 2018 • →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	25.7 2018 0.0 2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.5 2019 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.7 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.9 2020		-
seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.1 2020 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.5 2020		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021		-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.8 2020 • 7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.1 2020		Ų
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	23.7 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3 2018 • •	(per million population)	0.0 2018		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	472.5 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1 2017	•	→
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.0 2017	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	83.5 2019 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	64 2021		J.
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	22.6 2019 • →	they live (%)			•
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	1.0 2019 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2020		4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	43.3 2019 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	70.6 2020		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	43 2021		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.7 2020	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	20.1 2019		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.8 2018 • • 57.7 2017 • ↑	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0, 1 best)	21.3 2021		T
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	4.5 2022 ● ↑ 0.6 2020 ● →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.6 2020	_	7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.4 2019) 👝	4
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.7 2019	•	1
			49.5 2019		•
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.3 2015	_	_

COUNTRY RANKING

GREECE

32/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS











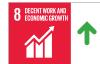


























Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





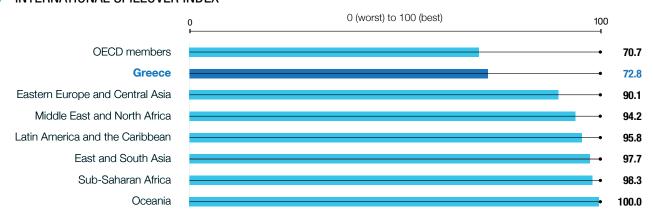


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati			Value Year Rati	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2022		Population using the internet (%)	78.1 2020	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	0.6 2022		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	87.1 2019	• 1
•	11.5 2019	- 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2010		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	43.3 2022	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019 • 1.5 2003 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6 2003		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.9 2020	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	24.9 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2 2018	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	8.6 2019 • 1.7 2019 •	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2018	•	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	41.7 2019	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	40.1 2017	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	50.6 2018	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	20.8 2019		Gini coefficient	32.9 2018	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.1 2019	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3 2017	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	7.2 2019	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.4 2020	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.1 2020	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2018	• 4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.5 2020	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 2020	Т	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	15.4 2019	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.5 2019	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	• 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	28 2016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0 2021	• 1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Population with rent overburden (%)	14.2 2019	• 1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.3 2019	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.1 2019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	16.9 2019	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	8.6 2018 • 99.9 2018 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.8 2018	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2020	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.0 2018	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78 2019	-	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	15.1 2015 • 11.8 2015 •	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2021		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.1 2020	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.9 2019		Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2019	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	9.5 2019	1	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9 2019	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production		
SDG4 – Quality Education			(tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0 2020	• 1
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.7 2019	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5 2018	• 4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2019	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	40.9 2020	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.9 2019	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	46.8 2018	• 1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2 2018		SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	43.7 2020		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.5 2020	• 1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	453.3 2018 • 10.9 2018 •	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.8 2020	• 1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	31.7 2018	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	62.5 2018	
•	31.7 2010		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	37.3 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	10.4 2018 • 0.2 2018 •	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 66.1 2022 •	7		0.2 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.4 2019	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	06.0.0000	_ 4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.7 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.0 2020	1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.7 2020	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	90.4 2020 • 0.8 2021 •	• 1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.9 2020	•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2021	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020	1	(per million population)	2.9 2018	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.0 2020	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.5 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2020	• 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	81.7 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.6 2019	• 1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3365.4 2018		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	65 2021	,
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0 2020 • 91.7 2020 •	T	they live (%)		
	91.7 2020		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 2020	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2012		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0 2020 4 9 2021 4 9	9 7
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019			* 0.0 2019	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0 2019 • 1.5 2019 •		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.5 2019	•	per 100,000 population)	0.2 2020	
	. 2.0 2017	7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0 2021	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	3 0 2020 =		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	_
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-3.8 2020 • 7.9 2018 •		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	104.0 2019	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.5 2017	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4 2019	• 1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1 2021	• =
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9 2015	•	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	53.7 2020	7	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA NA • 39.1 2019 •	4
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	18.7 2020	1	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	51.5 2020	- 4
(04 of population agod 1E to 20)					_
(% of population aged 15 to 29)			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2.2 2018	• 1

^{*} Imputed data point

GRENADA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

GRENADA

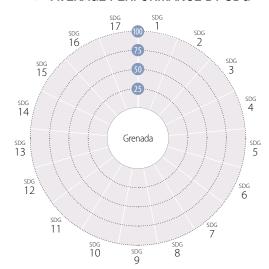
NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement









Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R	_				Year F	Ratin	g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	NA			Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	_	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	82.7	2019	•	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NIA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA NA		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2015	•	→	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	25	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.9	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.4	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.4	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	•	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.8	2020	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.4	2019	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2012	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2012		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	45	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.0	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)				→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.9	2014	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2021	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72	2020	•	+	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	•	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6	2020	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.2	2018	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2018	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.2	2020	•	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	106.7			1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2020	•	\rightarrow
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.2	2014	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of familes and 15 to 40)	77.3	2022	•	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		1
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA		•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			_	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6	2017		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		+
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2020	_	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)	NA	NA		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	14.3	2019	•	T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	95.4	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NIA	NIA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	89.1	2019	•	1	they live (%)	NA	NA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4	2019	•	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.8	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		NA		•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	Ψ
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA			
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	•

* Imputed data point

GUATEMALA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

GUATEMALA

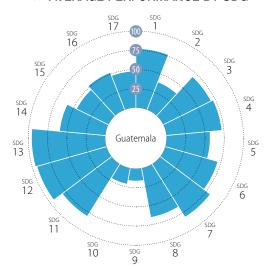
117/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

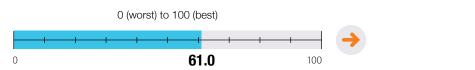


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

GUATEMALA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	6.5 2022		Population using the internet (%) Makila broadband subscriptions (por 100 population)	50.0 20		1
·	19.5 2022 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	16.5 20	119	, –
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	16.0 2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 20	118	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.8 2019 • 46.7 2015 •		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		22 -	
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.8 2015	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	122	,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.2 2016	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 20	20 •) -
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 20	18 •	, 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 2018	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015	1	Gini coefficient	48.3 20	14 •	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	431.5 2019	•	Palma ratio	2.9 20	18 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	95 2017	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	31.0 20	18 •) -
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.1 2020	†	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.1 20	119	, ,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.6 2020 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	00 5 20	20 0	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0 2020 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.5 20		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0 20	119	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.5 2019	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.5.00	45.	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.3 2013	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 20		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	74 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.3 20		7 0
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8 20 0.8 20		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.9 2019	Ψ	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.1 20		
ife expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	72.0 2019 • 77.4 2018 •	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1 20		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.8 2016	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 20		_
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	83 2020	4	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5 20	21	
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1 20	20) 1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2019	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 20	112	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in finports (teo2/capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	38.5 20		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	82.5 2020	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water	30.3 20		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	89.4 2020	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.7 20	20 •	,
ower secondary completion rate (%)	56.2 2020	T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.0 20		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.6 2018	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.6 20		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	24.4 20		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	66.1 2015		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	11.6 20		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.1 2015	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 20	18	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.5 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.0 2020 •	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.0 20	20	_
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.4 2020 •	7	Mean area that is protected in creshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.8 20		_
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 20		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.0 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7 20	20	,
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.9 2020 •	\Rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5.20	10	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.7 2018 •		(per million population)	0.5 20	118	'
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.8 2018 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1125.1 2018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	26.0 20	19	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	45.3 20	119	,
Population with access to electricity (%)	95.7 2019 🔸	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	56 20	110 🛑	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.8 2019 •	7	they live (%)	30 20	(I)	
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2019 •	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2 20		1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	62.1 2019 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.4 20	20	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	25 20		' 1
djusted GDP growth (%)	-2.8 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA I	NA •	
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	20	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.1 2017 •	→	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	38.5 20		1
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.5 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 20	20	ہے ہ
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015	4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7 20	20) -
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2013	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA •	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.2 20	19	, 4
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 20	19	•
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)	61.0.20	10	

* Imputed data point

61.0 2019 • ->

GUINEA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

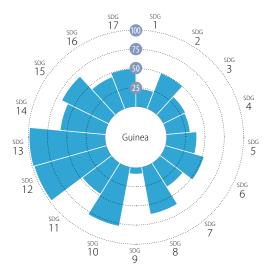
GUINEA

152/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX





SDC1 No Poverty	Valor V S	ata a T	SDCO Industry Innovation and Infrastructure	V-1	v .	··	т
SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rat 38.7 2022		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year F	_	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.50/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	72.7 2022	- 1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		20202019		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	72.7 2022		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA (• •	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.6	2018	•	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.3 2018		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		• →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.7 2016	• 1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	• 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2018	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2 2018	• →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	• 🔱	Gini coefficient		2012		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA	• •	Palma ratio	1.3	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	F0.7	2010		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	576 2017	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	50.7	2018	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.9 2020	• →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	27.1	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		• →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.7	2020	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	179.0 2020	• ↓	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.0	2021	•	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2020	个	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9 2019	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	243 2016	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.3	2018	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7 2019	• →	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	•	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.0 2019	• →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.7	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	120.0 2016	• •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	55.3 2018	• 🔱	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47 2020	• →	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37 2019	• →	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	0.3	2020	•	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2021	• 1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	17.5 2020	• →	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.5 2020	• ↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	69.3	2020	•	\rightarrow
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	33.2 2020	• •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	53.9 2018	• 7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		+
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	37.7 2018	• →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018 2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	35.7 2019	• 🕂	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	99.3 2020 (• ↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	69.8	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7 2020	• +	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	90.4	2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.0 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.4	2020	•	\rightarrow
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.8 2020	• →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4 2018		(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0.0 2018 • 500.6 2018 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			_	
	300.0 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	42.4.2010.4		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	65.6	2017	•	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%)	42.4 2019 (1.6 2019 (• →	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48	2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7 2019	• 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	62.0		•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	→
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.5 2020	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.2	2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8 2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.5 2017		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2020		+
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.2 2022	• ↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1	2020	•	→
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019	•	•
* Imputed data point			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	45.9	2019	•	7

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

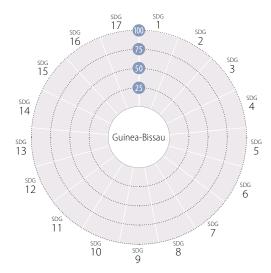
GUINEA-BISSAU

NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

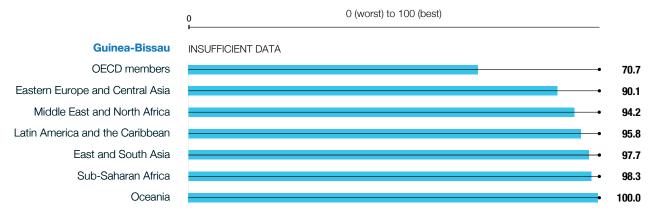


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

GUINEA-BISSAU

DG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			_
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	22.9 36.7			
	04.2	2022	•	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	NIA	. NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	•	•
revalence of undernouristiment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
revalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
revalence of wasting in clinicien under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2018	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		Ţ	Gini coefficient	50.7	2010	•	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		. NA			Palma ratio	3.3	2018	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			_		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	667	2017		_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	78.2	2018	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	32.2	2019	•	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		~	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	55.5	2020	•	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020		4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		_
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9	2019	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	21.5	2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	215	2016			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.2	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.0	2017	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72	2020	•	Ψ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)		2019		4	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.1	2020	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	28.7	2010	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
t primary enrollment rate (%)		2010		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.7	2020	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2010			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.4	2020	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.4	2014	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.3	2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	60.0	2019	•	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3	2003	•	
% of females aged 15 to 49)					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA			•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.5	2020	•	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	13./	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8	2020	•	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020	•	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NΑ	NA		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)	1471	1471		
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	. NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2017	•	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	55.5	2017	•	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	31.0	2019	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA	•	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	•	→	they live (%)				
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	. NA	•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	46.0			
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
usted GDP growth (%)	-6.7	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.2	2019	•	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	. NA	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.7	2021	_	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	32.7 . NA			
employment rate (% of total labor force)		2022		→	<u> </u>	NA	NA	-	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	. NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	3.5	2015	_	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	NA	. NA	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.5 NA	2019 NA	•	
					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	14/7	1 1/1	_	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.4			
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019		

33.4 2019 • ->

* Imputed data point

GUYANA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

GUYANA

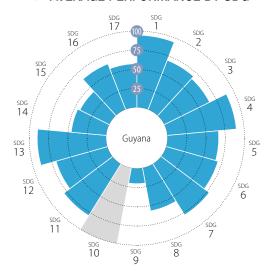
106/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing





Challenges remain

Moderately improving





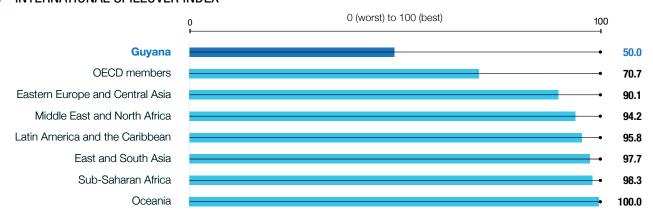
• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat				Year 2017		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.4 2022 4.6 2022		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.0 2022	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	31./	2019		Ĭ
DG2 – Zero Hunger	F 2 2010 A		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	5.2 2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2025		
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.3 2014 (6.4 2014 (top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2 2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	-
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		(
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.7 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	- :	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	•	Palma ratio	NA	NΑ		
	0.0 2017		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	160 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.5	2018		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	169 2017	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.5	2010		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.3 2020 (28.4 2020 (· 个	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	21.3	2019	, –	
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Icidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	79.0 2020	. '	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.8	2020) •	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	72.0	2007	•	1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.4 2020	N A	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.2 2019	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2010	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3	2019	0	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	108 2016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.3 2019	• →	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	65.7 2019	• →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.5	2015	•	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	73.7 2013	• •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	77.1	2015	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.8 2015	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2020	• 1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	74 2019	R •	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	2.8	2020) •	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2007	• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3436.6	2021	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.2 2012	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2 2012	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	79.1 2010	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2020) •	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.7 2014	• •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	34.5	2018	-	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	51.5 2014	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	22.2	2018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	31.3 2014	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.4	2018	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	111.3 2019	• 1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.3 2020	N P	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.9	2020)	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	35.7 2020	• 1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.6 2020	• →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	85.8 2020	• →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.3 2018	• •	(per million population)	4/.2	2018	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA NA	• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	20.0	2020	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	92.0 2019	• 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	47	200		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		•	they live (%)	47	2007	•	
) ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1 2019	• →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.7	2020)	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	39	2021	•	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	13.6 2020	• •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.8	2019	•	
etims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6 2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 00	2020		
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA		per 100,000 population)		2020		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	14.9 2022	• 1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020)	_
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	11.0 2015	• 4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2019	•	
(per 100,000 population)	== .9		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NΑ	•	
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 00	2019		
			Corporate tax riaven ocole (best 0=100 worst)	0.0	2013	_	

HAITI

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

HAITI

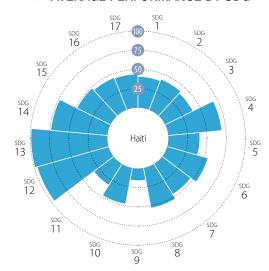
151/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



















































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



OG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ing
verty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		•
verty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	46.0	2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	27.2	2019	9 •	
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	8 •	
evalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.9	2017	•	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2 •	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	0 •	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.7	2016	•	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		N/		
ıman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	•	1		1471	- 10		_
real yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1	2018	•	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	41.1	201	7	
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2015	•	→	Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2012		•
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.0	2018	5	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	77.0	204	0 -	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	480	2017	•	\rightarrow	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	//.8	2018	ძ	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.8	2020	•	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.3	2019	9 🕝	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	60.5	2020	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	15.3	2020	n «	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	168.0	2020	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2020		
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2020	•	1	·	30.0	2010	5	_
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.2	2010			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
liabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	31.3	2019		→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		201		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	19/	2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		N/		
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	101	2010	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	18.8	2019	•	4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	8	•
e expectancy at birth (years)	64.1	2019	•	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.8	2015	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	41.6	2017	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	•
viving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	51	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage vorst 0–100 best)	47	2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.3	2020	0 •	Þ
jective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2018	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	8 •	D
G4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	0	D
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
t primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.3	2020	0 •	
ver secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.0	2016	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		٥
G5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
6 of females aged 15 to 49)	45.4	2017	•	\rightarrow	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
io of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.2	2019	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2011		-
io of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.5	2020	•	1		20.4	202	0 4	
ts held by women in national parliament (%)		2019		Ţ	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		,
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.7	2020		_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		•
ulation using at least basic arritating water services (%)		2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2020) -	•
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)				•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	8 •	D
		2018			(per million population)				
hropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) rce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)				•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	338.0	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2018		Ì
G7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	66.8	2018	8 •	Ì
oulation with access to electricity (%)		2019		\rightarrow	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	49	2018	8 •	D
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.3	2019	•	\rightarrow	they live (%)				
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		•
re of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	77.6	2019	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		•
usted GDP growth (%)	-6.9	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	35.5	2019	9 •	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6	2018	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	• 0.0	2020	0 •	D
ılts with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.6	2017	•	↑	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		202		D
employment rate (% of total labor force)	15.4	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020	0 •	D
1 ,		2020			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
damental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0-1 hest)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	77	2019	9 🦝	
		2015		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		ZU1:	, •	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0					NA	N/	4	D
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				•
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	0.0					NA		Α •	

^{*} Imputed data point

HONDURAS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

HONDURAS

112/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

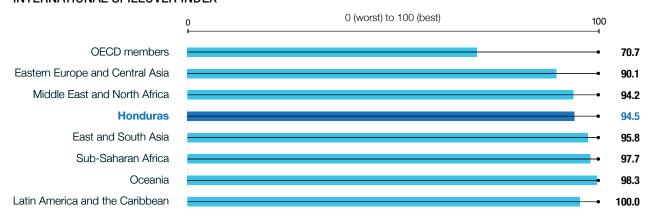


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

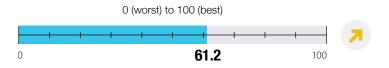


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	ating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	16.8 2022		Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	29.5 2022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	45.1	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	12.5.2010	_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		7 →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4 2012	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.4 2016	Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2017	•	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015	1	Gini coefficient	48.2	2019	•	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	31.2 2019	•	Palma ratio	3.8	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	65 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	40.5	2018	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8 2020 •	†	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	18.8	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.2 2020 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	06.7	2020		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	30.0 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2020		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 •	1	·	73.0	2021		1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	18.7 2019	4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	2016		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7 2017	_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	61 2016 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.1 2019 • 71.9 2019 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		•
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	88.7 2014	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.0 2017	7	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2020	Î	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5	2017		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2021	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018		•
SDG4 – Quality Education		_	CO ₂ emissions embodied in finports (teo2/capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2019	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	75.8 2020	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2017	Ť	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.0 2020 •	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.0	2020	•	_
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	43.2 2020	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.1 2019 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2006	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	76.0.2012	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.4	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	76.0 2012 •	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.5 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	53.0 2020 •	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.3	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.1 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.8 2020 •	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.6	2010		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.6 2018 •		(per million population)	0.0	2018	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.2 2018 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1485.3 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	36.3	2020	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	54.1	2018	•	→
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.8 2019 🔸	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	53	2021	•	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	44.9 2019 •	→	they live (%)			•	
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2019 •	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020	•	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	47.5 2019 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.3 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.3 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	49.4	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.4 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	→
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	T	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8	2019	•	T
(per 100,000 population)	0.2 2015 •	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.4	2015	•	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	•

* Imputed data point

61.2 2019 • 7

HUNGARY

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

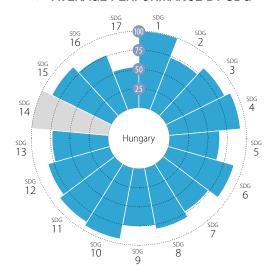
HUNGARY

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



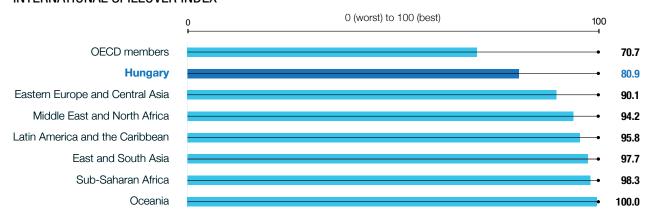
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati				Year Rat	ting T	ren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.4 2022		Population using the internet (%)	84.8 2		•	Ţ
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	0.6 2022 9.2 2019		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	71.9 2	2019		Т
·	9.2 2019		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 2	2018	•	个
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2010		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	37.9 2	າດວາ ເ		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019 * 2.6 2019 •	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			_	
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2019	-	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3 2		•	Ţ
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.4 2016	- :	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5 2		•	T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	•	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	8.3 z 5.0 2	2019	•	T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.3 2018	- I	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	38.3 2			7
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4 2015		Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2020		T
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	64.1 2018	•		31.7 2	.017	_	_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.7 2019	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	20.6	2010		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	29.6 2 1.0 2			T
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12 2017	个	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.2 2			1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.1 2020	个	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	13.2 2	.015		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.0 2020	个	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 2	1010		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.6 2020	个	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	• →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.1 2	2019	•	T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.1 2019	>	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0 2	2021 (•	→
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39 2016		Population with rent overburden (%)	8.2 2	2019	•	4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.7 2019	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4 2019	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6 2	2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.0 2018	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.0 2	2018	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2017		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2 2		-	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2020	- 1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.5 2			Ť
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	73 2019 6 .2 2021 6 .2	- :	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.2 2019		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2		_	•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	24.2 2020	Ţ	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2	2019		T
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	24.9 2019	•	SDG13 – Climate Action				
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	5.0 2	2020	•	4
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.2 2019	• •	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8 2	2018 (٠.
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.5 2019		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	437.3 2			•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.7 2019	- T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2014	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	30.7 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA •		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	479.3 2018	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA (•	•
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	21.2 2018		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA (•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	24.1 2018	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA (•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA (•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 79.9 2022	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	2018	•	
(% or remaies aged 15 to 49)			SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.7 2019 (73.2 2020 (T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.8 2	2020 (•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.1 2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	84.8 2	2020 (•	>
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	9.9 2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2	2021	•	→
	3.3 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2	2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	100.0.2020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4 2	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2020 9 8.0 2020	一个	(per million population)				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.7 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	53.8 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.8 2			T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1437.2 2018		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	16.5 2	2019	•	Т
Population using safely managed water services (%)	92.6 2020	→		72 2	2021	•	1
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	87.8 2020	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2	2020		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2		•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	43 2		•	4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019		emaren involved in emarlabor (70 or population aged 5 to 11)	* 0.0 2	2019	•	
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2	2020 (•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	10.6 2019	1	per 100,000 population)				
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	31.8 2 0.5 2			*
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.9 2020	•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	172.1 2		•	フム
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.7 2018			1/2.1 2	.012	-	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	74.9 2017		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	00.	2010		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9 2	2019	•	Ψ
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3 2	2021	•	7
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)		•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA (•
	72.0 2020	个	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	69.1 2		•	•
			Corporate tax haven best of 100 Worst)				
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	14.3 2020	7	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	53.8 2		•	
	14.3 2020	Л		53.8 2		•	•

^{*} Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

ICELAND

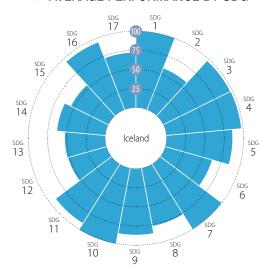
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Decreasing



Major challenges Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





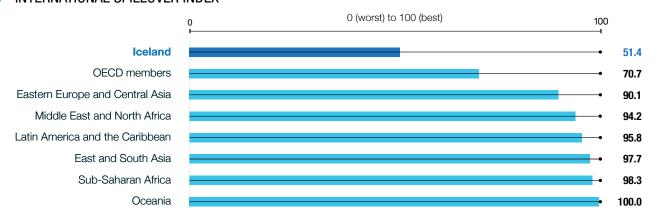




Challenges remain

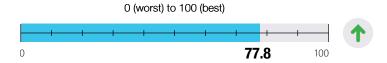
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year		g Tren	nd	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1		Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022		1		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	123.2	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	4.9	2017	•		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		1		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	44.8	2022	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	5.1	2020	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Provalence of chesity PMI > 30 (% of adult population)		2019		T		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2016 2017		→		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2017		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		1		Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		-		Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2017 2012		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA			•) -	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	33.2	2012		_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•	è	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	26.1	2017		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2017		T
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	2017	•	1	•	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2017		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.0	2020	•	1	•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5.1	2017		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	2020	•	1		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	• 00	2018		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		1		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020		Τ	•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.1	2019		T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.7	2019	•	1	٠	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and						Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0	2021	•	→
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	9	2016			'	Population with rent overburden (%)	16.2	2018	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2019	•	1	b	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		1	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.4	2019	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		1		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		1		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2020 2019		1		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2019		个		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019		本		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2021		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2018		j	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.4	2017		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2020		个	٠,	SDG13 – Climate Action				
SDG4 – Quality Education					_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2020	•	7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.0	2019	•	1		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.6	2018	•	T
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		个		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2017		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.0	2019	•	1	•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	57.0	2018	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA		•)	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2020		7		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.2	2020	•	→
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	481.3			\rightarrow		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	79.5	2020	•	4
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018 2018		T		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.1	2018	•	1
	23.0	2010		→	Ξ.	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		+
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA		•	-	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.9	2019		4		SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		1		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.1	2020	•	4	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		→
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.9	2018	•	7	L	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2021 NA		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	•	(per million population)	0.4	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.8	2020	•	个		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018)	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5	2020	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•)	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		$\dot{\uparrow}$
	15785.4					Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	25	2021		4
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0			1		they live (%)				
•	03./	2020	_	T	_	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	4000	2010				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2020		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0	2019		1		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019		T 个		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020		
	00.7	2017	_			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	15.4	2021	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.2	2020				Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2020 2018		•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	40.4	2018	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a						SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.7	2019	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•	į	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3	2021	•	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		2015		7		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GNP)				
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	80.3	2020	•	1		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		NA 2019		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	9.4	2020	•	1		Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		
(% of population aged 15 to 29)						Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2018		1
*Located data a sint						Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1
* Imputed data point										

^{*} Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

INDIA

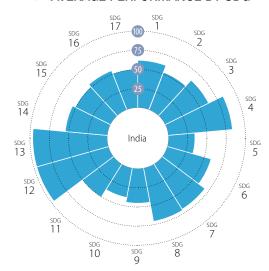
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

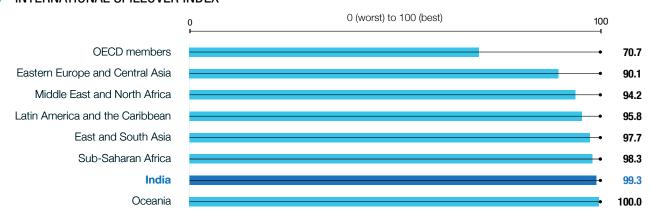


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

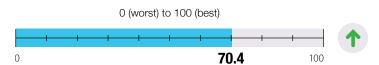


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating Tr 43.0 2020 ● •
***		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	35.7 2022 • 🔀	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	47.0 2019
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	15.2.2010	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.3 2019 ● ↓ 34.7 2017 ● →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	45.7.2022
revalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.7 2017 ● → 17.3 2017 ● →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.7 2022 •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.9 2016 • ↑	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020 • •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2018 • •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015 • →	Gini coefficient	35.7 2011
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2019	Palma ratio	3.1 2011 •
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.5 2015	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	145 2017 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	34.8 2018 •
	20.3 2020	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	90.6 2019
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.6 2020	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	90.0 2019
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	188.0 2020 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.9 2020 •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0 2021 • •
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0 2020	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.9 2019 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2018
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.4 2019 •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	184 2016 • •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6 2018 •
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.6 2019 • →	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018 •
fe expectancy at birth (years)	70.8 2019 • 7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.0 2015
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.2 2018 • 🛧	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2015
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	81.4 2016 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021 •
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85 2020 🔸 →	SDG13 – Climate Action	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61 2019 • 🛪	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8 2020
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2021 • 🔱	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018
DG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.4 2020 •
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.2 2020 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	94.6 2020 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2 2020 •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	84.6 2020 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	29.5 2020 •
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.7 2018 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	7.4 2018
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	54.9 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	73.0.2017	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.9 2018
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.8 2016 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.1 2019 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	26.8 2020 • 🔱	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.7 2020 • •
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.4 2020 • →		18.9 2020
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.5 2020 • 🔫	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	71.3 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	66.5 2018 • •	(per million population)	0.1 2018 •
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2 2018 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	97.4 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0 2020
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	69.1 2019
opulation with access to electricity (%)	97.8 2019 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.2 2019	they live (%)	62 2021 • •
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7 2019 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 2020 •
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	23.1 2019	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	79.7 2020 •
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2021 •
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.1 2018	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2020
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020 •
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	79.9 2017 • 🛧	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	46.6 2021 •
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.4 2022 • →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020 •
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1.2015	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.4 2019 •
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.2 2018 •
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	* 0.0 2019 •
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

INDONESIA

82/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





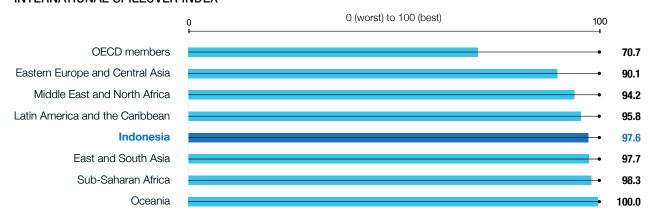
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ing T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.8 2022 •		Population using the internet (%)	53.7 2020	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	19.0 2022 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.2 2019	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.5 2019	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.8 2018		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	26.4 2022	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.2 2018		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2020	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.9 2016	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2018	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2 2018	-	Gini coefficient	38.2 2019	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015		Palma ratio	1.8 2018	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	15.9 2019 •	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	30.4 2018	
Vlaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	177 2017 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.7 2020 •	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	16.2 2019	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.0 2020 •	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	44.6 2020	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	301.0 2020 •	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	78.0 2021	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 •	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.8 2019	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2016	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.1 2019	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	112 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.0 2018	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.3 2019	7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	71.3 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.3 2015	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.0 2016		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2015	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.7 2019		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2020	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76 2020	•	SDG13 – Climate Action		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	59 2019		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	2.2 2020	
(worst 0–100 best) ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4 2021	1	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2018	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3121.1 2020	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.8 2018			3121.1 2020	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	94.4 2018		SDG14 – Life Below Water	25.5.2020	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	90.0 2017		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.5 2020	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2020	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.2 2020	•
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	33.0 Z0Z0 •	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.7 2018	•
DG5 – Gender Equality emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	38.3 2018 4 .4 2018	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	77.0 2017 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.7 2019	7		0.0 2010	_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	65.2 2020	1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.3 2020	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.0 2020	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.4 2020	A	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	•
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.5 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7 2020	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	29.7 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018				
	351.0 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
	331.0 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6 2004	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	200 2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	30.2 2017	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	98.9 2019	T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	84 2021	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.4 2019	1	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0.2020.4	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1 2019		. , 3 .	4.8 2020	
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	23.9 2019 •	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	74.4 2020	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2021 •	•
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.1 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA (,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.7 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	D
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.9 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	37.4 2021	
			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.4 2022	T	• • •	0.5 2020	_
	0.6 2020 •	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	43 3010	
· · ·		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3 2019	,
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015				
	0.1 2015		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	D
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015			NA NA • 12.3 2019 •	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015		public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

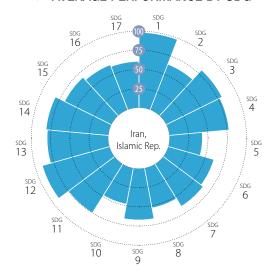
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS







































Major challenges Decreasing



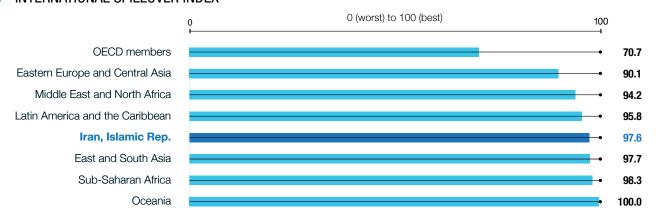




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat			Value Ye		ng Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2022		Population using the internet (%)	84.1 20		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	2.6 2022	• →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.2 20)19 •	, Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	55.0040		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 20	018	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.5 2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	45.4.00		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8 2010		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	45.1 20)22 •	, •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.0 2010 C		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8 20)20 🗬	个
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 20)17 🗬	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	_	Gini coefficient	42.0 20)18 💣	• 4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	•	Palma ratio	1.9 20)18 💣	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	16 2017	• 4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	23.9 20)18 💣	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		• 小	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	39.2 20)19 💣	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.9 2020		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.5 20		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020	• 1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0 20	021	• •
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.8 2019	Т	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 20		
$\label{lem:continuous} Age\text{-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and}$	51 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.5 20		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.1 20		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5 2019	• →	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.8 20		,
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.4 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.5 20		T
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1 20		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0 2014		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 20	718	, •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	99 2020 (• 1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	77 2019	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.9 20)20 •	• 4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8 2021	• →	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 20)18 🗨	• 1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4726.6 20)18 🥊	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	50.8 2016	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.8 2017	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.0 20)20 💣) →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.2 2017		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.1 20)20 🗬	• 4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 2016	• •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.4 20)18 🗬	个
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.4 20)18 🗨	,
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	68.6 2011	• 7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.8 20		个个
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	00.0.2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	99.0 2019	T	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.6 2020	• 4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.6 20)20 •) >
	5.0 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.7 20) ->
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	97.5 2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20		• 🛧
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 20)20 •	' 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	90.3 2020 81.3 2018	- /I - •	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 20)18 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.7 2018					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	664.9 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.2.26	210	
	004.9 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.2 20		T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000 2010	• •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA I	NA •	, •
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75 20)21 🗬	个
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	96.5 2019 (2.3 2019 (•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5 20	120 🕊	.
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.7 2019		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.6 20		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.7 2015	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	25 20		.
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.9 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA •	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	16.2 2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			per 100,000 population)	0.0 20)20 •	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	94.0 2017	• 1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	72.7 20)21 🗬	• 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.1 2022	• →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20)20 🥊	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.2 2020	• →	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2 2015	• •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0 20)19 💶) →
(per 100,000 population)	U.Z ZUIJ V	- T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA •	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.4 20	009	
				* 0.0 20		•
*1			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 hest)	56.7.20	119 🥏	•

^{*} Imputed data point

56.7 2019 • ↑

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)



COUNTRY RANKING

IRAO

115/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

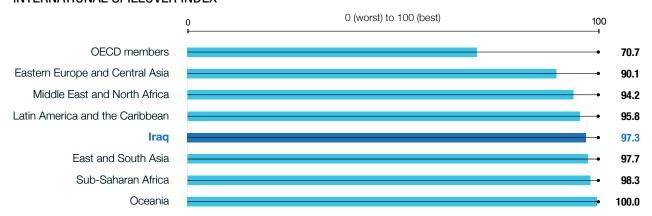


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty			ing Trend	•		Year I		ng
overty head count ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022	- 1	Population using the internet (%)		2019		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	20.0 2	2022	• •	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.1	2019	•	,
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•)
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.6 2	2018	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	20.8	2022	•)
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.0 2	2018	• 1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	30.4	2016	• 4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2	2017	• 1		0.0	2010		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.6	2018	• 1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
stainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2015	7	Gini coefficient		2012)
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA (•	Palma ratio	1.1	2018	•	
OG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
ternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	79	2017	•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.4	2018	•	
onatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.4 2			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	61.9	2019		
		2020		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	01.5	2019	_	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.2	2020		
idence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	27.0 2			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.0	2021		
w HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2	2020	• →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
e-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.6 2	2019	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015		
iabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75 2	2016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
	272	2010 4		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3 2							
expectancy at birth (years)	72.4 2		,	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
plescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	70.0 2			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.6 2			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74 2	2020	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)		2019		CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	5.2	2020	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2	2021 (1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018		
OG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	17.7	2007		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8 2	2007	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	48.4	2007		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2017		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)				
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% or total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA 2010		
				3 , 3 3		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	53.7	2018	• →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	600	2019		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		
		2019		SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)			Ψ.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	5.6	2020		
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.4 2	2020	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.1	2020	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.4 2	2020	• 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2	2020	• 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2040		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	47.1 2	2018		(per million population)	0.0	2018		
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	19.5 2	2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	909.9	2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NΙΛ	NA		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000	2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.7	2013		
	100.0 2		T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68	2021		
initiation with access to clean titals and technology for cooking (%)	99.0 2		Т	, , ,	NIA	NIA		
	2.5 2	2019	- 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA			
02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019 (• 4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
b) ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.4 2			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.4 2			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.5			
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	-7.8 2	2020	•	• • • •	1.5	2019		
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) 2 are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) 2 DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth 3 justed GDP growth (%)			_	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **		2019		
enissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth justed GDP growth (%) tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	-7.8 2 NA	NA •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2020		
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	-7.8 2 NA		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 55.6	2020		
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	-7.8 2 NA	NA •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2020		
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) hemployment rate (% of total labor force)	-7.8 2 NA 22.7 2	NA •	7 • ↓	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 55.6	2020		
population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	-7.8 2 NA 22.7 2 13.3 2 NA	NA • 2017 • 2022 • NA •	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	* 0.0 55.6	2020 2021 NA	•	
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	-7.8 2 NA 22.7 2 13.3 2 NA	NA • 2017 • 2022 •	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	* 0.0 55.6 NA	2020 2021 NA	•	
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	-7.8 2 NA 22.7 2 13.3 2 NA	NA • 2017 • 2022 • NA •	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	* 0.0 55.6 NA NA	2020 2021 NA NA	•	
D2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) * dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) hemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	-7.8 2 NA 22.7 2 13.3 2 NA	NA • 2017 • 2022 • NA •	7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	* 0.0 55.6 NA NA NA 38.4	2020 2021 NA NA		

^{*} Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

IRELAND

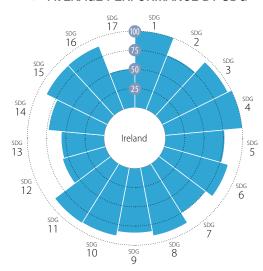
/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



















































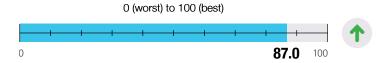
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year					Year R		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	105.3	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.4	2018	•	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	2010			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	EAO	2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%) 3. Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		Ų
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		†	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2020		1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	74.6	2018	•	•		27.0	2010	Ť	_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	52.8	2019	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	21.4	2017		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2017 2018		T
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2018		J
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.0	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	7.1	2010		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2020	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	7.8	2019		1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.7	2019	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	2021	•	4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12	2016	•		Population with rent overburden (%)	5.6	2018	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	2019	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.7	2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	18.1	2018	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.6	2018	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	57.3	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		Ţ	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2021		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2020		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		NA 2019			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2018	•	4
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2019		*	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	17.0	2019		-	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	6.8	2020	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education	00.0	2010			(tCO ₂ /capita)				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		T	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kq/capita)		2018		4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.2			4	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2020		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA				JZ.1	2010	Ť	_
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2020		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	01.0	2020		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	504.7			本	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	81.9			T
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.1	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	61.5	2020		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	17.0	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		4
Domand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	¥ 070	2022			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 87.8	2022	•	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.0	2019	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.7	2020		A
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	5.2	2019	•	<u>T</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	17	2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.4	2020	•	\rightarrow	(per million population)	1./	2018	_	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		\rightarrow	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.1	2019	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5285.6				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	70	2021		4
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2020 2020		T	they live (%)				'
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	02.9	2020	_	4	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100	2011			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021		1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019 2019			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020		•
	11.3	2019	_	4	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	11.9	2021	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		2		_	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2020			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	82.3	2019	•	1
	1.7	2018	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	05.3	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4	2019		J
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	95.3			•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		วกวก	-			UK			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.8	2020 2015		1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.5	2021		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 1.4	2020 2015 2020	•	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.8 1.4 66.6	2015 2020	•	↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA 75.7	NA 2019	•	0
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	0.8 1.4 66.6	2015	•	↑ ↑	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA 75.7	NA 2019 2020	•	0 0 0

^{*} Imputed data point

ISRAEL

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

ISRAEL

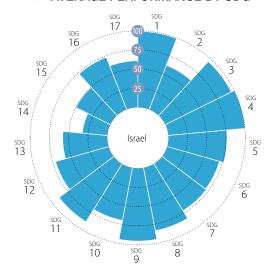
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



Information unavailable

Information unavailable

SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges

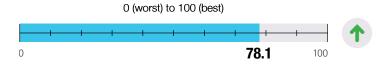
Decreasing



SDG achieved

• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Y					Year R	_	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		022		Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		022			115.0	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.9 2	018	Т	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	47.0	2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.2	2022	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		019 • 019 •		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) *	26.1 2			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		017	- 1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		NA		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.0 2		- I	Triadic patent families filed (per million population) Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	39.9	2019		T
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2	015)	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		NA		•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		- 1171	_	_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.4 2	019	•	Gini coefficient	39.0	2016		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio		2018		4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3 2	017	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2018		\rightarrow
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9 2		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.6 2		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.1 20		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	18.5	2019	_	^
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.8 2	019	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0		•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15 2	016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0		•	→
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Population with rent overburden (%)	NA	NA		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		019		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	82.6 2	019	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		NA •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.8			•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		020		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		019		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.6 2	021	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2020		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6 2	019	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2019	•	1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		019	- 1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.4 2	019	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	6.5	2020		
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)	6.5	2020	•	7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8 2			CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018		7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5 2			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2019		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	103.2 20 NA	019 • NA •	•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	35.5	2018	_	7
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	47.3 2			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	465.0 20		- :	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.8		•	→
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	13.6 2		j	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.2	2020 NA		•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	33.1 2	018	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)				7
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	23.9			→
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	68.4 2	ດວວ 🥌	د ،	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8 2		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.1	2020	•	\rightarrow
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	88.8 20 27.5 20		Т	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.7			\rightarrow
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	22.7 2			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	22.7 2	010		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2	020		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.1	2018	•	•
Population using at least basic unfilling water services (%)	99.9 2		4	(per million population)				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	95.9 2			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1.5	2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	81.7 2			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	1.5 25.7	2019		T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4173.6 2	018	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			ŭ	
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.3 2	020	1	they live (%)	77	2021	•	T
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	95.0 2	020	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.6	2020	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				7 .	100.0		•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2	019	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 20		1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) * Events of major conventional waypens (TIV constant million LISD)	0.0	2019		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		019		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	9.6	2020	•	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	3.2 2	019	• →	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.9	2021	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.2 2			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	231.2	2018	•	7
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	3.9 2	U18 •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	92.8 2	017	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.0	2019	•	1
	NA	NA •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1			_
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		015	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			_	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2			Lithor countries: (-overnment revenue excluding grants (% of CDD)	NA	VIV	-	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	66.6 2	021	1	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)			•	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019		•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	66.6 2		•		0.0 58.7	2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

ITALY

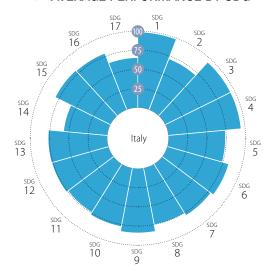
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Major challenges

Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

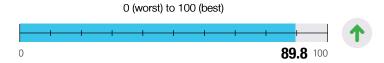
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		2022 2018		↑ →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2019		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	1-f.Z	2010			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.9	2018		1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	54.6	2022	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) **		2019		†	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		4
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2019	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		本
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2019		个
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	15.6	2019	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018 2015		1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2013		•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2013		7	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	39.5	2016	•	<u> </u>
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient		2017		+
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2	2017	•	1	Palma ratio Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2018		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.5	2010		•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018		4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0	2020	•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	15.8	2019	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.0	2019	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	15	2016	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2021	•	→
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Population with rent overburden (%)	8.4	2018	-	<u> </u>
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		201	_	_
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2020	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.7	2015	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2020		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2019		<u> </u>
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2019 2019		T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
SDG4 – Quality Education	10.0	2017			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	5.0	2020	•	7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	01.5	2019		•	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018		٠.
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in Imports (tcO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018		7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9	2018	•	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2020		7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.0	2020		个
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	477.0			+	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.0	2020	•	¥
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		2018 2018		T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		4
·	23.9	2010			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		¥
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.4	2022	•	7		0.5	2010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.2	2019	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75 7	2020		_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		-
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	7.6	2019	•	<u>T</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.5	2018	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		T	(per million population)	5.5		-	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020 2018		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	31111		_	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•			2010		Т
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018	•	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.4	2019		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	58.8 3058.6 95.8	2018 2018 2020	•	•		17.4	2019 2021		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	58.8 3058.6 95.8	2018 2018	•	• • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	17.4 69		•	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	58.8 3058.6 95.8	2018 2018 2020	•	• • ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0	2021 2020 2020	•	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8	2018 2018 2020 2020 2019	•	• ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56	2021 2020 2020 2021	•	^ ^ • ^ • ^ •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0	2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019	•	• † †	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019	•	↑ • • • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0	2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0	2021 2020 2020 2021	•	^
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0	2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019	•	• † †	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019		^ ^ • ^ • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0 1.1 18.1	2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0 1.0 23.4 0.6	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020		↑ ↑ • ↑ • †
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0 1.1 18.1	2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0 1.0	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020		↑ ↑ • ↑ • †
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0 1.1 18.1 -2.3 2.4	2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0 1.0 23.4 0.6 102.8	2021 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		^
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0 1.1 18.1 -2.3 2.4	2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0 1.0 23.4 0.6 102.8	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020		↑ ↑ • • • † • • • • • • • • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0 1.1 18.1 -2.3 2.4 93.8 0.6	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • ↑ •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0 1.0 23.4 0.6 102.8	2021 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0 1.1 18.1 -2.3 2.4 93.8 0.6 0.8	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020 2015	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0 1.0 23.4 0.6 102.8	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 100.0 100.0 1.1 18.1 -2.3 2.4 93.8 0.6 0.8	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • ↑ •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 * 0.0 1.0 23.4 0.6 102.8 10.7 0.3	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		^ ^ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	58.8 3058.6 95.8 95.8 95.8 100.0 1.1 18.1 -2.3 2.4 93.8 0.6 0.8 57.5	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020 2015	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.4 69 4.6 100.0 56 0.0 1.0 23.4 0.6 102.8 10.7 0.3 NA	2021 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2021 NA		^

^{*} Imputed data point

JAMAICA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

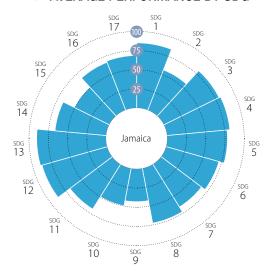
JAMAICA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















































Major challenges Decreasing







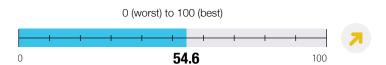
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year R 2022			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2018		ng Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2019		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	15.0	2022		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				Ť.
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	77	2019	•	^	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	3 •	1
Prevalence of undernouns in their (%)		2019		个	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	12.5	2022	2	4
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		.	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	42.3	2022	_	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		į	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020	0 🔵	=
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2002	2 •	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		~	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015	•	١	Gini coefficient	45.5	2004	4 🛑	•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019			Palma ratio	NA	N.A	Α •	. (
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0	2015		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
	90	2017	• •		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.6	2018	8 •	-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	127	2019	a <i>a</i>	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		A	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	12.7	2013	, -	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		T 个	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.1	2020	O -	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2021	1 •	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.5	2020		^	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.9	2019	• -	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2016	6	(
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.2	2019	9 🛑	(
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	2018	8	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.1	2019	• •	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2018	8	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2019	• •	• •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.0	2015	5	, ,
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.7	2017	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2015	5	, ,
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2016	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.2	2020	0 •)
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	•	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.5	2020	0 •) (
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8	2021	• 4	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	8 •	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.9	2020	• •	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	88.0	2007	•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.6	2020	n a	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	82.7	2020	• •	T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.3	2014	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.9	2009	• '	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	109.7	2019	•	Λ.	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.2	2010		_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.4	2020	•	1		21.0	2024	0 0	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.6	2020	•	^	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.0	2020	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		Ś	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	J	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018	•		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	8	1
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2255.6			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	2233.0	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	27.6	2019	9 •	
opulation with access to electricity (%)		2019	• '	T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	60	2021	1 •	, ,
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	• •	Ψ.	they live (%)	4.4	2024	0 0	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		,
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	8.0	2019	• ,	Ψ.	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		, ,
djusted GDP growth (%)		2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.9	2019	J 🛑	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6	2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	0	,
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	78.5	2014	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	10.0	2021	1 •)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	83	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	0 •	,
		2020	•	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Indamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst Ω=1 best)	0.0			71	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	2020	0 🥏	
		2015	•	1	. 3	2.4	2020	_	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2	2013			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	4	h
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2	2013			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			A •)
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2013				30.8	2019 2019		

JAPAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

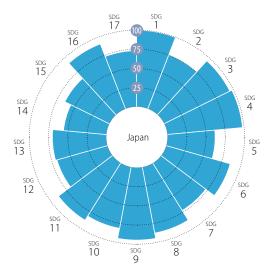
JAPAN

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



















































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value 90.2	Year R	ating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.4 2022 0.5 2022		↑	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	203.0			1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.7 2018		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				ij
·	13.7 2010			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2 5 2010		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	65.9	2022	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019 7.1 2010		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2010		4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		Ţ
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.3 2016		†	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		→	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	139.5			1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.9 2018	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		NA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	•	+	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	NA		•	0
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	36.1 2019	•		Gini coefficient	22.0	2012		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio		2013		-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5 2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2018	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8 2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.5 2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 00	2018		4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2020		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020	•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.0	2019	•	T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.3 2019	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2021	•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12 2016			Population with rent overburden (%)	9.0	2018	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.6 2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	84.3 2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.4	2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	3.1 2018		1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.3	2018	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2018		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.3	2018	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2020		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2.0	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	85 2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	2.3 2015 12.3 2019		•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2018	•	1
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.7 2019		4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	10.7 2017		•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	8.2	2020	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education	NIA NIA			(tCO ₂ /capita)				Ť
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA 97.8 2019		• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		7
	100.0 2019		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA	•			27.1	2010	_	_
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	61.5 2019		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	C7.1	2020		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	520.0 2018		†	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.1			7
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	7.7 2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2020		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	10.8 2018	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018	•	7
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	(7.0.2022			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.9 2022	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.0 2019		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	65.1	2020		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.5 2020		1	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.9 2020		\rightarrow	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	j
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	22.5 2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)			•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	E 1	2010		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1 2020		1	(per million population)	۱.د	2018	_	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9 2020		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	36.5 2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2019	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	75.3 2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.4	2019	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1937.4 2018			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	76	2021	•	4
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.6 2020		1	they live (%)				
	81.4 2020	_	7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020	•	T
				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000			Corruption Descention Index (worst 0, 100 best)		2021		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019		↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	73	2021		ė
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019	•	↑	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	73 • 0.0	2019	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019	•	•		73 • 0.0		•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	100.0 2019	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	73 • 0.0 0.0	2019	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019	•	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	73 0.0 0.0 28.9	2019 2020	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019 -1.7 2020	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	73 0.0 0.0 28.9 0.7	201920202021	•	11
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019	•	→	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	73 0.0 0.0 28.9 0.7	2019 2020 2021 2020	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019 -1.7 2020	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	73 0.0 0.0 28.9 0.7 38.2	2019 2020 2021 2020	•	11
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019 -1.7 2020 0.3 2018 98.2 2017	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	73 0.0 0.0 28.9 0.7 38.2	2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019	•	11
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019 -1.7 2020 0.3 2018	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	73 0.0 0.0 28.9 0.7 38.2 12.4 0.3	2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019 2019	•	11
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019 -1.7 2020 0.3 2018 98.2 2017 0.8 2020	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	73 0.0 0.0 28.9 0.7 38.2 12.4 0.3 NA	2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019 2021 NA	•	11
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019 -1.7 2020 0.3 2018 98.2 2017 0.8 2020 1.0 2015 77.8 2021	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73 0.0 0.0 28.9 0.7 38.2 12.4 0.3 NA 0.0	2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019 2021 NA 2019	•	• • •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 6.3 2019 -1.7 2020 0.3 2018 98.2 2017 0.8 2020 1.0 2015	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	73 0.0 0.0 28.9 0.7 38.2 12.4 0.3 NA 0.0 62.9	2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019 2021 NA	•	• • •

^{*} Imputed data point

JORDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

JORDAN

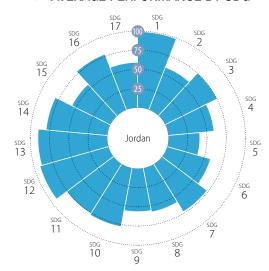
80/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

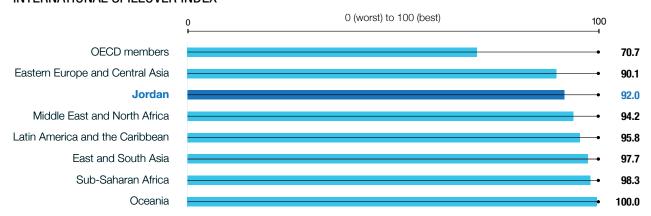


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year I				Value Y		iting	Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2022		1	Population using the internet (%)	66.1 2		•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.1 2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.0 2	019	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2	018	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.5 2019		Ψ.	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.8 2012		7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.9 2	022	•	-
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.4 2012		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2	020	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	35.5 2016		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2	016	•	-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2018		Ψ	Gini coefficient	33.7 2	010	•	(
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.6 2015 1.1 2019		•	Palma ratio	1.4 2	018	•	
	1.1 2019		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	46 2017		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	20.7 2	018	•	,
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	46 2017		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22 E 2	010		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.8 2020 15.0 2020		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	33.5 2	019	•	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.7 2020		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.9 2	020	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020		T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0 2	021	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0 2020			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.3 2019	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2	013	•	(
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	E4 004 1			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.4 2	019	•	-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	51 2016	-		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.2 2	018	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.2 2	018	•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	77.9 2019	•	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2.5 2	015	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.0 2016	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.6 2	015	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2018	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2	020	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76 2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	60 2019		→	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	2.5 2	020	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9 2021	•	<u> </u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 2	018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.0 2	020	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	49.6 2020	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	79.9 2020		7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	66.4 2020		4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.3 2	020	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 2018	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2	018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	56.7 2018	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2	018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	060.0040			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2	018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.3 2019		T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	21.6 2020		*	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.9 2	020	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.5 2020	•	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.7 2	020	•	•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2	021	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9 2020		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.1 2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 2	018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	100.1 2018		•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.6 2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2627.2 2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2		•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.0 2	015	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	87 2	021	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2019		1	they live (%)	F 1 2	000		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.1 2		-	
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	6.2 2019	•	7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.0 2		•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2	_		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	49 2		•	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.4 2020		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1.7 2	UIY		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.8 2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.4 2	020	•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.5 2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.9 2		•	
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	18.8 2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2	020	•	_
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	•	\rightarrow	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.3 2015		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.9 2	019	•	,
(per 100,000 population)	3.3 2013	_	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	22.0 2	019	•	
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2	019	•	
				Statistical Dayforman so Inday (warst 0, 100 host)	6202	010	_	ø

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

62.0 2019 • 7

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

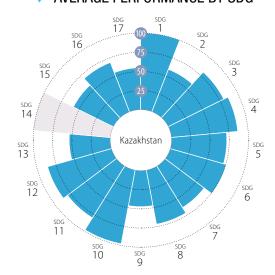
KAZAKHSTAN

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































Decreasing



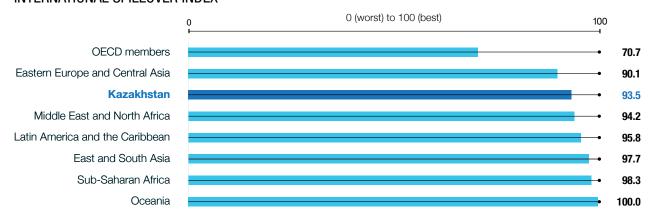




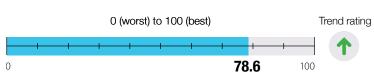
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty hadcount ratio at \$1.00 (day (%))	Value Year Rati		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Ye 85.9 20		ng Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0 2022		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.3 20		· T
·	0.0 2022	- 1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 20)18 •	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.0 2015	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	16.5 20	122 🥌	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1 2015		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.0 2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 20		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	- 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 20)18 •	, 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2018	• →	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	→	Gini coefficient	27.8 20		1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3 2019	•	Palma ratio	1.0 20)18 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	10 2017	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.5 20)18 🥌	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.8 2020	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.6 20)19	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.0 2020	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.0 20)20	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	69.0 2020	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0 20		J
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020	个	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.4 2019	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 20	112	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.2 20		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	63 2016	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	68.2 20		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 20		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.0 2019	•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.9 20)15	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.2 2019	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8 20	015	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2018	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3 20)20	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88 2020	•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76 2019	↑	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	15.5 20	020	• →
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3 2021	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9 20	018	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	16273.1 20	020	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	77.7 2020	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.4 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA 1	NA •	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	104.0 2020		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA 1	NA •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2018	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA 1	NA •	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA 1	NA •	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	73.2 2018	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA 1	NA •	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20)18	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.6 2019	*	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4 2020 1 27.1 2020 1	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.1 20)20 •)
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.1 2020	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.0 20)20 •) -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	05.4.2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 20)21) ->
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 20)20	• 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2020	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 20)18	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.7 2018		(per million population)			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	28.6 2018 2 267.8 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			•
	2207.0 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2 20		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000 2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.3 20)1/	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60 20)21	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.6 2019		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 20	120	. J.
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2.7 2019 1.5 2019		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.7 20		
	1.5 2019		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37 20		7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2 2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.2 2010		per 100,000 population)	0.0 20)20	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.7 2017	7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	50.3 20	021) -
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.9 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 20)20	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2 2015	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.5 20)19	• 4
(100 000	U.Z ZUIJ •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NIA I	NIA .	
(per 100,000 population)			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA I	NA •	
(per 100,000 population)				14.9 20) -)
(per 100,000 population)			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI))19 •	• ->

^{*} Imputed data point

78.6 2019 • 🛧

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)



COUNTRY RANKING

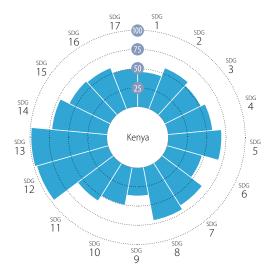
KENYA

118/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

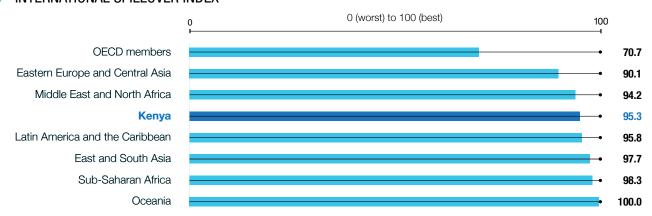


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

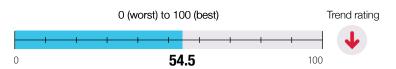


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati	ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	17.4 2022	\rightarrow	Population using the internet (%)	29.5 2020	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	43.8 2022)	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.1 2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6 2018	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	24.8 2019	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.2 2014) →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.5 2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2 2014	个	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	7.1 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2010		7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	→	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.0 2010	Ť	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2018	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	40.0.2015		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	→	Gini coefficient	40.8 2015	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0 2019	•	Palma ratio	1.9 2018	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	342 2017) →	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.1 2018		7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.5 2020	N A	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	28.4 2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.9 2020	R	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	60.2 2020		4.
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	259.0 2020	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	52.0 2021		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7 2020	1		32.0 2021	Ť	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.0 2019	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4.2010		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2017		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2010 1.0 2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	78 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20.2.2040		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.3 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.4 2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.1 2019	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.4 2015 2.2 2015		十
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	96.0 2014		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2020		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61.8 2014 6 88 2020		- i i	0.1 2020		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	00 2020	7	SDG13 – Climate Action			
(worst 0–100 best)	56 2019	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2021)	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	46.3 2009	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.2 2012	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.1 2020	•	\rightarrow
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.2 2016		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.0 2020	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.8 2018	N A	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.2 2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	74.4 2019	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.8 2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.4 2019	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.3 2019	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.0 2020	个	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.2 2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.8 2020	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.9 2020	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.6 2020)	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2020		→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.7 2020)	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2 2018	•	(per million population)	0.7 2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m 3 H $_2$ O eq/capita)	590.7 2018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.0 2020	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.6 2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	69.7 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	40, 2021		í
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.0 2019) →	they live (%)	49 2021	•	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.4 2019	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	78.2 2019	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9 2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 2021	•	\rightarrow
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0 2020	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	6 0.0 2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	81.6 2017	1	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.7 2021	•	4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	•	*
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.5 2022	Ψ.		0.5 2020	Ť	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.2.2020		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.6 2015	1	, -	7.2 2020	•	*
a straiththanna 8			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.1 2019	•	\
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	50.8 2019	•	•
* Imputed data point			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	54.5 2019		4

^{*} Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

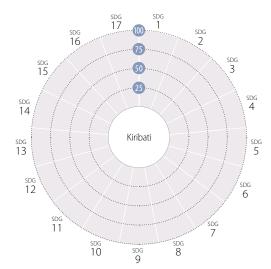
KIRIBATI



COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

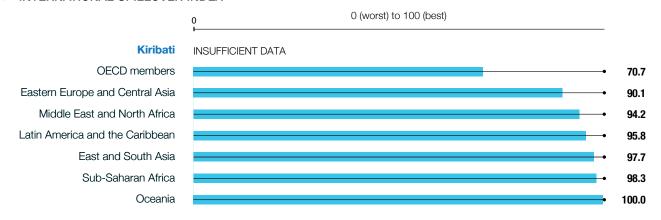


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value NA	Year R NA			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Y 38.0 20			Tren
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.1 20			
·	11/7	14/1		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	39.1 20	JID		
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1	2019		A	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
revalence of undernouns intent (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0 20	022		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		ブ	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 20	JZZ	_	_
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 20	020	•	7
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		<u>~</u>	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA		•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		T	Gini coefficient	37.0 20	006	•	•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	-		Palma ratio	NA	NA		•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	02	2017		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.0 20	Λ1Q		4
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			•	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.0 20	313	_	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 1,000 live bilitis)	425.0		•		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.4 20	020	•	4
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA	•	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	INA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	50.9	2019	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 20	016	•	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 20	019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	140	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.9	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	59.4	2019	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		(
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	50.6	2017	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.3	2010	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 20	017	•	-
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	51	2019	•	→	$CO_2emissions$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2/capita)$	0.6 20	020	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	(
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 20	020	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.7	2020	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.9 20	020	•	_
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.9	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	-
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.2 20	018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 20	018	•	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	F2 1	2010			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.8 20	018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	55.1	2019	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	(
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA			SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0 20	020	•	_
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.9	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 20		•	J
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.0	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		NA		
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.6	2020	•	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	14/1	14/1		
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	•		(per million population)	NA	NA		(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				_
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.5 20	012	•	(
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	4.7 20			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		<u> </u>	they live (%)	NA	NA		(
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		<u>`</u>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	(
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		NA			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.6 20	020		(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA		•	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-47	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.5 20		•	(
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA		•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	INA	INA			per 100,000 population)	0.0 20	J20	•	(
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	
	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_	
	14/1			_	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	20.8 20	019		
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)						20.0 20		-	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA	•	(
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	_	_	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			•	1
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	_	_		NA 118.6 20	019	•	

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

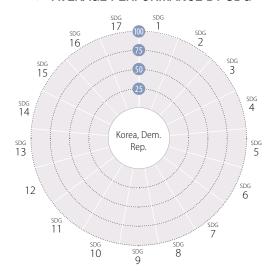
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

COUNTRY SCORE

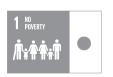


REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing











• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



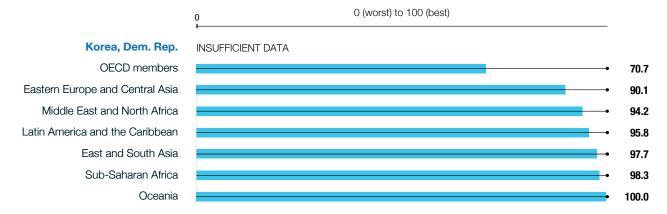




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty handcount ratio at \$1.00 (day (04)) **	Value NA	Year	Rating		d SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 1		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) **	NA NA		•	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2012		_
·	INA	INA		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	10.0	2019		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	42.4	2019		J.	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	. NA		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		小	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		†	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		\rightarrow
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	• 0.0	2018	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6	2018	•	↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2015	•	\rightarrow	Gini coefficient	NA			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•	Palma ratio	NA	. NA		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	89	2017	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	. NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.9	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.8	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.5	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73.6	2020		J.
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	523.0	2020	•	4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	•	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.9	2019		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	. NA		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	207	2016	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.2	2019	•	T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		♠
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	. NA		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68	2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.1	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	•	个
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	. NA		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8	2009	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.8	2020	•	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2008	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	35.3	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	31.2	2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	89.6	2017	•	4	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.5	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	. NA	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA			•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.6	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	个
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	41.3	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA		•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	40.4	2010		_	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	. NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	. NA		•
3, 3, 1,		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	. NA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	2019 NA		→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	14/1	1471		_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NΙΔ	NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	104.6			•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					per 100,000 population)		2020	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	IVA	NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	\rightarrow
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.2	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	. NA		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	. NA		
(per 100,000 population)				•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	. NA	•	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA			
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	• 0.0	2019	•	•
					(*************************************	NIA	ALA	-	-

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

COUNTRY RANKING

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

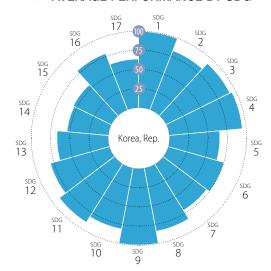
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































Major challenges Decreasing



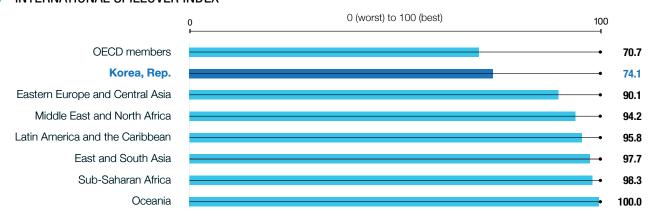




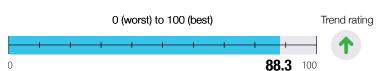
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			ating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.4 2022			Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020	• T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	0.5 2022 16.7 2018		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	114.9		• Т
	10.7 2010	0		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7	2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.201/	0		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	64.1	2022	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019 2.5 2009		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.2 2009		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	• 1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.7 2016		*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018	• T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		Ţ	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.6 2018		*	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019	• 1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015		1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2020	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA	A •			25.2	2017	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.8 2019	9 🛑		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	21.4	2016	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2016 2018	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	11 2017	7	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2018	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.5 2020	0	1		73.7	2010	• -,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.0 2020	0	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		2010	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49.0 2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2018	• 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	0 •	→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.8	2019	• 7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	7.3 2019	9 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	• •
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	75.0	2021	• 1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20 2016	6 •		Population with rent overburden (%)	3.1	2012	• •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.6 2019	9 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.3 2019	9 •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.8	2019	• •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	0.9 2018	8 •	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	• •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2015			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.1	2018	• •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2019		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	3.5	2015	• 1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87 2019		T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.3	2015	• -
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 202		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2020	• •
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.2 2017			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2018	• 1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.8 2019 16.4 2019		T	SDG13 – Climate Action			
	10.4 2015	9	-	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	117	2020	• -
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.3 2019		\Psi	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018	• •
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0 2019		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020	
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.7 2019 100.0 2008		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	49.2	2018	<u> </u>
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	69.8 2020		4	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	519.7 2018		*	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	• -
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.0 2018	-	*	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020	• +
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	14.2 2018	8	本	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018	• +
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018	• 3
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	• •
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	82.3 2022	2	T		0.1	2010	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.4 2019	9 🛑	\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land Man area that is protected in torrectrial sites important to hindings its (0/2)	27.6	2020	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.1 2020	0	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	• 7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.0 2020		\rightarrow	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020	• 1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	31.5 2020	0 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020	• 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2020	0	1	(per million population)	2.5	2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9 2020	0	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
	85.2 2018	8 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	• 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)							_ :
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.8 2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2208.0 2018	8 •	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	34.9	2018	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020	8 • 0	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	34.9	2018 2021	• 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	2208.0 2018	8 • 0	• • •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	34.9 82 5.2	2021 2020	• 1 • 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020	8 • 0	• • •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	34.9 82 5.2 NA	2021 2020 NA	• ↑ • ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019	8 • 0 • 0 • 9 •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62	2021 2020 NA 2021	• ↑ • ↑ • ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• † †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62	2021 2020 NA	• ↑ • ↑ • ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 1.1 2019	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• † †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0	2021 2020 NA 2021	• ↑ • ↑ • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• † †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020	• 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 1.1 2019	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• † †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020	• 1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 1.1 2019 2.0 2019	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• † †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5 23.4 0.7	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 1.0.0 2019 2.0 2019	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5 23.4 0.7	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020	• 1 • 1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 1.1 2019 2.0 2019 0.9 2020 1.9 2018	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5 23.4 0.7 105.6	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019	· 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1 · 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 1.1 2019 2.0 2019 0.9 2020 1.9 2018	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5 23.4 0.7 105.6	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019	• 1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 1.1 2019 2.0 2019 0.9 2020 1.9 2018 94.9 2017 0.6 2020	8 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 •	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5 23.4 0.7 105.6	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019	· 1 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2018 1.1 2019 2.0 2019 0.9 2020 1.9 2018 0.6 2020 0.9 2019	8	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5 23.4 0.7 105.6	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019	• 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2019 11.1 2019 2.0 2019 0.9 2020 1.9 2018 94.9 2017 0.6 2020 0.9 2019 66.5 2020	8	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5 23.4 0.7 105.6 9.3 0.2 NA	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019	• 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	2208.0 2018 99.2 2020 99.9 2020 100.0 2018 1.1 2019 2.0 2019 0.9 2020 1.9 2018 0.6 2020 0.9 2019	8	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	34.9 82 5.2 NA 62 0.0 1.5 23.4 0.7 105.6 9.3 0.2 NA	2021 2020 NA 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019 2019	• 1 • 1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

^{*} Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

KUWAIT

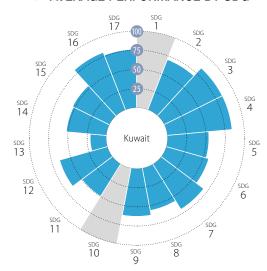
101/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

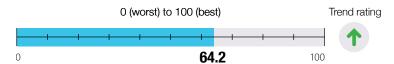


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty		Year F NA		Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 99.1	Year		_
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *		NA			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	132.7			
·	INA	INA	_	_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	132./	2015	, •	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	2010			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	3	1
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20.6	202		
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017 2017		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2022	2 -	
evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2017		AL.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020) •	1
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		Ť	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	3 •	1
		2017		*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2015		1.	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) (sports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019		•	Palma ratio	NA	N.F	۱ •	
	2.0	2019			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	10	2017		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	60.7	201/		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	60.7	2019	9 •	-
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		(
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	61.0	2019	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	•	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.9	2019	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2010) •	-
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	104	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	155.0			
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.4	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		A	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		†	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.0	2020) •	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2019		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	20.8	2020) •	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1	2019	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1	2018	3 •	
DG4 – Quality Education						18618.3			
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	69.3	2020	•	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2016		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.1	2020) a	
wer secondary completion rate (%)		2020		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	32.1	2020		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2020		†	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA NA		
DG5 – Gender Equality				•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.0	2022	•	\rightarrow	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	117.6	2019	•	1		0.4	2010	, –	_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		Ţ	SDG15 – Life on Land	54.7	202		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA 2024		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020		•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	\ •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3850.5				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	5.2	2018	3	
of available restribater resources) othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				•	4 11 7				
	6422.3	2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	0422.3	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	5.6	2016	5	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	90	2019	•	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	they live (%)		2021		
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.1	2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
justed GDP growth (%)	-4.5	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	\ •	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	• NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0	2020) •	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	79.8	2017	•	1	per 100,000 population)				
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021		
employment rate (% of total labor force)		2022		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	٠ =	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	5.7	2015	•	Я	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.3	2020	•	
per 100,000 population)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	۱ •	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0	2019	•	
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)			•	

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

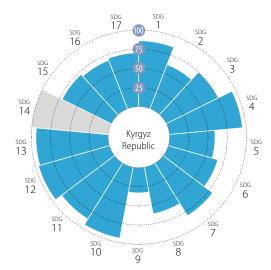
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

48/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

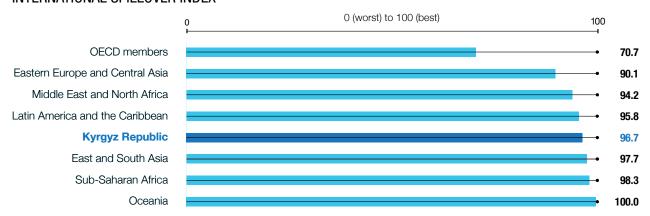


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

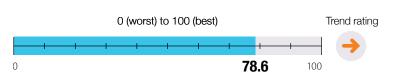


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating 0.9 2022		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	14.1 2022	7	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2019		T
·	14.1 2022		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.2 2019	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2018	1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6 2016	Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	\rightarrow
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	•	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	+	Gini coefficient		2019	•	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA	•	Palma ratio	1.0	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	60 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.5	2018	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.7 2020 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.8	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.5 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	105.0 2020 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2021		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	02.0	2021	Ť	_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.3 2019	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2013	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	111 2016 •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.2 2019	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	37.7 2019	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	†
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2018	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2021	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2020 •	¥	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70 2019 •	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2020	•	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2021 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	218.7	2021	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.1 2020 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.9 2020 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2018 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	64.6 2018	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.8 2019	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.5 2020 • 16.5 2020 •	*	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	\rightarrow
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.5 2020	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.4	2020	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	01 7 2020	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.7 2020	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	97.9 2020	T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	50.0 2018 • 0.2 2018 •	•	(per million population)				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	1060.6 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.2	2010		
	1000.0 2010	_	Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2018		T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	00 0 2010 -	A	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.5	2018		Т
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2019 • 76.7 2019 •	T →	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67	2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.7 2019	7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5	2020	•	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	29.7 2019	T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	LJ.1 2013		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.2 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.1 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			per 100,000 population)	0.1	2020		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.9 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.4	2021	•	\rightarrow
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.8 2022 •	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	\
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 •	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015	4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.7	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	5 2013	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.3	2019	•	1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0	2019	•	•

Sustainable Development Report 20

* Imputed data point

78.6 2019 • ->

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

COUNTRY RANKING

LAO PDR

111/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

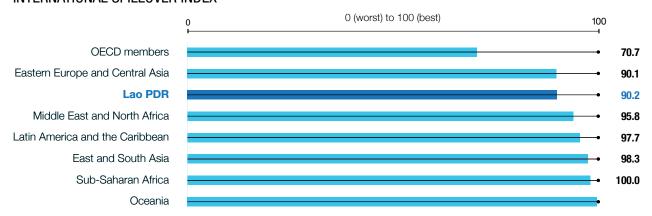


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

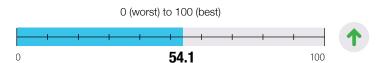


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		·		Year F		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	10.6 2022		Population using the internet (%)		2020		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	36.6 2022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	48.6	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	F 2 2010 A		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.3 2019	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	,	2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.1 2017	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.0 2017 • 5.3 2016 •	A	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2002	•	•
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 • 4.5 2018 •	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.4 2015	_	Gini coefficient	38.8	2018	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	205.8 2019	7	Palma ratio	1.6	2018	•	•
	203.0 2017		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	105 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	18.5	2018	•	4
Aaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	185 2017	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.1	2010		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7 2020	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.1	2019	_	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.1 2020	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.2	2020	•	-
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	149.0 2020 • 0.1 2020 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	77.0	2021	•	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) .ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 2020	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.8 2019 •	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2015	•	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.5	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	188 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.6	2018	•	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.9 2019 •	4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0	2018	•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	68.5 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.5	2015	•	1
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	83.4 2016	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2015	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.4 2017		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2020	•	(
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50 2019 •	7	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.7	2020	•	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2021 •		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	70.5 2020	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	91.8 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	62.0 2020 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5 2015	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			(
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.3 2017	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.0 2019	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	Ť	_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.2 2020	1		440	2020		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.5 2020 •	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		•
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.2 2020	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	79.5 2020	†	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1	2020		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.8 2018		(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
rarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	843.9 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			(
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.9 2019	→	they live (%)	61	2021	•	(
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9	2020	•	
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	58.4 2019		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	22 20.5	-	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019	•	(
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	9.4 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	29.1 2017		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2020		_
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.3 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA		(
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_	_
- , -	INA INA		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.0	2019		_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2019 NA	•	-
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NIA.	N1A		
				NA • OO	NA 2019		4
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** Statistical Performance Index (worst 0, 100 best)	0.0	2019		4

^{*} Imputed data point

54.1 2019 • 1

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0-100 best)



COUNTRY RANKING

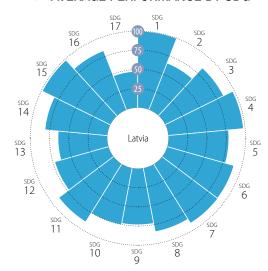
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



















































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	,		Value Yea		ng Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2022	•	Population using the internet (%)	88.9 202		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.5 2022	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	132.8 20	19 •	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	16.2 2019 •	→	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0 20	18 🔸	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1 202	<u>?</u> 2 •	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6 2019	•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.3 202	20 •	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7 2019	- :	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 20	18 🔵	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.6 2016	+	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	4.0 20	19 🔸	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 2017 • 3.0 2018 •	- I	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	3.8 20		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	22.3 202		•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	43.9 2018	7	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	31.1 20	ı / •	<u> </u>
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	22.1 2019		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
	22.1 2017		Gini coefficient	35.1 20	18 🔵	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.4 20	19 🔸	-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 2017 •	T	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	33.8 20	19 🔵	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3 2020	T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.0 2020	T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 20	18 •	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	23.0 2020 • 1.0 2020 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	12.7 20°	10	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	12.7 20	. 5	- 1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.6 2019 •	\rightarrow	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.0 202		1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	41 2016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 202		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	41 2016 •		Population with rent overburden (%)	1.8 20	19 •	T
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1 2019 •	一个	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	75.4 2019 •	\rightarrow	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.6 20	19 •	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.1 2018 •	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.4 20	18 •	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2017 •		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7 20	18 •	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2020 •	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.5 20	15 🔸	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72 2019		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.8 20		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2021	T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	7.8 202		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.5 2019	7	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 20	19 •	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	44.3 2019	•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	22.6 2019 •		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	3.6 202	20 🔵	_
SDG4 – Quality Education			(tCO ₂ /capita)			7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.8 2019	- 1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.0 20		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8 2019		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.2 202		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.9 2019		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	29.2 20	18 •	>
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2018		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	44.2 2020 • 487.3 2018 •		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	96.2 202		1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.4 2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.7 202		• →
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	18.5 2018	-	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.3 20		
	10.5 2010	_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.2 20		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.4 20		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 80.6 2022 •	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	18 -	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.3 2019	4	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.7 2020	本	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.2 202		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.0 2020	本	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.5 202		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	20.3 2018	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 202		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 202	20 •	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.8 2020 •	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2 20	18 •	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.4 2020	1	(per million population)			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.1 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2	20	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	90.7 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6 202		Ţ
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3666.4 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	27.8 20	9	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)	96.3 2020	1	they live (%)	78 202	21 •	1
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	83.4 2020	_	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.5 202	20	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	59 202		1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019	1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	* 0.0 20		•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1 2019		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 202		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	40.6 2019		per 100,000 population)			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.3 202		•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.1 2020		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 202		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.9 2018		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	179.0 20	9 •	个
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.2 2017 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2 20	19 🔸	-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2020 •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.1 202	21 🖷	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.5 2015	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			-
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.5 2020 •	小	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	13.6 2020	1	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	68.1 20		
(% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.0 2020	*	Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multipationals (LISS hillion)	59.1 202		
			Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.4 20° 83.7 20°		•
* Imputed data point			Statistical Lettormatice mack (Morst 0-100 pcst)	03.7 20	.)	<u> </u>

^{*} Imputed data point

LEBANON

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

LEBANON

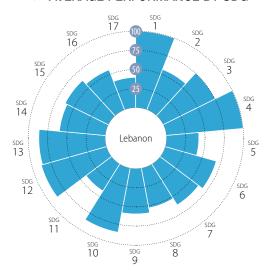
97/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

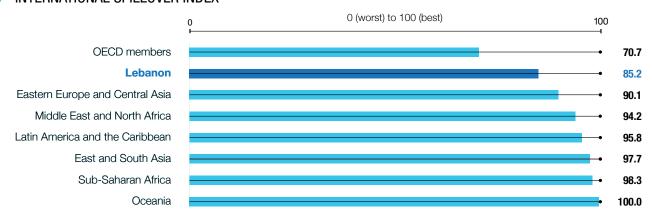


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty hadcount ratio at \$1.00/day (%)	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2022 • 0.4 2022 •	1	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		T
	0.4 2022		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				~
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.3 2019	J.	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	33.8	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.6 2004		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			_	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0 2016	Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2018	†	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	1	Gini coefficient		2011	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1 2019 •	•	Palma ratio	1.2	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.0 2020 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	30.6	2019	•	>
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	7.0 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	•	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2020 •	\rightarrow	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2021	•	T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.9 2019 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2014	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	51 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.4 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	3.2	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.7 2019		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.2 2004		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72 2019 •	1	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.8	2020	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.2 2021 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	12.6	2020	•	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	33.1	2020	•	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2018 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2008	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods ,	* 62.2 2022 •	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		1
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.5 2019	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	32.2 2020	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.7 2020	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6 2020	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	T
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2 2020	^	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	58.8 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	38.2 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3351.5 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1 9	2020		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019		7
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				Ť
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA NA •		they live (%)	47	2021	•	4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.8	2020	•	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	3.5 2019	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.5	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-12.8 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.7 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	44.9 2017	.1.	per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	44.8 2017 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	14.2 2022 •	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.6 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8	2019		1
(per 100,000 population)			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2019		7
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	72.8	2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

51.9 2019 • ↑

LESOTHO

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

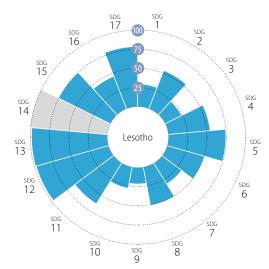
LESOTHO

135/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

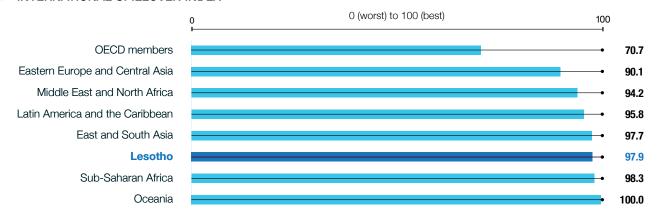


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

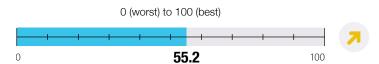


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	30.1 2022		Population using the internet (%)		2020		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	51.2 2022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	61.9	2019	_	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	22 5 2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.5 2019 • 34.6 2018 •	T →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.1 2018	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6 2016	<u>_</u>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8 2018	-	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015	→	Gini coefficient	44.9	2017	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2019 •	•	Palma ratio	2.4	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	544 2017 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	61.9	2018	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	44.3 2020 •	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.6	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	89.5 2020 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91 3	2020		7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	650.0 2020 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.9 2020 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	32.0	2015		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	42.7 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2006		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2000		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178 2016 •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		. NA		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.9 2019	T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	50.8 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.6	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	90.8 2017	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6 2018 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48 2019 •	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.0	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5 2019 •		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	. NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	39.9 2018 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2017 •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	. NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	50.0 2018	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	. NA		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.6 2014 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	. NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	. NA	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	82.8 2018 •	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	124.1 2019		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Ratio of female-to-male lifearryears of education received (%)	78.1 2020	A	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3 2020	Ţ.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	\rightarrow
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	23.3 2020	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.2 2020 •	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		T
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	50.3 2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.6 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.6	2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2015		
Population with access to electricity (%)	44.6 2019	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		→	they live (%)	34	2019		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.9 2019	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.2	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.5	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	38	2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.5 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.9	2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	÷ 0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	45.6 2017	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0		-	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	TJ.U ZUI/ 💆		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	23.9 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	. NA		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	4.5.	267		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2020		个
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2019		1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	

* Imputed data point

55.2 2019 • 7

LIBERIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

LIBERIA

158/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

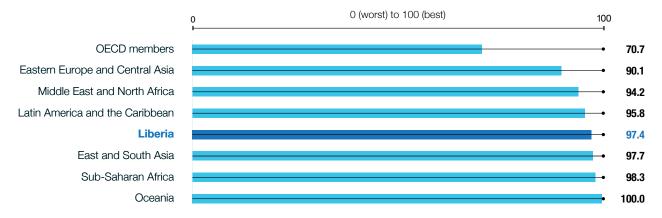


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

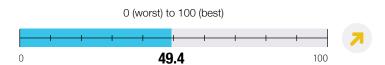


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year		_			Year R	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	41.8 202			Population using the internet (%)	25.6	2020	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	73.1 202	2 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	8.1	2019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	1.9	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	38.9 201	9 •	4	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	29.8 201	9 •	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 201		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.9 201		1			2018	•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 201		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 201		*	Gini coefficient	35.3	2016		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 201		•	Palma ratio		2018		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA N	Α •	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		2010	Ť	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	66.6	2018		.1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	661 201	7 •	\rightarrow	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	00.0	2010		-
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.6 202		\rightarrow	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.8	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	78.3 202		→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	8.3	2020	•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	314.0 2020		4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	16.0	2019	•	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 202	0	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	17.8 201	9 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2007	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA		•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170 201	6 •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	38.9 201	g a	J.	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	-
ife expectancy at birth (years)	64.1 201		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	4
includes and the control of the cont	128.0 201		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.4 2020			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61 202			SDG13 – Climate Action				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42 201			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2020	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 201	9 •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018		
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	78.8 201	7		SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0	2020		_
let primary enrollment rate (%)	78.6 201		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	06.7	2020		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	44.2 201			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	55.4 201	7	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2005		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2003		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.0 202	0	\rightarrow	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018	•	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.5 201	9	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.8 202	0	1		150	2020		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.3 202	0	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						2020	-	Ī
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.3 202	0	-	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		·
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.2 202		→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.3	2020		•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3 201			(per million population)	0.0	2018	•	(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 201		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	441.5 201	8		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3 3	2012		-
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2012		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	27.6 201	g a	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	05.0	2017		i
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.2 201		<i>→</i>	they live (%)	33	2019	•	(
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.0 201		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.6	2020	•	
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	24.6	2020	•	(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	٠,
djusted GDP growth (%)	-9.5 2020	Λ •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019	•	(
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.4 201			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	35.7 201		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2020	•	,
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.9 202	2	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.5 202	J 💆	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2 7	2020		
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 201	5 •	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	1
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		-
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		0
				Ctatistical Parformance Index (worst 0, 100 host)	40.4	2012		

* Imputed data point

49.4 2019 • 7



COUNTRY RANKING

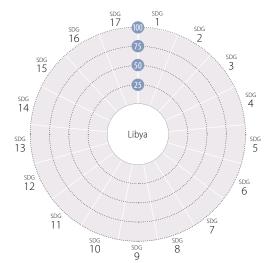
LIBYA

NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

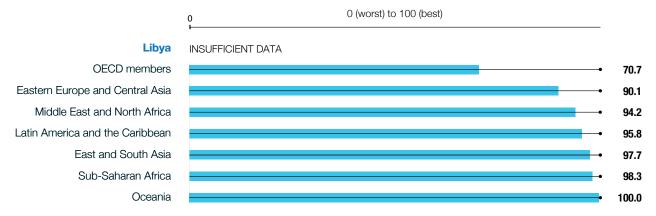


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

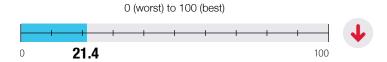


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



5DG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) * Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) *		NA			Population using the internet (%)	17.8 2			
overty ricadeourit ratio at \$5.207 day (70)	NA	NA	•	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	21.4 2	2019	•	4
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 3	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2007		•					
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2018	•	4	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	NIA	NIA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9	2015	•	→	Palma ratio	NA NA	NA NA		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•			INA	11/7	_	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIA	NIA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72	2017	•	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.0	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	55.5 2	2019	•	4
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.1	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NΑ		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59.0	2020		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0 2			-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020	•	1		TJ.0 2	2015		_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	106	2019			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0	2017	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2011		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	72	2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.5			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.7			
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	75.8		•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.9	2013	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2013		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2	2018	•	-
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	73	2020	•	Ψ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		→	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	7.4 .	2020	•	2
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2019	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	•	•
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	20233.9	2018	•	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	_
ower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.6 2	2020	•	J
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2004	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.0	2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	21.6			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	31.6			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	24.0	2014	•	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	118.1	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 .			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.0	2020	•	→		0.0	2020		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.0	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA 2021		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99 Q	2020		A	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		ľ
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	ĺ
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	817.1			•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	INA	INA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA			(
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	90.0	2016	•	-
opulation with access to electricity (%)		2019	•	4	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	58	2019	•	(
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA		•	•	they live (%)				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	-
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2.8	2019	•	<u> </u>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA		(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		•
djusted GDP growth (%)	-10.6	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	NA	NA			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	65.7	2017			per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	05.7	201/			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	55.7 2			•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	19.5	2022	•	\rightarrow	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1	2015	•	4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2011	•	
(per 100,000 population)	0.1	2013	_		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	-
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2	2019	•	- (

COUNTRY RANKING

LIECHTENSTEIN

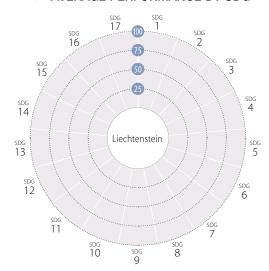
NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

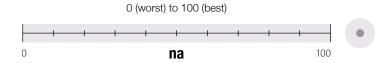
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

LIECHTENSTEIN

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year I NA				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 1 2017		j Iren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.20/day (%)	NA		•			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	125.6			1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	1.2	2019				infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019				The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		•		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	•	•		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA		•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA		•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA		•		Gini coefficient	NA			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•		Palma ratio	NA	NA		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA		•		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	NA	NA		•		Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NA	NA		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	NA	NA		•		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA		•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA		•		Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	7.4	2015		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)						Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NΔ	•			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA		•			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA					Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		į
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA					Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	NA		•	•		SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	2020	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education						CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.1	2019	•	1		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2019	•	1		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	102.6	2019	•	1		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA	NA	•			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)						Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA		•			SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA 12.0		•	-		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.8	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.0	2020	•	٦	b	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA		•			(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA NA					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	INA	IVA				Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000	2010				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39./	2019	•	Т
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA				Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA		•			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
3, 1 , 3, 11,7::	INA	INA		_		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	NIA	NIA				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA		•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	IVA				per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2020		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA		•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.5	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	1 2	2015				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
(per 100,000 population)	1.5	2015	_	1	ı* —	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.4	2018	•	•
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	69.5	2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

COUNTRY RANKING

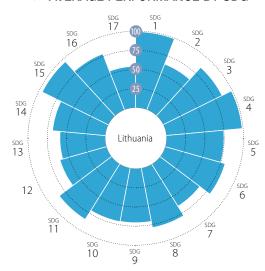
LITHUANIA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS











Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



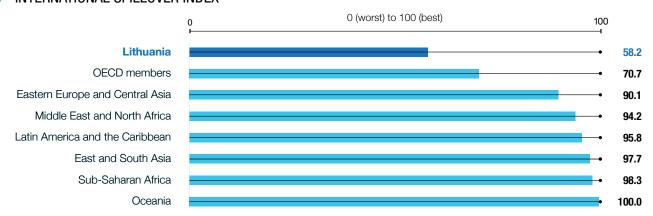




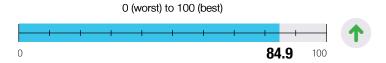
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	ating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	105.7	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) SDG2 – Zero Hunger	15.4	2019	•	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7	2018	•	+
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	29.8	2022	•	•
Prevalence of under rouns in term (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				•
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		*	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	T
Prevalence of wasting in children and it by sears of age (x). Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		+
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2019		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		†	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		Ţ	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2020 2017		7
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2018			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	29.0	2017	_	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	12.0	2019	•		Gini coefficient	35.7	2018		A
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio		2019	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8	2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.9	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3	2020	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	F 00	2018		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020		\rightarrow	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.2	2019		1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	19.3	2019	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				-	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2021	•	Ţ
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34	2016	•		Population with rent overburden (%)	2.7	2019	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.1	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)				4	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.2	2019		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		†	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2019		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2014	•		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		7
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		Ţ
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2021	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021	•	
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.9	2019	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2019		1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	40.7	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				•
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	18.9	2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production				
SDG4 – Quality Education					(tCO ₂ /capita)	5.1	2020	•	1
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.2	2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	8.6	2018	•	T
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		本	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	41.8		•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2018	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2011			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	56.2	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	02.4	2020		_
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	479.7	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		→
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.5	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	22.2	2018	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)				
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	' /1.9	2022	•	7					
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	00.0	2020		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.3	2020	•	1			2020		T
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.0	2020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.7	2018	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2021		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2020		T
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	2020	•	1	(per million population)	0.8	2018		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8	2018	•			2.7	2020		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				T
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4422.0				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	11.8	2019		T
Population using safely managed water services (%)	94.9	2020	•	1	they live (%)	64	2021	•	1
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	93.9	2020	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.0	2020	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0		•	
	100.0	2010			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019	•	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		T	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019		*	per 100,000 population)	2.2	2020	•	
	20.5	2015		-11-	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.2	2021	•	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2020	•		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	222.4	2019	•	7
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8	2018	•	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	82.9	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.5	2019		٦.
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				-
unuamenta tauot noms are enectively quatanteen (Worst U= Linest)		2020			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2021	•	\rightarrow
	U./	2015		T	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	71 /								
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.6	2020			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	54.8	2019		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		2020	•	7			2019 2020	•	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)			•		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		2020	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

LUXEMBOURG

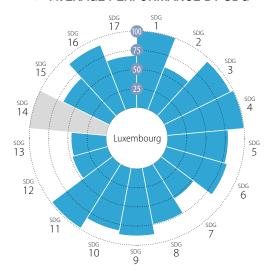
36/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



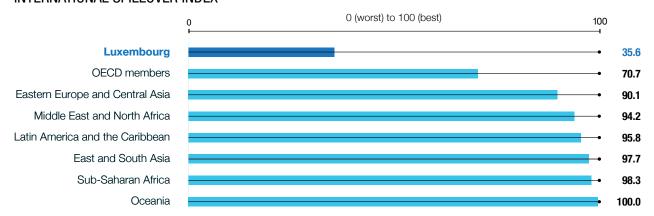




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Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

LUXEMBOURG

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	121.8	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%) SDG2 – Zero Hunger	10.5	2019	•	1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.6	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019	•	4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	49.2	2022	•	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2019		*	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2019		4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020 2018		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		į.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2019		, i
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		→	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7	2015	•	J.	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2016		1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	65.0	2018	•	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	27.0	2010	_	_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	257.9	2019	•		Gini coefficient	35.4	2018	•	1
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	_				Palma ratio	1.1	2019	•	-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017	•	T	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	5.2	2019	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.0	2020	•	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	9.5	2019	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.8	2019		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		261		-	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	79.0	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	12	2016	•		Population with rent overburden (%)	11.7	2018	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.1	2019	•	↑	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2019	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	18.9	2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.6	2018	•	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2009	•		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2020	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.9	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86	2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	55.5	2015	•	j
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2019	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	18.3	2021	•	•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2019		1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2019	•	1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	16.9	2020	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production				
SDG4 – Quality Education					(tCO ₂ /capita)	13.1	2020	•	7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8	2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.9	2018	•	7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4	2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	116.7	2019	•	1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	68.7	2018	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	58.2	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	476.7			4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	20.9	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	26.8	2018	•	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA	NIA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	IVA	NA			SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.4	2020		4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.3	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		\rightarrow	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	3.4	2014	•		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		j
					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					(per million population)		2018	•	
	99.9	2020		7		7.9			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020 2020	•	1	SDG16 – Peace Justice and Strong Institutions	7.9			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.6			↑	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (ner 100,000 population)		2020		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	97.6 4.3	2020	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2020		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	97.6 4.3	2020 2018 2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.2 49.8	2019	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0	2020 2018 2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	0.2 49.8		•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5	2020 2018 2018 2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	0.2 49.8 87	2019	•	1 4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5	2020 2018 2018 2018 2018 2020	•	• • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	0.2 49.8 87	2019 2019 2020	•	1 0
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8	2020 2018 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020	•	• • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0	2019 2019 2020	•	1 0 1 0 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Focarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) FOGG – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81	2019 2019 2020 2020	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) For a water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019	•	• • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) For a water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) EO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 100.0 13.2	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Focarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) FOGAT – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) FOG2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 100.0 13.2	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 6 0.0 0.0	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) For a water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) FOR a enissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) FOR Decent Work and Economic Growth	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 100.0 13.2 8.1	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 6 0.0 0.0	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Focarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) FOQ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 100.0 13.2 8.1	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 6 0.0 0.0	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 100.0 13.2 8.1	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 6 0.0 0.0	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 100.0 13.2 8.1	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 0.0 0.0 17.6 0.7 87.1	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 100.0 13.2 8.1 -0.2 1.5 98.8	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 0.0 0.0 17.6 0.7 87.1	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Example of the wastewater that receives that wastewater (%) Example of the wastewater that receives (%) Example of the wastewater of the wastewater (%) Example of the wastewater o	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 100.0 13.2 8.1 -0.2 1.5 98.8 0.8	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 0.0 0.0 17.6 0.7 87.1	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 13.2 8.1 -0.2 1.5 98.8 0.8 5.6	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020 2015	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 * 0.0 0.0 17.6 0.7 87.1	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019	•	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 13.2 8.1 -0.2 1.5 98.8 5.6 67.3	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2020 2018 2017 2020 2015 2020	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 * 0.0 0.0 17.6 0.7 87.1 8.3 1.0	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2021		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	97.6 4.3 98.5 9563.0 99.5 96.8 100.0 13.2 8.1 -0.2 1.5 98.8 5.6 67.3	2020 2018 2018 2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020 2015	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 — Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.2 49.8 87 6.2 100.0 81 * 0.0 0.0 17.6 0.7 87.1 8.3 1.0 NA 72.4	2019 2019 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2019 2019		• •

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

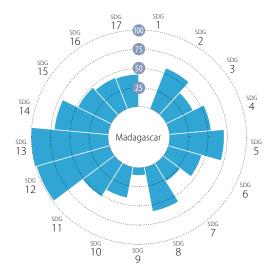
MADAGASCAR

156/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

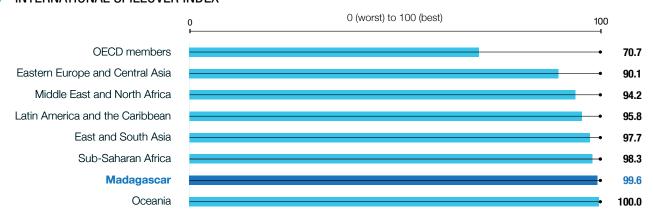


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

MADAGASCAR

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	76.4 2022 • 92.2 2022 •		Population using the internet (%)	15.0 2018
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	92.2 2022	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	18.8 2019 • 🧦
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	42.2.2010.		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018 • -
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.2 2019 • 41.6 2018 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 0.0.2022
Prevalence of sturning in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4 2018		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3 2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020 • -
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2017 • -
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.0 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	_	Gini coefficient	42.6 2012 •
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019		Palma ratio	2.1 2018 • •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	335 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.3 2018 • 🔫
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.3 2020	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.3 2019 • -
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.2 2020	_	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	238.0 2020	Ţ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.0 2020 • -
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020	- X	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0 2019 • •
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	250 2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.0 2019 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2016
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	160 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6 2019
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.0 2018
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2 2019 •	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.4 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.2 2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	150.8 2017		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	46.0 2018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2019
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	59 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	35 2019 •		${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.1 2020 • 1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2019	_	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018 • 1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019 • •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	59.3 2019		SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.7 2019		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	20.3 2020 • -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	35.5 2019		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.0 2020 • 🗸
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	79.9 2018 •	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.1 2018 • 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.7 2018 • 1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	65.9 2018	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.8 2018 🔸 🗸
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	110 2 2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018 •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	110.3 2019	T	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.7 2020 • 17.9 2020 •	Т	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.2 2020 • 🔫
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.9 2020	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.3 2020 • 🔫
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021 • 🗸
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	53.4 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.1 2020 • 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	12.3 2020	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.3 2018		(per million population)	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	195.0 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.4 2018 • 🗸
Population with access to electricity (%)	26.9 2019 •		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	43 2019
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9 2019 •	•	they live (%)	2.2.2020
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2 2019		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.2 2020
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	78.6 2020
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 2021
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.2 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	36.7 2019 •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	17.9 2017 •	7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.2 2021 • 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.4.2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	2.4 2022 • 0.6 2020 •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.1 2020 -
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1 2019 • 🗸
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	11.6 2010
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	11.6 2019 • -
			Corporate Tax maveri ocole (best 0=100 Worst)	0.0 2019

* Imputed data point

52.0 2019 • 🛧



COUNTRY RANKING

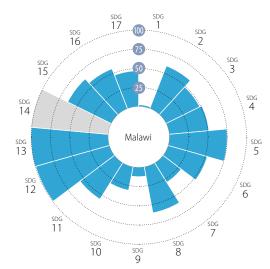
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145/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

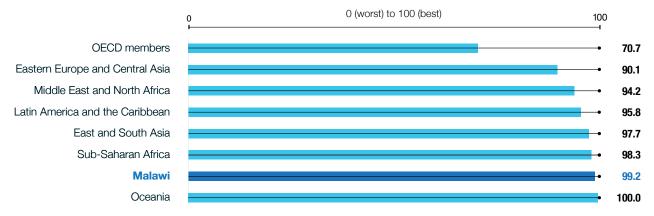


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

▼ INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati	-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	69.7 2022		Population using the internet (%)		2019		\rightarrow
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	88.7 2022	• →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	31.8	2019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.3 2019	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.9 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.6 2019	- 1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2018	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 • 1.5 2018 •		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	•	Gini coefficient	44.7	2016	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.7 2013 • NA NA •		Palma ratio	2.4	2018	•	•
	107		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	240 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	66.9	2018	•	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	349 2017 • 19.1 2020 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.0	2010		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	38.6 2020		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.0	2019	_	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	141.0 2020	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	80.7			\rightarrow
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.2 2020	A	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.0	2021	•	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.2 2020		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2013	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	115 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115 2016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.4 2019	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.6 2019	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	137.6 2015	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.8 2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48 2019	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6 2021	• •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.5	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1 2019	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	24.0 2015		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.9 2015		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	73.9 2016	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA 0.0	NA 2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	132.7 2019	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.0 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.8	2020		_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.9 2020	N A	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.0 2020	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		Ţ
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	26.6 2020	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.5 2018		(per million population)	0.3	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	171.2 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2012	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.9	2018	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	11.2 2019	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	13	2021		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.9 2019	•	they live (%)	43	2021		7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.6	2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		\rightarrow
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.8 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.4	2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.7 2017	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.8	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.0 2022	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		Ţ
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	53	2020		.ل.
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	1) E	2020	_	.1
			other countries, dovernment revenue excluding grants (% or GDP)	12.3	ZUZU	_	~
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019		

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

MALAYSIA

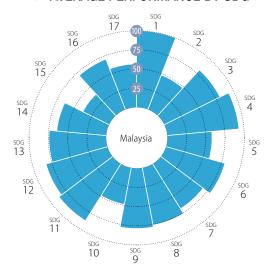
72/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





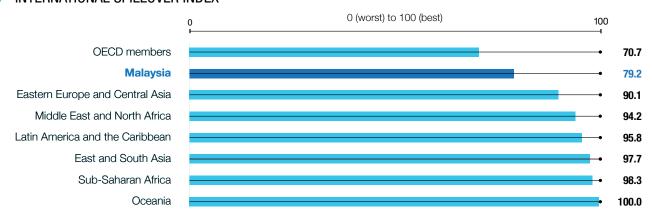
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Challenges remain

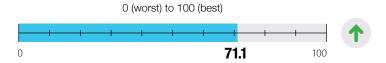
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratir		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2022		Population using the internet (%)	89.6 2020
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0 2022 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	126.5 2019
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.2 2019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.8 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	40.5 2022
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.7 2019		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.1 2020
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.6 2016	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 2018
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1 2018		Gini coefficient	41.1 2015
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2015 • 515.9 2019 •	•	Palma ratio	2.0 2018
	313.9 2019		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	20 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29 2017	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	140 2010 6
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.6 2020 • 8.6 2020 •		2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	14.8 2019
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	92.0 2020	•	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2020
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0 2021
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2 2020		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5 2019	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2 2014
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	47 0046		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.1 2019
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	47 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.3 2018
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.5 2019	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4 2018
ife expectancy at birth (years)	74.7 2019	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.1 2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.8 2018	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.9 2015
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.6 2017 •	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.7 2020
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	76 2019 •		CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	8.4 2020
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2021 •	<u> </u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9 2018
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3602.8 2020
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.3 2015		SDG14 – Life Below Water	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6 2019 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.7 2020
ower secondary completion rate (%)	84.9 2019	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.7 2020
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.8 2019 •	<u> </u>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.3 2018
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	28.1 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 57.4 2022 •	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7 2018 • 0.2 2018 •
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.1 2019	4		0.2 2010
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.3 2020	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	20 5 2020 .
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.9 2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.5 2020
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0 2020 • 0.7 2021 •
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.1 2020	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.4 2020
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.4 2020
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4 2018		(per million population)	2.1 2018
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	12.4 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1560.0 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1 2013
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	26.7 2018
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.1 2019	*	they live (%)	60 2021
O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3 2020
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	3.5 2019		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	48 2021
djusted GDP growth (%)	-1.6 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	85.3 2017	↑	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	39.5 2021
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.2 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports		·	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2 2019
(per 100,000 population)	0.9 2015	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA
				17.5 2019
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	17.5 2019 • * 0.0 2019 •

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

MALDIVES

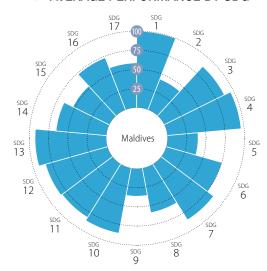
67/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

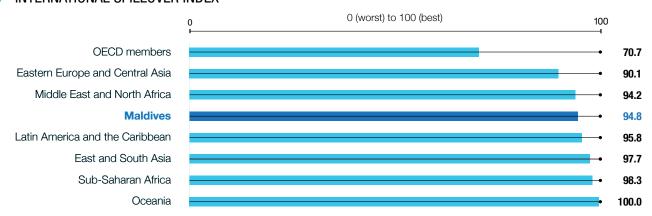


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

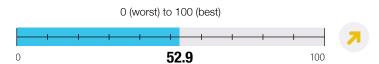


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

MALDIVES

DG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1	Population using the internet (%)	62.9 2020		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3	2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	50.6 2019	9	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NIA			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018	3 •	•
revalence of undernourishment (%)		NA			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022	2 •)
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2020	0)
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		T	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA	4)
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			•	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2018		1	Gini coefficient	31.3 2016	5 •)
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA	_	•	Palma ratio	1.2 2018	8 •	
	INA	INA	_	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		2047		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.1 2018	8 •	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	C 0. 201/		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	6.8 2019	9	,
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0 2020)	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 2017	7)
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	•	→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.6	2019	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2015	5	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.1 2019	9 🖷	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	26	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA	A •)
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA	Д)
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019	•	^	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.0 2015	5)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	8.9	2017	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8 2015	5)
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5	2017	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2019	9 •)
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2020	•	†	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	69	2019	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3 2020	0 •)
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2017	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA NA	Α •)
OG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020)
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.2	2019	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.0	2019	•	Λ.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2020	ი 🔳	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	111.2	2019	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.7 2020		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8	2016	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	43.4 2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	20.2	2017			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.1 2018)
% of females aged 15 to 49)	29.2	2017		→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.7	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2020	ი 🔳	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.6	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		ì
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA		h
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	IN/A IN/	,	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	15.7	2018	•	•	(per million population)	0.3 2018	3)
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.6	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6 2019	a a	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA		ì
epulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			
epulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	•		they live (%)	50 2017	7)
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019	•	-	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA	4)
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.8 2020	0)
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2021	1)
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-131	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	4)
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA		•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0.2024		
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1471	1471			per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2020	0 •	,
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.1 2021	1 •)
employment rate (% of total labor force)	5.2	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA	4)
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	_		
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.5 2019	9)
per 100,000 population)	0.9	2015	•	<u>T</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA)
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.7 2009	9 🦪)
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019		
						J.0 2012	_	



COUNTRY RANKING

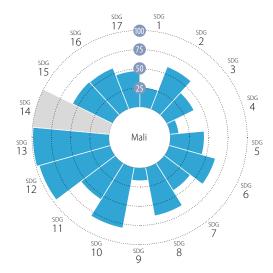
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142/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

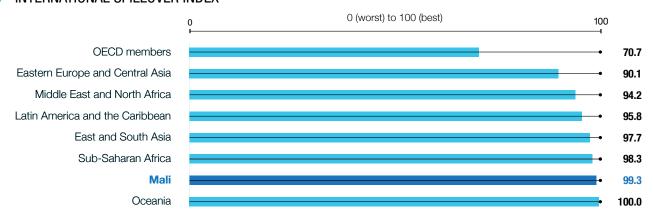


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

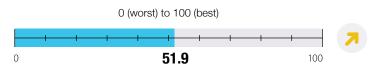


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	36.3 2022		Population using the internet (%)	27.4 2020		٠,
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	68.8 2022	• →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.1 2019	9	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	40.4.0040		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018	8 •	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.4 2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.4 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	2 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.3 2019		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020	0	-7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6 2016		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2017	7 •	٦
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8 2018		Gini coefficient	33.0 2009	9 •	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8 2015 · 0.5 2019 ·		Palma ratio	1.3 2018	8 •	•
	0.5 2019		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	FC2 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.0 2018	8 •	7
Vlaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	562 2017	• 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		• -	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	39.4 2019	9	7
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	91.0 2020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	84.6 2020	0 •	7
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	52.0 2020	• →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.0 2021	1 •	-
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3 2020	• Т	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3 2019	• →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2012	2	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2019	9	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	209 2016	• •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.3 2018	8	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.7 2019	• →	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018	8	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	62.8 2019	• →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	21.4 2015	5	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	164.0 2017	• •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2015	5	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	67.3 2018	• 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2019	9	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62 2020	• 🗼	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42 2019	• →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2020	0	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1 2021	• 🔱	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018	8	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2018		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	44.8 2018	• •	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	59.0 2018	• •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	Δ	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	29.7 2017	• •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	46.2 2020	• ↓	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		4	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	44.0.0040		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	41.2 2018	• →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.7 2019	• →	SDG15 – Life on Land			_
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.5 2020	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.1 2020	n 👝	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.9 2020	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.5 2020	• 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2020		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.4 2020	• →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0 2018	• •	(per million population)	0.0 2018	8	(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	• •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	305.7 2018	• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA NA	Δ	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	48.0 2019	• 7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9 2019	• →	they live (%)	51 2021	1 •	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2019	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.6 2020	0 •	٠,
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.7 2020		(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29 202		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-5.3 2020	• •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.2 2019		(
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6 2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	3.0 2010		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	U •	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	35.4 2017	• 1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.5 202	1 •	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.5 2022	• →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020	0	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	• •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7 2019	9 •	
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	• •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		(
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.4 2019	9	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019		
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	51.9 2019		

^{*} Imputed data point

51.9 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

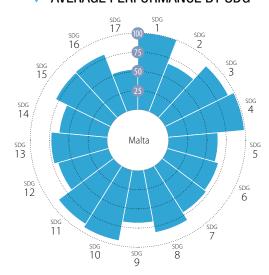
MALTA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin			Value Year R	ating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2022 • 0.1 2022 •		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	86.9 2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2022	<u> </u>	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	88.0 2019		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018	•	4
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6 2019 •	A	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	29.6 2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7 2019	4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		_	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.9 2016	į	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.3 2020	•	1
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6 2018	•	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	1	Gini coefficient	28.7 2018	•	1
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019 •		Palma ratio	1.1 2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.3 2020 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	13.3 2019	•	1
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.5 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	36.0 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	67.0 2021	•	†
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020 •	\rightarrow	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			•
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.5 2019	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.2 2019	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	14.5 2019	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	20 2016 •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.9 2018	•	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.1 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7 2018		•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	81.9 2019	4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	1.7 2015		1
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.1 2018	+	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	14.8 2015		4
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2017		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	6.8 2020	•	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2020 •	本	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	81 2019 •	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6 2020	•	7
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4 2021	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1 2018	•	4
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2019		•
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.5 2019	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5 2019	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	89.5 2020	•	1
wer secondary completion rate (%)	104.0 2019	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.2 2020	•	j
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.3 2018 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.9 2018		1
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	89.6 2018		4
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	* 75.2 2022 •	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.6 2018	•	1
% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 75.2 2022 •	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.7 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.4 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.5 2020	•	ب
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4 2020 •	→		NA NA		•
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021		ب
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA	•	•
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	81.7 2018 •	•	(per million population)	1.1 2018		
. 3	* 100.0 2018 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	8655.6 2018 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.6 2020	•	1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	32.5 2019	•	1
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	77 2021	•	4
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	they live (%)			
$ ho_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.2 2020	•	1
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	5.2 2019 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2020	•	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	54 2021	•	4
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	•	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	97.4 2017	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	30.5 2021		٠,١.
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.1 2022	1		0.7 2020	_	_
Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2020 •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.8 2019		.1
rtal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2015	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.4 2020	•	1
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NIA NIA		
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	73.5 2019	•	-

^{*} Imputed data point

74.6 2019 • 🗾

COUNTRY RANKING

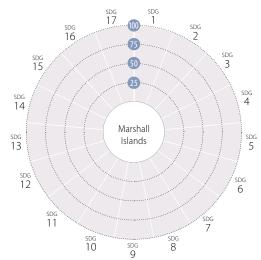
MARSHALL ISLANDS



COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

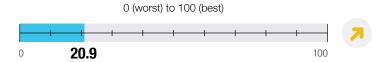


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

MARSHALL ISLANDS

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year F NA	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 38.7			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.20/day (%)	NA				Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		201		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	1471	1471			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	ΝΔ	NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N/	4	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	202	2 •	
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202.	2 -	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2017		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	202) •	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA				Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	N/	!	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		1	Gini coefficient	NA	N/	4	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA			•	Palma ratio	NA	N	A	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	•		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	N	4	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	NA	N/	A .	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	483.0			Ţ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	35.7			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	N/	4	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	201	3	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NIA	NIA			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA		4	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA		4	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA		4	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.5	2011	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2019	•	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		•	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	NA	N/	4	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N	4	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	N/	A .	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	60.5	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	70.2	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.8	202) •	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2020			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	36.6	202	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.5	2011	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.3	201	3	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	201	3 •	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.5	2007	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	201	3	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	00.5	2007	Ĭ		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	N/	4	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	10.1	202) •	7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.1	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	4	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	202	1	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.6	2020	•	\rightarrow	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	N	4	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.2	2020	•	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	N/	\	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA			(per million population)	INA	11/	, –	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	N	4	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	N	A	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.4	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	N/	4	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	65.1	2019	•	\rightarrow	they live (%)	INA	1 1/	, –	
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA				Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA			•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.8) •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA			•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.3	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	N/	1	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	202) •	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	•		per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		N/		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N/	4	-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.3	201	•	1
(per 100,000 population)					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N/		•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	32.8	201	9 •	1
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	201	9 •	•

^{*} Imputed data point

20.9 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

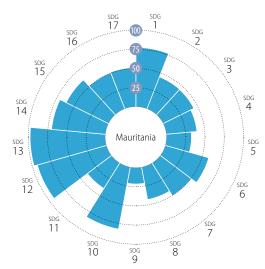
MAURITANIA

132/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

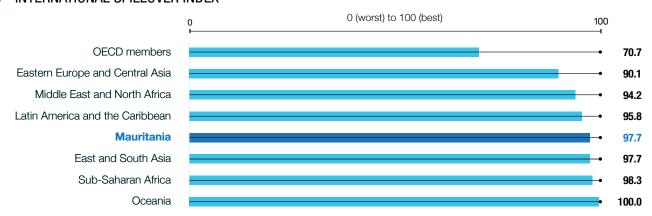


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

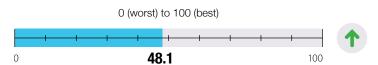


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	ating	g Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	4.5 2022		Population using the internet (%)	40.8 2020	•	T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	20.8 2022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	55.5 2019	•	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.1.2010		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.1 2019	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0.2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.8 2018 • 11.5 2018 •	→ →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.7 2016	7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020	•	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2018	•	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3 2018	Ţ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	→	Gini coefficient	32.6 2014	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	•	Palma ratio	1.3 2018	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	766 2017 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	79.5 2018	•	\rightarrow
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.2 2020	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	50.4 2019	•	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.7 2020 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	(F.F. 2020		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	87.0 2020 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.5 2020	-	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020 •	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.0 2019	•	_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.1 2019	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4.0000		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.1 2017	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2009	-	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	169 2016 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.4 2019 3.0 2018	-	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	25.6.2010		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)	25.6 2019 • 68.4 2019 •	→ →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	32.7 2015	•	.1.
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	84.0 2014	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9 2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3 2015	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4 2020	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		→	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.1 2020	Ť	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7 2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2019 •		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0.0000	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.9 2019 •	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	37.2 2020	•	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	45.9 2019 •	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.2 2020	•	Ţ
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	63.9 2017 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.6 2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	6.5 2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	30.4 2015	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	7.3 2018	•	4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.0.2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.9 2019 • 44.1 2020 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.3 2020	.I.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.2 2020	•	\rightarrow
	20.3 2020	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0 2020	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	71 7 2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	71.7 2020 • 49.8 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.3 2018	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	709.4 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	NIA NIA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	703.1 2010 -		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	45.8 2019	_	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	INA INA		
Population with access to electricity (70) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	43.4 2019	7	they live (%)	51 2019	•	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9 2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2.8 2020	•	-
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.6 2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.8 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	14.0 2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.4 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **	0.0.2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	_	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9 2017 •	+	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.3 2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.2 2022 •	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1 2020	•	1
(per 100,000 population)		•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA		
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019	•	•

48.1 2019 • 🛧

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

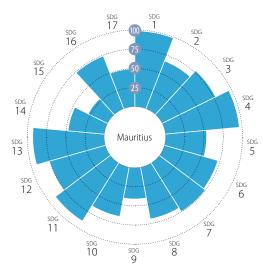
MAURITIUS

89/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

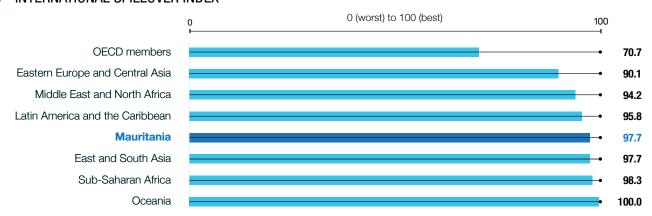


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

MAURITIUS

DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating T
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3 2022 • 4 1.7 2022 • 4	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	64.9 2020 • 87.4 2019 •
	1.7 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	87.4 2019
DG2 – Zero Hunger	6.2.2010	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018 •
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.2 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 0.0.2022
revalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA NA •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022 •
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.8 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2020 •
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2018 •
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.3 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2015	Gini coefficient	36.8 2017
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	Palma ratio	1.6 2018 •
	0.0 2019	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	54 2047 6 4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA •
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	61 2017	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.2.2010
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.5 2020	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	14.2 2019
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.5 2020	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9 2020 •
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2020	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0 2021 •
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8 2020 • -	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.2 2019 • -	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2016
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.1 2019 •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38 2016 • (Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA •
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.2 2019	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA •
fe expectancy at birth (years)	74.1 2019	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.7 2015
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.2 2019	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	18.8 2015
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2017	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 2021
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89 2020	SDG13 – Climate Action	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	65 2019 • -	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1 2020
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.9 2021 • 🗸	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA NA •
DG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	90.8 2021	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.7 2021	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity	(04) 11.1 2020 •
ower secondary completion rate (%)	102.6 2020	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	(%) 11.1 2020 • 65.2 2020 •
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2018	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	71.9 2018
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught from overexploited of collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.2 2018
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught by trawing or dreuging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.5 2018
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.8 2014 • ;	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million populatio	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.9 2019		1,0 2010
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	61.3 2020	SDG15 – Life on Land	(0.1)
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0 2020	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2020 •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2021
-	95.5 2017	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020 •
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	22.1 2018
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		(per million population)	
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2.5 2018 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
	NA NA	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.9 2018
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	43.5 2018
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area wh	nere 68 2021 •
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019	they live (%)	5 4 2020 A
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 2019 • -	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.4 2020
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	14.2 2019 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA NA •
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	54 2021
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-4.8 2020 •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2018 •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2020 •
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	89.8 2017 •	per 100,000 population)	20.7.2024
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.7 2021
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.9 2022 • -	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	3.3 2015	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5 2020
(per 100,000 population)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessic public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.0 2019 •
		Compared Touling Compared (London 100 month)	79.8 2019
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	79.0 2019

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

MEXICO

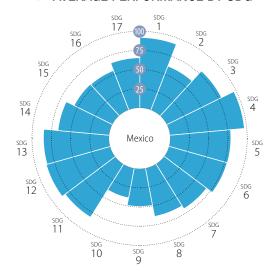
74/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

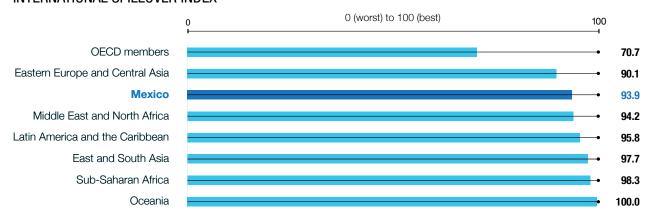


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.5 2022		1	Population using the internet (%)	72.0 2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	8.4 2022		7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	76.4 2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	15.9 2018		/	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	7.2.2010			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	31.4 2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2019 (14.1 2019 (T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4 2019		7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2020		7
Prevalence of washing in criminal and a years of age (N)	28.9 2016		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2018		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		÷	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	1.2 2020 0.2 2019		- 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2018	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	59.8 2012		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	•	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	30.6 2017		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA (•	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2019	•		Gini coefficient	45.4 2018		د
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	2.0 2018		- 1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	33 2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	26.6 2018		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4 2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.7 2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.1 2018		l.
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2 1.0 2020	•	Ť.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.2 2020	•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	19.0 2019	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.6 2019	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.1 2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	27.2011			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.0 2021		-
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	37 2016			Population with rent overburden (%)	4.1 2018	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.8 2019		7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0 2019		→	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.7 2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	62.0 2017		•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.7 2018	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.4 2016			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4 2018	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74 2020		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.1 2015		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	74 2019 (6.0 2021 (7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1 2015		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.7 2016		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2021		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	NA NA (•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2012	_	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	7.6 2017		•	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	2.8 2020	•	1
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.1 2019	•	1	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9 2018		7
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2 2019		.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1315.7 2021		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.7 2019		†	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	30.4 2018		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1 2020		六	SDG14 – Life Below Water			_
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	25.3 2020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.9 2020		_
	416.0 2018	•	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.5 2020		7
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.1 2018		4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.3 2018		1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	46.8 2018	•	→	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	15.3 2018		- :
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	15.3 2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	79.8 2015		4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			•	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.6 2019	•	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.2 2020	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	57.2 2020		→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0 2020	•	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	48.2 2020 9 .6 2020 9		T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	•	1
	9.0 2020		T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		_		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 2018	•	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7 2020		T	(per million population)			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.3 2018 (31.6 2018 (•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	28.4 2020		Ų
1 3	1348.1 2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.7 2019	•	1
	43.0 2020		→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46 2021	•	-
Population using safely managed water services (%)			7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2020		1
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	57.3 2020			· · · -	5.7 2020		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	57.3 2020		_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.0 2020		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			^	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	95.0 2020 31 2021	•	-
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	•	↑	7 1		•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		•		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	31 2021 4.7 2019	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019 84.8 2019	•	个	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (•	个	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (8.6 2019 (↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021 0.4 2020	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (8.6 2019 (↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (8.6 2019 (-5.8 2020 (2.7 2018 (↑ →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021 0.4 2020	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (8.6 2019 (↑	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021 0.4 2020	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (8.6 2019 (-5.8 2020 (2.7 2018 (↑ →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021 0.4 2020 155.8 2019	•	•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (8.6 2019 (2.7 2018 (36.9 2017 (0.5 2020 (0.2 2015 (↑ →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021 0.4 2020 155.8 2019 NA NA		•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (8.6 2019 (-5.8 2020 (2.7 2018 (36.9 2017 (0.5 2020 (↑ →	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021 0.4 2020 155.8 2019 6.9 2019 NA NA 18.6 2019		•
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	100.0 2019 (84.8 2019 (1.3 2019 (8.6 2019 (2.7 2018 (36.9 2017 (0.5 2020 (0.2 2015 (^→ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	31 2021 4.7 2019 0.0 2020 46.7 2021 0.4 2020 155.8 2019 NA NA		•

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

MICRONESIA, **FEDERATED STATES OF**



COUNTRY SCORE



SDG 16 SDG 3 SDG 15 25 SDG 14 Micronesia. SDG 5 Fed. Sts. 5DG 12 SDG 6 5DG 8

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS









































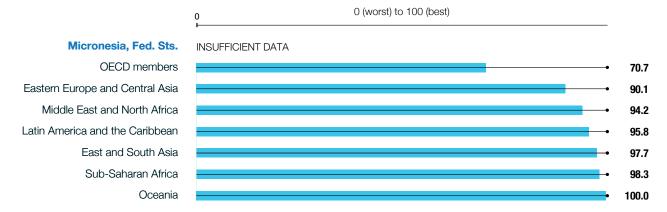




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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year R	Rating	Trenc	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	Ratin	a Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	NA		•	Population using the internet (%)		2017	•	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	•		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	NA	•	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	•		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	147 (10/1		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2020		7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	45.8	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA					14/1	14/1	_	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8	2018	•	7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	40.1	2013		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		\rightarrow	Palma ratio		2013		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•			1.0	2010	•	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.7	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	•	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	46.3	2019	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2016	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	152	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.2	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.0	2019	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	44.0	2009	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2009	•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	2019	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2020	•	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	68.0	2019	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	83.3	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.6	2020	•	\rightarrow
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.5	2019	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.6	2020	•	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	97.2	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA	NA	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.4	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	NA	NA 2020			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	\rightarrow
	0.0	2020		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.2	2010			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2021	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2019		→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2019		→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	NA 0.1	NA 2018		•	(per million population)				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0	2040		
	INA	INA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	02.1	2010		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.1 12.5			T →	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1471	14/1			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.6	2020	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.9	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)			_	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	38.7	2019	•	1
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0_100 hest)	22.0	2010		

^{*} Imputed data point

23.8 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

MOLDOVA

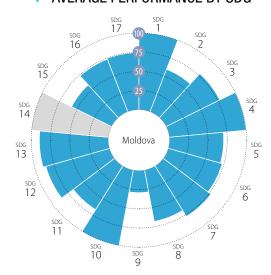
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS























Major challenges Decreasing



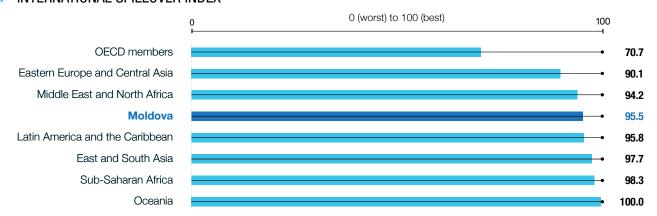




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 76.1		ating	Irei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2022		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	58.9			4
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.4 2022	-1-	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	30.9	2019	Ť	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.4 2012		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	ากาา		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.9 2012		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9 2016		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2018	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.7 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	Ţ	Gini coefficient	25.7	2018	•	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •		Palma ratio	0.9	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 2017 •	4	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	70.4	2018	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6 2020	*	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.8	2019	•	,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.5 2020	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	74.0 2020	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.0		•	T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	2021	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.1 2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	78 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3 2019	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.4 2018	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7 2018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67 2019		CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	1.3	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2021 •	<u> </u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9		•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7 2020	T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2 2020		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	106.7 2020		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2014 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	63.9 2020	\rightarrow	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	101 7 2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	101.7 2019 • 80.2 2020 •	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.8 2020	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	24.0 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00 (0000 -		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.6 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.7 2020	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.4 2018		(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.0 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1055.4 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.1	2019	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	69	2021	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	95.7 2019	•	they live (%)	2.0	2020		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2019	. I	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	17.0 2019 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	99.6			
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0 (2020 6		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.6 2020		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	NA	14/1	-	4
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5 2018	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	43.8 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.6	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.7 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	5			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		Ť	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	99	2019	•	A
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015 •	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA		•	0
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.1	2010		_
				27.1			
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	70.0	2019	_	•

* Imputed data point

79.3 2019 • 🛧

MONACO

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

MONACO

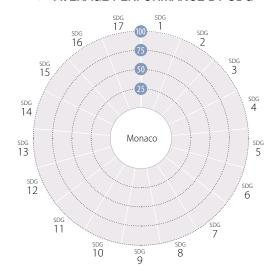
NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Decreasing





Challenges remain

Moderately improving











INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year F	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA		_		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	86.4	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	NA		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	1.2	2019	•	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	147	147		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2019	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	2	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2019	•	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	E O	2020		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2005		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA		•		0.0	200.	, •	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	NIA	NIA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA	NA			Gini coefficient Palma ratio	NA NA			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•		INA	NA	` •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIA	NIA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6	2020	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.8	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020)	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	NA	NA		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.5	2012	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA		•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	NA	NA		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		Ţ
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2019		→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N.A		•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N.A		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA			•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		T
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NΙΔ	NA		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.3	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA NA		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	•	•	(per million population)	0.4	2018	3	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2008	3	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2016		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			†	they live (%)	NA	NA	. •	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA	NA	•	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•		* 00	2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA			•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	1 -	2015			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.4	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	1.5	2015		T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	67.6	2019	•	•
*					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		NA		

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

COUNTRY RANKING

MONGOLIA

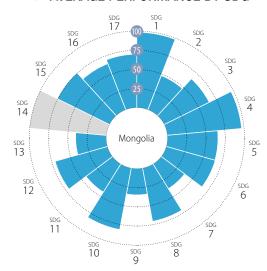
109/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

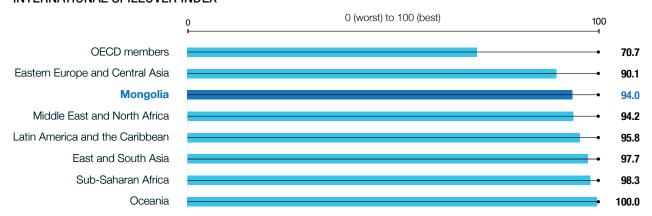


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

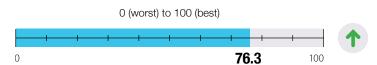


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty bandcount ratio at \$1.00/day (%)		Year R	-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Y		ting	Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022		个 个	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	62.5 20 111.8 20		•	
	2.3	2022		ľ	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	111.0 20	019		
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	4.2	2019		A	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 20	018	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)				Г	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00.3	022		
Prevalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018 2018		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 20	022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		L	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 20	020	•	=
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		ı.	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 20	018	•	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		L	Gini coefficient	32.7 20	018	•	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA			•	Palma ratio	1.3 20	018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	45	2017		A	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	37.1 20	018	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		小	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	38.6 20	019		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	^	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			_	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	437.0		• .	L	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	34.8 20		•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020	•	^	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	34.0 20	021	•	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	35.0	2019	• -	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.6 20			•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	156	2014			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.2 20			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	130	2016			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19.8 20			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019	• •	↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.0 20			•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	68.1	2019	• -	>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	103.8 20			1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.5	2019	• -	→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2 20			1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		†	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.7 20	019	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2020	• '	T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		→	$\mbox{CO}_2\mbox{ emissions}$ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2\mbox{ (capita)}$	27.0 20	020	•	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2021	• •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8 20	018	•	1
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	25479.1 20	020	•	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2019		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		↑	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2019			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2020			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	•
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	63.6	2018	• -	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	1102	2010			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	018	•	-
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	110.3			T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020 2020		Г	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.0 20	020	•	=
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	17.3	2020		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.4 20	020	•	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	05.5	2020			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 20	021	•	1
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020	_ '	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 20	020	•	1
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2020		7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 20	018	•	•
,		2018			(per million population)				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1823.8	2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	1023.0	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.0 20		•	7
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			_		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	25.4 20	019	•	1
opulation with access to electricity (%)		2019		T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	46 20	021	•	1
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	•	7	they live (%)	26 70	กวก		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2017		Ļ	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.6 20			
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	3.0	2019	•	↓	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	99.6 20			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	4.5	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	35 20 14.7 20			
djusted GDP growth (%)		2020	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	14.7 20	019	•	,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.3	2018			per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 20	020	•	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	93.0	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.0 20	021	•	-
	67	າດາາ		L	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20		•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) Indamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022		*	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	3.3 2			_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.1 20	010		
(per 100,000 population)	0.3	2015	• 4	^	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	(
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.5 20	01º		4
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 20	U19	•	-

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

76.3 2019 • 🛧

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

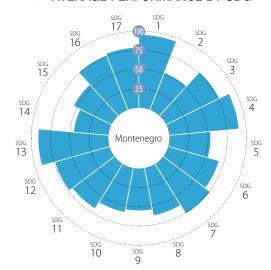
MONTENEGRO

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

































Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





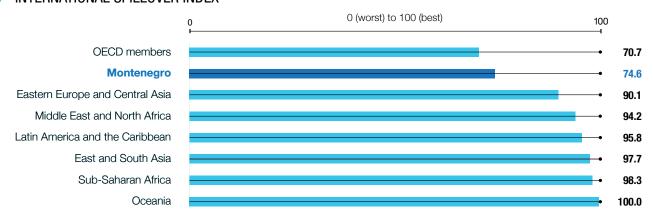




Challenges remain

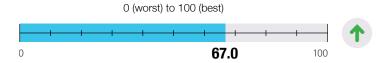
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

MONTENEGRO

DG1 – No Poverty				Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1	Population using the internet (%)		202		,
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.1	2022	_	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.5	201	9	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	201	8	, ,
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5	202	2 •)
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0	202	0	,
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		201		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		1	Gini coefficient	30 5	201	6	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		Ψ.	Palma ratio		201		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•		1.7	2011		_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	27.1	201	0 👝	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	6	2017		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	27.1	201	0	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	2020	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	19.6	201	9)
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.4	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.2	202	0)
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0	2020	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		202		,
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020	•	1		55.0			_
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.3	2019		_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.4	201	0 0)
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.3	2017			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		201		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	79	2016	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)				
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		N/		
offic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		. N/		
e expectancy at birth (years)		2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	202		
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	24	2020	•	Ψ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
iiversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	•	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.7	202	0	j
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7	2020	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N/	A	į
OG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	190.2	202	0	,
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	83.8	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.8	202	0)
wer secondary completion rate (%)	89.7	2020	•	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		202		,
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2018	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		N/)
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	28.6	201	8)
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	22.0	2010			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	10.7	201	8)
% of females aged 15 to 49)	32.9	2018		7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.1	201	8	,
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.6	2019	•	4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.6	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0	202	Λ	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.2	2020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		202		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation							202		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2020	•	1	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)				
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		*	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	202	0	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA			(per million population)	5.3	201	8	,
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.0	202	^ _	
	1471	1471			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		202		
IG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33./	201	9	1
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	83	202	0	,
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4	202	Λ =	
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		1					
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	∠ŏ./	2019	_	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	~ -	2051	_		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		202		
usted GDP growth (%)		2020		•		1.1	201) "	
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9	2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	202	0	ı
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.4	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	34.3	202	1 •)
	167	2022		_	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA)
employment rate (% of total labor force)		2022 NIA		7		14/1	1.47	, -	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	N I A	K 1	٨	
al work-related accidents embodied in imports per 100,000 population)	1.3	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	. N	1	
					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N/	Α •	1
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N/	A •	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0	201	9	,

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

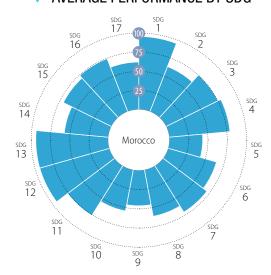
MOROCCO

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

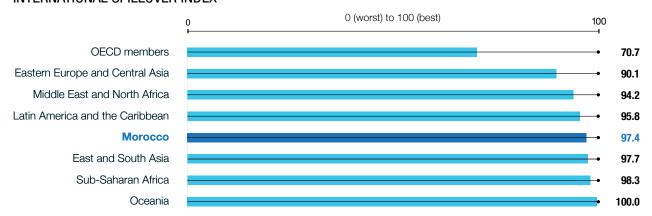


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2022 • 5.2 2022 •	1	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		1
· ·	3.2 2022	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		2019		Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.2 2019	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	•
Prevalence of undernourisment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1 2017	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.0	2022		
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6 2017	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	23.0	2022	_	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1 2016	Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2010	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2018	*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	4	Gini coefficient	39.5	2013	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.0 2019	•	Palma ratio	1.8	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	9.0	2018	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5 2020	*	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	33.4	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.7 2020	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	98.0 2020 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2021	•	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.1.2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2014		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	49 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2019	7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	19.0 2017	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.6 2018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2019 •	Т	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73 2019	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2021	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018		1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.9 2020 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.3	2020	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	67.9 2020	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.3	2020	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.7 2018 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.0 2018 •	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.2 2019	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	33.2 2020	1.	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.5 2020	<u>~</u>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
	20.5 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.4.2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.4 2020 • 87.3 2020 •	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2020	•	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	50.8 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4 2018	•	(per million population)				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1062.6 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4.5	2020		
	1002.0 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.6.3010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.5	2019	•	Т
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.6 2019	T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65	2021	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	98.1 2019	T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3	2020		4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.7 2019 • 9.4 2019 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
3, 1, 3, 1, 7, 1	9.4 2019	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	4.0.2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.8 2020		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018 •	•	per 100,000 population)	• 0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6 2017 •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.9	2021	•	1
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.2 2022	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	Ţ	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2019	•	4
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015 •	<u>T</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.5	2019	•	J
					2019		
				0.0	2019	_	_

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

59.0 2019 • ->

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

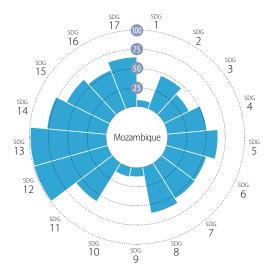
MOZAMBIQUE

143/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

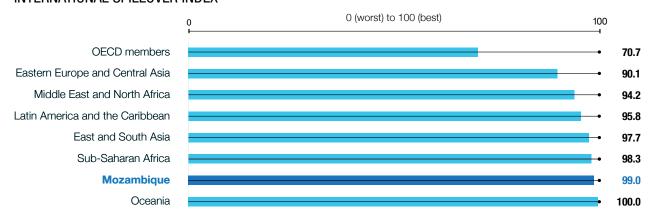


▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

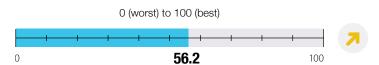


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

MOZAMBIQUE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating	_	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		-
Poverty head count ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	59.9 2022		Population using the internet (%)	16.5 202		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	80.4 2022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.7 201	19	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	24.2.2040		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 201	16	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	31.2 2019	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.3 2015	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 202	22 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4 2015	T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 202	20	, -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.2 2016	T	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 201	15 •	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2017 • 0.8 2018 •	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	_	Gini coefficient	54.0 201	14	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •		Palma ratio	3.9 201	18 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	101 101	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	289 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	76.9 201	18 •	, -
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3 2020	4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	20.5 201	19 🛑	. 4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.6 2020	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)			
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	368.0 2020	Ţ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.7 202		7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.5 2020	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	59.0 202	21 •	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.6 2019 •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 201		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	110 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	110 2010		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.2 201		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.0 2019 •	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 201		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.1 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	3.2 201		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	180.0 2016 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 201		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.0 2015	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 202	20	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2020 •	Ψ	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	,	→	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.2 202	20	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2 2021	<u> </u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 201	18 •	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	343.4 202	20	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2020	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.4 202	20	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	24.2 2019	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.4 202	20	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	70.9 2017 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.1 201		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 201		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	55.5 2015	7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.8 201		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.0 2019	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	18	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	98.7 2020	A	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	42.4 2020	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.0 202		1
	12.1 2020	_	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.3 202		' -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	63.4 2020 •	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 202		, 1
Population using at least basic unfitting water services (%)	37.2 2020	7 4	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 202	20	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2018	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201	18	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2 2018	•				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	295.7 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.5.201		
	233.7 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.5 201		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	20.6.2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	34.8 201	1/	
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	29.6 2019 • 4.9 2019 •	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46 202	21	• 4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.5 2019		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.4 202	20 •	.
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	80.1 2019	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	55.0 202		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	00.1 2015	_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 202		, T
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.3 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA N		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.4 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD			-
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	J.7 ZUIO 💆		per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 202	20 •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	41.7 2017 •		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.4 202	21	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.8 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202	20	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.9 201	19 🛑	-
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	Т	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N		
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.7 201	19 •	•
				* 0.0 201		
			,			

^{*} Imputed data point

56.2 2019 • 7

MYANMAR

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

MYANMAR

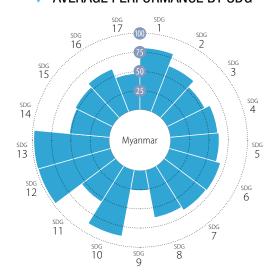
103/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement









Challenges remain

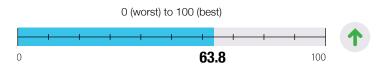
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 — No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year 2020		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.7 2022 • 19.3 2022 •		Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	120.8			1
·	19.3 2022	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	120.8	2019	9	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	7.6 2010 🛕	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	3 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.6 2019	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	202		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.7 2018 • 6.7 2018 •	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2 -	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8 2016	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2017	7 •	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.6 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	Ţ	Gini coefficient	30.7	2017	7 •	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.2 2019	•	Palma ratio	1.2	2018	3 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	250 2017 •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	57.1	2018	3 •	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.3 2020	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	34.2	2019	9 •	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.7 2020	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308.0 2020 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		- 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0	2021	. •	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.0.2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.9 2019	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2000		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	156 2016 •	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.4 2019	4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.1 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		T
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	28.0 2015	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		T
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.2 2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2020		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	84 2020 •	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	61 2019 •	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2020) •	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2021	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	3 •	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	571.6	2020) •	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	11.8 2018 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1 2018 •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2	2020) •	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	64.8 2018 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.6	2020) •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.4 2019 •	<u> </u>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	20.2	2018	3 •	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	47.7	2018	3 •	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.9 2016	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018 NA		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.0 2019	1		INA	IN	, –	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	59.9 2020 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	25.1	2020	٦ 👝	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.8 2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		ヺ
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	83.7 2020 •	1			2021		*
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.6 2020	<u>-</u>	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5	2020) -	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8 2018		(per million population)	0.0	2018	3 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	245.5 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.3	2016	5 🛑	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		. NA		
Population with access to electricity (%)	68.4 2019	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	30.3 2019	7	they live (%)	44	2021	1 •	4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.3 2019	7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	. NA	A .	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	49.8 2019	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3	2020) •	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2021	1 •	→
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.8 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.9	2019	9 •	•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.0 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 00	2020) 👝	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	26.0 2017 •	→	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2020		1.
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		<u> </u>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		.1.
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.3 2022	T		0.5	2020	_	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2 7	2010) ~	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	2019 NA		•
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				.ا.
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.4	2019	_	_
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•

NAMIBIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

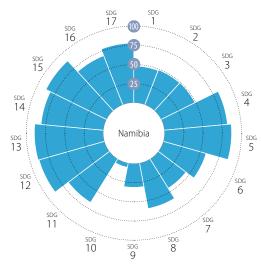
NAMIBIA

114/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	ating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	24.0 2022	- 1	Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	37.5 2022 •	Ψ	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.2	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	4000000		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2016	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	19.8 2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7 2013		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1 2013		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	17.2 2016 • 2.2 2017 •	, +	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2014	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2015	7	Gini coefficient	59.1	2015	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	6.0 2019		Palma ratio	5.5	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0 2013	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	195 2017 •	-	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	42.8	2018	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.1 2020	4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	25.8	2019	•	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	40.2 2020	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			_	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	460.0 2020	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.4 2020	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.0	2021	•	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,		•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6 2019 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA			•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	145 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	143 2010		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.8 2019 •	4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.6 2019 •	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	7
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.9 2016 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2 2013	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2020	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2019 •	+	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62 2019 •	7	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.5	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2021	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5 2018	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.0	2020	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	85.2 2018	T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	83.6	2020	•	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.2 2018 •		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.2	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	80.4 2013	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	109.0 2019	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.6 2020	4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.3 2020	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	1
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	13.5 2020	•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	042 2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.3 2020 • 35.3 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2020	•	4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9 2018	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.3	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3 2018	•					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	44.0	2020		
	2301.1 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	EE 2 2010 A		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	3.2	2016	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)		→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	41	2021	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	46.3 2019 • 3.5 2019 •	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	49	2020	•	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	23.2 2019	一	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	23.2 2013	_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	1
	-7.5 2020 •	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.6 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.7	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	21.1 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.4	2020	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	0.6 2015	<u>T</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	34.8	2019	•	4
					2019	•	
				0.0	2017	_	_

^{*} Imputed data point

52.2 2019 • ->



COUNTRY RANKING

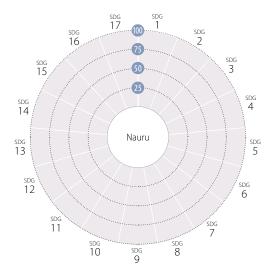
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COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



5DG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year I NA	Rating T	rend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 62.4			-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	37.2			
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	1471	1471		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
revalence of undernourishment (%)	* 12	2019			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		1
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 00	2022		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
evalence of washing in emidlen ander 3 years of age (x) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2020	•	1
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA			•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		→	Gini coefficient	34.8	2012	•	,
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA			•	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	į
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	•		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	į
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.8	2019	•	,
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		^	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		Ţ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.8	2019	•	•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA			•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA)
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14/1	14/1			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6	2016	•	,
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	į
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	į
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA		•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	j
fe expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	į
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	94.0	2015	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	į
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.4	2007	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	j
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	5.2	2020	•	,
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA			CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•)
OG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•)
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	96.0	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	95.7	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	,
wer secondary completion rate (%)	86.6	2019	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	24.2			,
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		,
OG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2003		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	42.5	2007	•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA				0.0	າດາດ		
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.5	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA 2021		
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020							
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2017		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	_	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	j
othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)		NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NIA	NIA		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA NA	NA NA		į
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2010		A	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	INA	INA		
pulation with access to electricity (70)	100.0			A	they live (%)	NA	NA		j
emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•)
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.9			,
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	147 (1471		_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA)
	0.0	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA)
usted GDP growth (%) :ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-0.8 NA	2020 NA		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				
	IVA	INA	_		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	1
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	•	,
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA)
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.7	2019	•	,
per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•)
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NΙΛ		,
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **		NA		
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 best)	NA NA	NΑ	_	
					Mansur at Periormani e moey (Worst D= 100 Dest)	(VLA)		-	/

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

COUNTRY RANKING

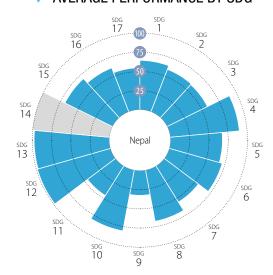
NEPAL

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







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

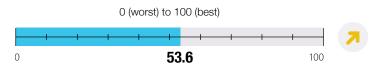
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	_	_
Poverty head count ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	6.7 2022		Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	32.8 2022 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	54.6	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	4.0. 2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.8 2019 • 31.5 2019 •	T →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20.6	2022		
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.0 2019	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.6	2022	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.1 2016	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2010	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9 2018	†	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	1	Gini coefficient	32.8	2010	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •		Palma ratio	1.3	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	186 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.3	2018	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.9 2020 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	95.7	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	28.2 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.9	2020		J
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	235.0 2020 •	\rightarrow	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2020	•	*
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020 •	1		75.0	2021	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.5 2019	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2016		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016 2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	194 2016 •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2019	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.3 2019	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.9 2019	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	63.0 2018	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		→	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53 2019 •	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6 2021 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	87.0 2019 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3 2019 🔸	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	99.5 2020 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.4 2018 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	61.9 2019	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.1 2019		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male filearryears of education received (%)	95.2 2020	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	32.7 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	32.7 2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.1 2020 •	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	7
Population using at least basic unitating water services (%)	76.6 2020	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.3 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	486.9 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2014		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			
Population with access to electricity (%)	89.9 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.0 2019	-	they live (%)	59	2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.2	2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2021	•	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.1 2020 •	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	21.7	2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.0 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	. 00	2020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	45.4 2017	A	per 100,000 population)	0.0		_	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		T	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.2 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 •	\rightarrow	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.5 NA	2019 NA	•	7
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	INA	11/1	_	_
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		2019		1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

53.6 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

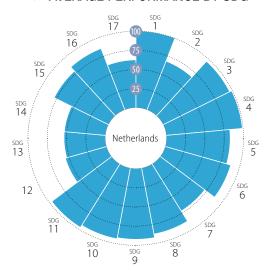
NETHERLANDS

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS















































Information unavailable





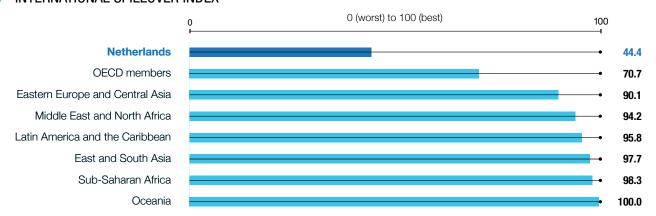




SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

NETHERLANDS

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	128.4	2019		1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.2	2019	•	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	2010			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	68.0	2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				•
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)			•	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		Ţ
Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019 2019		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			•	†	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2015	•	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2017		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		2018				27.0	2017		_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	63.8	2019	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	20.1	2010		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Palma ratio		2018		7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019		Ţ
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	5.2	2015		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2	2020	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	• 00	2018		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.4	2019	0	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.4	2019	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	78.0	2021	•	1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	14	2016			Population with rent overburden (%)	6.1	2019	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	4.0	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.8	2019	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	21.6	2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.0	2018	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0				SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.8	2018	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.7	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2021		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2021		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2019		T	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2019		_1
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2020		*	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	13.7	2017			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	8 1	2020	•	7
SDG4 – Quality Education	07.5	2010			(tCO ₂ /capita)				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		T	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%) **		2019		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2021 2018		•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA				45.0	2010	•	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2020		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.5.5	2020		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3			†	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		T
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.9	2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2020		ብ ት
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.0	2018	•	I	Fish caught from overexploited of collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		Ţ
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.9	2022	•	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.1	2019	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.6	2020		•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020	•	4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		4
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.7	2018	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	(per million population)	6.0	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15.4	2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2020	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)				4
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0					26.6	2019		A
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	6241.6	2018	•	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	6241.6 100.0	2018 2020	•		they live (%)	83	2021		•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	6241.6 100.0	2018	•		they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	83 6.1	2021 2020	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	6241.6 100.0 97.5	2018 2020 2020	•	• †	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83 6.1 100.0	2021 2020 2020		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	6241.6 100.0 97.5	2018 2020 2020 2019	•	• ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	83 6.1 100.0 82	2021 2020 2020 2021		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019	•	• ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	83 6.1 100.0 82	2021 2020 2020		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	83 6.1 100.0 82 6	2021 2020 2020 2021		1 0 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019	•	• ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	83 6.1 100.0 82 6 0.0 3.1	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019		1 0 1 0 0
Freshwater with drawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	83 6.1 100.0 82 6 0.0 3.1 9.7	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020		1010011
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	83 6.1 100.0 82 6 0.0 3.1 9.7 0.8	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	83 6.1 100.0 82 6 0.0 3.1 9.7 0.8	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2 0.4 1.8	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	83 6.1 100.0 82 0.0 3.1 9.7 0.8 68.3	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2 0.4 1.8 99.6	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	83 6.1 100.0 82 0.0 3.1 9.7 0.8 68.3	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2 0.4 1.8 99.6 0.8	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	83 6.1 100.0 82 0.0 3.1 9.7 0.8 68.3	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2 0.4 1.8 99.6 0.8 1.9	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020 2015	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	83 6.1 100.0 82 6 0.0 3.1 9.7 0.8 68.3	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019		1 1 1 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2 0.4 1.8 99.6 0.8 1.9 79.3	2018 2020 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020 2015 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	83 6.1 100.0 82 6 0.0 3.1 9.7 0.8 68.3 12.0 0.5	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2021		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	6241.6 100.0 97.5 100.0 100.0 1.3 7.2 0.4 1.8 99.6 0.8 1.9 79.3	2018 2020 2020 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2018 2017 2020 2015	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	83 6.1 100.0 82 6 0.0 3.1 9.7 0.8 68.3 12.0 0.5 NA 78.0	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019		1 1 1

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

NEW ZEALAND

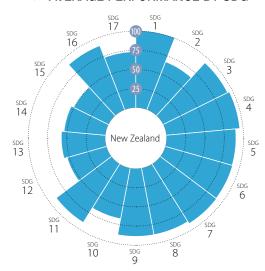
26/₁₆₃

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS















































Major challenges Decreasing







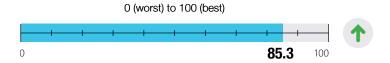
Information unavailable Information unavailable

 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

NEW ZEALAND

None-pin Andronomer (1979) 1971 2079 1971 2079 1972 2079 1972 2079 1972 2079 1972 2079	SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F	-				Year I	_	
Processor of understandaments (8)					•					1
Inflastrations (1964) Face							107.1	2019	•	1
The limits highly discussed in John State April 98 25, 2019 Finds highly discussed in John Stat	·	10.9	2014	•			4.0	2018	•	1
Production of sharming in children under 5 years of use 26	3	2.5	2040		•		E4.2	2022		
historia fronzi childran unare yasan di age (%) Fronzierco di extenti giri childran unare yasan di age (%) Fronzierco di extenti giri 2.3 (%) of all ship proposition) 3.8 2016 3.8 2016 3.8 2016 3.8 2016 3.8 2016 3.8 2016 3.9 2017 3. 201					T		54.2	2022	_	
Prevalence of chickly (MP - 3.0 GW) a 5.0 GW and start impulsation) 102 200 a 102 Cearly yet Chromat part hazars of harastest land) 203 200 b	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				T					1
Internal Tracks Level (for L2 -3 word) Found for Control (vict) Among the Control (vict) (vi					1					1
Cearly yellot (branches per hocase of harvested land) Sizuration Name Agreement and Security (branches developed points) Sizurational Name Agreement (branches per committed propulation) Value of the protein of the pr										Ţ
Solarinative Nineger Management index (bota) 4-14 (word) 16 years of particularly deliga deducer (with optically dependent of the potential year) 16 years of particularly deligned properties of the properties o					- I	1 1 7				4
wild gardonae the of potential yells (account of hazardona per millor population) NA NA NA OF SECRET of hazardona per design to provide the provided of the pr	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				→					
Sign in Respectively better from september (Sept Operation Sept Op							33.0	2017		
Sport and comparison of the protection of the pr	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA							
Maternal manurality rate (per 10,000 love births) 9,007 25,000 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 10,000 200 200 10,000 200	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being									
Necestate incortainty rate (per 1,000 leve britinh) Noticellar real country of the Deceloration (Procedure of the Deceloration (Procedure)) Age standardized death rate due to conditive condition (Procedure) Age standardized death rate due to conditive condition (Procedure) Age standardized death rate due to conditive condition (Procedure) Age standardized death rate due to conditive condition (Procedure) Age standardized death rate due to condition (Procedure) Age standardized death rate		9	2017	•	1					
Indication of Junchocolosis gen PLO000 populations (%) Appendication of Junchocolosis gen PLO000 populations (%) Appendication of Junchocolosis gen PLO000 populations (%) Appendication of the Company of the Compan		2.6	2020	•	†		10.0	2014		
Name of the first state of the control of the contr	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.7	2020	•	1		• 00	2010		
Access to import (PM2.5) (gulph) Age-standed and desired in the standard production and adheres or connecting to the production and adhere the production adhere the production and adhere the production and adhere the production and adhere the production adhere the production and adhere the production adhere the production	1 / 1 / /				1		0.0	2018		Т
10.3 2019	1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.0	2020		1		5.6	2019		1
Age. Standardural death raise attituation as household air pollution and ambient air pollution (a mainbert air pollution (a mainbert air pollution (a mainbert air pollution) for let 10000 population) 17 201		10.3	2019	•	1		100.0	2020	•	4
Population with error overburden (%) MA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA					•				•	;
Table Centerbing yet thirth (pase) 96 2019		7	2016	•			NA	NA	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years) Advisorant fertility technics per I/100 fermiles aged 15 to 19 13.3 09 Policy of Michael Control (19) South in Michael		9.6	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Adolescent fertility rate (borths per 1,000 females aged 1s to 19) British acthered by suitable health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHG-recommend (%) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, wmst 0-10 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, wmst 0-10 best) Supplementation of the personnel part of the state of the sta		82.0	2019	•	1		19.2	2019	•	
Bittins attended by skilled health personnel (%) Southwing infants with received 2 MHO recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (JMF) (index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) South inversal health coverage (JMF) (index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) South inversal health status by nome (percentage points) Solig in mile reported health status by nome (percentage points) Solig in self-reported health status by nome (percentage points) Solig in self-reported health status by nome (percentage points) Solig in self-reported health status by nome (percentage points) Solid in self-reported health status by nome (percentage points) Solid in self-reported health status by nome (percentage points) Solid in self-reported health status by nome (percentage points) Solid a Quality (Policy Activation) Solid a Quality (Policy Acti	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	13.3	2019	•	1					
Universal health coverage (LHC) index of service coverage hours (1-100 bet 7, 1, 2015 solid in the prosting (large) leafed recovery worst of 1-100 bet 7, 1, 2015 solid in the prost of plants were the (large) and in the prost of plants were the plants and the prost of plants and the prost of plants were the plants of plants and the prost of	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	2017	•	1					
Subjective well-being lawringe ladder score, wards c1-10 best) 2 pages of plate wester (sg/capita) 3 pages profes (person of the propriet of person of the professor of the prof					1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	120.0	2015	•	4
Sagin in else reported municipals ould waste (kg/capitar/day) NA NA Social in self-reported health status by knowne (percentage points) 15. 2000 16. 2000 SDG4 - Quality Education Participation aide in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) No. 100, 2019 No. 100,	3 1 1				1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.1	2015	•	-
Sag in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) 11.6 2000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1		6.0	2021	•	•
Daily smokes (% of population aged 15 and over) SDGG - Quality Education Participation sete in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 10.00 2019 No.						Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA		•
SDG4 - Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 91.5 2019 100.0 2019 100.					T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Participation airs in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 91.5 2019 Covernissions embodied in imports (ICOy/capita) 533.6 2020 Covernissions embodied in final freshwater resources of the property		11.0	2020		T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	6.0	2020		_
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 to 24) Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 to 24) Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15 to 24) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA NA VA NA VA NA VA Space (%) of population aged 25 to 34) NA NA VA NA V	•				•					7
Lower secondary completion rate (%) 1900 2019 180 2019 180 2019 181 2010 180 2010					T					-
Literacy and (% of population aged 15 to 24) PiSA score (worst 0-600 best) NA N					T					
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) A39 2020 Affation in science (worst 0-600 best) Population using at least basic sanitation Population using at least basic sanitation embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Sacres water consumption embodied in imports (methoday (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Anthropogenic wastewater wastewater that receives treatment (%) Anthropogenic wastewater (%) Anthropogenic wastewater (%)	, , ,				T		33.2	2018	•	
PISA xore (worst 0-600 best) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 139 2018 Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 139 2018 SDGS - Gender Equality (%) of females aged 15 to 49) Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (%) of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 98.5 2019 Patio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 98.5 2019 Patio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 82.6 2021 SDGS - Gender Male and Sanitation Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 83.8 2020 Page Labor women in attional parliament (%) 84.8 2020 Page Labor women in attional parliament (%) Page Labor using at least basic drinking water services (%) Pape Upation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Pape Upation using at least basic sanitation services (%) Pape Upation using safely managed water services (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Pape Upation with access to elear fue					•					
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) 13.9 2018 18.0 2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				A					-
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds) SDG5 - Gender Equality Brain Laught (15) How a proposed in the proposed of the proposed of the proposed for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Bratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Bratic aught that are then discarded (%) Bratic aught that are then di						,				-
SDG5 - Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females age ql 15 to 49) Batio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) SEGG - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic dinking water services (%) Population using at least basic dinking water services (%) Population using at least basic dinking water services (%) Population using at least basic mitation services (%) Population using at least basic mitation services (%) Population using at least basic mitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity using the services (%) Population with access to electricity output (MCCO/TWh) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) A					4					•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seas held by women in national parliament (%) Seas held by women in national parliament (%) SPOGS – Clean Water and Sanitation SPOUlation using at least basic dinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using asfely managed water services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) SDGS – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) SDGS – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) For phometric population and inspiration or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) SDGS – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population) For population with an exception of the population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0 – 1 best) For population and of the provider (% of population) For population and population or training (NEET) For population and of the population and of the population and population or training (NEET) For population and population or training (NEET) For population and population and (NEET) For population and population or training (NEET) For population and population and (NEET) For population and population and (Neer pop										
SDG15 - Life on Land										•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%) Sead of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Sead of female-to-male labor formale female value of female to female that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Sead of female-to-male that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Sead of female-to-male labor formale made to limit of female to female that is protected in fereshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Sead of female-to-male labor female and search (%) Sead of female-to-male labor female and search (%) Search water consumption emedian imports (%) Search water consumption emedian imports (made female and search (%) of formale and search (%) of female to female and search (%) of female to female and search (%) of female and search (%) of female and search (%)		85.6	2021		1		0.4	2010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 48.3 2020		98.5	2019	•	4					
Seats neld by women in national parament (%) Gender wage age (% of male median wage) A6 2020 SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population	·				†	·				7
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Permanent deforestation (% of forestation (permanedation) Permane	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	48.3	2020	•	1					
Forestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed water resources) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to elemptive for enewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) Population with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best) Femployment-to-population ratio (%) Population aged 15 to 29) Farefixed and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (p. 2.6 2018 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with access to detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1-7 best) Population with access to electricity (% of children under age 5) Population with access to electricity (% of children under age 5) Population with access to electricity (% of children under age 5) Population with access to electricity (% of children under age 5) Population with access to electricity (% of children under age 5) Population with evil authority (% of for population) Population with access to electricity (% of children under age 5) Population with access to electricity (% of children under age 5) Population with access to electricity (% of children under age 5) Population with access to electricity (% of children un	Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	4.6	2020	•	1	,				- T
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Population using safely managed water services (%) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 110,000 population) Junsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						0.0	2020		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 100.0 2020 Anthropogenic wastewater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) 8.1 2018 No. 2020 Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Population using safely managed water services (%) 100.0 2020 They include the population services (%) 100.0 2020 They include the population with access to elear fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Fersons held in prison (per 100,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GN) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Na NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Na NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Na NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Na NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Na NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Na Na Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants		100.0	2020	•	1	,	2.6	2018		
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Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 79.9 2018 70.0 2020 7	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.1	2018	•			26	2010		J
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) 31808 2018 Population using safely managed water services (%) 82.2 2020 \$ Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) 82.2 2020 \$ Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) 82.7 2020 \$ Property Rights (worst 0–100 best) 82.2 2020 \$ Property Rights (worst 0–100 worst) 90.2 2019 90.1 2000		79.9	2018	•						J
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) They live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) 10.0. 2019 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) 88 2021 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) 8 2021 Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 8 2021 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) 8 2021 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		3180.8	2018	•						
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Firsh fregistrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 100.0 2020 Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) 88 2021 Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) * 0.0 2019 Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) * 0.0 2019 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) * Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) * SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) * For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA * Overproate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Overproate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) * Overproate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	. 3 / 3				1	. ,	65	2021	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels (worst 0–100 worst) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to clean fuels (worst 0–100 worst) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to and afforability of justice (worst 0–10 best) Poper 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and afforability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Poper 100,000 population Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Press Freedom Index (worst 0–10 best) Poper 100,000 population Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Press	Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	82.2	2020	•	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.0	2020	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) * O.0 2019 Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) * Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) * O.1 2020 * Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) * SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) **O.2 2019 **O.2 2020 **O.3 2021 **O.4 2019 **O.5 2020 **O.6 2018 **O.7 2020 **O.8	SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					, ,				•
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 0.8 2019 Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) 40.4 2019 SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -0.7 2020 Mictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) 10.0 2021 Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) 0.7 2020 Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) 204.4 2019 SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 13.4 2019 SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 13.4 2019 14.4 2020 15.4 2020	Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1					1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) **SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth** Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0-1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) **Advisor of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) **Advisor of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) **On, 2019 of Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) **Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) **Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) **On, 2020 of Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) **SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals **Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) **For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) **Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) **NA NA N	Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	•	1		• 0.0	2019		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Acquisted GDP growth (%) Acqu					1		0.1	2020	•	•
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) O.7 2020 Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) O.8 2020 To high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) Other countries: Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	40.4	2019	•			10.0	2021		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%) -0.7 2020 Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 78.3 2021 Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 13.4 2019 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 204.4 2019 Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) 204.5 2019 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth									4
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 13.4 2019 SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 13.4 2019 To high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) To high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of population aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) NA NA OTHER COUNTRIES (% of GDP) Solution aged 15 to 29) Solution aged 15 to 29) Solution aged 15 to 29)	Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2020	•						J
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 13.4 2019 Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 13.4 2019 Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 13.4 2019 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Sometiment spending on health and education (% of GDP) Tor high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government frevenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Sometiment spending on health and education (% of GDP) Tor high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 2.7 2018		0.6	2018	•	•		_0 1.1	_017		_
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) To high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA NA OCORPORTED TO A STATE OF THE PROPRIES OF THE PROPRI		99.7	2017		4		12.4	2010		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 78.3 2021 Temployment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Temployment to population ratio (%) 12.4 2020 Temployment to public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA NA Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 2.7 2018										1
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) NA NA 0 Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * 0.0 2019 * 0.0 2019 Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)					T		0.3	2021	•	4
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * 0.0 2019 • Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) * 0.0 2019 • Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)					T		NA	NA		•
(% of population aged 15 to 29) 12.4 2020 Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 2.7 2018 1.8 2020		/ ö.3	ZUZ 1		T					•
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion) 2.7 2018 • 1		12.4	2020	•	7					•
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	2.7	2018	•	1
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) 85.3 2019 • 4	Imputed data point									_

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

NICARAGUA

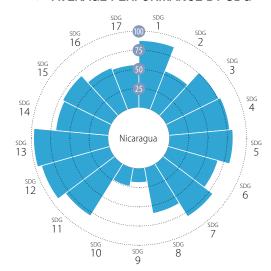
92/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





Information unavailable



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Challenges remain

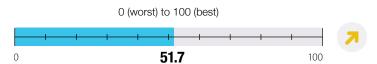
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

NICARAGUA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	ating	
Poverty head count ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.4 2022		Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	11.8 2022	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	18.0	2019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	10.2.2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2016	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	19.3 2019 • 17.3 2012 •	*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of sturning in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2 2012	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.7 2016	7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2015	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015	Ţ	Gini coefficient	46.2	2014	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.5 2019	•	Palma ratio	2.6	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	98 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.8	2018	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.4 2020	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.2	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.0 2020 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	05.5	2020		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	42.0 2020 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	2021	•	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.3 2019	л.	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	7UID -	~	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2010	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	56 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2019	-	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			- '		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.9 2019 • 75.0 2019 •	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2018		1
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	102.6 2018	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.0 2017	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)			•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2020	4	SDG13 – Climate Action	1.7	2020	Ť	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70 2019	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.1 2021 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.6 2010		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3 2010 •	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.9	2020	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	66.4 2010 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020	•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	91.6 2015 🔸	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	89.8 2012 •		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	12.2	2018	•	4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	109.1 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	57.4 2020	+	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	69.7	2020	•	7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	47.3 2020 •	<u>T</u>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	2020	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.7 2020	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.0 2020	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5	2018	•	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.7 2018	•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	964.9 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.2.2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	14.6	2018	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	88.2 2019	T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	59	2021	•	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	55.4 2019	7	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	26	2020		.1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.3 2019 • 57.4 2019 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		•
3, 1 , 3, 11,7::	37.4 2019	11.	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	7 9 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA	0	
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-7.8 2020 • 2.9 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.9 2010		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	30.9 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	40.0	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.7 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.6	2019	•	-
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.0	2019	•	7
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	•
				_			

^{*} Imputed data point

51.7 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

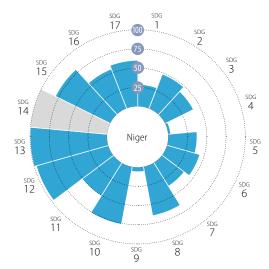
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149/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin	,	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	31.4 2022		Population using the internet (%)		2017		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	63.7 2022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.0	2019	•	-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA NIA O		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •		The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	47.1 2019 • 9.8 2019 •		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5 2016	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	2018	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6 2018	-	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	4	Gini coefficient	34.3	2014	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	14.2 2019		Palma ratio	1.4	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	509 2017	71	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	61.1	2018	•	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.1 2020	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	106.1	2019	•	J
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	77.5 2020	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	83.0 2020 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	6/.0	2019) —	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.0.2040		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2019	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		NA		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	252 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		9	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.5 2019	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.3 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		-1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	154.0 2016 •		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		_1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	39.1 2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2020 •	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37 2019	•	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.1	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0 2019	_	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018		_1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	59.0 2019	+	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	17.7 2019		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	. •	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	43.5 2018	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	45.5 2018	\rightarrow	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.0 2019	.1.	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.5 2020	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.0 2020	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		1
, , ,	17.0 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	46.0.2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	46.9 2020 • 14.8 2020 •		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.5 2018	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018						
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	163.2 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		2012		
	103.2 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2012		9
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	10.0.2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	53.8	2017	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	18.8 2019		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60	2019	•	-
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.4 2019		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NΙΔ	NA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	4.2 2019 • 75.9 2019 •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	73.9 2019		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		٦
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.4 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	15.5 2017		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2020		
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.8 2022 🗢	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.8 2022 • 0.6 2020 •	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5	_020	_	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 2020		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	ζΕ	2019) 👝	J
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA			-
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	N I A	N I A		-
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA * 0.0			
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	_

^{*} Imputed data point

57.0 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

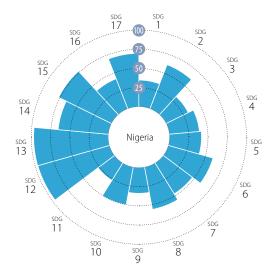
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139/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

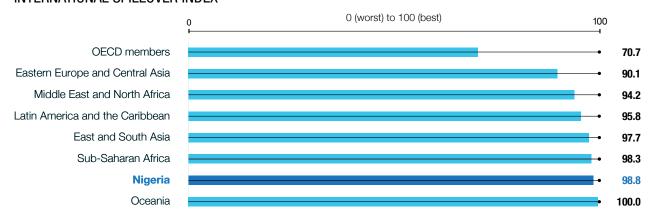


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX





SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	iting	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	32.8 2022 •	-	Population using the internet (%)	35.5		•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	44.4 2022 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.9	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	•	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	14.6 2019	4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.5 2020		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	39.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.8 2018		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.9 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2007	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.0 2017	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5 2018	- J.	Gini coefficient	35.1	2018	•	•
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8 2015 • 2.4 2019 •	•	Palma ratio	2.2	2018	•	•
	2.4 2019	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Asternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	017 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.3	2018	•	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	917 2017 • 35.5 2020 •	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	83.6	2010		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	113.8 2020	4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	03.0	2019	•	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219.0 2020	-	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	12.0		•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2020	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2021	•	7
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.9 2019 •	T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2009	•	•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	307 2016 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	JU/ ZUIÐ ■		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.8 2019 •	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
fe expectancy at birth (years)	62.6 2019 •	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	106.0 2017 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.3 2018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	54 2020 •	7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44 2019 •		${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.6	2020	•	-
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2021	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	•	1
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1060.8	2020	•	•
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	66.0 2010 •		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	47.1 2010		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	37.1	2020	•	1
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.0 2018 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.2	2018	•	1
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018	•	4
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	35.6 2018	\rightarrow	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2010	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49) atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.0 2019		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
atio of female-to-male Mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	80.4 2020	A	SDG15 – Life on Land				
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.2 2020	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	80.4		•	4
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7.2 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.7	2020	•	4
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	77.6 2020	_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	4
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.6 2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6	2020	•	1
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	42.7 2020 • 9.7 2018 •	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2 2018						_
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	177.1 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	NIA	NIA		
	177.1 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		NA	-	-
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	55.4 2019	_	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	67.8	2017	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.0 2019	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52	2021	•	1
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5	2020	•	J
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	75.1 2019		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.6		•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	75.1 2017	_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	J
djusted GDP growth (%)	-5.6 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	31.5		•	
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* NA NA •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.7 2017	+	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0	2020	•	J
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	9.6 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	4
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	3.0			_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		a
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		-
			Corporate lax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2017	_	-

* Imputed data point

53.6 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

NORTH MACEDONIA

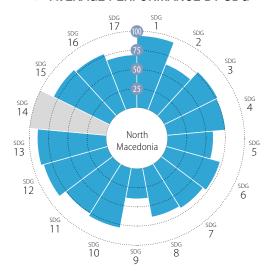
57/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Decreasing



Major challenges Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



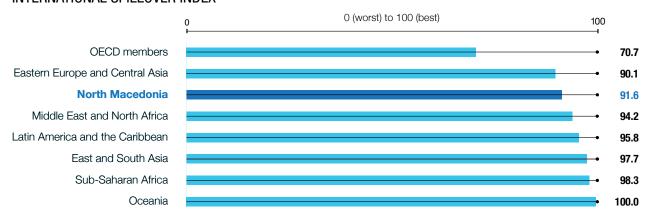


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

NORTH MACEDONIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rat	ting Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.0 2022		Population using the internet (%)	81.4 2020	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	5.5 2022	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	64.9 2019	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5 2018	• 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.7 2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0 2022 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 2019		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2020	• -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	22.4 2016 • 2.3 2017 •		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4 2018	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2017 3.7 2018	ラ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	_	Gini coefficient	33.0 2018	• 1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA		Palma ratio	1.3 2018	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	101 101		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	6.4 2018	• •
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.9 2020	A	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	29.2 2019	• •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.9 2020	A	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2020		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.2 2020	• 1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.0 2021	• 1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2018	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	82 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.9 2019	• •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	27.1 2018	• •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.2 2019	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8 2018	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8 2019	N A	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.1 2015	• 1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	15.1 2018		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.2 2015	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9 2018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.7 2020	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	63 2020	Ψ.	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68 2019		${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.4 2020	• -
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2021	<u> </u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5 2018	• 1
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.0 2020	• •
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)			SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.3 2018		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA (•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	86.2 2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA (• •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1 2020	<u> </u>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA (•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	14/1 14/1	• •
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	29.6 2019	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1000 1000	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	02.2.2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	• •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.2 2019 6 6.3 2020	7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	39.2 2020	_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.4 2020	• -
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	39.2 2020	T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	93.6 2020	• 1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	077 2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021	• 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.7 2020		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020	• 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98.3 2020	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 2018	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	25.3 2018		(per million population)		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	0.9 2018 4 2349.8 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		_ 4
	2549.0 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2 2019	• 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0.2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.4 2018	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75 2021	• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	76.0 2019		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2020	• 4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.4 2019 1 1.4 2019		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8 2020	
_, , , , , , , ,	11.7 2017		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	39 2021	• 1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-1.3 2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.9 2019	• (
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.7 2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD		_
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a			per 100,000 population)	• 0.0 2020 •	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	76.6 2017	Т	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.7 2021	• 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	16.1 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	• -
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2 2015	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6 2019	• -
(per 100,000 population)	0.2 2013		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	28.3 2019	• 1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019	• (

* Imputed data point

72.0 2019 • 🛧



COUNTRY RANKING

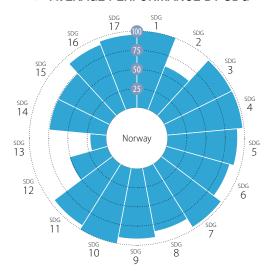
NORWAY

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





















































Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



	Value Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		ing T
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2022			Population using the internet (%)	97.0 2020		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.3 2022 8.4 2019		↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	101.7 2019	, •	
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	8.4 2019		7	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.7 2018	} •	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2040			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	52.4 2022		
revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	52.4 2022	_	•
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) * revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.6 2019 0.7 2019		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.6 2020		
revalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1 2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.1 2018		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017		7	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	12.6 2019		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.4 2018		Í	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	27.8 2019		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015		Ť	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	8.2 2020 28.5 2017		
ield gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.0 2018				20.3 2017	_	_
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.9 2019	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Gini coefficient	27.6 2018		
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2 2017	•	1	Palma ratio	0.9 2019		
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.3 2020		*	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	4.3 2019		_
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2 2020		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.1 2020	•	†	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2018	j 🔵	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	6.5 2019) •	
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	8.7 2019	•	4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020) -	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	0.7 2019	_	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0 2021		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	9 2016	•		Population with rent overburden (%)	7.7 2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	2.1.2010				7.7 2019		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population) ife expectancy at birth (years)	2.1 2019 82.6 2019		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	26.0.2017		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.6 2018		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	26.0 2019		•
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.2 2018		4	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19.7 2018		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2020		*	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.5 2018		•
iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86 2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	13.7 2015 17.2 2015		
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4 2021		*	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	11.6 2020		
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.9 2019		Ţ	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3 2019		
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	16.3 2019	•	†		1.5 2015	_	
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	9.0 2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.6 2020) •	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.6 2019		4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.0 2018	. ■	
let primary enrollment rate (%)	100.0 2019		*		83152.7 2020		
ower secondary completion rate (%)	99.7 2019		1	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	67.8 2018		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA				07.0 2010		_
ertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	50.8 2020		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	FF 1 2020		
ISA score (worst 0–600 best)	496.7 2018		本	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)			
ariation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	8.9 2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	77.0 2020 18.3 2018		
nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	20.8 2018	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	33.6 2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.3 2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)			
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.5 2022	•	T	SDG15 – Life on Land	7 0.1 2010		-
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.6 2019	•	1) F6 F 2020		
	94.6 2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%). Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%).			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)							
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) eats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.4 2020	•	†		64.3 2020	•	
	41.4 2020 4.8 2020		↑	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	64.3 2020 0.9 2021) •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%) ender wage gap (% of male median wage)			†	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	64.3 2020) •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%) ender wage gap (% of male median wage) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	4.8 2020	•	†	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	64.3 2020 0.9 2021) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%) ender wage gap (% of male median wage) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	4.8 2020 100.0 2020	•	^ ^ ^	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.9 2021 0.0 2020) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%) ender wage gap (% of male median wage) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	4.8 2020 100.0 2020 98.1 2020	•	^ ^ ^ ^ •	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0) 64.3 2020 0.9 2021 0.0 2020 3.8 2018) •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%) ender wage gap (% of male median wage) DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	4.8 2020 100.0 2020	•		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0) 64.3 2020 0.9 2021 0.0 2020 3.8 2018) •	
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eats held by women in national parliament (%) eender wage gap (% of male median wage) DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	4.8 2020 100.0 2020 98.1 2020 2.1 2018 64.3 2018 4197.5 2018 98.6 2020 65.4 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.3 2019 47.6 2019 -2.5 2020 1.8 2018 99.7 2017 0.9 2020 2.0 2015 74.7 2020	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.6 2020 0.9 2021 0.0 2020 3.8 2018 0.6 2020 23.7 2018 93 2021 5.8 2020 100.0 2020 85 2021 * 0.0 2019 1.6 2020 6.7 2021 0.7 2020 71.0 2018 16.7 2019 0.9 2021 NA NA * 0.0 2019		
eats held by women in national parliament (%) eender wage gap (% of male median wage) DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%) opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) inthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) carce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H2O eq/capita) opulation using safely managed water services (%) opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) DG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) icitims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) mployment-to-population ratio (%)	4.8 2020 100.0 2020 98.1 2020 2.1 2018 64.3 2018 4197.5 2018 98.6 2020 65.4 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.3 2019 47.6 2019 -2.5 2020 1.8 2018 99.7 2017 0.9 2020 2.0 2015	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0,6 4.3 2020 0.9 2021 0.0 2020 3.8 2018 0.6 2020 23.7 2018 93 2021 5.8 2020 100.0 2020 85 2021 * 0.0 2019 1.6 2020 6.7 2021 0.7 2020 71.0 2018 16.7 2019 0.9 2021 NA NA		

^{*} Imputed data point

NAMC

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

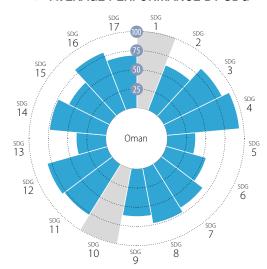
OMAN

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS















































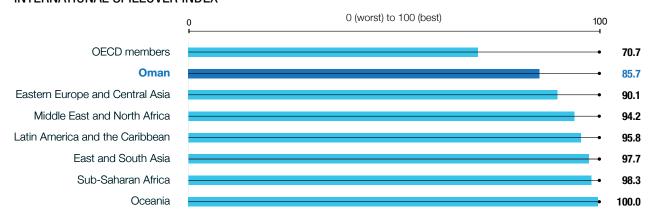




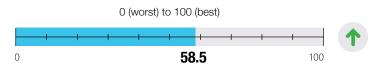
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) *	Value NA	Year R	lating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2020		g Trer
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) * * * * * * * * * * * * *	NA	NA		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	109.1			4
·	11/7	INA		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	0.7	2019		_	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	•	1
revalence of undernouns inferit (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		マ →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	20.6	2022		
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		→ →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.0	2022	_	_
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (70) revalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)		2017		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020) •	1
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2018	•	4
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		^	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		7	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		•
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019		•	Palma ratio	NA	NΑ		•
	0.0	2017	Ť	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	10	2017			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NΑ		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	AF 1	2019		
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	45.1	2015	•	١
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.3	2020	•	1
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	2011	•	•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020		→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5	2019	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2014		-
					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		-
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	54	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.6	2019		4	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
fe expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		^	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		.	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.5	2010		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	12.2	2020) •	;
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9	2011	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2018		
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (icO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	30968.1			
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	963	2020		A		30300.1	2010	•	,
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		A	SDG14 – Life Below Water			_	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	112.7			A	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		-
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018		<u>.</u>	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20.0	2010		_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2011		(
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2014	•	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	112.8	2010		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		.1.	SDG15 – Life on Land				
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		*	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.8	2020	•	-
	2.5	2020		7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NΑ	. •	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	02.2	2020			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	-
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NΑ	. •	-
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7	2018		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	116.7				(per million population)	***			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3789.9	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5	2019	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NΑ		(
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NΑ		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019		1	they live (%)	14/1	14/		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9	2019	•	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.5	2020	•	•
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.0	2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	•	(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	52	2021	•	-
djusted GDP growth (%)	-5.0	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		-
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.1	2020)	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	72.6	2011			per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	/3.6	2011	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.4	2021	•	•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.1	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NΑ		
ındamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	1 1	2015		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.9	2019)	
(per 100,000 population)	1.1	2015		<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	(
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	(
						* 00	2019		-
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2015		

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

PAKISTAN

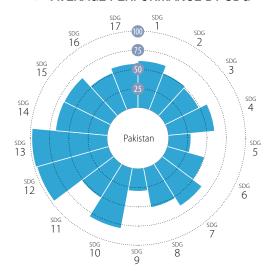
125/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





Decreasing











Moderately improving







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







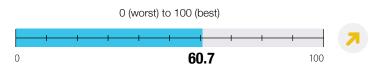
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	•	Value Year Ratio	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	4.8 2022 • → 37.0 2022 • →	Population using the internet (%)	25.0 2020	٠.
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	37.0 2022	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	35.1 2019	, 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	12.0.2010	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	, 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.9 2019 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	26.5.2022	
Prevalence of stuffling in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.6 2018 • → 7.1 2018 • →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.5 2022	,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020	ہے ہ
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2017	, 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.1 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	Gini coefficient	31.6 2018	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019	Palma ratio	1.4 2018	•
5DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0 2017	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	140 2017 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	38.0 2018	, ,
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.4 2020	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	57.7 2019	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	65.2 2020	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	259.0 2020 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	45.0 2020	1 4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0 2021	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	·	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.4 2019 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2017	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	17/ 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	2.1 2019	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174 2016 • •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.9 2018	
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2019 • →	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	65.6 2019 • ->	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.2 2015	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	54.0 2017 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1 2015	
lirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3 2018 • •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77 2020 • 7	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45 2019 • →	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	1.1 2020	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5 2021 • 👃	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018	, 1
DG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	5.6 2021	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3 2019 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6 2020	-
ower secondary completion rate (%)	49.0 2019 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.6 2020	. =
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.7 2019 • 👃	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	30.1 2018	1
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	48.6 2018 • →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6 2018	, 1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
latio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.3 2019 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	26.5 2020 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.8 2020	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.2 2020 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.9 2020	-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021	4
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.1 2020 • →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020	. 1
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.4 2020 • 7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2018	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.2 2018 • •	(per million population)	0.0 2010	`
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1 2018	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	256.6 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.8 2019	1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	65.7 2016	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	73.9 2019 • →	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	63 2021	4
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	49.1 2019 • 🞵	they live (%)		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9 2019 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 2020	
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	35.7 2019 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.2 2020	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28 2021	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.0 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	11.4 2019	, (
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020	• •
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	21.3 2017 • 7	per 100,000 population)	46.0 2021 -	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	46.9 2021	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.2 2022 • ↑	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020	_
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.3 2020 • 7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	2 (22:-	
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2015 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6 2019	-
(per 100,000 population)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA) (
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA •	•
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019) (
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)	60.7.2019	

* Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

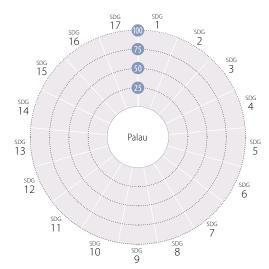
PALAU

NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year			•	Value		_	Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA			Population using the internet (%)	27.0			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	NA	_	•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2013		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		2040			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.2	2020	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	2016		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA			•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA			•	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
	INA	11//			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	NIA	NIA		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		NA			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.5	2010		•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020 2020		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.5	2019	_	Т
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.3	2020	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA			T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA		•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	INA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2016	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			-		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.1	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	33.8	2017	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2018	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.8	2018	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	12.1	2020	•	4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.3	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.1	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.3	2020	•	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	108.5	2014	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	71.9	2020	•	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.7	2015	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.0	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA	NA	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2011	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	1471	1471			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA			•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.1	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.3	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.7	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NIA	NA		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA			(per million population)	INA	INA		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	40.0	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.2	2018	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	they live (%)	INA	INA		
\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2/\mbox{TWh})$	NA	NA			Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.5	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA	•	•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•	•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.3	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NΑ		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **		2019		
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)	NIA	NΔ		

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

COUNTRY RANKING

PANAMA

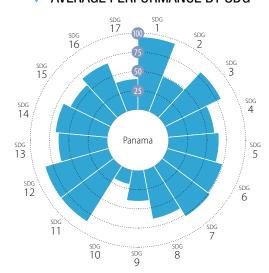
105/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















































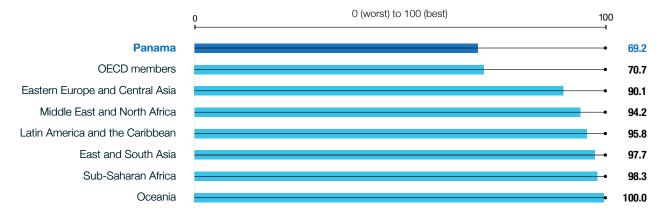




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	Rating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		1	Population using the internet (%) Makila broadband subscriptions (por 100 population)		2020	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	5.3 2022	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	79.3	2019	•	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	7.5.2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.5 2019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	4 2.4	2010		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.8 2019	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	3.4	2019	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	1.2 2008 • 22.7 2016 •	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2017	•	4
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.9 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
	1.0 2015	.1.	Gini coefficient	49.8	2019	•	4
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	224.5 2019	•	Palma ratio	3.1	2018	•	
	224.5 2015	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	F2 2017 •		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.3	2018	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	52 2017	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.5	2010		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.0 2020	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.5	2019	•	Т
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.3 2020 •	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.7	2020	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	52.0 2020	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	2021	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2020	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.7 2019 •	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.4	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	26 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	18.4	2018	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.9 2019 •	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.6	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	79.3 2019	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.1	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.1 2018 •	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.7	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.9 2018 •	4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	74 2020 •	\rightarrow	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	77 2019 •	1	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	2.5	2020	•	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6 2021 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.1	2018	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	14.3 2020 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	88.7 2020 •	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.5	2020	•	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	71.6 2020 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2020	•	7
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.9 2019 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.1	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.3	2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	65.2 2015		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.9	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.2 2015	A	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	112.0 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.5 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.2	2020	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.5 2020 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.4 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020	•	j
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	84.6 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9 2018 •		(per million population)	1.4	2018	_	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	23.1 2018 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3038.8 2018 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.1	2020	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	47.3	2018	•	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	95.8 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	F-7	2021		į
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	they live (%)	5/	2021		7
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.7	2020	•	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	17.2 2019	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.7	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	36	2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.1 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.3	2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	465.0047.		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	_	_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	46.5 2017 •	7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	11.7 2022 •	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	1
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020 •	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.5 2015	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.1	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	0.5 2015	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.7	2018	•	-
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

59.6 2019 • 🛧

COUNTRY RANKING

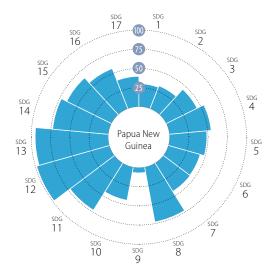
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

144/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

▼ INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value \		ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	29.8 2022			Population using the internet (%)	11.2 2		•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	53.4 2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	11.8 2	019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	246 2040			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0 2	018	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	24.6 2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.5 2010		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2	022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.1 2010 4 21.3 2016 4		→ .l.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2	020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0 2	016	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.7 2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015		_	Gini coefficient	41.9 2	009	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA			Palma ratio	2.1 2	018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	101 101		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	145 2017		-	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.5 2020		л Я	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.0 2	019		4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.9 2020		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			Ĭ	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	441.0 2020		Ţ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.6 2		•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2020		▼	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.0 2019	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3 2	014	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	152 2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1 2	019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	132 2010			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.4 2		•	
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.6 2019		7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2		•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	65.3 2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	1.7 2		•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	68.0 2016		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4 2		•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.4 2018			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	39 2020	•	Ψ.	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	33 2019		+	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.7 2	020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA •		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2	018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
'articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	71.4 2018			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6 2018			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	1.9 2	020	•	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	37.2 2018			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.2 2	020	•	-
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.9 2010			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.0 2	018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2	018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	49.2 2018		→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	2.6 2	018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	75.5.2010		_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2	018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.5 2019	•	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.6 2020	•	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	7.3 2	020	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0 2020	•	Ψ_	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2	021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	45.3 2020	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2	020	•	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.2 2020	•	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2	018	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.1 2018		•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	864.4 2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.8 2		•	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	38.3 2	016	•	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	63.5 2019	•	T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.3 2019	•	→	they live (%)	NIA	NIA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.2 2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA 12.4.2	NA	_	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA	_		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	13.4 2		-	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		_	_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	31 2		•	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.8 2020		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **	NA	NA		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	10.3 2018	•		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	020	•	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.9 2	021	•	1
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.6 2022		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		NA	•	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA (SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2 2	019	•	•
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	•	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.2 2	010	•	.1
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **	0.0 2		•	•
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 worst)	40.8.2			•

* Imputed data point

PARAGUAY

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

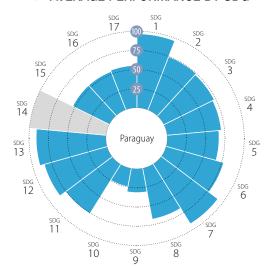
PARAGUAY

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Decreasing



Major challenges Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





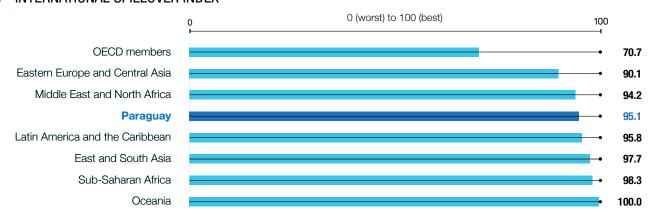




Challenges remain

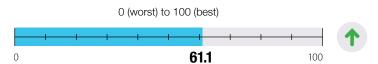
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.6 2022		T	Population using the internet (%)		202		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.2 2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.2	201	9 •	1
DG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	201	8 •	,
revalence of undernourishment (%)	9.2 2019		Ψ.	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2016		↑	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	• 0.0	202	2 •	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.0 2016		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	202	0 •	-
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.3 2016		Ψ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		201		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017		↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.2 2018		1	Gini coefficient	45.7	201	0 👝	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.3 2015		1	Palma ratio		201		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	17.7 2019	•			2.0	2011	0	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIA	N.I	Δ	
faternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	129 2017	• •	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	NA	N/	-	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0 2020	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.7	201	9 •	•
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	18.9 2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	202	0	,
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48.0 2020	• •	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		202		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020	•	1					
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.0 2019	• .	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.7	7 201	r 🔷	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0 2017			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		201		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	57 2016	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		201		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.0 2019		Ψ	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
e expectancy at birth (years)	75.8 2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201:		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	72.0 2015		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.7 2018		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	202	1 •	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2020	•	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	61 2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	1.1	202	0 •	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2021	• •	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	201	8 •	
DG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	N/	Α •	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	77.4 2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	80.3 2020			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	Α •	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	65.8 2020	•	4	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N:	Α •	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6 2020	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	N.	Α •	
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	N/	Α •	,
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	70.0.2016			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	N.	Α •	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	78.9 2016		Т	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	201	8	
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.6 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.3	3 202	Λ 🙍	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.3 2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		3 202		
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation								
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6 2020	•	^	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.7 2020		.	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.4	202	0 •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8 2018		•	(per million population)	0.4	201	8 •	
othropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7 2018		•					
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1045.5 2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		7 202	^ _	
	1013.3 2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		202		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1000 2010		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	83.1	201	9 •	
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019		T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48	3 202	1 •	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	68.2 2019		7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2	່າດາ	0 0	
02 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)			1	· · · ·		202		
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	101.5 2019		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		202		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0 2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.9	201	J 🛡	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6 2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	.00	202	0 •	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.6 2017	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.5	202	1 •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.1 2022	•	Ψ.	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	202	0 •)
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8	3 201	9 •	
per 100,000 population)	0.3 2015	•	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
				r = = = manee, meraaning official development assistance (70 of dNI)				
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDD)	176	201	9 👝	
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		201		

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

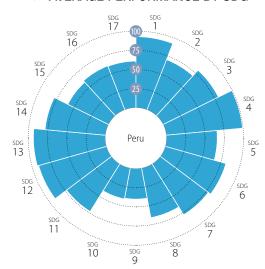
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



















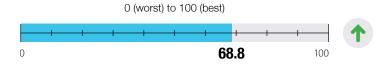
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.6 2022 • ↑	Population using the internet (%)	65.3 2020 • ↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	7.1 2022 • 🞵	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	74.5 2019 • 🛧
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	07.0040	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3 2018 • 🔱
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.7 2019 • ↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	25.4.2022
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.2 2019 • →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.4 2022
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	0.4 2019 • ↑ 19.7 2016 • ↓	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2 2020 • →
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2018 • →
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.5 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	Gini coefficient	41.5 2019 • 🞵
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.2 2019	Palma ratio	2.2 2018 • •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	88 2017 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	33.1 2018 • →
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.7 2020 • •	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.3 2019
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.8 2020 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	116.0 2020 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.5 2020
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0 2021 • →
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.7 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0.0044
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.7 2019	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2014
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	64 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.3 2019
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.6 2018
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.6 2019	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	1.4 2018 • • 11.9 2015 • ↑
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.9 2019 • ↑ 44.0 2017 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4 2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.1 2019	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2020
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	72 2020	SDG13 – Climate Action	0.0 2020 0
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78 2019 • 🛧	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	1.4 2020 • 🛧
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.7 2021 • 7	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5 2018 • ↑
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (icO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	389.9 2020
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7 2020 • 🛧		309.9 2020
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2 2020 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.6 2020 • →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	101.6 2019 • 🛧	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.1 2020 • •
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2020 • 🛧	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	1.2 2018
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	1.3 2018
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.2 2018
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.6 2018 • 7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.4 2019 🔸 🔱	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	29.6 2020 • →
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2 2020 • 🞵	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	49.6 2020 • →
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021 • →
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.1 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2020 • →
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	78.6 2020 • 🔀	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 2018 • •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.5 2018 • •	(per million population)	0.7 2018
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	46.4 2018	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	701.5 2018	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.5 2019 • →
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	35.7 2019 • 🛧
Population with access to electricity (%)	98.3 2019	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	48 2021 • 7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	83.3 2019	they live (%)	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2019 • ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.6 2020
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	24.5 2019 • ↑	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.7 2020
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	60.2020	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	36 2021 ● →
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.0 2020	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	14.5 2019
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.6 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020 • •
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.6 2017 • 🛧	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.7 2021 • 🔱
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.2 2022 • 🛧	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 • 7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5 2020 • 7
(per 100,000 population)	0.2 2015 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.5 2019 • 🕹
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019 • •
* 1		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 hest)	68.8 2019

68.8 2019 • 🛧

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

PHILIPPINES

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS























































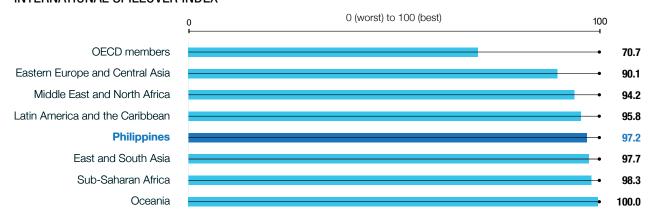


SDG achieved • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

Information unavailable Information unavailable

 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

PHILIPPINES

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year R 49.8 2020		Tre 7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	4.5 2022		Population using the internet (%)			٠.
·	25.3 2022 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	67.2 2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.4.2010	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.7 2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4 2019 • 30.3 2018 •	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	25.7.2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2018		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	25.7 2022	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.4 2016	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020	•	=
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 2015	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.7 2018	*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	Ţ	Gini coefficient	42.3 2018	•	7
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	7.6 2019		Palma ratio	2.3 2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	121 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.3 2018	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.6 2020	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	16.9 2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	26.4 2020	4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	02.2.2020		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	539.0 2020 •	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.3 2020	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0 2021	•	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.5.2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.5 2019	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 2016		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	185 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.9 2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.0 2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.0 2019	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9 2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.4 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.2 2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.4 2018	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6 2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	84.4 2017		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2020	•	-
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71 2020 •	Τ	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55 2019		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2 2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2021 •	<u> </u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2018		1
SDG4 – Quality Education	063 2040 6		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	140.4 2020	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	86.3 2019	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.9 2019	+	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.0 2020	•	=
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	83.1 2019 • 98.4 2019 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.2 2020		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.4 2019	<u>T</u>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.5 2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	3.4 2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	56.0 2017 •	\rightarrow	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.0 2018		1
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	104.3 2019	4	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	63.6 2020	4	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.0 2020		Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.6 2020		-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20.0 2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)			-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.1 2020 •		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	82.3 2020	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2020	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.7 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.7 2018					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	421.7 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4.4.2010		
	121.7 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4 2019		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	95.6 2019		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.2 2019	•	7
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	68 2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	47.4 2019 • 1.4 2019 •	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.4 2020		4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	34.0 2019		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.8 2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	34.0 2017	_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	33 2021	•	J
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.8 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.7 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	34.5 2017		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2020 45.6 2021	•	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020		1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.3 2022	1		0.5 2020	_	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020 •	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	40 2010		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.9 2019 NA NA	•	-
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			_
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.1 2019	•	-
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019	•	•

^{*} Imputed data point

75.7 2019 • 🛧

COUNTRY RANKING

POLAND

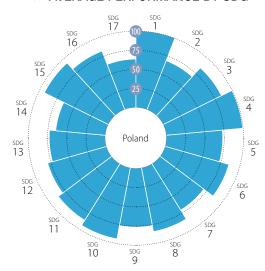
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges

Decreasing



→ Stagnating







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



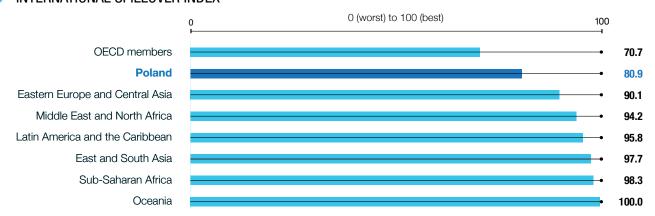




Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year 83.2 2020		g Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0 2022 0.1 2022		↑ ↑	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	185.8 2019		Ţ
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.8 2018			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			
	J.0 2010		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		A	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	33.1 2022		
Prevalence of undernouns infent (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019		T A	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7 2011		^	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.4 2020		T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1 2016		į	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.2 2018 7.4 2019		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	•	į	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.3 2019		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2018	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	24.2 2020		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	•	>	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	43.4 2017		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	44.0 2018	-	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.3 2019			Gini coefficient	30.2 2018	•	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.0 2018		本
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2 2017	•	↑	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.8 2018	•	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7 2020		T	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4 2020 9 6 2020 9		T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2018		1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	9.6 2020 1 .0 2020 1		ľ	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	19.7 2019		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,			_	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	=		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.0 2019	•	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.6 2020		7
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	38 2016			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0 2021		4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0 2019	_	4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.4 2019 78.3 2019		→	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.3 2019		↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.7 2019		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8 2018		†	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	14.2 2018		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80 2020		Ļ	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.7 2018 16.2 2015		4
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74 2019		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8 2015		4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0 2021		↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.3 2021		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6 2019	•	1	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2019		1
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.7 2019		↓	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.1 2019	•	^	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production			
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)	7.9 2020	•	→
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.8 2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4 2018	•	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9 2019		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	324.6 2020		•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.3 2019		T	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	35.4 2018	•	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2008			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34) PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	42.4 2020 5 13.0 2018 9		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3 2020		1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.6 2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4 2020		\rightarrow
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.8 2018		.	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.0 2018		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	38.8 2018 4.8 2018		*
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	72.9 2022		7		0.0 2010		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8 2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3 2020		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.6 2020	•	↑	Mean area that is protected in teriestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.1 2020		小
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.7 2020	•	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.7 2020	•	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020		本
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.0 2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020	•	†	(per million population)	1.0 2010		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2020	•	T	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Executivator with drawal III/6 of available treshwater recourses	33.2 2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7 2020		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.5 2019		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	60.9 2018			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1347.9 2018		●	th out live (0/)	71 2021		Т
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	1347.9 2018 9 8.3 2020		^	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		•	T ,I,
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	1347.9 2018		^	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2020	•	T ↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020		^ ^	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		•	↓ • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019		• † †	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020	•	T
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019		• ^ ^ ^ •	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019		T + • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019		• ^ ^ ^ + ^ + + + + + + + + + +	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020		T
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 1.9 2019		• ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ + ^ ^ + ^ + ^ + ^ + ^ +	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021		↑ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 1.9 2019 9.4 2019		• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021 0.7 2020		• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 1.9 2019		Ļ	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021		• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 9.4 2019 9.4 2019 1.5 2020 3.4 2018 1		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021 0.7 2020 196.9 2019		• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 9.4 2019 9.4 2019 1.5 2020 3.4 2018 86.7 2017		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021 0.7 2020		• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 9.4 2019 9.4 2019 1.5 2020 3.4 2018 86.7 2017 0.7 2020 1		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021 0.7 2020 196.9 2019		• •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 9.4 2019 9.4 2019 1.5 2020 3.4 2018 86.7 2017 0.7 2020 0.4 2015 1		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021 0.7 2020 196.9 2019 9.2 2019 0.1 2021		1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 9.4 2019 9.4 2019 1.5 2020 3.4 2018 86.7 2017 0.7 2020 1		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021 0.7 2020 196.9 2019		• ↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1347.9 2018 98.3 2020 90.5 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 9.4 2019 9.4 2019 1.5 2020 3.4 2018 86.7 2017 0.7 2020 0.4 2015 1		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	4.1 2020 100.0 2020 56 2021 * 0.0 2019 0.0 2020 28.8 2021 0.7 2020 196.9 2019 9.2 2019 0.1 2021 NA NA		• ↑

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

PORTUGAL

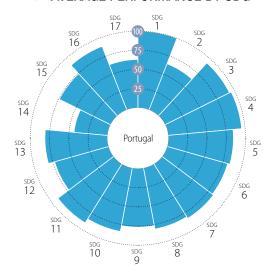
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges

Decreasing







Challenges remain

Moderately improving





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







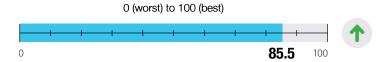
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

PORTUGAL

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.5 2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.1	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	10.6 2019	_	T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2010			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	42.2	2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2 2016 0.6 2016		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.8 2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		→	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.8 2018	•	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2015	•	→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2017		1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.8 2019	•		Gini coefficient	33.5	2018		4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio		2019		4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8 2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019		4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.8 2020		1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.3 2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	•	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	16.0 2020		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1 2020		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	7.5	2019	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.0 2019		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	10 2016			Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2021	•	7
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10 2016			Population with rent overburden (%)	5.7	2019	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.2 2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.6 2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.3 2018 98.7 2018		1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98.7 2018		T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	84 2019		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2021		†	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2013		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.5 2019			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2019		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.2 2019	•	+	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1.0	2017		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	14.2 2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production				
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)	4.0	2020	•	1
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.8 2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2018	•	4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.6 2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2021	•	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.6 2019	•		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	43.8	2018		1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7 2018			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	41.9 2020		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.3	2020	•	7
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	492.0 2018 15.9 2018		*	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	52.3	2020	•	4
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.6 2018		+	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
·	19.0 2010			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine hindingsity threats among died in imports (nor million population)		2018 2018		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.0 2022	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.3 2019	•	4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.0 2020		†	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	40.0 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		1 -
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.7 2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2021		1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2020	•	1	(per million population)	4.0	2018	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.6 2020	•	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.3 2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
					0.9		_	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	55.0 2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5551.8 2018	•	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	17.5			4
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020	•	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	17.5 83	2021	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	5551.8 2018	•	•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	17.5 83 5.1	2021 2020	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020	•	• †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0	2021 2020 2020	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019	•	• †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62	2021 2020 2020 2021	•	1 1 0 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	•	• †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019	•	1 1 0 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019	•	• †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0	2021 2020 2020 2021	•	1 1 0 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	•	• †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021	•	1 1 0 1 0 0 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 24.7 2019	•	• † † †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5 10.1 0.7	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020	•	1 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 24.7 2019 -1.7 2020	•	• †	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5 10.1 0.7	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 24.7 2019 -1.7 2020 2.5 2018	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5 10.1 0.7	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020	•	1 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 24.7 2019 -1.7 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5 10.1 0.7 126.6	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 24.7 2019 -1.7 2020 2.5 2018 92.3 2017 0.7 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5 10.1 0.7 126.6	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 24.7 2019 -1.7 2020 2.5 2018 92.3 2017 0.7 2020 0.8 2015	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5 10.1 0.7 126.6	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019	•	1 1 1 1 1 1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 24.7 2019 -1.7 2020 2.5 2018 92.3 2017 0.7 2020	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5 10.1 0.7 126.6 10.5 0.2	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	5551.8 2018 95.4 2020 85.1 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 24.7 2019 -1.7 2020 2.5 2018 92.3 2017 0.7 2020 0.8 2015	•	• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ • • ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	17.5 83 5.1 100.0 62 * 0.0 0.5 10.1 0.7 126.6 10.5 0.2 NA	2021 2020 2020 2021 2019 2020 2021 2020 2019 2019	•	1

^{*} Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

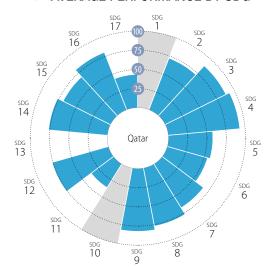
OATAR

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Decreasing



Major challenges Significant challenges

→ Stagnating





Challenges remain

Moderately improving





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	* NA		ear Ra NA	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		• Yea i 7 202		ıg Ir
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	* NA		NA		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	124.8			
·	11/	1	14/7		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
DG2 – Zero Hunger evalence of undernourishment (%)	* 1	י י	019			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.4	201	8	1
evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)			019		个	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	47.1	202	2	
evalence of staffalling in children under 5 years of age (%)			019		小	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	47.1	202	2	, ,
evalence of wasting in clinicity and it by cars of age (70) evalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)				•	Ţ.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.8	3 202	0	, 4
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				•		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	201	8 •	,
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		7 20			1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)			015		Ţ	Gini coefficient	NA	N.	A •	,
eports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			019	_	•	Palma ratio	NA	N.	Α	ř
	0.0	0 20	515	_	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	,	2 20	117		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	N.	A •	
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		9 20			T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	02.0	3 201	0 🙍	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		5 20 8 20		•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	93.0	201	9	' '
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)				• .	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	N.	Α •)
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		0 20 1 20			7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	201	2 •	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	U.	1 20	JZU		T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.	7 20	019	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	201	2	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and						Electronic waste (kg/capita)	13.6	201	9 •	,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	4.	7 20	016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.1	201	8	
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.3	3 20	019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	17.5	201	8	,
e expectancy at birth (years)	77.2	2 20	019	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	2.7	201	5	,
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	7.2	2 20	018	•	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.6	201	5	,
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	0 20	017	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	202	0	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	2 20	020	•	Ţ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	4 20	019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	37.0	202	0 •	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	4 20)14	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.8	3 201	8	,
OG4 – Quality Education							61175.7)
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 94.9	9 20	020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				_
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.2	2 20	020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	202	0 •	,
ower secondary completion rate (%)	93.	7 20	020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		202		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.6	5 20	017	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		, 202 N		
DG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		201		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods						Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		201		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	68.9	9 20)12	•	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		201		
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	120.2	2 20	019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land			-	_
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.	1 20	020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.0	202	Λ 🛑	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.8	8 20	020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	NA 0.8	N N		
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.6	5 20	020	•		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		1 N		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			•	本	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	INA	. 11/	-\ -	ì
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	431.0			•	•	(per million population)	1.0	201	8 •)
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)				•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	10937.6			•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.4	201	1	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		201		
3,	100 (n 20	019		•	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		201	0	,
pulation with access to electricity (%) pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)					T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	92	201	2)
pulation with access to clean ideis and technology for cooking (%) pemissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh	100.0			•	ተ ተ	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.6	202	0	
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		0 20	019		T	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
	0.0	0 20	J12		•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1 (n n	220		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		, 202 N)
justed GDP growth (%)		9 20		-		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	147	1 47		
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	* N/	4	NA	•	•	per 100,000 population)	0.2	202	0)
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.9	9 20	011	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.6	202	1 •)
employment rate (% of total labor force)	0	1 20	122		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA)
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	INA	1	1.41/1	_		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.0	3 202	n <i>-</i>	
oer 100,000 population)	1.3	3 20	015	•	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA		Α •)
						public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	N.1.4	h 1	۸ -	
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	. N	4	1
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* NA	N.		

^{*} Imputed data point

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

ROMANIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

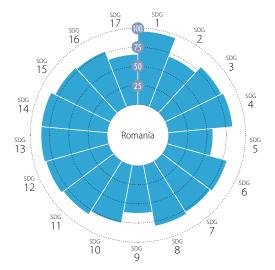
COUNTRY RANKING

ROMANIA

30/163

COUNTRY SCORE





SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



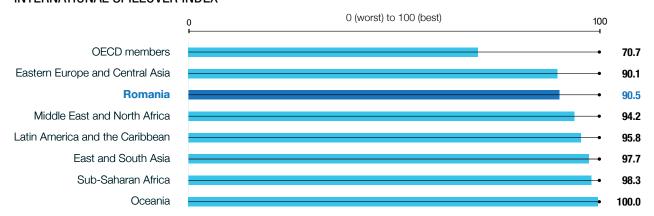


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value Year Rating 78.5 2020	Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.1 2022	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	87.7 2019	
	3.1 2022	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related		٦
5DG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019 • 1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9 2018 •	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	21.2.2022	
Prevalence of stuffing in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.8 2002 ● → 3.5 2002 ● ↑	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	31.3 2022 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8 2020 •	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2018 •	-
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.0 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015	Gini coefficient	35.8 2018 •	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.6 2019	Palma ratio	1.3 2019 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 2017 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	14.4 2018	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.5 2020	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.2 2019	-
Vortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9 2020	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.0 2020	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.8 2018 •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0 2021 •	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	·	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.0 2019 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8 2019 •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	50 2016	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.4 2019 •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	59 2016 • •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	17.0 2018 •	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.3 2019 • →	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.8 2018	
ife expectancy at birth (years)	75.6 2019 🔸 🞵	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	20.2 2015 •	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	36.4 2018 • →	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9 2015 •	_1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	97.1 2018 • 🛧	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2 2020	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87 2020 • 🞵	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71 2019 • →	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	3.7 2020	4
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2021 • ↑	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8 2018 •	4
DG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	10.0 2020 •	•
'articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.5 2019 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
let primary enrollment rate (%)	87.3 2019 • 🕹	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	88.6 2020 •	1
ower secondary completion rate (%)	88.5 2019 • 🔱	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.2 2020 •	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2018 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA •	
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	2.3 2012 •	•
lemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	46.5 2004 • ↑	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018 • 0.0 2018 •	1
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.7 2019 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.3 2020 🔸 🔱	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.0 2020 •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.9 2020 • 🗾	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.8 2020	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020 • 🛧	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.1 2020 • 🛧	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		ď
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.0 2018	(per million population)	0.5 2018 •	(
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	30.4 2018 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1948.6 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.5 2020	4
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.7 2019	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019 • 🛧	they live (%)	66 2021 •	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.2 2019 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2020	
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	18.3 2019 • 🕹	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2020 •	-
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	•	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	45 2021 •	,
djusted GDP growth (%)	2.7 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •	(
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.3 2018	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0.2020	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020 •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	57.8 2017 • 🔱	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.9 2021 •	-
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.7 2022 • 🛧	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 •	•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020 • 🛧	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2 2015 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.9 2019 •	6
(per 100,000 population)	0.2 2013	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	(
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.7 2019	J
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6 2019	(
		,		

^{*} Imputed data point

77.5 2019 • 🛧

COUNTRY RANKING

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

45/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

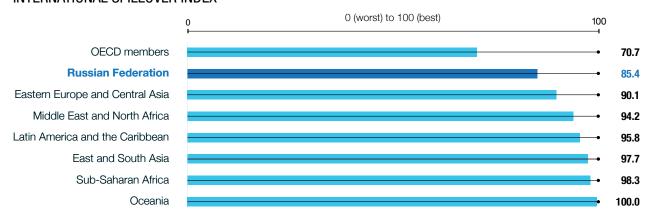


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year Ra	,	rend ↑	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2020		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		T 个	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		
	0.1	2022		T	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	97.4	2015	9	4
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5	2010		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	3 2018	8 –	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	F2.0	202		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA NA		•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	52.0	2022	2 •	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.8	3 2020	0 •	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)					Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0	2018	8 •	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015	•	<u>.</u>	Gini coefficient	37.5	2018	8 •	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019		•	Palma ratio	1.2	2017	7 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	N/	4	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		.	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.6	2019	9 🛑	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		<u>.</u>	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	个	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	65.0	202	1 •	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	242	2010		_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.2	2019		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2012		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	49	2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2 2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2017		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		T
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2016		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2014			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	0	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	9/	2020		Τ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	75	2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	10.8	3 2020	0 •	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2021	•	Ψ	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2018	8 •	4
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	9224.4			•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	93.0	2019	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9	2019	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.6	5 2020	n •	_
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	104.0	2019	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.7	2018	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		5 2018		- 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.4	2011		_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	24.4	2018	8	J
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	/2.4	2011	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	8	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.3	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.7	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.1	2020	0 •	-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.8	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0	2020	•	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.4	2020	•	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.0	2018	•		(per million population)	0.9	2018	8 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	18.5	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1384.0	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.3	2020	0	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.7	2019	9 •	1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	65	202	1 👝	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.1	2019	•	1	they live (%)	03	202		1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7	2019	•	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.6	2020	0 •	→
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2.6	2019	• •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	0	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		→
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.6	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	N/	4	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	3.8	3 2020	0 •	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	75.8	2017		1	per 100,000 population)	40.7	, 202	1	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		202° 2020		7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2022		T		0.0	2020	<i>U</i>	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	Ψ	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.1	201	n ~	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	ŏ. I	2019	7 🧡	T
A - A - A - A - C - C - C - C - C - C -					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N/	4	•
					· ·	27.6	2019	0 👝	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.0	201.	7 -	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		•

RWANDA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

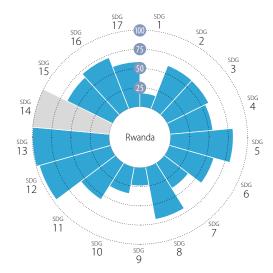
RWANDA

124_{/163}

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

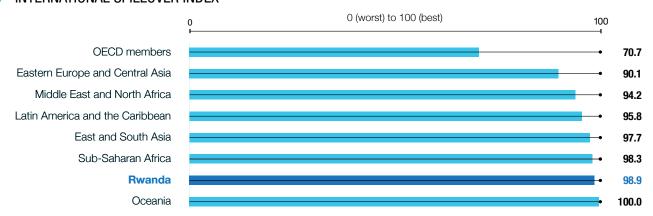


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

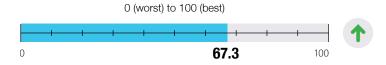


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty handcount ratio at \$1,00/day (%)	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value 26.5	Year Ra	ating	Irer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	47.5 2022		Population using the internet (%) Makila broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				1
· ·	74.4 2022 •	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	42.3	2019		1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	25.2.2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	35.2 2019	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of		2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.1 2020	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2018	T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	5.8 2016 • 2.1 2017 •	T	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2016	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4 2018	T.	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	4	Gini coefficient	43.7	2016	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.0 2019		Palma ratio	2.3	2018	•	•
	0.0 2017	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	240 2017		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	44.1	2018	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248 2017	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	42.3	2010		ï
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.9 2020 • 40.5 2020 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	42.3	2019	•	٧
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.8	2020	•	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	58.0 2020 • 0.3 2020 •	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.0	2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.5 2020		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
age-standardized death rate due to Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.2 2019 •	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2016	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	121 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6	2018	•	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.5 2019 •	\rightarrow	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	•	•
ife expectancy at birth (years)	69.1 2019	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.6	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	41.0 2016 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.7 2015	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	54 2019 •	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.1	2020	•	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3 2019 •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	•	4
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	•	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	52.7 2019 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	93.7 2019 •	4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	42.5 2019	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	-
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.5 2018 •	7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA		•	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	62.0.2015	_	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	62.9 2015 •	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.6 2019 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100.3 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2020		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	61.3 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4 2020 •	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.8 2020 •	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5	2020	Ĭ	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.1 2018	•	(per million population)	0.3	2018	•	•
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	312.8 2018 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	26	2015		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	37.8 2019	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	1471	1 (7 (
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.5 2019	→	they live (%)	80	2019	•	•
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2019	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.2	2020	•	4
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	56.0	2020	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	53	2021	•	٦
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	19.0		•	
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.6 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	50.0 2017	↑	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	50.7	2020	•	_
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.5 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	-
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020	T	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.7		_	_
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.7 2020		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	60	2020		
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015 •	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.7	2010		
			other countries, government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.7	ZU17	-	7

^{*} Imputed data point

* 0.0 2019 •

67.3 2019 • 🛧

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

COUNTRY RANKING

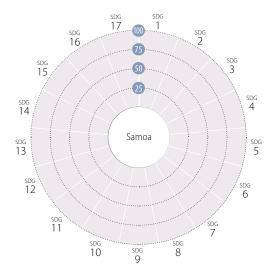
SAMOA

NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value				SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		ng Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1	Population using the internet (%)		201		,
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	9.0	2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.8	3 201	9	-
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N/	A	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	202	2 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4	202	0 •	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	47.3			4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		N/		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		\rightarrow	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		NA		•	Gini coefficient	207	7 201	2 💣	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		\rightarrow	Palma ratio		201		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•		1.7	2011	5	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIA	N.I	٨	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	N/	Α •	, ,
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.7	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.8	201	9 🛑	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.0	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.8	3 202	0 -	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2020	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		\ N/		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•			11/7	1 1/	1	,
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	31.2	2010		_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.4	204		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	31.2	2015	,	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		201		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	85	2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		N/		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.0			1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		N/		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	70.5	2019	•	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	39.2	2011	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.5				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	201	9	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	57	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53	2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.2	202	0	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA			CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N/	A •	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	201	9	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	35.1	2019	•	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.7	202	0 •	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	104.1	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		202		
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2018	8	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		201		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		201		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		201		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.4	2014	•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		N/		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	•	•		11/7	1 1/	_	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.7			1	SDG15 – Life on Land		202	0 0	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.0			→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		202) -
5DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		N/)
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.8	2020	١ _		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		3 202		,
				7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	N/	Α •	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.8			1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.4	201	8	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA			(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	ΝA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.6	201	8 •	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	6.5	201	7 •	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.2	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	N/	A C	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	35.5	2019	•	\rightarrow	they live (%)	147	1 47	, ,	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.6	2019	•	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	N/	Α •)
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9	202	0	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N/	A •)
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.8	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	N/	Α •	
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	<u>.</u> 00	202	0 •	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		202		
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	90	2022		T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	N/	A •	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.4	202	0 🛑	
	5.2	2010		_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	N/	A •	,
(per 100,000 population)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
(per 100,000 population)					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	35.6	5 201	9) 4
(per 100,000 population)							201) (

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

SAN MARINO

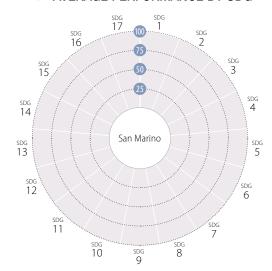


COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges



Challenges remain

Moderately improving





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement







INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SAN MARINO

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value					SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			ıg Trei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		N/				Population using the internet (%)	60.2			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	N.A	\ •	-		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	131.4	2019)	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 17	2019) 🗬		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N/	۱ •	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019			•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	2022) _	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019			↑ •	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA					Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.5	2020)	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA		1		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	N/	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA				•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA				•	Gini coefficient	NA	N/		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA		A .		0	Palma ratio	NA	N/	۱ •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being						SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NΙΛ	N/			•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	N/		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020			↑	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	133	2019		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020			A	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	15.5	201.		_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020			h	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	N/		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		N/				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	N/	\ •	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	INA	1	,		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	N/	4	(Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2016	5	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and						Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/	۱ •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	N/	4			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N/		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	N/			•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	N/		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	N/			•	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	2015	5	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	1.4	2017	7	-	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	150.5	2015	5	4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	N/		(•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2020) •		1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N.A	4	(•	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	NA	NA	4	
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	N/	•	(•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N/		
SDG4 – Quality Education						CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	N/		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.0	2020	•		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.3	2020) •	-	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	4	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.8	2020) •	(•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N/		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	N/		-	0	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA	N.1.4				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	IN.F	4			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	N/	•	(•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	N/		(•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.3	2020) 🛑	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		N/		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020	•		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	•		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	N/		(•	(per million population)	59.1	2018	3	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.2	2018	3	(•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	N/		(•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2011		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	9		^	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0				•	they live (%)	NA	N/	\ •	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		N/				Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	N/		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA				•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0)	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	N/		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.7	2019	9 •		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA				•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD	* 00	202		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA			(•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	. 0.0 NA	2020 NA		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	NIA	N/		-		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA				•		. 1/ (. 1/		_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	INA	INF	, —			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	96	2019) 🧢	
(per 100,000 population)	11.0	2015	5	•	r	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA		\ •	•
						public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N/	\	

^{*} Imputed data point

61.5 2019 •

NA NA •

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

COUNTRY RANKING

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

123_{/163}

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

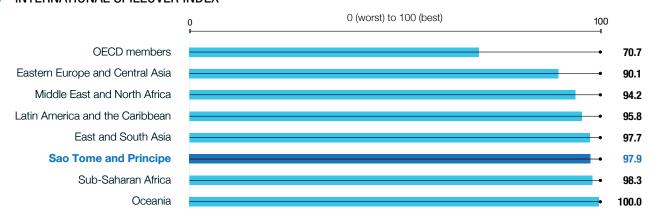


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ratii			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Ratin	g Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		•	Population using the internet (%)	33.0	2020	•	→
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	63.4	2022) -	>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	34.3	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019	_	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Panking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		b	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018	- :	,	Gini coefficient	56.3	2017		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		b	Palma ratio		2017		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA •				1.5	2010		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	96.6	2018		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017	-	>	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	2020	1	•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	29.0	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.1	2020	1		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	118.0	2020	7	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	. NA		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	-	>	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.0	2019	_	>	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2014	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	162	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.9	2010			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.4			y	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		A
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2013		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2014				0.0	2010		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage					SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)	60	2019	-	>	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA •	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	52.4	2015			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.0	2017			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.5	2020		_
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	73.5	2017	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2020		.l.
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2013		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	57.7	2019) -	>	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2017		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.7	2019	_	>	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	52.8	2020	, _	>		70.5	2020		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.6	2020	,	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.2	2020		4	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	47.6		_		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	. NA	•	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		NA •			_	2.2	2011		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2011		
Population with access to electricity (%)	75.2	2019				32.0	2010		•
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	_		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	. NA		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		N	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	. NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA •			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
	14/1	14/1		_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		4
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.2	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA •			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	IVA	INA •			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA •			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	. NA		•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	15.7	2022	,	L	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA •			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.5	2019		1
(per 100,000 population)	0.2	2015	1	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA			
					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				_
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA			
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

SAUDI ARABIA

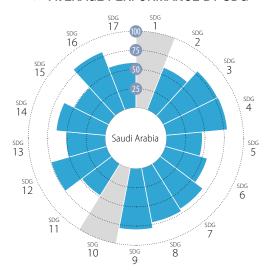
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



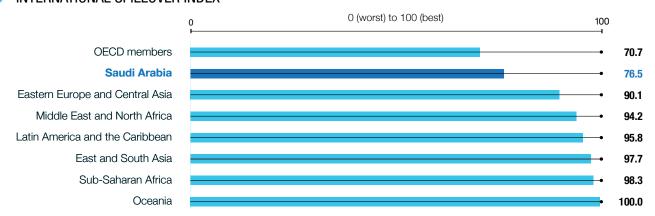




Challenges remain

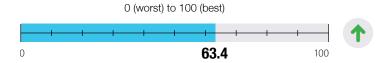
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SAUDI ARABIA

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year R NA	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 97.9 2		ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	116.9 2			1
·	14/1	14/1			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
DG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.0	2019		A	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernouns fine (%)		2019		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	50.6 2	0022		7
Prevalence of starting in Children under 5 years of age (%)		2004		^	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	5U.O 2	2022	•	_
Prevalence of washing in children drider 5 years of age (70)		2016		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.0 2	2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2	2013	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		•	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	•
(xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019		•	Palma ratio	NA	NA	•	•
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Reonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				*	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	88.3 2	019	•	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		*	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	80.0 2	2021	•	1
age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.0	2040		Ė	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.9	2019	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	Q/I	2016	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	17.6 2			•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	89.6 2		•	(
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.8 2		•	
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2009		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.2 2			-
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.3 2	2020	•	
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	18.0 2	2020	•	3
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.4	2021	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.9 2	2018	•	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2	2020	•	•
'articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	53.0	2020	•	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		4	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3 2	2020	•	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	104.1			T	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.6 2	2020	•	4
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.5	2020	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.8 2	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.8 2	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	45.5	2022	•	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.6 2	2018	•	-
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.0 2	2020	•	4
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	19.9	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.7 2	2020	•	4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2	2021	•	1
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	•	•
Opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.8 2	018	•	
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	992.8			•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	3509.3	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.8 2		•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	20.0 2	2019	•	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	91 2	2021	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	they live (%)				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.8 2		-	1
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.0	2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.2 2		•	(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		267			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	53 2			-
djusted GDP growth (%)		2020		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	• NA	NA	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 2	2020	•	(
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	71.7	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	62.7 2	0021	•	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022 NA		→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	14/7	14/7	_	_
	INA	NA			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1 2	0010		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2015	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.3 2		•	-
					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	0.0 2	2019	•	
					V tatistical Dartarman and Inday (warst 0, 100 hast)	621	1/110		

^{*} Imputed data point

63.4 2019 • 🛧

COUNTRY RANKING

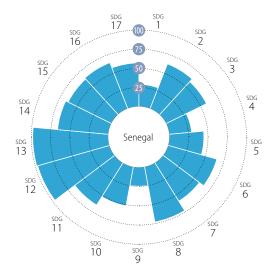
SENEGAL

126/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

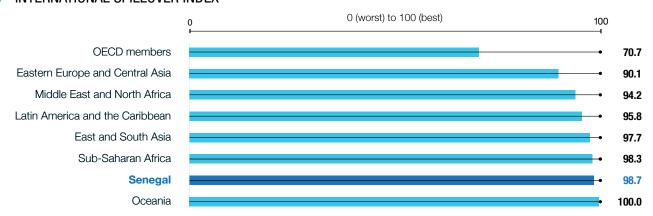


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

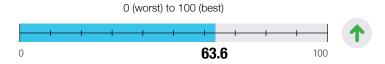


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year Ra	-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year 2020		
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	37.2	2022		7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	54.2	2019	9	, ,
DG2 – Zero Hunger	7.5	2010		A	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	8) •
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		202	2	
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019	•	7 2	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2 •	,
evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2019		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	0	, ,
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2015	5	
		2017		T'	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		ı.	Gini coefficient	40.3	201	1	,
corts of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2013		•	Palma ratio	1.9	2018	8	,
	0.2	2019		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	245	2047	_		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	28.4	2018	8	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	41.6	201	^	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	41.0	2019	9	, .
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	Т	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	85.4	2020	0	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	50.0	2021	1 •	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020	• '	Т	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.5	2019	• ;	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	6)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2019	9	,
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	161	2016	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.7	2018	8	•
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.5	2019	• -	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2018	8	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	68.6	2019	• -	• •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.6	2015	5	,
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2015	5	,
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2019		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2020	0)
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		†	SDG13 – Climate Action				_
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49	2019	• -	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2020	0	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2021	•	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	8	
OG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		,
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	15.9	2020	• ,	L	SDG14 – Life Below Water				_
et primary enrollment rate (%)			• ,	Ţ	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.3	2020	Λ	
wer secondary completion rate (%)			•	Ţ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.5	2017	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	53.2	2019	•	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	41.3	2019	• ,	L	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	2010		_
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	58.8	2020	• •	į		27.0	202	^ -	
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.0	2020	• 4	↑	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				•	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		,
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84 9	2020	• ;	78	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		'
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020	_ `	^ →	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5	2020	0	,
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	8	•
hthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					-
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.2	201		
	+10.5	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2015		'
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	70.4	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	42.1	2017	/	,
pulation with access to electricity (%)		2019	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53	202	1	,
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	•	*	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	11	2020	Λ =	
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	30.9	2019	<u> </u>	r	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.2	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		Ĺ
justed GDP growth (%)		2020			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	22.0	2013) •	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	0)
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	42.3	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.2	202	1 •)
pohile-money-service provider (% of population agod 15 or aver)	26	2022		A	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		
	3.0	2022		ľ		0.0	2020	. -	-
employment rate (% of total labor force)	0.7		-	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020			Covernment spending on health and education (0/ of CDD)		2010	o 🥏	٧.
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports		2015	• 4	↑	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.3	2019	9 •	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports			•	^	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	. NA	Α •)
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)			•	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA 19.8		A •	

COUNTRY RANKING

SERBIA

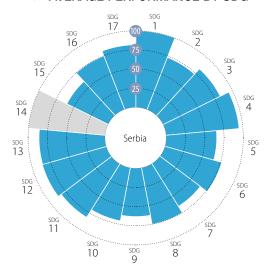
35/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

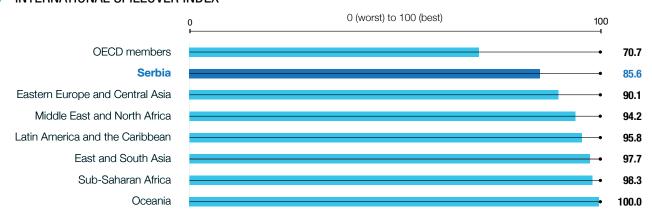


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

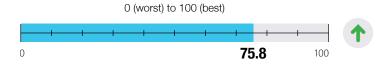
INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable



DG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		ng
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2022 •		Population using the internet (%)	78.4 2020		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2022 •	<u> </u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	90.3 2019) •	
DG2 – Zero Hunger		•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018	} •	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	3.9 2019	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.4 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	29.5 2022	! -	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6 2019		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.9 2020) •	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.5 2016	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.9 2018	3	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			Τ
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.1 2018		Gini coefficient	36.2 2017	7	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015		Palma ratio	1.5 2018		
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.9 2019 •			1.5 2010		-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	3.6 2018) (
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	12 2017 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	3.0 2010	,	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.6 2020 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	23.8 2019) •	Þ
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.6 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.7 2020) •	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13.0 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0 2021		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020 •	1		34.0 2021	_	-
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.0 2019 •	_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.7.2016		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	ZZ.U ZUIJ •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2019		•
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	62 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.4 2019		,
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.0 2018		,
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	7.5 2019	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.9 2018		,
e expectancy at birth (years)	75.9 2019 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.3 2015		•
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	12.0 2019 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.6 2015		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4 2014	_	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2021	•	•
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	71 2019 •	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9 2020) •	þ
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2 2021	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6 2018	₹ 🕝	
DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	10.6 2021		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	92.7 2020 •	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	10.0 2021	_	
et primary enrollment rate (%)	97.1 2020	4		NIA NIA		
wer secondary completion rate (%)	95.2 2020	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		1
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0 2019	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)			
	100.0 2015		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)			
DG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	38.4 2019 •	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA 0.8 2018		
itio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.1 2019	7	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0 2010		
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.1 2020	1		26.0.2026		
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.8 2020	*	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.8 2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.2 2020)
	OE 2 2020 A		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021		•
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.3 2020	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020) •)
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2020	T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	3.8 2018	3	þ
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3 2018		(per million population)			
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.7 2018		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1693.5 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.0 2020)	þ
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.2 2019) •	D
pulation with access to electricity (%)	99.8 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	76 2021		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	66.1 2019 •	1	they live (%)	70 2021		
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.7 2019 •	-	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1 2020) 🛑	J
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	13.3 2019 •	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2020)	þ
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	38 2021)
justed GDP growth (%)	1.0 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.5 2019)	þ
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.3 2020) •	•
lults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	71 4 2017		per 100,000 population)			
	71.4 2017	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	32.0 2021	•	þ
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	10.6 2022	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020) =	þ
			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.6 2020	Т	The state of the s			
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.7 2019) 🥚)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Ital work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.6 2020 • 0.6 2015 •	T	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	8.7 2019 NA NA		•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports		↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	۰	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) nemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		A •	

COUNTRY RANKING

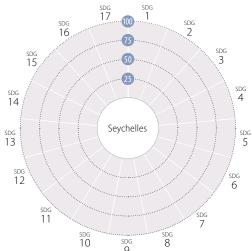
SEYCHELLES



COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

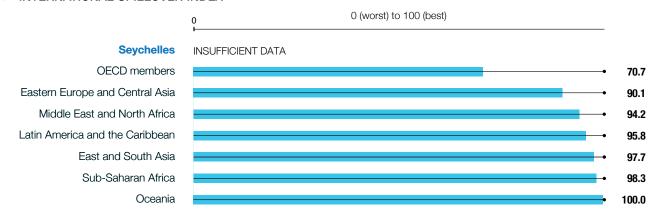


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

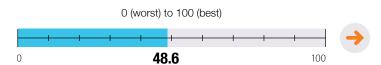


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SEYCHELLES

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year R NA	_	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2020		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2019		一
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	14/1	14/1		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) *	1 2	2019	•		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NΑ		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	2022	, _	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.1	2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2007		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2016	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	0	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2015	•	→	Gini coefficient	32.1	2018	9	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•	Palma ratio	2.6	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NΑ		•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.4	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	19.8	2019	•	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.9	2020	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NA	NΑ		
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2020	•	4	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA			•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	•		·	INA	IN/		_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.1	2019		.	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	1.4	2017		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	١.١	2017		•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2012		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.6 NA	2019 NA		
	11 2	2010			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		T →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		•
.ife expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		_
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2012		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2012		4	SDG13 – Climate Action	147 (147		
Jniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage									
(worst 0–100 best)	70	2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.0	2020	•	→
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NΑ		•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	97.0	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.6	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.9	2020)	4
ower secondary completion rate (%)	101.5	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		j
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2018	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.9	2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA	NA	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.8	2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	IVA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NΑ	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	98.0	2019	•	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA				Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.8	2020	•	1
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.2	2020	•	Ψ	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	98.9	2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2021	•	1
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.9	2019	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NΑ		•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5	2018		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA			(per million population)	0.5	2010	, •	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2019	•	1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	13.4	2018	•	1
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NΑ		•
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019		1	they live (%)				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		T
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		NA		•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		Т
djusted GDP growth (%)		2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	ΝA	NΑ		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.7	2021	•	4
	NIA	NIA		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA			
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) undamental labor rights are effectively quaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		,		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports				9	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	77	2019) _	د
(per 100,000 population)	1.6	2015	•	⊼	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA		•	•
					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NIA	N I A		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA 60 1	2019		
					Corborate lay Havell acole (Dest 0-100 Molst)	υő. I	2015	_	_

^{*} Imputed data point

48.6 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

SIERRA LEONE

146/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

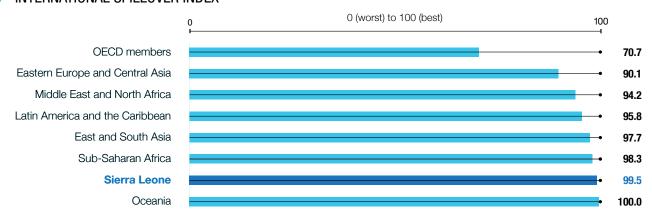


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

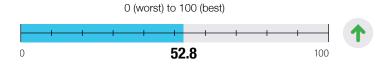


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SIERRA LEONE

Foresty bedout ratio at \$2,000 yes 200 yes	DOG1 - No Poverty			ating Trer		Value			
SDG2 - Zero Hunger Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating an children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of durating and children under syrand age (%) Invalence of the children under syrand age (%) Invalence of t	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				.,				-
Predictor of undersunsfallment (8) Predictor of und	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	70.0	2022	• 7		14./	2019		
Precisiones of stuncting in children under 5 years of age (6) Precisiones of schemic, MM = 10 (6) of shall regulations 87 (11) of 5 (20) of 5 (2		26.2	2010	• 1		1.8	2018	•	
The element of standing children under a year of app (w) 2.9.039 whitevallists (word 1.00 beauty of the production of books, (bit) a 30 (of anult population) 3.9.039 whitevallists (word 1.00 beauty of the production of books, (bit) a 30 (of anult population) 3.9.031 whitevallists (word 1.00 beauty of the production of books, (bit) a 30 (of anult population) 3.9.031 whitevallists (word 1.00 beauty of the production of books, (bit) a 30 (of anult population) 3.9.031 whitevallists (word 1.00 beauty of the production of books, (bit) a 30 (of anult population) 3.9.031 whitevallists (word 1.00 beauty of the production of books, (bit) a 30 (of anult population) 3.9.031 whitevallists (word 1.00 beauty of the production of books, (bit) a 30 (of anult population) 3.9.031 whitevallists (word 1.00 beauty of the production of books, (bit) and the production of the production o	. ,			• •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
Presenter of cheery, MA = 20 for shall projustation 8.7 and 6 1 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	, , , , ,					0.0	2022		
Figures of hazardans of perface of hazardans incide (best 0-14) worst) of 22 207 of 1 performance of the company of the compan					Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	-
Signaturable Microgram Management incore time of Lark worst of Lark worst of Section Characters as position (common per million population) 5.05 GOS — Good Health and Well-Being 5.05 GOS — Good Health a					Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2018	•	(
counterfundle Nitrogen Management Index (Bast 0-14) worst) 2003 - Good Hearth and Well-Being distance in creating use tipe (1000 by the births) 1102 0217 - Market Index (Bast 0-1000 by be births) 1102 0217 - Market Index (Bast 0-1000 by be births) 1102 0217 - Market Index (Bast 0-1000 by be births) 1102 0217 - Market Index (Bast 0-1000 by be births) 1103 8200 - VI 2008 0200 - VI 2009 - VII 2009 - VIII 2009 - VII					SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
isparts of hazardous perticules fromes per million population) 50G3 – Good Health and Well-Being steerand invariability rate (per 100,000 live britis) 1120 2017 • Particular of the common and the control of the common and the co	·			• •		35.7	2018	•	-
SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being determinating trate (per 1,000 live births) 120, 2017 27 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29					Palma ratio	1.5	2018	•	
Autornal invariality rate (per 10000 live births) 314 200 7 7 9 1 Percention of furthal propulation (hero in submitted (per 10000) live births) 314 200 7 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 7 1 1 1 1 2 7 1 1 1 1 1		0.0	2019		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of levs than 222, 200 or		4420	2047			59.6	2018	•	
florally price under-si (per 1,000) live births) 1078 2000				• 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Access to improve water soutce, page 1,900 in chart population) 9.08.0 2000 7.000	·				2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	22.9	2019		
Java Hill Infections (per 1,000 unified ext population) of 7, 200 • 3 another any pollution respiratory disease in adults aged 50 -71 yeas (%) get standardized dath area due to calculations and subserved and the sease of calculation and ambient at pollution region (10,000 population) and cereirs (per 1,0000 population) and population and per 1,000 population and an experiment or per 1,000 population and access (per 1,000 population) and cereirs (per 1,0000 population) and cereirs (per 1,00000 population) and cereirs (per 1,0000 population) and cereirs (per 1,00000 population) and cereirs (per 1,0000 population) and cereirs					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	33.0	2020	•	
ge-standsafteed death rate the in cardiovascular disease, cancer, databetes, or chronic registratory disease in adults aged 310 - 70 years (§g) ge-standsafteed death rate attributable to household air pollution and analysis and store that the production of the pro				• →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	22.0	2021	•	
debese, of home respiratory disease in adults aged 30 - 70 years (s) ge-standardized desh rate attributable to household air pollution and affice dash rate attributable to household air pollution and		0.7	2020	• 7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
significated seging included death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambiert at a pollution (per 100,000 population) 33.2 2016 • Production-based SO2 emissions (significantia) 0.8.2 2016 • Production-based SO2 emissions (significantia) 0.8.2 2016 • Production-based SO2 emissions (significantia) 0.8.2 2018 • Production-based SO2 emissions (significantia) 0.8.2 2019 • Production-based SO2 emissions (significan		23.6	2019	• 4	The state of the s	0.3	2004	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) 324 2016 • Production-based filtrogen emissions (gl/capita) 0.8.20 and filtrogen completion (per 100,000 per pollution) 330. 2019 • Solution (per 100,000 per pollution) 330. 2019 • Solution (per 10,000 per pollution) 330. 2019 • Solution (per pollution) 330. 2019 • Solution (per pollution) 330. 2019 • Solution (per pollution) 340. 2018 • Solution (per pollution) 350. 2019 • Solution (per pollution) 370. 2010 • Solution (per pollution) 370. 2011 • Solution (per pollution) 370. 2012 • Solution (per pollution									
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file expectancy at birth (years) doisecent fertility rate (birth sper 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 1020 2718 • ↑ histogen emissions embodied in imports (gr/capita) 0.0 20 univiving infants who received 2 VHiDi recommended vaccines (%) 87 2000 • ↑ Sports of plastic waste (feg/capita) 0.0 20 univiving infants who received 2 VHiDi recommended vaccines (%) 87 2000 • ↑ Sports of plastic waste (feg/capita) 0.0 20 univiving infants who received 2 VHiDi recommended vaccines (%) 88 7 2000 • ↑ Sports of plastic waste (feg/capita) 0.0 20 Sports of plastic		33.0	2019	• 1					
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riths attended by skilled health personnel (%) 86.9 2019 Sports of plastic waste (tag/capita) Do 0. 20 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20 1 20					3 1 1	0.4	2015	•	
univing infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 87 200	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•		0.0	2017	•	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) DG4 - Quality Education Tricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) DG4 - Quality Education Tricipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) PG5 - Gender Equality Bemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods Source secondary completion rate (%) Bemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods Source secondary completion rate (%) Bemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods Source secondary completion rate (%) Bemand for family planning satisfied by modern methods Source secondary completion rate (%) Source secondary completion ra	·			• 1					Ī
Lubective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) 3.7 2021 • ↓ DG4 – Quality Education articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 98.4 2020 • ↑ 7.6 2020 • ↑ 8.6 2018 • • • ↑ 8.6 2018 • • • ↑ 8.6 2018 • • ↑ 8.6 2018 • • ↑ 8.7 3.0 2019 • ↑ 8.6 3.0 2019 • ↑ 8.6 3.0 2019 • ↑ 8.6 4 2019 • ↑ 8.6 4 2019 • ↑ 8.6 4 2019 • ↑ 8.6 4 2019 • ↑ 8.6 4 2019 • ↑ 8.6 4 2019 • ↑ 8.6 6 2018 • • ↑ 8.6 5 2020 • ↑ 8.6 4 2019 • ↑ 8.6 4	niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage			·	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	0.1	2020	•	
CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) 0.0 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.7	2021	• 4		0.1	2018	•	
SDG14 — Life Below Water **Propriary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) **Propriary enrollment rate (%)	OG4 – Quality Education								
et primary enrollment rate (%) 98.4 2020 Amean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 33.3 20 Ocean Health Index. Clean Waters score (worst O-100 best) 43.4 20 Cean Health Index. Clean Waters score (worst O-100 best) 43.4 20 Ocean Health Index. Clean Waters score (worst O-100 best) 43.4 20 Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock (% of total catch) 22. 20 Fish caught that are then discarded (%) 53.0 2019 53.0 2019 54.1 2000 55.0 2010 55.0 2010 56.4 2019 57.6 2020 57.6 2020 58.6 2020 59.6 Clean Water and Sanitation Supulation using at least basic sanitation services (%) 59.0 2018 50.0 2018		41.7	2018	• •	1 13 1 1				_
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DGS - Gender Equality emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 1006 2020 This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) The marine discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) This caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) The marine discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) The marine discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million that it population)		66.6	2018	• •					
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wats held by women in national parliament (%) DG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Dg0 - Clean Water and Sanitation population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Dg0 - Clean Water and Sanitation services (%) Dg0 - Clean Water and S	·	100.6	2020	• 1		40.2	2020		
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	per roo,ooo population)				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA		
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COUNTRY RANKING

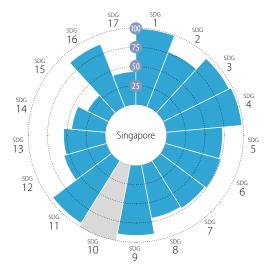
SINGAPORE

60/₁₆₃

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

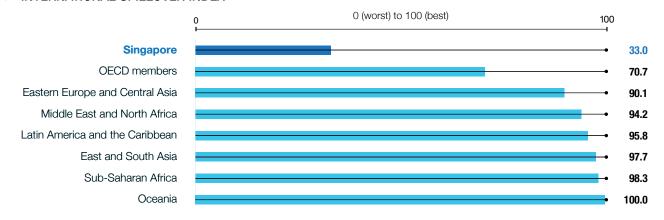


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Moderately improving

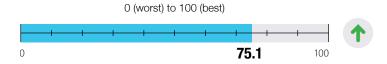
INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable

SINGAPORE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	ating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.8 2022 1.0 2022		↑	Population using the internet (%)	92.0 2020	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.0 2022	•	T	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	155.6 2019	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 1.2 2019			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.1 2018	• 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.4 2000		4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	79.1 2022	• (
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6 2000			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	79.1 2022	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.1 2016		*	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.9 2020	• 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.9 2017	• 1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA NA		•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.1 2015	•	1	Gini coefficient	NA NA	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	14.6 2019		•	Palma ratio	NA NA	• •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	8 2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.8 2020	•	†	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	19.0 2019	• ;
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2 2020	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	100.0 2020	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46.0 2020	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	93.0 2021	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020	•	1		93.0 2021	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.5 2019		A	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0.2010	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	9.5 2019		_	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2019	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	26 2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19.9 2019 34.7 2018	• 4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	20.4 2018	• 4
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2.1 2019 83.2 2019		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	0.1 2015	
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	2.1 2019		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	32.5 2015	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5 2018		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	5.7 2020	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2019		*	SDG13 – Climate Action	3.7 2020	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86 2019		1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.8 2020	• 1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.6 2021	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.5 2018	
SDG4 – Quality Education			•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (icO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.2 2019	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2020	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9 2019		^	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.3 2020	• -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.2 2019	•	†	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.8 2020	
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2019	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	0 (
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018	• 4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	v == 4 0000			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2018	• 4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 77.4 2022	-	7	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.2 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.6 2019) 🛑	7	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.4 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1 2020	• -
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.5 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA	0 (
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	• 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 2020	• 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0 2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	12.6.2010	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	82.0 2018	•		(per million population)	12.6 2018	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0 2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5508.5 2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2020	• 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.5 2019	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	95 2021	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019	•	1	they live (%)	93 2021	
${ m CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)	0.7 2019	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	6.5 2020	• 1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.2 2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9 2020	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85 2021	• 1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.1 2020) •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4 2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.8 2020	• (
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.9 2017	•	1	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	55.2 2021	• 1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.9 2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	• -
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2020	•	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	6.6 2015	•	7	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6 2020	• 1
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2013			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	• (
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	•
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	81.4 2019	• (
				Chatistical Deviance as a laday (warst 0, 100 b+)	75 1 2010	

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

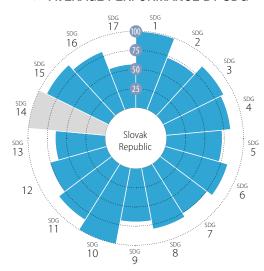
SLOVAK REPUBLIC

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

























Information unavailable





Major challenges











Decreasing Moderately improving • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

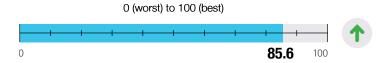
Challenges remain

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SLOVAK REPUBLIC

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year F	_	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1	Population using the internet (%)		2020		1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	89.1	2019	•	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	7.8	2019	•	Τ	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	240	2022		
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	24.8	2022	_	•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		2019		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) **		2019		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		+
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		Ţ	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2019		T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		*	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		Ţ	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points) Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2020 2017		T
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	48.7	2018	•		, , , , , ,	33.2	2017	_	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4	2019	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	25.0	2010		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Gini coefficient Palma ratio		2018		T
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019		1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.0	2020	•	1		0.0	2017	_	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	5.8	2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		2018		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	•	\rightarrow	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	16.9	2019	•	7
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.5	2019		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.2	2018	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2021	•	7
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	34	2016	•		Population with rent overburden (%)	3.4	2019	•	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.1	2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.2	2019	•	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	12.8	2019	•	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.3	2018	•	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	14.1	2018	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.2	2018	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.4	2015	•	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		2021		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2020		•
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years) Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		2019		T.	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2019	•	<u>T</u>
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		2019		*	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	21.0	2017			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	5.6	2020	•	→
SDG4 – Quality Education	040	2010			(tCO ₂ /capita)				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2019		→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2018 2020		*
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2019			Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)		2020		7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA				50.0	2010	Ť	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		2020		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NIA	NIA		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	469.3	2018	•	†	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	NA NA		
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	18.5	2018	•	+	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			•
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	29.3	2018	•	\rightarrow	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	78.9	2022		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	•
(% or remaies aged 15 to 49)					SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.8	2020	•	4
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		本
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		个
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	11.0	2020	_	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	14	2018		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		T	(per million population)		2010		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018		•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2020	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2602.6	2018		•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.5	2019	•	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2020		4	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	75	2021	•	1
Population using safely managed water services (%)		2020		Ţ	they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	13	2020		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				_	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0			
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2010		1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		→
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019		*	per 100,000 population)	0.2	2020	_	_
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	_1 5	2020	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2020		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	193.4	2019		+
ricains of modern sidvery (per 1,000 population)					SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	8/17	2017	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.5	2019	•	1
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	04.2				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		2020				0.1	2021	•	4
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.7 0.6	2015	•	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		2021	•	→
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	0.7 0.6		•	^	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	0.7 0.6 69.5	2015 2020	•	• 1 1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA 53.0	NA 2019	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	0.7 0.6 69.5	2015	•	• ↑ ↑	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA 53.0 50.9	NA	•	→ • • • •

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

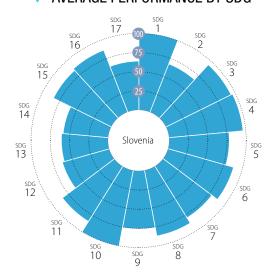
SLOVENIA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





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

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best) 0 **88.9** 100

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2022	_	•	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	86.6 202		1
Poverty neadcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	0.1 2022 7.4 2019			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	84.1 201	19	1
·	7.4 2015			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 201	18 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2010			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	26.4 202	າາ 🥏	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019 * 2.6 2019	_	r	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)	• 0.7 2019		N	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	3.3 202		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.2 2016		L	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2.0 201		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		Ĺ	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	10.0 201 4.6 201		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.1 2018	• 1	ŀ	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	25.7 202		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	• -	>	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	33.3 201		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	57.5 2018	• •	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	92.1 2019	•		Gini coefficient	24.6 201	18 🗬	4
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	0.8 201		1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7 2017	• 1	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	13.0 201		_
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.2 2020	• 1	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.2 2020	• 1		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0 201	18 •	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		_ 1	r	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.0 2020	• 1	Г	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	15.4 201	19 -	' T
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	11.5 2019	• 1	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA N		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	72 2016	•		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0 202		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Population with rent overburden (%)	3.4 201	19 •	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	5.1 2019	_		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fortility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 10)	81.3 2019		r	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.1 201		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	3.8 2018 99.8 2012	_	r	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.6 201		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94 2020			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	8.0 201		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	80 2019			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.3 201 9.9 201		1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.8 2021			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	65.6 202		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.1 2019	_	•	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 201		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	30.3 2019	• 1	b	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.4 2019	• 1	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production			
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)	6.0 202	20 •) -
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.6 2019	• 1	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.8 201	18 •	• 4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.9 2019	• 1	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	18.6 202	20	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	96.2 2019		†	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	57.1 201	18 🛑	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2014			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	45.4 2020		r	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	62.4 202	20	-
PISA score (worst 0–600 best) Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	503.7 2018 13.0 2018	_	r	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	28.4 202	20 •	1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	14.6 2018		^	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA N		
•	14.0 2010		_	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	41.8 201		
SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	4.1 201 0.1 201		1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 78.8 2022	• 1	1		0.1 201	10	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.2 2019	• 1	•	SDG15 – Life on Land	72.5.000	20 -	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.3 2020	• 1	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	73.5 202		-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.8 2020	• 1	b	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	84.0 202 0.9 202		-
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.2 2018	• 1	L	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.9 202		- :
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.5 2020	• 1	1	(per million population)	2.2 201	18 •	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.1 2020	• 1	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.5 2018	• •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.5 202	20	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	89.1 2018			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	23.8 201		1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	5416.0 2018			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	89 202	01	4
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3 2020		r	they live (%)			
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	71.5 2020		r	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.8 202		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 202		
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019		r	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	57 202 * 0.0 201		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019		r	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.8 2019 16.2 2019		L	per 100,000 population)	0.0 202	20 •	
	10.2 2017	- 1		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	23.1 202	21	1
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.2.2020			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 202		1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	0.2 2020 2.2 2018			Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	67.2 201	19 •	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a				SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	97.5 2017	• 1	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.1 201	19 •	1
, (0.8 2020	• 1	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	0.2 202	21 🖷	۔ ئے ر
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		• 1	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)			-
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.9 2015			Lither countries: (50)/ernment revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA N	IA	/
		• 1	•	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)			
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	70.1 2020		†	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	49.6 201	19 •	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)			†			19 • 20 •	•

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

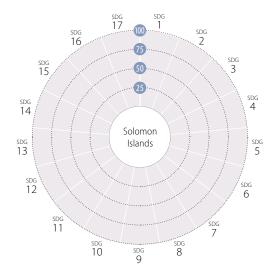
SOLOMON ISLANDS

NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

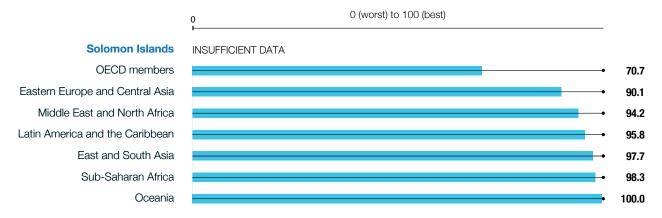


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SOLOMON ISLANDS

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	25.2 2022 • →	Population using the internet (%)	11.9 2017
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	55.6 2022 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	19.3 2019 • ->
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	16 5 2010	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018 • 🔱
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.5 2019 • 7 31.7 2015 • →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00 2022
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.5 2015	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0 2022 • •
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.5 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020 • 👈
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 • •	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2 2015 • •	Gini coefficient	37.1 2012 • •
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	Palma ratio	1.6 2018 • •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	104 2017 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA • •
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8 2020 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.2 2019 • 🛧
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.4 2020 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	70.5 2020 • 🕹
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	65.0 2020 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA NA • •
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA • •		INA INA U
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	39.2 2019 • →	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0.2012
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	33.2 2013	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2013
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	137 2016	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8 2019 • • NA NA • •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	16 5 2010	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA •
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)	16.5 2019 ● → 65.3 2019 ● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA •
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	78.0 2013	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA •
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.2 2015	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA •
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81 2020	SDG13 – Climate Action	101 101
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	50 2019 • →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2020 • ↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA • •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA NA •
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	65.6 2019 • →	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0 2020 0 0
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.4 2019 🔸 👃	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.2 2020 • →
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	70.5 2019 • 🔱	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.9 2020
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	54.1 2018
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018 • 1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	20.0.2015	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 2018 • 🛧
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	38.0 2015 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA • •	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.3 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6 2020 • ->
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	6.4 2020 • →	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA •
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021 • 👃
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	67.3 2020 • 🔱	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2020 • →
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.8 2020 • →	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NIA NIA O
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA NA • •	(per million population)	NA NA •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 • •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA NA •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.8 2008
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	48.2 2017 • •
Population with access to electricity (%)	70.3 2019 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA NA •
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.0 2019 • →	they live (%)	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.8 2019 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA NA •
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.0 2020 • •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	43 2021 • →
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-7.1 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	17.9 2019 • •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA • •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0 2020 • •
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA • •	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA NA •
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	0.9 2022		14/1 14/1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	13.7.2010 🙇 🛕
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA NA •	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	13.7 2019 • ↑ NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.4 2020 • 👃
			* 0.0 2019
		Control ID Control In Control (Control Inc.)	44.7.0040

Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)

41.7 2019 • 7

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

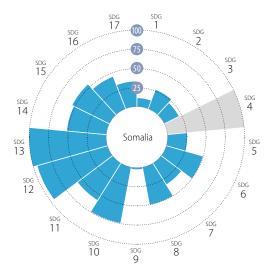
SOMALIA

160/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

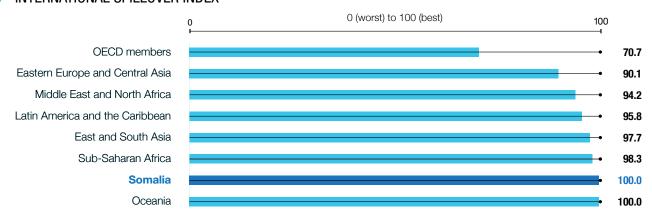


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

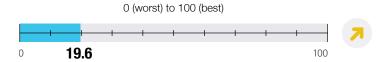


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty		Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Trei
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		+	Population using the internet (%)		2017		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	82.3	2022	•	Ψ_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2./	2019	•	-
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	8	7
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2009		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020)	4
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		T	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		7	Gini coefficient	36.8	2017	7	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		\rightarrow	Palma ratio		NA		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA		•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1471	- 107		
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.6	2018	₹ 👝	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		\rightarrow	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	32.9	2019	•	•
Aortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	114.6			7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.2	2020)	-
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	259.0			→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2016	5	-
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020	•	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.4	2019	•	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2016	5	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		NA		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213	2016	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4	2019	•	T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
e expectancy at birth (years)		2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	118.0	2017	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2015	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2006			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		\rightarrow	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	27	2019	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2020) •	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2016	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	3	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA	NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020) •	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	NA	NA			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA		•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	2.1	2019	•	\rightarrow	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA			
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA		•	SDG15 – Life on Land				_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	44.5	2020	•	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.4	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		ď
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.5	2020)	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		
epulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)	0.0	2018	3	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	85.9	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA	NΑ		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA			
opulation with access to electricity (%)	36.0	2019)	→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019			they live (%)	85	2016	•	
2) emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NΑ		
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		NA			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0	2020)		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		NA		
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	13.3	2010	, •		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020)	
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.7	2014	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	55.5	2021	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	19.6	2022	•	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NΑ	•	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		NA		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
(per 100,000 population)	0.0	2015	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	0.0	2019	, 👝	
						U.U	ZU1:	, 🕶	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

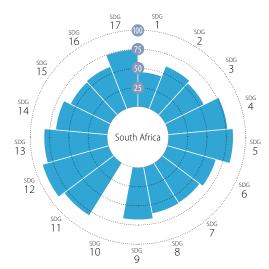
SOUTH AFRICA

108/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

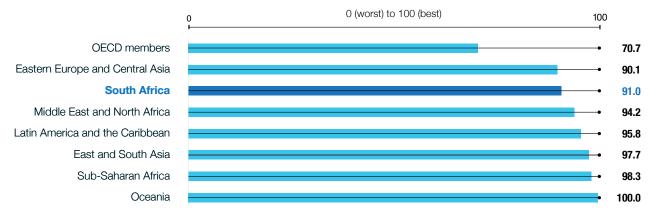


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

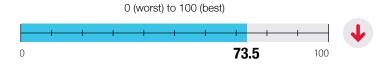


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SOUTH AFRICA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ra	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	26.7 2022 • 37.1 2022 •		Population using the internet (%)	70.0 2020	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	37.1 2022	Ψ	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	102.2 2019	• '
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.5 2019	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.4 2017	T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	E1 1 2022	
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 2017	7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	51.1 2022	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3 2016	7	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2020	• •
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8 2017	• -
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.9 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015	7	Gini coefficient	63.0 2014	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	98.8 2019	•	Palma ratio	6.9 2017	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	119 2017 •	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.4 2018	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6 2020	4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	24.3 2019	• •
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.2 2020	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	00.2.2020	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	554.0 2020 •	†	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.2 2020	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.6 2020 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0 2021	• '
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	241 2010		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.1 2019	Т	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2011	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	87 2016	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.1 2019	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	38.7 2018	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.2 2019	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.3 2018	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3 2019	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.5 2015	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	40.9 2017	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.3 2015	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7 2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2020	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	84 2020 •	→	SDG13 – Climate Action		
(worst 0–100 best)	67 2019		CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	7.6 2020	• •
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2021	<u> </u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4 2018	•
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1642.8 2020	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	72.0 2019	+	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	89.2 2019	+	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.6 2020	• •
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.4 2019	•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.7 2020	• -
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4 2019	T	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	25.1 2010	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.7 2016 •	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		• •
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.1 2019	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.7 2020	A	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.8 2020	*	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	10.0 2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9 2020 •	-	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	• (
Population using at least basic unitality water services (%)	78.5 2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2 2020	• •
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	63.6 2018		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8 2018	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.7 2018	•			
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	455.1 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	22 5 2020	
	155.1 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	33.5 2020	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	0E 0 2010 •	T	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.2 2018	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	85.0 2019 • 86.3 2019 •	*	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	32 2021	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1 2019	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2020	• .
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	6.6 2019	-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.6 2020	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0 2015	7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	44 2021	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-5.3 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.6 2019	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8 2018		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	69.2 2017		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.1 2020 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33 € 3033 🐣	,1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	33.5 2022	Ψ	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5 2020	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.7 2020 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	12.2 2020	
(per 100,000 population)	0.3 2015 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	
			public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.4 2019	•
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	47.1 2019	•

^{*} Imputed data point

73.5 2019 • 🕹

COUNTRY RANKING

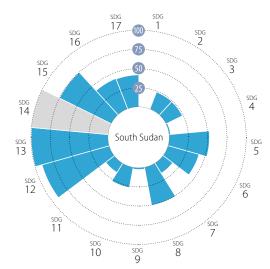
SOUTH SUDAN

163/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

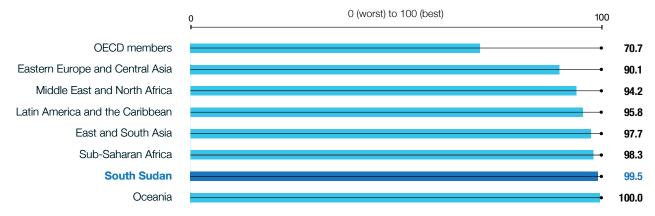


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

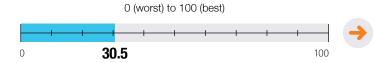


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SOUTH SUDAN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rati			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		g Irei
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	84.5 2022 9 5.5 2022 9		1	Population using the internet (%) Mabile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		7
·	95.5 2022		Ψ.	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	6.0	2019	, •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NIA NIA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA NA • 31.3 2010 •		• →	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	0.0	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7 2010		7 4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA NA •			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2018	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7 2018		-	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	NA NA		•	Gini coefficient	44.1	2016	•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA		•	Palma ratio	2.7	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1150 2017	,	T	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	97.3	2018	•	4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.2 2020		• →	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	46.1	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	97.9 2020		÷	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.5	2020		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	232.0 2020	,	Ļ	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.4 2020		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	18.0	2017	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.0 2010 6			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.8 2019	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2013		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	165 2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA			
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)				Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	36.7 2019	,	ų.	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)	62.8 2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	158.1 2008		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	19.4 2010			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	INA	NA	. •	,
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49 2020 4 32 2019 4		→ →	SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	0.1	2020) •	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.8 2017		•	(tCO ₂ /capita)		2016		
	2.0 2017			CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018		1
SDG4 – Quality Education	20 5 2015			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) let primary enrollment rate (%)	20.5 2015 37.6 2015 37.6			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
	18.0 2011		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
ower secondary completion rate (%) iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	47.9 2018		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA			
	47.9 2010			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA			
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	4.0 2010	•	>	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.0 2019		L	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.6 2020		*	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.5 2020		<u>.</u>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.0 2020		J.	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.8 2020			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020) •	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.2 2018			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	(
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018							
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	447.4 2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	140	2012		
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	2012 NA		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	6.7 2019		→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	INA	IN/		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.0 2019		→	they live (%)	42	2017	•	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.2 2019		7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA		
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	101 101 -			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		J
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA NA •			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA			
rictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD **				
idults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	8.6 2017		•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2020		
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	13.3 2022		T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.5	2019) 👝	-
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2015	•	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA			1
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2019		•
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)		2019		_

* Imputed data point

30.5 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

SPAIN

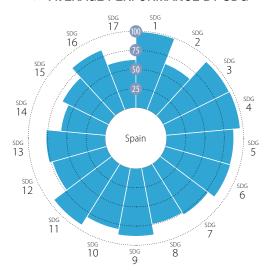
16/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





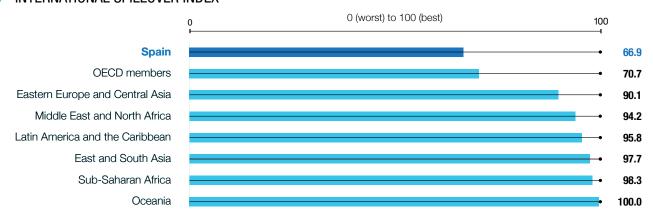
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ra 0.7 2022	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	1.0 2022		1	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	93.2 202		1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	14.7 2019			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			7
·	14.7 2019			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.8 20	18 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	55.8 20	22	
Prevalence of undernouns infent (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *	2.5 2019		T A	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%) **	0.7 2019		4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.2 20		1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.8 2016		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2 20° 7.1 20°		-
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017		Ť	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	7.1 20		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1 2018	•	个	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	14.0 20		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	•	1	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	29.6 20		- 1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	45.7 2018	•			25.0 20		_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	20.0 2019	•		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	247 20	10	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	34.7 20° 1.2 20°		1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4 2017	•	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.6 20		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.7 2020	•	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	11.0 20	.,	_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	3.2 2020	•	1		0.0 20	10	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	7.5 2020	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	9.4 20	19 •	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	9.6 2019	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.9 202	20 •	1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0 202	21 🔸	4
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10 2016	•		Population with rent overburden (%)	11.1 20	19 🔸	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.9 2019	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.2 2019		1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.0 20	19 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	6.2 2018	•	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.1 20		•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA NA			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.0 20	18 •	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2020		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.2 20	15 •	1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	86 2019		Ţ	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.8 20	15 🔵	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2021		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.0 20		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	5.3 2019		*	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 20	19 🔸	7
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	13.4 2019 19.8 2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
	19.0 2020	_	T	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	4.5 202	20 🔵	4
SDG4 – Quality Education				(tCO ₂ /capita)			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	J 11.5 E01.5	•	Ţ	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6 20		4
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2 2019		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	105.1 20		
Lower secondary completion rate (%) Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.6 2019 99.6 2020		个 个	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	45.9 20	18 -	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	47.4 2020		A	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	486.7 2018		Ţ	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.7 202		1
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.0 2018		*	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	48.7 20		. 4
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	21.3 2018		Ţ	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	32.1 20		
SDG5 – Gender Equality			•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	42.8 20 10.8 20		7
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6 20		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	85.4 2022		T		0.0 20	10	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	99.0 2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	57.6.00	20 -	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.2 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6 20		•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	44.0 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	51.3 20		-
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.6 2018	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8 202		- I
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2020	•	1	(per million population)	3.6 20	18 •	
r opalation asing at least basic anniting water services (70)			4	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9 2020	•					
	99.9 2020 42.6 2018	•		Homicides (per 100 000 population)	0.6.20	20 •	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	0.6 20 16.2 20		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	16.2 20	19 •	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		19 •	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	16.2 20	19 • 21 •	† † †
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	16.2 20 81 20 5.2 20 100.0 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 20 •	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020	•		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	16.2 20 81 20 5.2 20 100.0 20 61 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 •	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.2 20 81 20 5.2 20 100.0 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 •	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Focarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) FOGAT — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) FOG2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	16.2 20 81 20 5.2 20 100.0 20 61 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 19 •	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Focarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) FOGAT — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) FOG2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	16.2 20 81 20 5.2 20 100.0 20 61 20 * 0.0 20 1.9 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 19 • 20 • 20 • 21	1 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Freshwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Frogramming the combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) Frogramming the combustion of the co	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	16.2 20 81 20 5.2 20 100.0 20 61 20 * 0.0 20 1.9 20 20.4 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 19 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 21 • 21 • 21	1 10 10 0
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Freshwater consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Freshwater (%) Freshwater (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Freshwater (%) Freshw	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 14.8 2019 -4.0 2020		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	16.2 20 81 20 5.2 20 100.0 20 61 20 * 0.0 20 1.9 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 20	1 10 10 0 11
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Focarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Fopulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) Fopulation with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Fopulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 14.8 2019		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	16.2 20 81 20 5.2 20 100.0 20 61 20 * 0.0 20 1.9 20 20.4 20 0.7 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 20	1 1 0 0 0 1 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Focarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) Fopulation with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) EO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) FOGB — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 14.8 2019 -4.0 2020 2.3 2018	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	16.2 20 81 20: 5.2 20: 100.0 20: 61 20: * 0.0 20 1.9 20: 20.4 20: 0.7 20: 125.2 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 19 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 20	1 1 0 0 0 1 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 14.8 2019 -4.0 2020 2.3 2018 93.8 2017	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.2 20 81 20: 5.2 20: 100.0 20: 61 20: * 0.0 20 1.9 20: 20.4 20: 0.7 20: 125.2 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 19 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 1	1 1 0 0 0 1 1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 — Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 14.8 2019 -4.0 2020 2.3 2018 93.8 2017 0.8 2020	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	16.2 20 81 20: 5.2 20: 100.0 20: 61 20: * 0.0 20 1.9 20: 20.4 20: 0.7 20: 125.2 20	19 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 19 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 19 • 1	1 10 10 0 11
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 14.8 2019 -4.0 2020 2.3 2018 93.8 2017 0.8 2020 1.4 2015		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	16.2 20 81 20: 5.2 20: 100.0 20: 61 20: * 0.0 20 1.9 20: 20.4 20: 0.7 20: 125.2 20	119 • 121 • 220 • 220 • 220 • 220 • 220 • 220 • 220 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 221 • 220 • 221 •	↑ ↑ • ↑ • † †
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 14.8 2019 -4.0 2020 2.3 2018 93.8 2017 0.8 2020		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	16.2 20 81 20: 5.2 20: 100.0 20: 61 20: * 0.0 20 1.9 20: 20.4 20: 0.7 20: 125.2 20 10.6 20 0.3 20:	19 • 19 • 21 • 220	↑ ↑ • ↑ • † †
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	42.6 2018 91.5 2018 2384.5 2018 99.6 2020 95.7 2020 100.0 2019 100.0 2019 0.9 2019 14.8 2019 -4.0 2020 2.3 2018 93.8 2017 0.8 2020 1.4 2015	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	16.2 20 81 20. 5.2 20. 100.0 20. 61 20. * 0.0 20 1.9 20. 20.4 20. 0.7 20. 125.2 20 10.6 20 0.3 20. NA N	119 • 121 • 220 •	↑

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

SRI LANKA

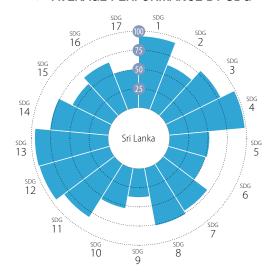
76/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

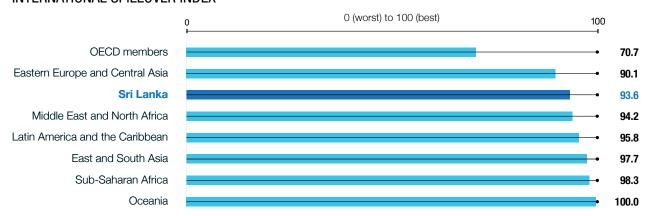


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				g Trenc
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3 2022	1	Population using the internet (%)	35.0	2020	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	7.4 2022 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	64.9	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.5	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.8 2019 •	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.3 2016 •	7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.1 2016	\rightarrow	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020		4
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.2 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2017		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017 •	1		0.1	2017	Ť	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	39.3	2016		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015 •	\rightarrow	Palma ratio		2018		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	9.4 2019	•		1.5	2010		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NIA	NIA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	36 2017 •	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	NA	NΑ		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.0 2020 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	7.2	2019	•	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.9 2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.0	2020	•	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	64.0 2020 •	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0	2021	•	Ţ
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0 2020 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	13.2 2019	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2016	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	80 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.7 2019	T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.9 2019	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.0 2015		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		本
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.5 2016		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2020	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67 2019 •	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.0	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1 2021	+	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2019		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5 2018	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.0	2020		_
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	98.0 2019	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.3			7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2019 •	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	11.7			4
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	742 2046 6		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	74.3 2016		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.1 2020 •	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.7	2020	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5.4 2020 •	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.9			4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		Ţ
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.2 2020 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.7 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	90.8 2018 •		(per million population)	0.1	2018		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0 2018 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	4413.6 2018 •	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.5	2019	•	\rightarrow
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	53.4	2017	•	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.2 2019	→	they live (%)	63	2021	•	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 2019	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.2	2020	•	\rightarrow
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	43.1 2019 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.2	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37	2021	•	\rightarrow
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-2.6 2020 •	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.8	2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.1 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	· 00	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.6 2017 •	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.2			→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.9 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020	•	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.3 2015	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.1	2019	•	→
(per 100,000 population)	0.5 2015	11.	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NΑ	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.6	2019	•	1
						_	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	_

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

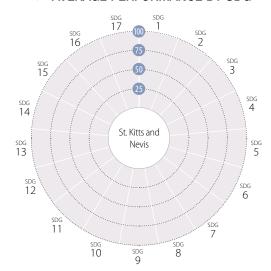


COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges

Decreasing







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

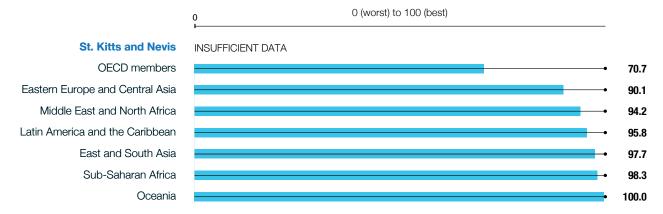






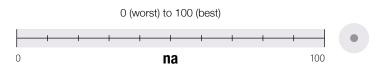
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Value Year Rating Trend 80.7 2017 • • 92.5 2019 • 1

0.0 2022 • 2.3 2020 • 1 NA NA •

NA NA •

NA NA •

NA NA • NA • NA

1.8 2015 • 12.4 2019 NA

NA NA NA

NA

NA

NA •

NA •

NA • NA •

4.0 2020 • NA NA • 0.0 2020 •

51.7 2020 • 56.7 2020 • NA NA •

96.7 2018 • 41.2 2018 • NA NA •

56.8 2020 •

NA • 0.7 2021 • 0.0 2020 •

NA •

NA •

NA • NA •

NA • NA

5.3 2019 • ->

NA •

NA NA • 0.0 2019

NA NA •

0.0 2020 • NA NA • 0.7 2020 •

22.7 2019 • 30.5 2017

NA NA

NA

NA

NA

NA

NA

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

The proposal product and as \$3.07/day (%) Social — Zero Hunger Prevalence of undermandment (%) 1 2 2019 • 1 Prevalence of undermandment (%) 1 2 2019 • 1 Prevalence of sunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 2 2 2010 • 1 Prevalence of sunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 2 2 2010 • 1 Prevalence of sunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 2 2 2010 • 1	SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Yea	ar Ratin	g Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Final Part of the Country of children under 5 years of age (%) 2.0 2019 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	N	IA •		Population using the internet (%)
Prevalence of unusump in children under 5 years of age (%) - 2, 2019 - 2, 2	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA	. N	IA •		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)
revelence of mutring an children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of age (%) 7 2019 **Trevelence of waiting in children under System of System of System of Waiting American Under System of Waiting Organization **Trevelence of the board of system of System of System of System of Waiting American Under System of Waiting Organization **Trevelence of the board of System of Waiting Organization **Trevelence of the board of System	SDG2 – Zero Hunger					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
the valence of wasting in childron under 5 years of age (%) - 0.7 2019 - valence of of chesis, ARI - 9 (% of and it proposition) - valence of of chesis, ARI - 9 (% of and it proposition) - valence of of chesis, ARI - 9 (% of and it proposition) - varied by did from spe the facts of interest and development (% of GDP) - varied by did from spe the facts of interest and development (% of GDP) - varied by did from spe the facts of interest and development (% of GDP) - varied by did from spe the facts of interest and development (% of GDP) - varied by did from spe the facts of interest and development (% of GDP) - varied by did from spe the facts of interest and development (% of GDP) - varied by did from spe the facts of interest and development (% of GDP) - varied by did from specificate (from specificate)	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 1.2	201	9 •		,
Anticles published in audiemic journals (per 1,000 population) Anticles published in published (per 1,000 population) Anticles published in published (per 1,000 population) Anticles published in inspirate published (per 1,000 population) Anticl	Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 2.6	201	9 •	1	
Presentation of the Personal Processor of Cheery, Milk 3-9 (b) of a antit population) 2.7 (2.0) 16 - 2.2 (b) of a continuous per inflion population) 2.7 (2.0) 16 - 2.2 (b) of a continuous per inflion population) 2.7 (2.0) 16 - 2.2 (b) of a continuous per inflion population) 2.7 (2.0) 16 - 2.2 (b) of a continuous per inflion population) 2.7 (c) 0.5 (c)	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	* 0.7	201	9 •	1	
subman lopper (level best 2-4-word) substantable Nillogen Management Index (best 0-14) word) SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being steem in nortality rate (per 1,000 line british) secondal mortality rate (per 1,000 line british) secondal proposition secondal proposition) secondal proposition secondal p	Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	22.9	201	6 •	1	
Softi coefficient Sports of Nazardous postsicides (comes per million opposition) No.	Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	201	7 •	7	
Palmaratio SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Makeman Interview of the protocol in the protection of humanical to protection by the protocol in the protection of the protocol in the protection of the protocol in the protoc	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	. N	IA •		
SDG3 — Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality are (per 100000 he births) Marchal mortality are (per 100000 he births) Marchal mortality are (per 100000 he births) Marchal mortality are (per 10000 he births) Marchal mortality are (per 100000 he births) Marchal mortality are (per 10000 he pollution) Marchal mortality are (per	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	201	15 •	\rightarrow	
Address mortally rate (per 1,000 live births) 1.00 2000 1 Access to mortally rate (per 1,000 live births) 1.00 2000 1 Access to improve where source, piece of the color of particulate matter of less than conformation of the particulate matter of less than conformation of the particulation of the	Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	. N	IA		
Advanced mortality rate (per 10,000 five births) AN A Proportion of utrain propulation librain is durins (6) Another of the colors of per 1,000 five births) Another of the colors of per 1,000 five births) Another of the colors of per 1,000 five births) Another of the colors of per 1,000 five births) Another of the colors of per 1,000 five births) Another of the colors of per 1,000 five births) Another of the colors of the colors of per 1,000 five five his population) Another of the colors of	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than declarity rate unders (per 1,000 live births) 1.00 2000 1.00		NA	. N	IA •		
Morally rusk; unders (per 1,000 ine births) 15.0 2020 1	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0	202	20	1	
As 2020 • Mose With infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate edue to cardiovascular disease, cancer, disbetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 yeas (%) Age-standardized death rate edue to cardiovascular disease, cancer, disbetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 yeas (%) Age-standardized death rate edue to cardiovascular disease, cancer, disbetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 yeas (%) Age-standardized death rate edue to cardiovascular disease, cancer, disbetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 yeas (%) All NA • • • • SD612 - Responsible Consumption and production waste (agricapita) File cancer and a production for 100,000 population) All NA • • • Social - Age of the cancer of the cance		15.0	202	20	1	· -
Selection with proble damptor (w) Selection functions ger 1,000 uninfected population) Na N	ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	4.3	202	20		
squestantantation death and count or Cardiovaccian desease, Canter, or diabetes, or thronic registratory desease in adults aged 30 7-70 years (%) ges-standardized death are attributable to household air pollution and maherial risp follotin (per 10,0000 population) Refire deaths (per 10,0000 population) Reference of the fire death of the standard production hasbed 50; emissions (8g/capita) Refore expectancy of thirth (pears) Reduction hasbed for preduction hasbed in imports (8g/capita) Refore expectancy of the fire death of the standard production hasbed 50; emissions (8g/capita) Refore expectancy of the fire death of the standard production (8g/capita) Refore expectancy of plastic waste (8g/capita) Reports of plastic waste (8g	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	. N	IA •		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Agest andardized death rice attribiabel to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) NA NA Production-based 502 emissions (sig/capita) Findic deaths (per 100,000 population) NA NA Production-based 502 emissions (sig/capita) Na NA Production-based 502 emissions (sig/capita) Production-based inimpores (sig/capita) Native secretary state (birth per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 46.1 2007 Production-based inimpore membrations (sig/capita) Native secretary consistent secretary Native secretary consistent secretary Native secretary consistent secretary Native secretary compared to the secretary Native secretary completion rate (%) Na NA Production-based 302 emissions (sig/capita) Native secretary consistent secretary Native secretary consistent secretary Native secretary completion rate (%) Na NA Production-based 302 emissions embodied in imports (sig/capita) Native secretary consistent secretary Native secretary completion rate (%) Na NA Production-based 302 emissions embodied in imports (sig/capita) Native secretary completion rate (%) Na NA Production-based side combustion and element production (sof secretary emoliment rate (%) Na NA Production-based side combustion and element production (sof secretary emoliment rate (%) Na NA Production-based side combustion and element production (sof secretary emoliment rate (%) Na NA Production-based side combustion and element production (sof secretary emissions embodied in imports (sca)/capita) Na NA Production-based side combustion and element production (sof secretary emoliment rate (%) Na NA Production-based side combustion and element production (sof secretary emissions embodied in singuity (sca)/capita) Na NA Production-based side combustion and secretary (sca)/capitaly Na NA Production-based side secretary (sca)/capitaly Na NA Production-based side secretary (sca)/capitaly Na NA Production-based side secretary (sca)/capitaly Na	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					·
ambient air poliution (per 100,000 population) Iraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		NA	. N	IA •		1 3 1 3
ambiert air pollution (per 100,000 population) if expectancy at birth (years) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) if expectancy at birth (years) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) provided a female female females (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) delescent females aged 15 to 19)	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	NIA	N1	ΙΔ =		
Life expectancy at birth (years) All NA	ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	INA	. IN	IA •		- '
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 100 2015	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	N	IA 🗨		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Signify attended by skilled health personnel (%) 100.0 2015 100.	Life expectancy at birth (years)	NA	N	IA •		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)
Simulation (infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Na Na O Openissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (CCO)-genital) Subjective well-being (average (LHC) index of service coverage (worst 0-100 best) Na Na O Openissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO2 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO3 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO4 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO4 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO5 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO5 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO5 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO4 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO5 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO6 emissions embodied in imports (CO)-/capital) CO6 emissions embodied in imports (CO1	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	46.1	200)7 🔵		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)
Universid health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (West 0–100 best) NA NA CO2-emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) CO2-emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) CO2-emissions embodied	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	201	15		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)
(Worst C-100 best) With NA W	Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	202	20 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action
And the proposition of the pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 89.3 2016 89.3 2017 89.5 30 2017 89.5 30 2017 89.5 30 2017 89.5 30 2017 89.5 30 2017 89.5 201		NA	. N	IA •	•	
SDG14 – Life Below Water Wet primary enrollment rate (%) 98.9 2016 98.9 2017 98.1 A NA 98.2 2016 99.9 2017 99.1 A NA 99.2 2018 99.2 2019 99.2 20	Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	. N	IA 🗨		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)
Net primary enrollment rate (%) Net primary enrollment rate (%) Newer secondary completion rate (%) 111.2 2016 NA NA	SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)
Next primary enrollment rate (%) Ower secondary completion rate (%) 1112 2016 NA NA Cocan Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stock	Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	89.3	201	16 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Document (% of population aged 15 to 24) NA NA NA NA NA Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of forest areh of scatch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of soll of the discourse) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of soll of the discourse) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of soll of the discourse) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (%) SDG15 – Lief on Land Man are at at its protected in freshwater itse important to biodiversity Red List Index of species survival	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9	201	16 •	•	
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine bio	Lower secondary completion rate (%)	111.2	201	6	•	
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Permand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of females aged 15 to 49) NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49 NA NA Ratio of females aged 15 to 49 NA NA Ratio of female	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	. N	IA 🗨		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) SanG9 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) SDG6 - Deach Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Joe missions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Adjusted GDP growth (%) Joe missions from fuel combustion per total placetricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Adjusted GDP growth (%) Actions of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile—money-service provider (% of population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile—money-service provider (% of total labor force) And thore ye received from the total primary energy supply (%) Joe missions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile—money-service provider (% of population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a functional manufacture force in the financial institution or with a functional manufacture for total primary energy supply (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a functional manufacture force in the financial institution or with a functional manufacture for total primary energy supply (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a functional manufacture force) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a functional manufacture force) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a functional manufacture force) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a functional manufacture force) Adults with an accou	SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)
Addition of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Altation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Altation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Altation of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Altation of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Altation of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Another of the companies of the c	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NIA	N.I			
SDG15 – Life on Land Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity beats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitations review (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with access to clear fuel bear to color to color (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with acce	(% of females aged 15 to 49)	IVA	. IN	IA •		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity of perual and set a believe in believing to defense and set area. 5-year average) Permanent deferestation (% of forestarea, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (manufacile insportant to biodiversity Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity defersions of the firsh value for fore fore vermanent deferostation (% of for forex area, 5-year average) Permanent deferostation (% of for forex area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity defects area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity defects area, 5-year average. Perm	Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	. N	IA		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Speats held by women in national parliament (%) SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic drinking water resources) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population	Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	. N	IA •		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Population with acres water withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Population embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity output put (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Population with access to electricity (wost 1-7 best) Population with access to electricity output (worst 0-10 best) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-10 best) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-10 best) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-10 worst) Population with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-10 worst) Population with access to an affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) Population with access to an affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) Population with access to an affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) P	Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0	202	20 •	1	
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Population with access for fore (%) Population with access for fore (%) Populat	SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Anthropogenic wastewater that freceives treatment (%) Anthropogenic wastewater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Anthropogenic wastewater biodiversity treats the molici		98.6	201	7		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) BDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area who they live (%) Froperty Rights (worst 1-7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (worst 0-100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population) Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) Ancess to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) Ancess to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) Ancess to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OE	-	95.0	201	17 •	•	
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions SDG37 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) SDG38 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) John Sobra – Bernic GDP growth (%) John Subjective (%) Jo		50.8	201	18 •		,
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they live (%) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) To perissions from fuel combustion for it has a bar or total primary energy supply (%) To perison Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) To per 100,000 population To perison Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) To major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) To per 100,000 population To perison Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) To major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) To per 100,000 population To perison Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) To major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) To per 100,000 population To perison Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) To major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) To per 100,000 population To perison Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) To major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) To perison Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) To perison Percept	3,	100.0	201		•	
Tog emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adjusted GDP growth (%) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Dnemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) (per 100,000 population) NA NA NA NA SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development sessions of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	•				4	! , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) NA N						=
Adjusted GDP growth (%) NA N	3, , , 3, , , , ;	INA	. IN		_	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) NA NA NA Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) NA NA NA Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		4.0	202	20.		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) NA NA POR PRESS Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	-					
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals For Indian Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	. N	IA •	•	
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessic public finance, including official development sending grants (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	N	IA •	•	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) O.8 2020 The stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) O.8 2020 The stal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Output		NA	N	IA •		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessic public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)					1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals
(per 100,000 population) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concession public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports					·
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	. N	IA	_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessio

^{*} Imputed data point

1

COUNTRY RANKING

ST. LUCIA

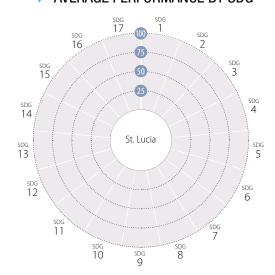
NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

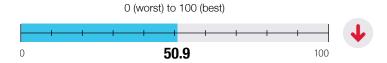


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

ST. LUCIA

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year F 2022			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2020		ng Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.50/day (%)		2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2019		
·	10.4	2022	_	7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NΔ	NA			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N/	4	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 00	2022	7 👝	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2012		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2012		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020) •	\rightarrow
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		7	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	N/	+	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA				SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		T	Gini coefficient	51.2	2016	5	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019		•	Palma ratio	3.5	2018	3 •	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	117	2017	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	11.9	2018	3 •	->
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.0	2019	9 •	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		†	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		NA		•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	N/	4	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	1/./	2019	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2015	5	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	30	2016	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	30	2010			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA		4	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.3	2019		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		N/		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2020		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA		4	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2017		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	3	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2020	•	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	72	2019	•	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	2020) •	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N/	4	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	3	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.0	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.8	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.2	2020)	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	81.3	2020	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.2	2020) •	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	N/	A	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.2	2018	3	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	72.0	2012		7	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	2018	3	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				/ ·	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	N/	4	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2020) •	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N/	A .	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	202	1	•
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.9	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020)	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	83.4	2020	•	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NIA	NI/	\	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	14.3	2018	•		(per million population)	INA	N/	1	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	25.2	2019	9	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	53.3	2017	7	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.5	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NΔ	N/		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.6	2019	•	1	they live (%)	INA	IN	, ,	
\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2/\mbox{TWh})$	1.1	2019	•	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	N/	4	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	92.0	2020) •	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-9.2	2020	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.3	2019	9 –	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020) •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA	•	•	per 100,000 population)	NIA	NI/	\	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		•
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2022		7	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	U./	2020	J	<u> </u>
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020	•	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		202	n -	
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2020	J 🧶	•
τροι τουρού μοραιατίστη					For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N/	4	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.4	2017	7	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	9	•
w					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0_100 hest)	50.9	2010	1	

50.9 2019 • 🕹

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

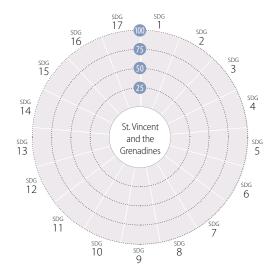


COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



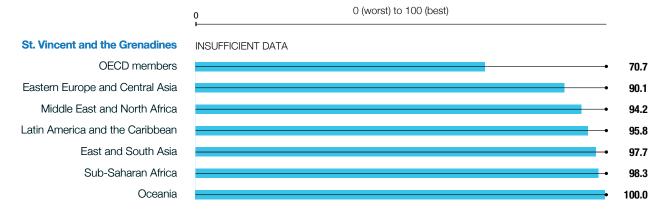




Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F			**		Year		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		NA			Population using the internet (%)		2018		
overty ricadeodrit ratio at \$5.20/day (70)	* NA	ΝA	•	_	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	58.2	2019	, –	,
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	!)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA		•	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2020) •)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2002		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	27.8	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	NIA	NIA		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		→	Palma ratio	NA	NA NA		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA				INA	11/		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	NIA	NIA		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	68	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	IN/	1	,
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	21.1	2019) 🛑)
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.1	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NΑ	NΑ		à
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2020	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA				INA	11/		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.7	2010		_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0	2045		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	ZU./	2019	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	48	2016	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
ife expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	2019	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	52.3	2017	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.9	2019	1 -	
surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	•	7	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.9	2020) •	,
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA		ì
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	7	,
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.8	2018	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
let primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	2018	•		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.3	2020))
ower secondary completion rate (%)	92.0	2018	•	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020)
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	* 80.0	2022	•	T	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		NA		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.3	2019	•	•		1471	1 1/	_	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	71.1	2020	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	45.6	2020		
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
	OE 1	2018			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)				•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020) •	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2018		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA)
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018		•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.2	2019) •	,
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	57.1	2019) •	,
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA		J
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		1	they live (%)				
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA			
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA			
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
djusted GDP growth (%)	-3.0	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020) •)
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA	NA		•	per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		NA		
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	21.0	2022	•	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020)	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NΔ	NA	•	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.8	2019) 🛑)
(per 100,000 population)	1 1//	14//			For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NΑ	, •)
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	27.2	2017	/ <u> </u>	,
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2019)
					Statistical Performance Index (weret 0, 100 heat)	43.0			

43.9 2019 • 7

* Imputed data point

SUDAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

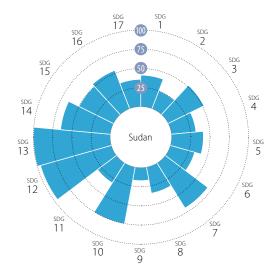
SUDAN

159/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year F	_		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	49.4	2022	•	Ψ.	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	37.9	2019	9 •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	8 •	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2 •	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2014		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	0	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		NA		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2005	5	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2011			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		7	Gini coefficient	34.2	2014	4 •	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		NA			Palma ratio		2018		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	93.7	2018	8 🕳	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	58.7	2019	9 •	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.6	2020	0	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.0	2014	4 •	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020	•	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.8	2019	•	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.2	2015	5	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185	2016	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.8	2019	•	T	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		-
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2013			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2013		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		→	SDG13 – Climate Action			-	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2020	0 •	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	2014	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	Ω 👛	•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fingoris (co ₂ /capita)		2018		
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	399	2018	•			10.1	2010		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2018		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water	40.0	202	^ _	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2018		T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		Т
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2018		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		Т
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		* *
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					3 , 3 3 3 1 1		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	30.1	2014	•	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		. NA		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	78.6	2019	•	7		INA	11/	1	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		→	SDG15 – Life on Land	47.0	202		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2018		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4	2020		_	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		T
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	0 •	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7			•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	. NA	Α •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	230.2			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	250.2	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NA			•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	52.0	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	. NA	Α •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)		2019		7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71	2014	4	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		7	, , , ,	NIA	NI	۸ .	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		. NA		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	65.3	2019	•	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	10.1	2019	9	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	0	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.3	2014	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	52.9	202	1 •	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	195	2022	•	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
garanteed (Worst of 1 best)					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3 3	2019	9 👛	،ل
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0	2015		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	5.5		_	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0					NA	N/	Α •	
					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0					8.8	2016 2019	6 •	•

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

SURINAME

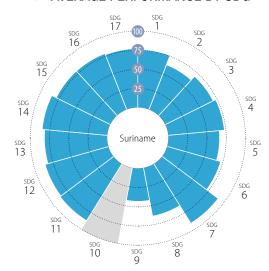
62/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















































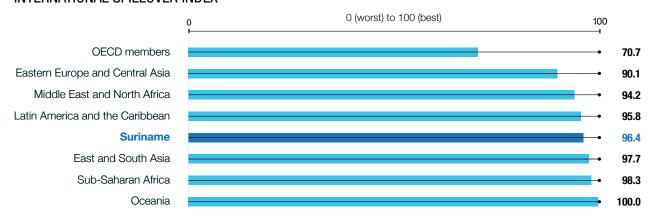




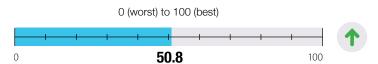
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SURINAME

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty beadcount ratio at \$1.00 (day (04))			Rating T		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		2020		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)			•		Population using the internet (%) Makila broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)				T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	19.3	2022		Ψ	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	91.2	2019	, •	Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.7	2010			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N.A	4	•
Prevalence of ctuating in children under E years of age (%)		2019		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		202		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018 2018		л →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	2 -	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		J.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020) •	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	. NA	A	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		T 个	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		_	Gini coefficient	NA	N.A		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA			Palma ratio	NA	N.A		•
	1471	1471		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	120	2017			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	5.5	2018	3 •	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	23.6	2019		
·		2020		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	23.0	2015	, –	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.7	2020) •	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	73.0	2012	2 •	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.5	2020		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.7	2019	•	Ψ	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2010) •	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.4	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	57	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.3	2019	•	Ψ.	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	N.A		0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.5	2019	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	4.5	2015	5	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	53.9	2018	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	2015	5	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.4	2018	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N.A		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	45	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	67	2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.8	2020) •	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.3	2012	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N.A		
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	. N/		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	88.9	2019	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.7	2019	•	Ų.	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74 2	2020) •	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	47.4	2019	•	↓	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6	2018	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	57.5	2010			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		4
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	5/.5	2018	•	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	103.3	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.2	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.7	2020) 👝	_•
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	29.4	2020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in teresarial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.0	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.0	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2020	, –	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.0	2018	•	•	(per million population)	0.3	2018	3	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2019	9 •	7
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		4
Population with access to electricity (%)	979	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		<u>.</u>	they live (%)	60	2012	2 •	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		<u>.</u>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	N.A		•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		NA		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	98.3	2020)	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	39	2021	•	-7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.6	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	4.3	2019	9 •	•
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		2026		
realities of modern states) (per 1/000 population)	NA			•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2020		1
		2022		T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		J
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.0	111//	_	*	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	5.5			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)				ale -					
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020		Ψ.	·	14.7	2010) 👝	A
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5			+	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	14.2 NA	2019 NA		1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.5	2020		+	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N.A	•	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.5	2020		↓	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA	N.A	4 •	1 0

COUNTRY RANKING

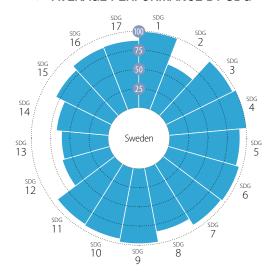
SWEDEN

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS























































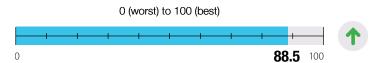
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat	-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Yea		· .
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.6 2022		^	Population using the internet (%) Mabile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	94.5 202 128.8 201		1
Poverty neadcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	0.7 2022 (9.3 2019 (Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related			Т
	9.5 2019			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2 201	8	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2010. 4		•	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	64.7 202	n 👝	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) **	2.5 2019 (2.6 2019 (T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)			_
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%) **	0.7 2019		A	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.3 202		1
Prevalence of wasting in children and it by years of age (70)	20.6 2016		L	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.3 201		T
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017		→	Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	15.1 201 84.9 201		T
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5 2018	• 4	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	15.1 202		1
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015	• •	Į.	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.5 201		•
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	68.0 2018	• (•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	75.8 2019	• (Gini coefficient	30.0 201	0	A
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio	1.0 201		1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4 2017	• 4	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.4 201		•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4 2020	• '	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6 2020	• 1	†	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 201	8	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	5.0 2020	• ′	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	• -	→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.0 201	9	Т
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.4 2019	• '	†	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.2 202	20 •	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	7 2011			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0 202		1
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7 2016			Population with rent overburden (%)	9.5 201	9 •	7
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.1 2019		1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4 2019		↑	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.1 201	9 •	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.2 2018		↑	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.7 201	8 •	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA NA			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7 201	8 •	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97 2020		T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.7 201		_1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best) Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	87 2019 (7.4 2021 (T	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.8 201		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.8 2019		T A	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.0 202		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	22.5 2019		L	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 201	9	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.4 2019		^	SDG13 – Climate Action			
SDG4 – Quality Education			•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	3.8 202	20	7
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9 2019	• 4	A	(tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3 201	Q 👝	_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		-	.	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	67.5 202		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	107.6 2019		†	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	29.0 201		-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.1 2020	• 4	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2 202	n a	_
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3 2018	• 4	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.5 202		j
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.7 2018		₽ I	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2 201		j
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.0 2018	• •	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.8 201	8 •	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.7 201	8 •	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	86.7 2017	•	1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 201	8 •	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)				SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.4 2019		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1 202	20	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	89.0 2020 47.0 2020		T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4 202	20	-
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	7.4 2020		A	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 202	21 •	1
	7.1 2020		•	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 202	20	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00.0.2020		A	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	1.6 201	8 •	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.8 2020 (99.3 2020 (1	(per million population)			
	3.4 2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
•				Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	1.2 202	2()	Т
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)					20.1.201		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0 2018	• (•		28.1 201		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		• (•	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	28.1 201 81 202	9 •	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (• (• • •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	81 202	9 •	1 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (• (• •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where		9 • 21 • 20 •	1 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	81 202 5.4 202	9 • 21 • 20 • 20 •	1 1 1 0 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (94.9 2020 (100.0 2019 (• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	81 202 5.4 202 100.0 202	9 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 •	1 1 1 0 1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (94.9 2020 (Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	81 202 5.4 202 100.0 202 85 202 * 0.0 201	9 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 9 •	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (94.9 2020 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2019 (• ↑ ↑ ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	81 202 5.4 202 100.0 202 85 202 * 0.0 201 1.9 202	9 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 9 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20 • 20	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Coarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Copulation using safely managed water services (%) Copulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) Copulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) Copulation with access to electricity (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Co ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (94.9 2020 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2019 (0.2 2019 (100.0 201		• ↑ ↑ ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	81 202 5.4 202 100.0 202 85 202 * 0.0 201 1.9 202 7.2 202	9 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 21	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Coarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Copulation using safely managed water services (%) Copulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) Copulation using safely managed sanitation services (%) Copulation with access to electricity (%) Copulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Co ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Cobardon Core to total primary energy supply (%)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (94.9 2020 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2019 (0.2 2019 (100.0 201		• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	81 202 5.4 202 100.0 202 85 202 * 0.0 201 1.9 202 7.2 202 0.8 202	9 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 20	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (94.9 2020 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2019 (40.1 2019 (100.0 20		• ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	81 202 5.4 202 100.0 202 85 202 * 0.0 201 1.9 202 7.2 202	9 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 21 • 20 • 20	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (94.9 2020 (100.0 2019 (100.0 2			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	81 202 5.4 202 100.0 202 85 202 * 0.0 201 1.9 202 7.2 202 0.8 202 66.9 201	9 • 21 • 20 • 20 • 21 • 21	1
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Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) SDG7 - Affordable and Clean Energy Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 2018 (2676.0 2018 (99.8 2020 (94.9 2020 (19.8 2000 (19.8 2000 (19.8 2000 (19.8 2000 (19.8 200			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	81 202 5.4 202 100.0 202 85 202 * 0.0 201 1.9 202 7.2 202 0.8 202 66.9 201	9 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
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^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

SWITZERLAND

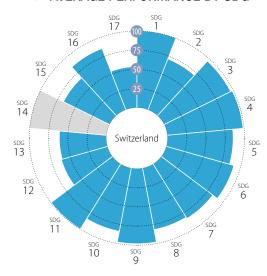
/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















































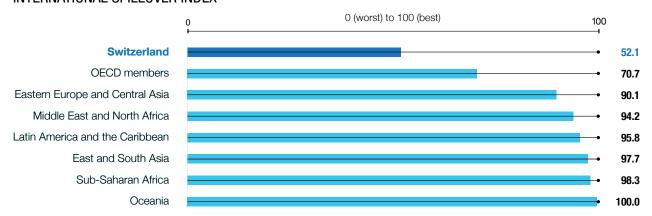




Information unavailable Information unavailable

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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SWITZERLAND

Water Present Presen	SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Focusing and transport and transport of market 20 (10 / 20 / 20 / 20 / 20 / 20 / 20 / 20 /										1
SDG3 - Zero Hunger Precision of spring higher unterline from only properties of spring higher unterline from the spring higher and spring higher unterline from the spring higher unterlines fr							100.4	2019	•	_1
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Procedure of working in children unused 5 years of one (%)					T					
Precedence of between the 2-3 own of a dust proposal professor (1922 per 1922 per 19	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				4					1
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Nemoral mortally rate (per 1,000 the birth) Mortality rate, under 5, for 1,000 the birth of Mortality rate, under 5, for 1,000	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5	2017	•	1					_
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Table data figs or 10,000 population 7,6 2010 7,6		4.0	2046			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	87.0	2021	•	1
Electronic waste flor/capital	ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10	2016			Population with rent overburden (%)	7.6	2019	•	1
Electronic waste (pa/capital) 23.4 / 2019					1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Biffirs Starteded by skilled health personnel (%) 20					1		23.4	2019	•	•
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Sup in self-reported health status by income (percentage points) SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate (%) SDG4 – Quality Education Participation rate (%) SDG4 – Quality Education rate (%) SDG5 – Guality Education rate (%) SDG5 – Guality Palaning satisfied by modern methods (%) of remaise aged (%) of finale rate (%) SDG5 – Guality Palaning satisfied by modern methods (%) of remaise aged (%) of male metian wage) SDG5 – SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using a least basis drinking water services (%) SDG5 – SDG6 – Guality Palaning satisfied for male metian wage) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using a least basis drinking water services (%) SDG5 – SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation services (%) SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation services (4					
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SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government specifical development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government specifical development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government specifical development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government specifical development assistanc					1					-
Adjusted GDP growth (%) Outcome of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Outcome of GDP Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government fevenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government fevenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government fevenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International	<u> </u>				•					1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 7.0 2020 **SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and educat		-04	2020	•						•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) 79.9 2020 Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) WA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government spending on health and education (% of G							/6.6	2019	, •	1
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) 98.4 2017 To Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue ex						•				
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 83.3 2019 For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA N		98.4	201/	•	T	. 9	8.5	2019	•	-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29) Zat 2015 79.9 2020 The public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) 74.1 2020	Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	•		0.5	2021	•	J
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 83.3 2019 (% of population aged 15 to 29) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) 74.1 2020					7					
(% of population aged 15 to 29) 7.0 2020 Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) 74.1 2020	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	79.9	2020	•	1					9
(% of population aged 15 to 29)						·				-
		7.0	2020			Financial Secrecy Score (pest U=100 worst)	/4 1	2070	, •	-

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

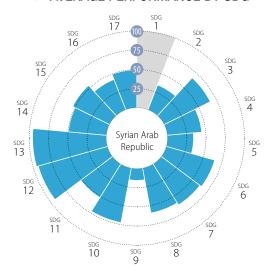
129/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

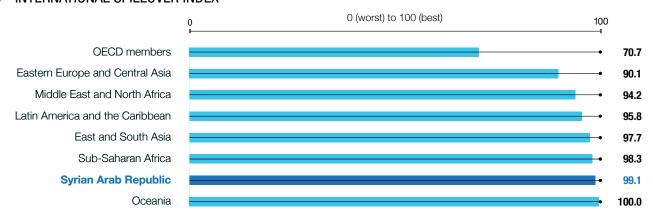


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

DG1 – No Poverty everty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	Year R NA			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 35.8			_
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	NA		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	11.5			
	11//	INA		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	11.5	2019		
DG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA	NIA		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	
evalence of undernourishment (%) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		NA 2010			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2010		7	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (%) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		J.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2007	•	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2015	•	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2007		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		7	Gini coefficient	37.5	2003	•	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA		7	Palma ratio	NA	NA		
	INA	IVA		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				_
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.8	2018		
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017	•	T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020	•	T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	46.2	2019	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	70.5	2020	•	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	15.0	2015	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020	•	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.1	2019	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2009		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	75	2016	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
	14.9	2010		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population) e expectancy at birth (years)	72.7		•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	21.9			•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		
· · · · · · -	96.2		•	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		NA		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%) rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2009		→	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	INA	1 1/7		
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	49	2020		7	SDG13 – Climate Action				
worst 0–100 best)		2019		→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.7	2020	•	
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2015	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	. •	
OG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	39.6	2013	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
t primary enrollment rate (%)	72.4	2013	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020	•	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	53.8	2013	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	37.3	2020	•	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5	2004	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
OG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	34.2	2018	•	
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	53.3	2000			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.8	2018	, •	
% of females aged 15 to 49)	23.3	2009			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	82.1	2019		\rightarrow	SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	21.9	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2020		
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.2	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	2020	•	→					
oulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.7			→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5	2020		
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	124.4				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	•	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	412.1			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	10.7	2016		
	112.1	2010	_		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	19.7			
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.0	2010			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.5	2004	•	
bulation with access to electricity (%)	89.3			→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	32	2015	•	
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	•	1	they live (%)	NIA	NIA		
2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		NA		
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.8	2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.0			
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		
usted GDP growth (%)	NA	NA			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NΑ	NA		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	• NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	23.3	2011	•	•	per 100,000 population)	70.6	2021		
obile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	70.6			
employment rate (% of total labor force)	10.0		•	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	. •	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.7	2012	•	
per 100,000 population)				•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0	2019	•	

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

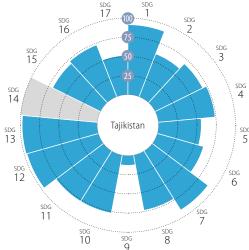
OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

TAJIKISTAN

COUNTRY SCORE





SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

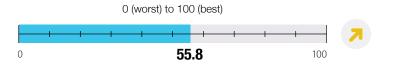


$\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

TAJIKISTAN

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Rati	_	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Va	lue '	Year Ra	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.0 2	2022		1	Population using the internet (%)	22	2.0 2	017	•	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	8.6 2	2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	24	1.1 2	019	•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2	2.2 2	018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA •			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)					*
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5 2	2017		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* (0.0 2	022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6 2	2017		→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	().0 2	020		_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.2 2	2016		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)				•	J.
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2	2017		1			,,, <u>z</u>	010	Ť	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2	2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	2.	10.7	015		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2	2015		→	Gini coefficient Palma ratio		1.0 2	018		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA •					1.4 2	.010		_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.5		010		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17 2	2017		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	2:	3.6 2	018		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.0 2	2020		1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	44	1.6 2	019	•	4
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	32.3 2	2020		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	80	9.9 2	020	•	4
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	84.0 2	2020		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)				•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2	2020		1		,,	.0 2	021	Ť	_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	283 2	2019		4	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	,	16.7	Λ12		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.5 2				Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)).6 2 JA		-	-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	129 2	2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)			NA 018	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	157.	010			SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		1.2 2).4 2			•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)					1
ife expectancy at birth (years)	69.5 2			→	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		7.5 2).5 2			1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2016 2017		T	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)).3 2).3 2		•	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%) urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2017		*		().J Z	.020		
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	9/ 2	2020		T	SDG13 – Climate Action					
(worst 0–100 best)	66 2	2019		7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1	1.0 2	020	•	1
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 2	2021		7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	().1 2	018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3	3.3 2	020	•	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	12.5 2	2017			SDG14 – Life Below Water					
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.5 2	2017		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	١	NΑ	NA	•	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	96.2 2	2017			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		۱A	NA	•	•
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2	2014			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NΑ	NA	•	•
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		۱A		•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	F2.1.5	0017			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		NΑ	NA	•	•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	52.1 2	2017			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	(0.0 2	018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.3 2	2019		→	SDG15 – Life on Land					
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.0 2	2020		4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16	5.8.7	020	•	_
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8 2	2020		7	Mean area that is protected in terestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)).5 2			-
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		1.0 2		•	4
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.9 2	2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		0.0 2		•	4
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	96.8 2	2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports				Ť	ď
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	61.5 2	2018		•	(per million population)	(0.0 2	018	•	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.3 2	2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions					
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	424.0 2	2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	().9 2	020	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)			NA	0	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.6 2	2019		1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where					
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	82.0 2			.	they live (%)		93 2	021	•	1
(O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4	1.8 2	020	•	1
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019		†	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95	5.8 2	020	•	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		25 2	021	•	4
djusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4 2	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	1	NΑ	NA	•	•
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD)	* (0.0 2	020		-
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a					per 100,000 population)	" ().0 2	.020	•	_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	47.0 2	2017		1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	55	5.5 2	021	•	1
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.7 2	2022		→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	١	NΑ	NA	•	•
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA •			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals					
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1.5	0015		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	,	7.7 2	019	•	7
(per 100,000 population)	U.1 2	2015		T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	N	۱A	NA		
					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	ľ	٧/٦	IVM	_	_
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13	3.5 2	004	•	•
					C . T II . C . /I . O 100)	* (_	

^{*} Imputed data point

* 0.0 2019 •

55.8 2019 • 7

Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)

COUNTRY RANKING

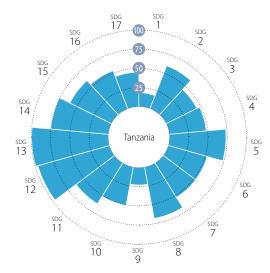
TANZANIA

130/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

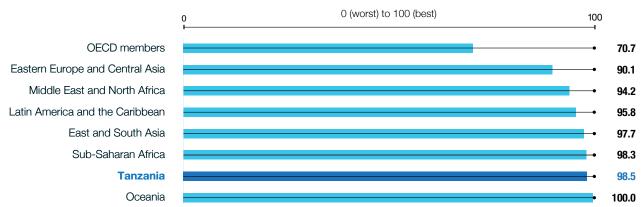


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

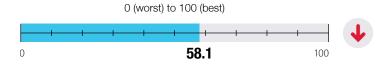


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

▼ INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye		,	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rating 1	re
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	46.5 20 75.2 20			Population using the internet (%) Makila broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	22.0 2020	
	73.2 20	122	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	9.8 2019 •	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	25 4 20	10.		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8 2016 •	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.1 20 31.8 20		*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	16 5 2022	
, , , ,			→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 2022 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.5 20 8.4 20		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020 •	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 20		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2013 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 20		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 20			Gini coefficient	40.5 2017	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.4 20		•	Palma ratio	1.9 2018 •	•
	0.7 20	712		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	524 20	117	_	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	40.2 2018 •	7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.1 20		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	28.5 2019	ì
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	48.9 20			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	20.5 2019	٧
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	222.0 20			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.6 2020 •	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.3 20		₹	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0 2021 •	1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.5 20	020		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.4 20)19 🔸	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5 2012	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	420.00			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 2019 •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	139 20	016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.8 2018 •	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.1 20)19 •	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67.3 20)19 •	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.6 2015 •	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	138.9 20)16 •		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2015 •	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.5 20)16 •		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2021	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84 20)20 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best))19 •	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.2 2020 •	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.7 20)21 •	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2.6 2021 •	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	56.3 20)20 •	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	83.9 20)20 •	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.1 2020 •	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	33.2 20)20 •	\rightarrow	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.6 2020 •	4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.8 20)15 🔸		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	23.5 2018 •	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	55.1 20	016		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.9 2018 •	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	33.1 20	710		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.6 20		1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.4 20		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	63.0 2020 •	7
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.7 20)20 •	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.2 2020 •	ہ
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7 20)20 •	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2020	1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.8 20)20 •	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0.2010	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.0 20)18 •		(per million population)	0.0 2018 •	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4 20)18 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	111.5 20)18 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.5 2016	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	50.0 2016	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	37.7 20)19 •	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	67 2021	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.3 20)19 •	→	they live (%)	67 2021 •	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 20)19 •	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.3 2020 •	1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	83.6 20)19 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	26.4 2020 •	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	39 2021 •	7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.5 20	020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.8 2019 •	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2 20)18 🔸	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	46.8 20	017 •	7	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	40.7 2021	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.6 20)22	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 •	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 20		7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7 2020 •	J
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 20)15 •	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •	•
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.9 2018	7
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	46.1 2019	•
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 best)	58 1 2019	Ĵ

58.1 2019 • 🕹

* Imputed data point

THAILAND

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

THAILAND

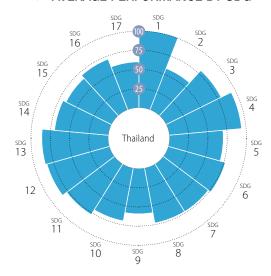
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



Information unavailable

SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

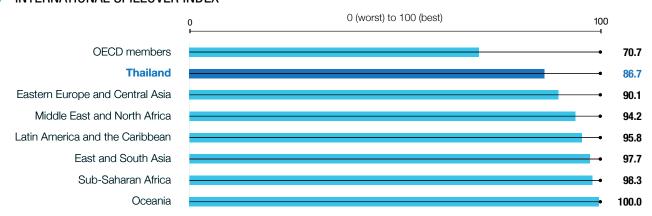


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Ratin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2022 • 1	1 3 1,7	77.8 2020 •	,
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.0 2022 • 1		86.7 2019 •	
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018 •	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.2 2019 🌖 🤚	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.4 2019 • -	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.2 2022 •	1
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.7 2019	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2020)
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.0 2016 • 1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 2017	,
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2018	Gini coefficient	34.9 2019	,
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	Palma ratio	1.5 2018	
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	151.1 2019 • •	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	24.5 2018	
Vlaternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	37 2017 • 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9 2020 • 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	24.2 2019 •	1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	8.7 2020 • 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	90.6 2020 •	,
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	150.0 2020 • -	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.0 2021 •)
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 • 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.7 2019 • 1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1 2015)
diabetes, or critoric respiratory disease in adults aged 50–70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	9.2 2019	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	61 2016 • •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.9 2018)
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	32.2 2019 • 🚽		2.1 2018	,
ife expectancy at birth (years)	77.7 2019		11.6 2015)
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	23.0 2019		2.7 2015	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 2016		2.9 2020 •)
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96 2020 • 1	SDG13 – Climate Action		ī
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	83 2019 • 1		3.7 2020)
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.6 2021 • 👃	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0.2010	
DG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in finiports (iCO ₂ /Capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/Capita)	0.8 2018 • 70.8 2020 •	
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.7 2020 • 1		70.0 2020	_
et primary enrollment rate (%)	98.3 2009	SDG14 – Life Below Water	47.5.0000	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	85.2 2020	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	47.5 2020	1
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1 2018	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.3 2020	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	30.1 Z010 C	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	46.3 2018	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	16.3 2018	1
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	88.2 2019 •	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8 2018 • 0.1 2018 •	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.9 2019 🔸 🛶	SDG15 – Life on Land		
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	78.5 2020 • 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.1 2020	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.7 2020 • 7	Mean area that is protected in ferestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.7 2020	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020 • 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 2020	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	98.7 2020 • 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5 2020	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	23.0 2018		1.0 2018 •	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.0 2018			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	810.1 2018	_	4.9 2011	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.9 2019	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	99.9 2019 • 1		11.9 2019	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	79.5 2019	 Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 	61 2021 🔸	,
		0 (0:1: / (1.71)	4.3 2020	,
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.5 2019 • 7 20.7 2019 • 1		99.8 2020	,
	20.7 2019	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35 2021	,
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)	-2.2 2020	Children involved in child leben (0) of a contestion and E to 14)	NA NA •)
ajusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.9 2018			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	81.6 2017	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	01.0 2017	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.2 2021	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	1.0 2022 • 1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020 •	1
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 🔸 👃	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.3 2015 • 1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.7 2019 •	1
(per 100,000 population)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •)
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.3 2019	,
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0 2019	,
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	76.1 2019	

COUNTRY RANKING

TIMOR-LESTE

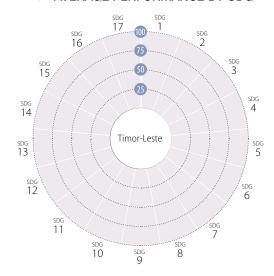
NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

TIMOR-LESTE

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year F 2020	ating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	26.6 2022 • 67.6 2022 •		Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2020		7
·	07.0 2022	•	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	22.6 2019	→	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA		•
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	51.7 2013	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0		_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	3.8 2016	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	\rightarrow
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017 •	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.6 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.9 2015	→	Gini coefficient		2014	•	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •		Palma ratio	1.1	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	204	2010		-
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	142 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	30.1	2018	•	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.4 2020 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	18.5	2019	•	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	42.3 2020 •	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.6	2020	•	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	508.0 2020 •	+	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		NA	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 •	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.0 2019 •	4	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	2016	•	•
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	140 2016 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.9 2019	7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.6 2019 •	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	41.9 2015	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	56.7 2016	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	79 2020 •	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53 2019 •	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.4	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA •		CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	50.2 2019 •	4	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.1 2019 🔸	7	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.6	2020	•	→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	90.8 2019 •	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	83.5 2018 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	9.6	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	45.9 2016	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0	2018		1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	67.0 2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.9 2019	→	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	84.7 2020 • 38.5 2020 •	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	45.6	2020	•	\rightarrow
•	36.3 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA		•	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	0F F 2020 A	•	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.5 2020 • 56.8 2020 •	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	\rightarrow
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.3 2018	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3 2018	•					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA NA •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4.1	2015		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2015		
Population with access to electricity (%)	94.7 2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	23.0	2017		
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	12.6 2019	→	they live (%)	NA	NA	•	•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	NA NA •		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	101 101 -		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	2.9 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.7 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million LISD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA •	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2020	•	1
	48 2022 ~	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	4.8 2022 • NA NA •	T	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	. 17 (. 4/ \		_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.8	2019	•	^
(per 100,000 population)	NA NA •	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		NA	•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	67.0	2019	•	1
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	
			Control ID Control II (west of 100 House)	5.0		-	_

* Imputed data point

51.0 2019 • 🛧

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OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

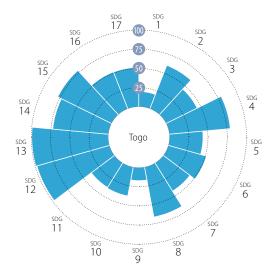
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133/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

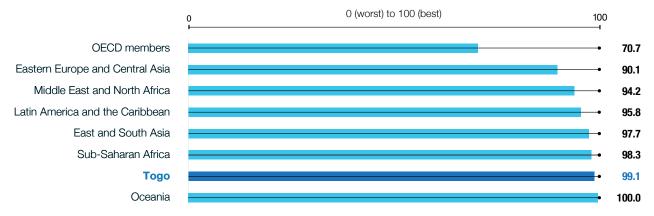


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

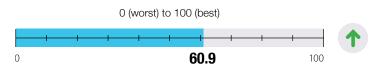


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year R 2022			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		• Year • 2020		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.20/day (%)		2022			Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2019		- 1
	09.5	2022		7	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.4	2019		→	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	3 •	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	• 00	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		^	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2017		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	\rightarrow
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		^	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2014	4 •	•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		Ţ	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		4	Gini coefficient	43.1	2015	5	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019			Palma ratio	2.2	2018	3 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			_	_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	206	2017			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.3	2018	3	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.5			7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	41 1	2019	a 👝	.l.
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				•
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020			Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	41.8	2020) •	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020		T	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	29.0	2021	1 •	→
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.5	2020			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2019	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2014	4	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2019	9 •	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	250	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.4	2018	3 •	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.7	2019	•	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2018	3 •	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.3	2019	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	6.6	2015	5	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	79.0	2016	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2015	5	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.4	2017	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020) •	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	69	2020	•	4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.3	2020) •	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0	2021	•	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	3	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	7	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.4	2020	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	N.A	4	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	51.9	2020	•	7	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		4
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.9	2019	•	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		NA		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	20.6	2047			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	39.6	2017	•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	52.2	2019	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			-	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.7	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.5	2020	1	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.7	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		. NA		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		_
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.6	2020	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		ر ا.
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5	2020	, •	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018			(per million population)	0.0	2018	3 •	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	430.6				Homicides (per 100,000 population)	NΔ	. NA		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2012		
Population with access to electricity (%)	52.4	2019	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	02.7	2012		
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		→	they live (%)	57	2021	1 •	\rightarrow
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	N.A		•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	03.1	2017			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		T
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-3.6	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.0	2010	Ť		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.3	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.6	2021	1 •	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.9	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020) •	•
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2020			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	2019	9 •	上
(per 100,000 population)	0.0	2015	•	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		. NA		•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.8	2019	9 •	.
					Other Countries, dovernment revenue excluding drants (70 or dDF)				
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019		

COUNTRY RANKING

TONGA

NA /163

COUNTRY SCORE



SDG 16 SDG 3 SDG 15 50 25 SDG 14 Tonga SDG 13 SDG 5 SDG 12 sdg 6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













SDG 10



SDG 8

















Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges



Challenges remain

Moderately improving





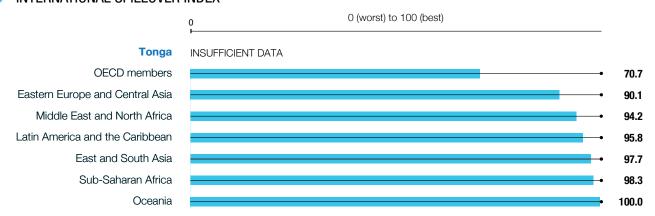
• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



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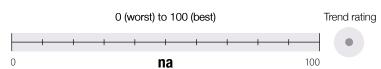
Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty bandcount ratio at \$1.00/day (%)	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rati	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.1 2022	Population using the internet (%)	41.2 2017	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	5.0 2022 • 🛧	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	59.4 2019	
5DG2 – Zero Hunger	NIA NIA O	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA NA 🗨	D
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA NA •	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2 2019 • ↑	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0 2022	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.1 2019	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2020	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	48.2 2016 • ↓	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA NA	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA NA •	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA NA •	Gini coefficient	37.6 2015	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015 • ↓	Palma ratio	1.6 2018	•
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA •	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	1.0 2010	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA NA •	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	52 2017 • 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	INA INA	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 2020 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	10.1 2019	
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	11.4 2020 • 🛧	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.8 2020	•
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	10.0 2020 • 🛧	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		•
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA NA •	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	24.8 2019 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0 5 2012	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	2 1.0 2013	1 3 1 2	0.5 2012	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	73 2016 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.3 2019	_
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA •	•
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.0 2019 • ↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		
fe expectancy at birth (years)	72.6 2019 • →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA NA	
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	30.0 2016 • •	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA NA	
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.5 2012	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA •	•
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99 2020 • ↑	SDG13 – Climate Action		
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	56 2019 • →	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	1.4 2020	•
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA NA	•
DG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020	•
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.6 2020 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2 2020	•
ower secondary completion rate (%)	76.4 2020 • •	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	67.3 2020	•
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2018 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0.7 2018	
DG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0 2018	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	40.0.0040	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.1 2009	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	49.9 2019 • •	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA	
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.9 2019 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land		_
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	67.6 2020 • 7		26.1 2020 4	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.4 2020 • 7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1 2020 • NA NA •	_
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				_
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.7 2020 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	_
opulation using at least basic armining water services (%)	92.9 2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA NA •	•
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA NA •	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA NA	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3 2018			-
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA NA •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
	NA NA •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.9 2019	•
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	7.4 2016	•
opulation with access to electricity (%)	98.4 2019	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA NA	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	76.4 2019	they live (%)	NIA NIA «	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.8 2019 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	1071 1071	•
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	97.7 2020	•
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA	_
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.1 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.1 2019	•
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020	•
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NA NA • •	per 100,000 population)	246 2021	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	24.6 2021	•
Inemployment rate (% of total labor force)	3.8 2022 • 🛧	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA •	
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA • •	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA NA • •	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.9 2019	
(per 100,000 population)		For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	D
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019	•
		Statistical Parformance Index (warst 0, 100 host)	NIA NIA	

* Imputed data point

NA NA •

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Latin America and the Caribbean

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

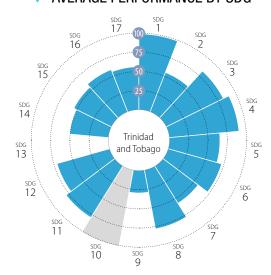
119/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





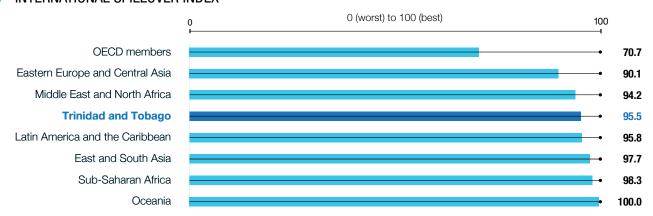


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value 0.3	Year F 2022	-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2017		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.30/day (%)		2022		†	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		
	1.7	2022		- 1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.7	2019		1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	3 •	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of		2022) .	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2011		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	_	_
Prevalence of washing in children under 5 years of age (70) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3	2020) •	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		→	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2018	3 •	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		<u>_</u>	Gini coefficient	NA	. NA		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2019			Palma ratio	NA	. NA	۱ •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	0.0	2015			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	67	2017		•	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	1.9	2018	3	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2017		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.0	2019		-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		•	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	22.9	2013		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020		4.	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	N.A		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020		→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.0	2017	7 🔵	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	0.1	2020			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.1	2019	•	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2010) •	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	15.7	2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	39	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	N.A		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.3	2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	. NA		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.1	2019	•	1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	5.4	2015	5	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	32.0	2011	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7	2015	5	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2017	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N.A	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2019	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73	2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	25.4	2020) •	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2017	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N.A		•
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	N.A		•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	91.8	2007	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.8	2010	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5	2020) •	4
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	80.9	2010	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		Ţ
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2010	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		- T
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	50.0	2044			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		- 1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	58.2	2011	•		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.8	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	68.5	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	320	2020) 👝	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in terestinal sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		-J.
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.9	2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		7
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	93.9	2020	•	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.1	2020	, –	
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	20.3	2018	•		(per million population)	0.6	2018	3	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.2	2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	38.6	2019	a a	4.
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2018		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			*	they live (%)	52	2017	7	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		7	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1	2020) •	T
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0	2015			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021		-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-⊿ Q	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2020		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	3.0	2010			per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.8	2017	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	21.6	2021	•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.3	2022	•	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020) •	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2020		1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports					Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.8	2019	9 •	4
(per 100,000 population)	0.6	2015	•	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		. NA		•
						NΙΔ	NI/		
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding drants (% of GDP)	11/7	ιNΑ	1	_
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *		2019		•

COUNTRY RANKING

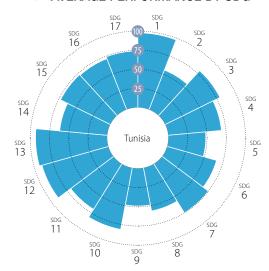
TUNISIA

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























Major challenges

Decreasing





Significant challenges





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement



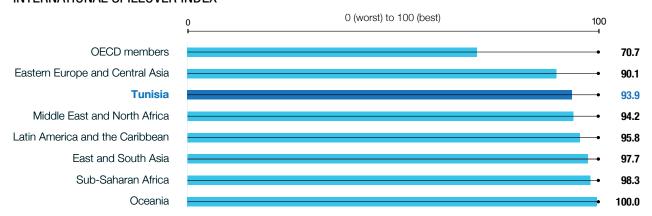
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

Challenges remain

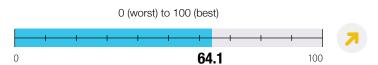
Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year Ratii 2022 •			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		e Yea i 9 202		ng Tr
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) experty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		2022 • 2022 •		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		9 202 3 201		
·	2.0 .	2022		_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	3.0	2019			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	201	8 •	' '
revalence of undernourishment (%) revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	22.0	202	າ 🧸	
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2018			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				_
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		L	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		7 202		, ,
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	5 201	8) .
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018	1	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		L	Gini coefficient	32.8	3 201	5)
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA •			Palma ratio	1.3	3 201	8 •)
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43	2017	1	N	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	8.0	201	8	•
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020			Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	40.3	3 201	9 •	,
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	36.0			• •	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2 202		
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		2020	1	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	38.0	202	1	,
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.7	2019	1	r	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	7 201	4)
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	F6 :	2014	_		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		1 201		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	. סכ	2016			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		1 201		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5	2019	1	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
e expectancy at birth (years)	77.0				Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.2	2 201	9 (
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2020	1		SDG13 – Climate Action				
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)		2019			\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	2.4	1 202	0)
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2021		L	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	3 201	8)
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	321.3	201	9	
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	42.1	2002			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.2	2020	1	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.6	5 202	0)
wer secondary completion rate (%)	77.4	2018	1		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.2	202	0	
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.2	2014			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.3	3 201	8	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	18.8	3 201	8	
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	62.7	2018			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.6	5 201	8	
% of females aged 15 to 49)					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	201	8)
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019	-	•	SDG15 – Life on Land				
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	37.9		_	>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	39.5	202	0	•
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.9	2020 •		<u> </u>	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.4	1 202	0	,
OG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	202	1	
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.5	2020	1		Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	202	0	
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.4	2020	1	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3	3 201	Q a	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	96.0	2018			(per million population)	0.5	201	0	
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1292.0	2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8	3 202	0	•
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	51.6	5 201	7	•
pulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	1	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	64	1 202	1	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.8	2019	1	1	they live (%)				
$_2$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)		2019		•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		202		•
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	10.9	2019 •	-	>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		9 202		
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		1 202		•
justed GDP growth (%)	-5.6	2020			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.3	3 201	9	•
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2018			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0	202	0)
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	36.9	2017	,	7	per 100,000 population)				
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)					Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		202		,
employment rate (% of total labor force)	16.2			b	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	5 202	U	,
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020		b	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.3	2015	4	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.3	3 201	9	•
per 100,000 population)				_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	ι N.	Α •)
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	29.9	201	2	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	• 0.0	201	9	,
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		201		

TURKEY

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

TURKEY

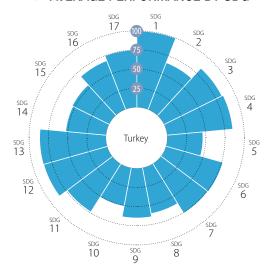
71/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Ratin			Value Year Ra	atin	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2022	•	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.7 2020	-	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	0.6 2022 • 14.4 2018 •		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	74.8 2019	•	1
	14.4 2010	-1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2 2018	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	2.5.2010		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	40.5 2022		- 4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019 • 6.0 2018 •	T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		_	_
Prevalence of starting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.7 2018	4	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.6 2020	•	1
Prevalence of wasting in children and it is years or age (%) Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.1 2016	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.0 2017	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017		Researchers (per 1,000 employed population) Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	4.9 2019 1.0 2019		1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.2 2018	1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	NA NA		•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	34.7 2014	•	
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	NA NA •	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.6 2019		Gini coefficient	41.9 2019		_*
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.8 2018	•	7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17 2017 •	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.1 2018		- 7
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.0 2020 •	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	9.5 2020	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	7.0 2018		4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	15.0 2020	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.0 2020 •	→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	45.2 2019	•	7
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.6 2019 🔸	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3 2020	•	1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	47 2011		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	SEIO EOEI	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	47 2016 •		Population with rent overburden (%)	NA NA		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.7 2019 •	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.6 2019 •	1	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.2 2019	•	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	19.2 2018	1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.1 2018	•	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	98.0 2018	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.7 2018	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95 2020	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.5 2015		_1
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79 2019		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9 2015		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best) Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	4.4 2021 • 8.6 2019 •	- 1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2020		•
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	10.5 2019	*	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0 2019	•	_1
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	28.0 2019		SDG13 – Climate Action			
	20.0 2017	_	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	4.7 2020	•	ہے
SDG4 – Quality Education	75.0 2010	•	(tCO ₂ /capita)			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) Net primary enrollment rate (%)	75.9 2019 • 95.2 2019 •	7	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.6 2018 1.0 2020		1
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.8 2019		Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	23.6 2018		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.9 2019		-	23.0 2010	Ť	
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	35.3 2019		SDG14 – Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.0.2020		•
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	462.7 2018	本	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	3.8 2020 50.5 2020		
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	11.0 2018	1	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		•	7
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	25.2 2018 •	1	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.5 2018	•	1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	60.1 2018		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	00.1 2018		SDG15 – Life on Land			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.1 2019	→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2.3 2020	•	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	45.2 2020	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.2 2020	•	4
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.3 2020	→	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021	•	
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	10.0 2018	Ψ	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020	•	1
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7 2018	•	-
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	97.0 2020 •	- 1	(per million population)	0.7 2010	_	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.2 2020	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	45.4 2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2019	•	1
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embedied in imports (m3 HeO en/capita)	30.4 2018 • 974.3 2018 •		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	15.9 2019	•	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita) Population using safely managed water services (%)	9/4.3 2018 • NA NA •		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	55 2021	•	J
Population using safely managed water services (%) Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	78.4 2020 •		they live (%)			
·	70.4 2020		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.6 2020	-	T
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	100 0 2010		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	98.4 2020 38 2021		7
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	T	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA		•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	95.1 2019 • 1.3 2019 •		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD		_	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	15.9 2019		per 100,000 population)	0.2 2020		•
	15.7 2017	- 1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	49.8 2021	•	7
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	20 2020 -		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%) (intime of modern clavory (per 1,000 penulation)	-3.9 2020		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	349.5 2019	•	1
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	6.5 2018		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	68.6 2017 •	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.7 2019	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020	->	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA NA		-
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.2 2015	1	public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		_	_
	47.5 2020	Ţ	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	30.4 2020	•	1
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	47.J 2020 •					
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)		حہ	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0 2019		-
		→	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst) Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	59.5 2020 5.0 2018	•	0

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

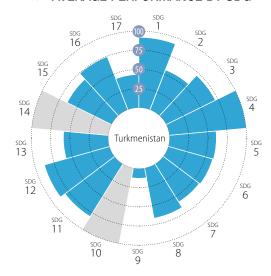
TURKMENISTAN

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS















































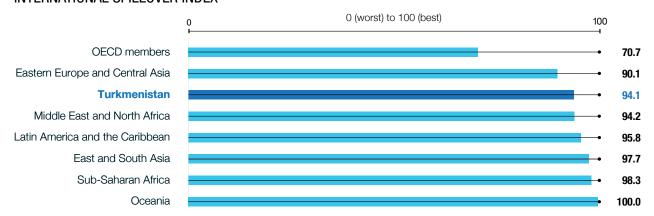




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

TURKMENISTAN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year R	Rating	Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year R	Rating	g Treno
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.6 2022	•	1	Population using the internet (%)	21.3	2017	•	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	8.8 2022	•	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	14.8	2019	•	\rightarrow
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2	2018	•	7
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.1 2019	•	1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2 2019	•	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1 2019		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	T
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.6 2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA		•	
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	_	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1 2018		*	Gini coefficient	NA	NA	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015		Ψ	Palma ratio	NA		•	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA	•		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	7 2017			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7 2017 23.5 2020		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.0	2019		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.8 2020		*	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	19.9	2019	_	^
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0 2020		7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	77.4	2020	•	4
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020		4	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,				SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.7 2019	•	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2013	•	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	79 2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	79 2010			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.5 2019		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.8 2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	22.0 2017		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2016			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98 2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73 2019	•	1	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	12.5	2020	•	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2019	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA NA			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA NA	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	NA NA			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8 2014	•	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.6 2019	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embedied in imports (for million population)	NA	NA 2018		•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA NA	•	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2010	•	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	66.1 2020	•	→	SDG15 – Life on Land	140	2020		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0 2020	•	Į.	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020 2020		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020	•	1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2021		A
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.4 2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			Ť	•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	143.6 2018	•		(per million population)	0.2	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.8 2018	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1513.1 2018	•	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.2	2006	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	10.9	2006	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9 2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	0.2	2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.9 2019	•	1	they live (%)	93	2019	•	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	4.0 2019	•	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.0 2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2020	•	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	→
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.8 2019	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.3	2019		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.2 2018	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	40.6 2017	•	•	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	80.0	2021	•	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.1 2022		T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3	2019	•	十
(per 100,000 population)	0.4 2015	•	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional				
				public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		-	•
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	•	
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) ** Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2019	•	
* Imputed data point				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	23.3	2019	•	7

^{*} Imputed data point

TUVALU

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

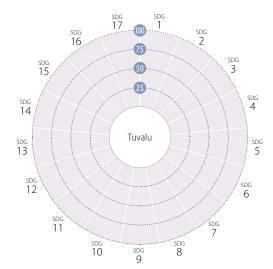
TUVALU

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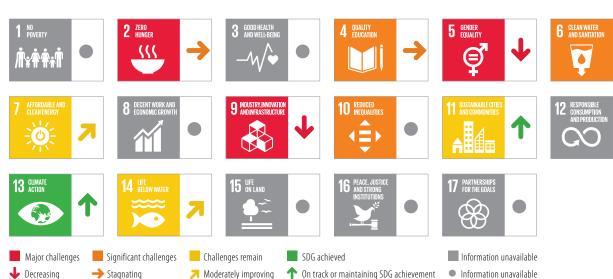
COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value NA	Year F NA		rend •	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	Value 35.2			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	NA			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	1471	1471			Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
revalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	•		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	1
evalence of differmed similarity (78) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007		→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 00	2022		
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2007		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	_	
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020	•	•
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		NA			Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•)
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA			•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015	•	1	Gini coefficient	39.1	2010	•	,
(ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA			•	Palma ratio	1.8	2018	•	į
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	NΑ	NA	•		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	į
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.3	2019		,
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		A	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	296.0				Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0	2020	•	1
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	290.0 NA			•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	j
re-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	INA	INA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	NA	NA			Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2016	•	,
e-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2019	•	,
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	,
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	į
expectancy at birth (years)	NA	NA			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	į
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	26.6	2016	•	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	į
hs attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.1	2007	•		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	,
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	93	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
iversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2020	•)
ojective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	•	,
G4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		,
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	95.0	2019	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water	0.0		Ť	
t primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		Ţ	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
ver secondary completion rate (%)		2020		Ť	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)				
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		NA		•	·	52.6			
					Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
PG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
mand for family planning satisfied by modern methods % of females aged 15 to 49)	41.0	2007	•		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA		•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA				SDG15 – Life on Land				
ats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	,
	0.5	2020		Y	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	,
G6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•	,
oulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	•	,
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2018		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	NA	NA	•	١
shwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA				(per million population)	147 (1471		
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018			SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	•	
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	į
oulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA		
oulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	68.9	2019	•	7	they live (%)	11/7	INA		
$_{2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_{2}$ /TWh)	NA	NA	•		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	,
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA	NA	•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	49.9	2020	•	j
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•)
usted GDP growth (%)	0.1	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
ims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 00	2020		,
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NIA	NIA		•	per 100,000 population)				
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	•		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA		,
employment rate (% of total labor force)	NA	NA	•		Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA	•	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	NA	NA		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	21.5	2019	•	,
per 100,000 population)	INA	INA		_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	i
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•)
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	,
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 best)	NA			

^{*} Imputed data point

NA NA •

UGANDA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

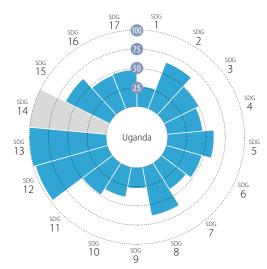
UGANDA

136/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

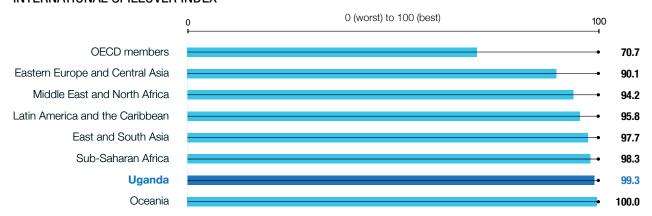


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

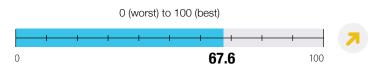


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year R	,		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		_
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)	19.9 2020		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	61.5	2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	38.3 2019	•	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.2 2018		,
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA.			infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9	2016	•	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	35.0 2022	•)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2016		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020)	,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1 2014		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		1		0.1 2011	_	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1	2018	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient	42.0.2016		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2015	•	→		42.8 2016		
exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2019	•	•	Palma ratio	2.2 2018	•	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	46.0.2010		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	375	2017	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.0 2018	•	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.2	2020	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	52.5 2019	•	,
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.3	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.0 2020) •	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	196.0	2020	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.0 2020		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	•	1	·	JJ.U 2021		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.2	2010		_	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.6.0044		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	∠1.∠	2019		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2011		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	156	2016	•	•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8 2019		
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.6 2018		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2018		
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.8 2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2017		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 2015		
Sirths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2016	-	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2020)	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		7	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	0.1 2020)	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2021	•	→	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 2018	3	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0 2020	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	34.1	2010	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
let primary enrollment rate (%)	95.6	2013	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA NA		l
ower secondary completion rate (%)	26.4	2017	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA NA		Ì
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.4	2018	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA NA	•	Ì
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA NA		J
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	FF 1	2010		•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA		ľ
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	ا.در	2018			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	3	ļ
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	64.5	2019	•	4	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.1	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.2 2020) (
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.9	2020	•	4	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.5 2020		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.9	2020	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6 2020		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.8	2020	•	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		2018	•	•	(per million population)	0.2 2018	3)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018	•	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.8 2020) 🥏	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.8 2020 51.2 2017		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	⊿1 2	2019	•	A		J1.Z ZU1/	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) Opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019		J.	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45 2021)
Openissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019	•	*	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.0 2020) =	ļ
hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		NA			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	32.2 2020		ļ
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	1 1/7	. 14/7	_	_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	27 2021		
	э г	2020		•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	18.1 2019		
djusted GDP growth (%)		2020			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6	2018	•	•	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	•	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.2	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	41.2 2021		
	2.0	2022		•	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020		ļ
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)		2022	•			5.1 2020	•	
fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020		7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	26 2020		
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2015	•	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	3.6 2020 NA NA		
					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	13 1 2012		
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	13.1 2019		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **	0.0 2019		
A DECEMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0_100 best)	67.6.2019	1	

^{*} Imputed data point

67.6 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

UKRAINE

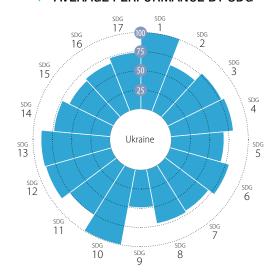
37/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

















































Information unavailable Information unavailable

 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ra	-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)	75.0 2020		
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1	2022	• '	<u>↑</u>	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.3 2019	9	Þ
DG2 – Zero Hunger revalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019		^	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2 2018	8 •	•
evalence of undernours in the condition of the condition			•	-	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	33.1 2022	7	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			•	2	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1 2022	2	•
evalence of wasting in children under 3 years of age (70) evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				Ĺ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.4 2020	0	ı
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)				▼	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 2018	8	ı
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2017		7	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)				_	Gini coefficient	26.6 2019	9	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		2015		T	Palma ratio	0.9 2018	8	
	0.1	2015		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	4.0	2047			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	18.0 2018	8	
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	10.0.2016	0	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	19.0 2019	9 (
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)			_	T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	79.0 2020	0	
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)				7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.0 202	1 (
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2020	• •	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.5	2019	• •	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2016	6 (
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.7 2019		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	71	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	16.9 2018		
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.2	2019		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7 2018		
fe expectancy at birth (years)				→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	18.2 2015		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)				ア	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.4 2015		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)				•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 2020		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			_	1		0.0 2020	0	
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage		2019		↑	SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	4.9 2020	0	
(worst 0–100 best)	ГЭ	2021			(tCO ₂ /capita)			
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	٥.٥	2021		<u>T</u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2018		
DG4 – Quality Education	643	2047			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.8 2020	0 (
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2017			SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)		2014		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.7 2020	0	
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2014			Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	59.2 2020	0	
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0	2012	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.0 2018	8 (
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	15.2 2018	8 (
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	68.0	2012			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	1.6 2018	8 (
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	8 (
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		2019		Ť	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020	•	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.7 2020	0	(
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.8	2020	•	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.2 2020	0 (ſ
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 202	1 (ſ
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.9	2020	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020	0 (
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.7	2020	•	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0.004		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.9	2018	•		(per million population)	0.3 2018	8 1	١
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	14.1	2018	•		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	720.9	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2 2017	7 (
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	33.8 2017		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	•	<u>.</u>	they live (%)	62 202	1 (
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		<u>.</u>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.2 2020	0	ſ
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		2019		-	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.8 2020		(
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	32 202		ſ
djusted GDP growth (%)	_1 1	2020	•	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	3.2 2019		ſ
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2020		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD			
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.4	2010			per 100,000 population)	0.5 2020	U	
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	62.9	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.0 202	1 (ſ
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	25	2022	•	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020		ſ
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022		Ĺ	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports				•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.6 2019	9 🕯	
(per 100,000 population)	0.2	2015	• '	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA		Į
						21.0.2010	0 4	
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.9 2019		
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) * Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	72.5.2019		
					NAUSUKAL PERIORMANCE INDEV IMORY IMORY I III I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	//5 /1110	- ·	

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

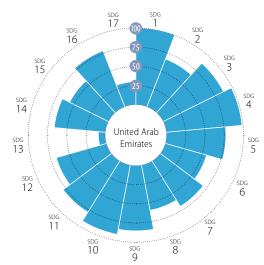
COUNTRY SCORE

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Challenges remain Decreasing Moderately improving • On track or maintaining SDG achievement

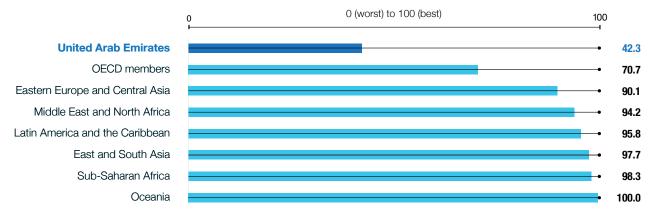
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

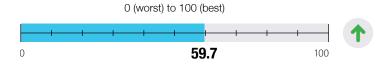
INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		Year 2022			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)	100.0	Year 2020		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.50 day (%)		2022		*	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	239.9			本
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	0.5	LULL	_	_	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.7	2019		1	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	•	T
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2019		*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	44 2	2022		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) *		2019		1	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		Ţ	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020		1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3	2017	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.3	2018	-	1
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	27.6	2018	•	†	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.2	2015	•	→	Gini coefficient		2018		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	27.8	2019	•	•	Palma ratio	1.2	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.6	2020	•	†	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	41.7	2019	•	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	2020	•	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NIA	NIA		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2020	•	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA			•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	84.0	2021	•	Т
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	10.5	2010			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2019	•	Т	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	55	2016	•		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		2019		1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2018		1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2015			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2020) —	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		→	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	15.2	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6./	2021	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018		4
SDG4 – Quality Education				•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	43151.2	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		2020		1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.6	2020	•	\rightarrow
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		2020		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	68.3	2020	•	\rightarrow
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.2	2019	•	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	49.5	2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA	NA			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		1
(% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	04.4	2019			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2019		.	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	7
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	50.0	2020	•	-1-	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	1000	2020			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2021	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0			T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	. •	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020		1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	4.6	2018		•
	1667.3			•	(per million population)				
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embedded in imports (m3 H-O og (capita)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	6346.4	2018			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019		1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2016		•
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0			1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	92	2021	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0			1	they live (%)	Г. С	2020		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)		2019		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		Т
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.8	2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	100.0			•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021 NA		1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2020				INA	INA		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) *	NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.3	2020) •	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	88.2	2017	•	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.1	2021	•	T
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2 2	2022		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020		4
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022		الم	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports				-	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.2	2019) 👝	
•	4.0	2015	•	7	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional		2013		.1.
(per 100,000 population)					public finance including official devolutionment assistance (04 of CNII)	0.4	2021	_	-
(per 100,000 population)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				-
(per 100,000 population)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	NA	NA 2019		•

COUNTRY RANKING

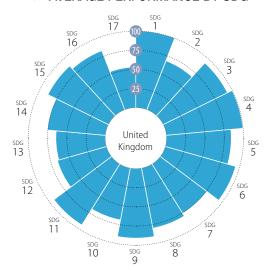
UNITED KINGDOM

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS































Decreasing









• On track or maintaining SDG achievement





Information unavailable Information unavailable

 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

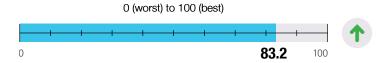
INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Major challenges Significant challenges



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

UNITED KINGDOM

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headrount ratio at \$1.00 (day (%))	Value Year Rat			Value Year Rat	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.2 2022 0.3 2022	•	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	103.8 2019	1
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	12.4 2019	-			
·	12.7 2019	•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0 2018	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019		The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	93.2 2022	
Prevalence of undernouns firment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019	•	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7 2019	-	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	2.9 2020	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.8 2016	-	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	1.7 2018 • 9.7 2019 •	• 1 • 1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	_	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	25.0 2019	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	6.8 2018	• 1	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	36.5 2008	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6 2015	• 🔱	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	38.1 2016	1
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	67.8 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	60.6 2019		Gini coefficient	35.1 2017	L
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			Palma ratio	1.6 2019	j
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	7 2017	• 1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	15.5 2019	• 1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7 2020	• ↑	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.2 2020	• ↑	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	* 0.0 2018	. 4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		• 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	1.0 2020	• →	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	10.0 2019	, 1
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.3 2019	• 1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100.0 2020	• 1
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	14 2016		Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0 2021	• ↓
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		•	Population with rent overburden (%)	12.9 2018	1
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2 2019		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	81.4 2019		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	23.9 2019	•
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	11.9 2018	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.1 2018	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	NA NA 91 2020		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.9 2018	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	88 2019		Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.4 2015	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.9 2021		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	13.3 2015 4 .8 2021 6	• •
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	3.6 2018	-	Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7 2018	
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	20.4 2019			0.7 2010	
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	15.8 2019	• 1	SDG13 – Climate Action CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production		
SDG4 – Quality Education			(tCO ₂ /capita)	4.9 2020	• 1
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	100.0 2019	• 个	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.6 2018	1
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9 2019		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1425.2 2021	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	100.0 2019	•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	46.9 2018	• 7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA 🖣	•	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	55.8 2020	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.3 2020	• 1
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	503.7 2018		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	64.1 2020	• -
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	10.7 2018	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	24.8 2018	• 1
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	17.4 2018	7	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	25.7 20.0	• 1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.2 2018	• 1
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.5 2012	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.0 2019	• 4	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.3 2020	• 个	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		• 1
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.8 2020	• i	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		• 1
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	12.3 2020	个	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0 2021	_ :
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0 2020	• 1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0 2020	• 1	(per million population)	3.2 2018	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.1 2020	• 🛉	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	14.4 2018	•	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.9 2002	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	98.5 2018		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	9.0 2018	1
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2688.5 2018		Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8 2020	• 1	they live (%)	68 2021	• •
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.1 2020	• 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3 2020	• 1
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2020	•
	100.0 2019		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	78 2021	• 1
·			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	* 0.0 2019	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019	• 🛉		1.4 2020	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	100.0 2019	• 🛉	per 100,000 population)) d
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 12.2 2019	• ↑		21.6 2021	• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 12.2 2019 -2.2 2020	• ↑	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	21.6 2021	• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 12.2 2019	• ↑	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	21.6 2021 0.5 2020	• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 12.2 2019 -2.2 2020	• •	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	21.6 2021 (0.5 2020 (137.1 2018 (• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 12.2 2019 -2.2 2020 2.1 2018 96.4 2017	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	21.6 2021 (0.5 2020 (137.1 2018 (13.3 2019 (• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	100.0 2019 1.1 2019 12.2 2019 -2.2 2020 2.1 2018 96.4 2017 0.7 2020	• • • • • • •	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	21.6 2021 (0.5 2020 (137.1 2018 (• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	10.0 2019 1.1 2019 1.2 2019 1.2 2019 1.2 2019 1.2 2019 1.2 2019 1.2 2018 1.2 2017 1.2 2015 1.5 2015 1.	• • • • • • •	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.6 2021	• 1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%)	10.0 2019 1.1 2019 1.2.2 2019 1.2.2 2019 1.2.2 2020 1.2.1 2018 1.5 2015 1.5 2015 1.5 2021 1.5		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	21.6 2021 (0.5 2020 (137.1 2018 (13.3 2019 (0.5 2021 (NA NA (100.0 2019 (• 1
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) Employment-to-population ratio (%) Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	10.0 2019 1.1 2019 1.2 2019 1.2 2019 1.2 2019 1.2 2018 1.2 2018 1.2 2018 1.2 2015 1.5 2015 1.		per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	21.6 2021	1

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

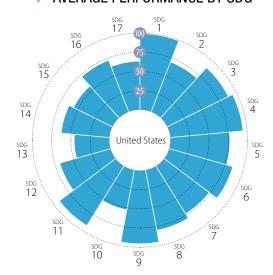
UNITED STATES

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



























































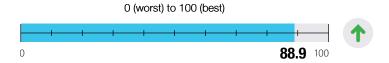
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

UNITED STATES

overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra	ating	
	0.4 2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	1
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.6 2022		1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	149.8	2019	•	1
overty rate after taxes and transfers (%) DG2 – Zero Hunger	18.0 2019	9 •	Ψ.	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.0	2018	•	1
evalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5 2019	9	4	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	95.0	2022	•	•
evalence of anactrodistribution (78) evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4 2018		4	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.1 2018		*	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020 2018		T
evalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	36.2 2016		Ţ	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		2018		个
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5 2017		j	Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		2019		T
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	8.7 2018		†	Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		2019		1
istainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.3 2015		→	Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		2019		T
eld gap closure (% of potential yield)	68.0 2018	8 •	•	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	34.0	2010		T
ports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	18.6 2019	9 •		Gini coefficient	41 4	2018	•	T
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Palma ratio		2019	•	Ţ
aternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	19 2017	7	1	Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		2019	•	Ţ
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	3.4 2020) •	1	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				_
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.3 2020) •	1		• ^^	2010		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2.4 2020		1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	0.0	2018	•	T
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0 2020	0	4	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	6.8	2019		1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	13.6 2019	9	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.6	2020	•	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.0 201.	_	•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0			7
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	13 2016	5		Population with rent overburden (%)	11.0			7
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	12.7 2019	9 👝	T	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		-2.5		-
re expectancy at birth (years)	78.5 2019		Ţ	·	21.0	2010		
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	17.4 2018		*	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.1 2018		1	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91 2020		†	- 1 13 1 7		2018		T
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			1	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		•
ibjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.0 2021		4	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2013		7
ap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	6.3 2010			Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2018		ĭ
ap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	24.2 2019		1	<u> </u>	1.3	2010		Ψ
aily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.9 2019		4	SDG13 – Climate Action				
	10.5 2015	_	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	14.2	2020	•	7
DG4 – Quality Education	00.0.201	2		(tCO ₂ /capita)				
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)			+	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018	•	7
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1 2019		1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2409.5		-	
ower secondary completion rate (%)	103.4 2019		•	Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO ₂ (%, worst 0–100 best)	22.1	2018	•	_
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA NA 51.9 2020		•	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
rtiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)			T	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.8	2020	•	→
SA score (worst 0–600 best)	495.0 2018 12.3 2018		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	72.7	2020	•	→
riation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%) nderachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)			4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	22.1	2018	•	1
·	18.6 2018	0	T	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018	•	4
DG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		→
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	78.4 2019	9 •		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	•	•
% of females aged 15 to 49)				SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.7 2019		T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.9	2020	•	→
itio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.2 2020		T	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	-
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	27.5 2020		T	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021	•	j
ender wage gap (% of male median wage)	17.7 2020) -	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	†
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.7	2018		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9 2020) •	1	(per million population)	3./	2010		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.7 2020) •	1	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.2 2018	8 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.3	2020	•	→
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	58.9 2018	8	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019	•	4
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1741.3 2018			Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
opulation using safely managed water services (%)	97.3 2020		1	they live (%)	/3	2021	•	T
opulation using safely managed sanitation services (%)	98.3 2020) •	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.5	2020	•	1
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019	9	1	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	67	2021	•	1
	100.0 2019		本	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2019	•	•
·			•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	2 1	2020		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.9 2019		•	per 100,000 population)	5.1	2020	•	
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)				Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		2021		1
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) tare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	7.5 201.			Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020		\rightarrow
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) On emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		n 🗪		· ·				•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)	0.0 2020		•	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	630.1			•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 0 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)			•	· ·				•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	0.0 2020	8 •		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		2019		•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	0.0 2020 1.3 2018 93.1 2017	8 • 7 •		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	630.1 NA	2019 NA		•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) Demissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.0 2020 1.3 2018 93.1 2017 0.6 2020	8 • 7 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	630.1 NA	2019		•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) O_2 Pecent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020 1.3 2018 93.1 2017 0.6 2020 1.1 2015	8 • 7 • 0 • 5 • •		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	630.1 NA 0.2	2019 NA		•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 0 ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 — Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population) inployment-to-population ratio (%)	0.0 2020 1.3 2018 93.1 2017 0.6 2020 1.1 2019 69.4 2021	8 • 7 • 0 • 5 • 1 • 1	• + + + +	Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	630.1 NA 0.2 NA	2019 NA 2021		•
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) O_2 Pecent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) tal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020 1.3 2018 93.1 2017 0.6 2020 1.1 2015	8 • 7 • 0 • 5 • 1 • 1		Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA 0.2 NA 43.2	NA 2021 NA		•

^{*} Imputed data point

URUGUAY

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

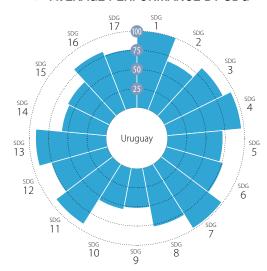
URUGUAY

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges

Decreasing



Significant challenges







• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

SDG achieved







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

Challenges remain

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year I		Trer
Poverty head count ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.0 2022	1	Population using the internet (%)		2020		T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.1 2022 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	101.1	2019		Т
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5.2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5 2019 • 6.9 2018 •	T T	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	* 12A	2010		
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	1.4 2018	T	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	^ 12.0	2019	•	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.9 2016	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020	•	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4 2017	-	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2018	•	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0 2018	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5 2015		Gini coefficient	39.7	2019	•	7
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.6 2019		Palma ratio	1.8	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	17 2017 •	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA		•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.1 2020	4	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	8.7	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	6.2 2020	^	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	32.0 2020	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		T
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	68.0	2021	•	
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	4.5 5 2040		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5 2019 •	T	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2015		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	18 2016 •		Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10 2010		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.8 2019 •	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.1 2019 •	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.8 2018 •	1	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		7
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0 2017 •	↑	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.3	2020	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2020 •	Т	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	79 2019	1	${\sf CO_2}$ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	1.7	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.5 2021	<u>T</u>	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	•	1
5DG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		T	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.4 2019	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.8	2020	•	7
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.6 2019		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	58.5	2020	•	7
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0 2019 •	<u>T</u>	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA NA •		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		7
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	107.0 2019	_	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.0 2020	T	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.2 2020	-	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
	21.2 2020		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		7
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	00 5 2020		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		7
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.5 2020 • 98.1 2020 •	T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2020	•	1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	98.1 2020 •		Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.7	2018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.2 2018	•	(per million population)				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2066.5 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
	2000.3 2010		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2019		4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	00.0.2010		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.0	2019	•	Τ
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.9 2019	T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	51	2021	•	7
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0 2019	T	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.3	2020		•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	0.5 2019 • 63.4 2019 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
3, 1, 3, 11, 7 : 1	03.4 2019	11.	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2020		4
5DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.7.2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2019		
Adjusted GDP growth (%) /ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	-3.7 2020 • 1.0 2018 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
	1.0 2018		per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	63.9 2017 •	1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	16.4	2021	•	1
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.3 2022 •	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2020	1	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.9	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	0.5 2015	<u> </u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
					2019		
			corporate rax maven ocore (Dest 0=100 Worst)	0.0	2017	_	_

^{*} Imputed data point

66.8 2019 • ->

COUNTRY RANKING

UZBEKISTAN

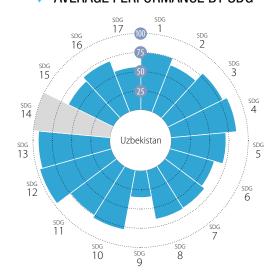
77/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS













































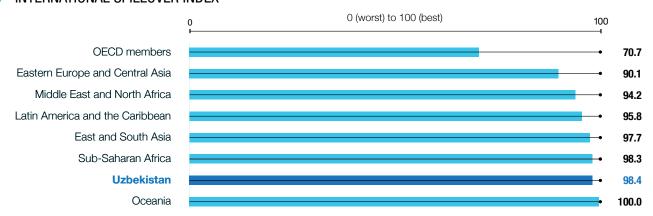




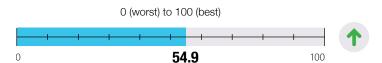
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

UZBEKISTAN

DG1 – No Poverty		Year R			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			_
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		1	Population using the internet (%)	71.1			
overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	22.9	2022	•	7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.4	2019	•	•
DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)		2019		1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	2022	•	,
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	,
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016		4	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2018		,
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			_	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.1	2018	•	1	Gini coefficient	35.3	วกกว		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		4	Palma ratio				
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA				IVA	INA	_	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	50.5	2040		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	29	2017	•	1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.5	2018	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	2020	•	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.9	2019	•	,
lortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	13.9	2020	•	1		00 1	วดวด		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.0	2020	•	7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.1			
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020	•	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	84.0	2021	•	_
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	25.2	2010			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.3	2019	•	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2012	•	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	01	2016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	•	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	ØI	2010	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.7	2019	•	\rightarrow	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2018	•	
fe expectancy at birth (years)	73.0	2019	•	7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	14.7	2015	•	į
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	18.9	2017	•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2015	•	į
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100.0	2018	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0	2020	•	
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	71	2019	•	1	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.4	2020	•	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2021	•	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2018	•	
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	441.8	2020	•	
irticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	62.8	2020	•	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2020		1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA		
teracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100.0			4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		
DG5 – Gender Equality				•	Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		NA		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA NA	NA		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA	NA			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.7	2019	•	4		0.0	2010	_	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		Ţ	SDG15 – Life on Land				
eats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		*	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	17.7			
	32.0	2020	Ť	_	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.4	2020	•	
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	07.0	2020			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	•	
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)		2020		T	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	•	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0			T	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2018	•	,
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	168.9				(per million population)				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	356.8	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2019	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	NA	NA	•	,
opulation with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	01	2021		
opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.6	2019	•	4	they live (%)	01.	2021		
D ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.8	2019	•	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NA	•	
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1.2	2019	•	4	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2020	•	
OG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				_	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2021	•	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-1.0	2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.2	2020		
fults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	37.1	2017	•	+	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	50.7			,
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.0	2022	•	T	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		2020)
nemployment rate (% of total labor force) Indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022		+	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.5	.520	_	
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1	2015		<u> </u>	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2020	•	
	U.I	2015	_	Т	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional	NA	NA	•)
(per 100,000 population)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)				
(per 100,000 population)					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20.3	2019	•	ļ
(per 100,000 population)					public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	20.3 i			

^{*} Imputed data point



COUNTRY RANKING

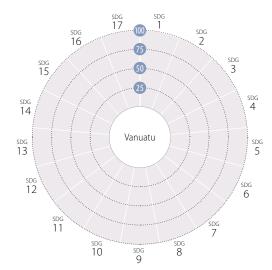
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COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

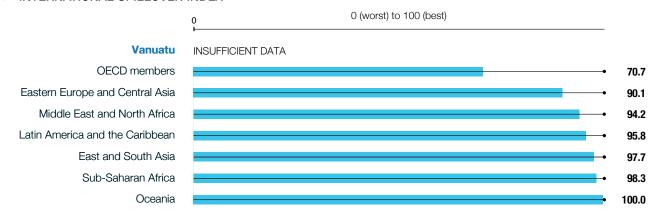


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainable development.un.org/topics/sustainable development goals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



DG1 – No Poverty overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value Ye		Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year 2017		ıg Tr
overty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) overty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	13.8 20 38.7 20		T	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	237.1			
·	30.7 20	122	Ψ	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	237.1	2013	9	
DG2 – Zero Hunger	0.2.20	10 0		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	N/	4	- 1
revalence of undernourishment (%)	9.3 20		7	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	× 00	202		
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9 20		→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	* 0.0	202	2 -	(
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.7 20 25.2 20		.1.	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020) •	•
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 20		•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	N/	A	
•	0.6 20		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.0 20		7	Gini coefficient	37.6	2010) •	
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA •	7	Palma ratio	1.7	2018	3 •	
	INA	IVA •		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	72.20	17 0		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	. N	A .	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72 20		T	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.1	201	٠ .	
leonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.5 20		T	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	11.1	2019	9 –	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.9 20		T	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	78.3	2020) •	
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	38.0 20		1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	N/	A	
lew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1 AN	NA •		SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	39.7 20)19 •	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2016	5	
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	136 20	016	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		N/		
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	14.9 20)19 •	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
fe expectancy at birth (years)	65.3 20		4	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	15.6	201	5	
lolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	51.2 20			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.4 20			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	N/	4	
riviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)			→	SDG13 – Climate Action				Ī
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best))19 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2020) •	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	1 AN	NA •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	N/		
OG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2020		
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.0 20	020	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.6 20		†	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3 3	2020	1	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	51.1 20	020	Ţ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.3 20	018	4	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2020		
DG5 – Gender Equality			•	Fish caught from overexploited or conapsed stocks (% or total catch)		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	50.7 20)13 •	\rightarrow	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	1 AN	NA •	•		0.0	2010	, •	
tio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.6 20	20 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land	2.0	202		
ats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.0 20		<u> </u>	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA			
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	91.2 20)20 •	\rightarrow	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		
oulation using at least basic unitality water services (%)	52.7 20		J.	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020) •	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA 1		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	3 •	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		018	•					
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)		NA •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0.0	202		
	14/1	14/1		Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2020		
OG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.4	2016	•	
oulation with access to electricity (%)	64.7 20		T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	N/	4	
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	7.8 20		•	they live (%)	NIA	NI		
e emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	3.0 20		→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA 42.4			
re of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	1 AN	NA •		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
G8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
usted GDP growth (%)	-7.1 20)20 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	15.0	2019	9 •	
tims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1 AN	NA •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	* 0.0	2020) •	
ults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	1 AN	NA •	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	NIA	. NA		
nobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)								
employment rate (% of total labor force)	2.1 20		1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	. NA	1 •	
ndamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	1 AN	NA •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
al work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2 20)15	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.2	2020) •	
per 100,000 population)				For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	. NA	4	
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	31.3	2019	9 •	
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	* 0.0	2019	9	
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	40.7			

^{*} Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

VENEZUELA, RB

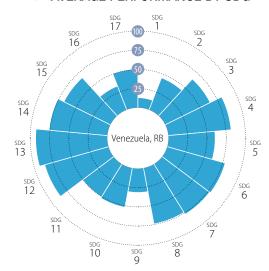
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 69.5

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





























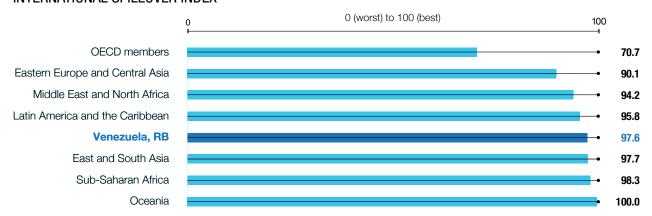




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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

VENEZUELA, RB

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating T	-	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Ratio	-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	53.5 2022 • 78.0 2022 •	+	Population using the internet (%) Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	61.6 2017 • 54.0 2019 •	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	76.0 2022	Ψ	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	54.0 2019	י י
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.4.2010		infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 2018	
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.4 2019 • 13.4 2009 •	Τ Ψ	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	16 5 2022	
Prevalence of stanting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1 2009	*	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	16.5 2022	, ,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	25.6 2016	<u></u>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 2020	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.3 2017	*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2014) (
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4 2018	*	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015	Ţ	Gini coefficient	44.8 2006	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		•	Palma ratio	NA NA •) (
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	125 2017	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	35.8 2018	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.6 2020	÷	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	15.6 2019	
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	24.2 2020 •	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	NIA NIA G	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	47.0 2020	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA NA •	,
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2020 •	1	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	19.0 2021	, 1
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	14.8 2019	•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0.0040	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.0 2019	1	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2012	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	35 2016		Electronic waste (kg/capita)	10.7 2019	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		T	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita) SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.3 2018 • 0.0 2018 •	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.0 20.3 =	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.1 2015	
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	74.0 2019 • 94.5 2012 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.6 2015	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA NA •	-
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	54 2020	T	SDG13 – Climate Action	101 101 -	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		+	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.0 2020	• 4
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1 2021	↓	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0 2018	
SDG4 – Quality Education		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fingoris (eco ₂ /capita)	NA NA •	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	85.8 2017		SDG14 – Life Below Water	101 101	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.6 2020	_
ower secondary completion rate (%)	75.2 2017		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.7 2020	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.8 2016 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	16.8 2018	
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.4 2018	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	NA NA 6		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.8 2018	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	NA NA •		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	106.0 2019 •	1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	50.8 2020 •	4	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.6 2020	_
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.2 2020 •	7	Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.1 2020	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.7 2020 🔸	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2020	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.8 2020 •	1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.5 2018 •		(per million population)	0.8 2018	, ,
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.4 2018 •	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	463.6 2018 •		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	49.9 2017	-
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	63.0 2017	
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0 2019 •	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	22 2021	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.1 2019 •	1	they live (%)	33 2021	
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.9 2019 •	1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	1.7 2020	•
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	13.9 2019 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.3 2020	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	14 2021	•
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA NA •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA NA •	•
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.6 2018 🔸	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	73.5 2017	1	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	47.6 2021	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.5 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	, 1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 •	4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015	4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.8 2019	1
(per 100,000 population)	5 <u>2013</u>	•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •) (
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA NA	
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0 2019	
			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0_100 hest)	43.9.2019	

43.9 2019 • 🔱

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

VIETNAM

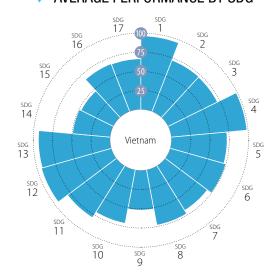
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COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



































Major challenges

Decreasing







Moderately improving





• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

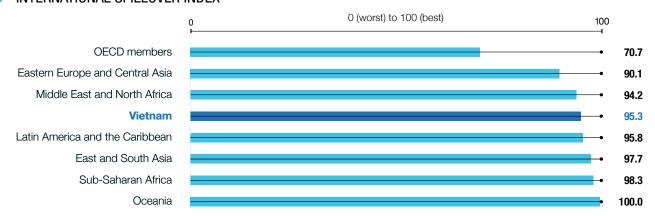






Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



SDG achieved

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 — No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value	Year Ra 2022			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year 2020		g Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022		Γ ↑	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2019		A
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	7.0 2	2022		1	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.7 2	2010		•	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2018	3	1
Prevalence of dindemounshment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.8 2		• -	l.	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	26.6	202		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2017			top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	36.6	2022	_	_
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)				^	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2020) •	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			• -	_	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2017	7 •	7
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.7 2			^	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		•	Gini coefficient	35.7	2018	3 •	1
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	43.7 2				Palma ratio	1.5	2018	3 •	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43 2	2017	• 4	^	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	13.5	2018	3 🛑	1
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.0 2		•	•	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	27.9	2019	9	7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	20.9 2		•	.	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)				
ncidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	176.0 2		• -	.	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1 2		•	^	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.0	2021	•	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2 2	2019	• -	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2010) •	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	61	2016	• (•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	04 2	2010	_ (Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Fraffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.6 2	2019	• ,	r	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.7 2	2019	• -	>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	35.0 2	2019	• -	>	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015		1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.8 2				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2020) –	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94 2	2020	• 1	T	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)			•	1	\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita)	2.6	2020) •	7
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5 2	2021	• •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2018	3	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	195.8	2020) 🛑	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9 2	2018	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.5 2	2020	• 1	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	23.9	2020) •	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	97.7 2		• 1	1	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.4	2020) •	-
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.6 2	2019	• (•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.5	2018	3	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	64.8	2018	3	-
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	69.6 2	2014	•	1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		4
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	93.0 2	2019		L	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	3	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.0 2			*	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.7 2			_	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.0			→
	20.7 2	2020			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	96.9 2	ากาก	•	A	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		Ψ
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	89.2 2			ľ	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.1	2020) •	7
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.1 2				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	3	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	665.2 2			•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			_	-
	005.2 2	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		2011		•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	20.4	2040	_	•	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	12.4	2018	3 •	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.4 2			T	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	70	2021	•	1
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.7 2			7	they live (%)	4.4	2020		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.1 2		• -		Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020		T
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	15.8 2	2019	•	₽	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	4	2020			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		2021		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.4 2				Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	13.1	2013	_	-
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	4.5 2				per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020) •	•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	30.8 2	2017	•	V	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	78.5	2021	•	1
Jnemployment rate (% of total labor force)	2.3 2	2022	• 4	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	2020) •	7
undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2	2020	• ;	7	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
atal work-related accidents embodied in imports	01	2015		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.4	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	U.I 2	2015		1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	N.F		•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		•
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	¢ 0.0	2019	•	•

COUNTRY RANKING

YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

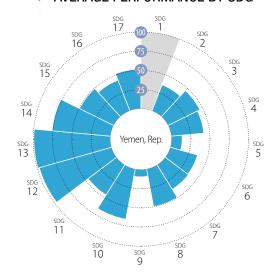
150/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 66.7

AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

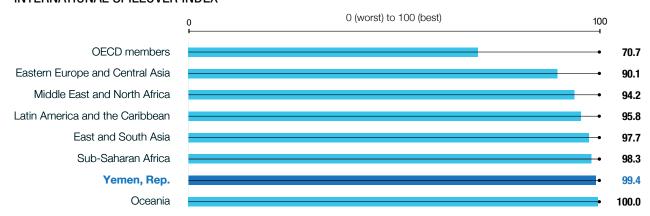


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

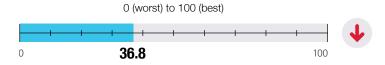


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

SDG1 – No Poverty Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	Value ← NA	Year R NA	,	Irend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		e Year R a 7 2017	aung	iren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.30/day (%)	• NA			•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		2017		4
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	45.4	2019	•	T	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	•	7
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2013		▼	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	. 0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2013		,	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)				
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.1	2016	•	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2020	•	7
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1	2017	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) *	0.0	2018	•	_
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2018	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8	2015	•	1	Gini coefficient		2014		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.1	2019	•	•	Palma ratio	1.6	2018	•	•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	164	2017	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.0	2018		=
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.1	2020	•	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	51.9	2019	•	4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	59.6	2020	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.7	2020		_
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	49.0	2020	•	→	Satisfaction with public transport (%)		2019	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2020	•	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	37.0	2017	_	_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	27.6	2019	•	T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.5	2016		-
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)				*	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2016		-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	194	2016	•	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2019	•	-
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20 /	2019	•	J.	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019	•	T	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015	•	4
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2012		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	4
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2013		•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020		→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019		→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	3 2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2019	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2018	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	4.1	2016	•		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.4	2016	•	•	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	5 2020	•	_
ower secondary completion rate (%)	53.1	2016	•		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020	•	J
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.0	2004	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018	•	4
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	40 F	2012			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.6	2018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	40.5	2013			Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	-
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.9	2019	•	1	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	27.9	2020	•	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	0.3	2020	•	→	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		3 2021	•	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.7	2020	•	→	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA.	•	
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	54.1	2020	•	→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2010		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	169.8	2018	•		(per million population)	0.0	2018		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	369.3	2018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2013	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	40.2	2009	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	72.8	2019	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	52	2019	•	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	60.9	2019	•	→	they live (%)	32	2015		
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2$ /TWh)		2019		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020	•	7
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	4.1	2019	•	→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		5 2021	•	1
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	NA				Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA NA		
/ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	• NA	NA	•	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	6.4	2014	•	•	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	62.4	2021	•	_
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	122	2022		_	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		•	
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA	2022 NA			SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	,			_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports				-	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2015		
(per 100,000 population)	0.1	2015	•	<u>↑</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA		•	4
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NΑ	NA NA		•
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) **		2019		•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)		2019		

36.8 2019 • 🕹

* Imputed data point

COUNTRY RANKING

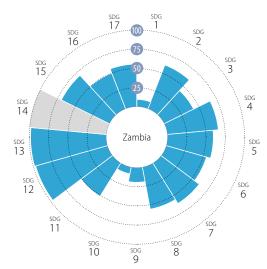
ZAMBIA

140/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

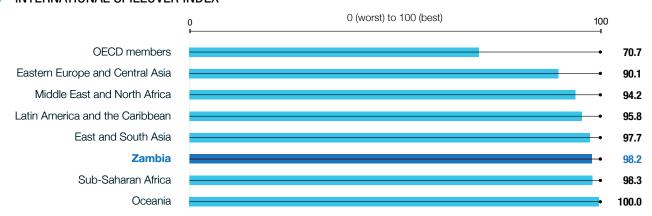


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

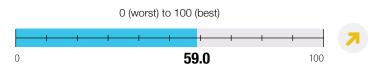


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Yea		٠.			Year Ra	ating	Tren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	58.9 202		- 1	Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	76.8 202	22 •	4	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.1	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	•	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA N	Α •						
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.6 201	8 •	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.2 201		1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2020	•	-
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.1 201		1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		2008	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 201		1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.2 201		+	Gini coefficient	57 1	2015	•	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 201		\rightarrow	Palma ratio		2013		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	0.3 201	9	•	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	5.0	20.0	_	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	63.3	2018		J.
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	213 201		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.0 202		→	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	26.3	2019	•	\rightarrow
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	61.4 202		\rightarrow	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.1	2020	•	4
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	319.0 202		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	41.0	2021	•	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.6 202	20 •	7	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.6 201	9 •	7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2011	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	127 201	6 •		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.5 201	9 •	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.5 201		÷	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	9.2	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	135.0 201	7 •	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.4 201	8	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	•	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84 202	20	+	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55 201	9 •	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.1 202	21 •	4	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.5	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	NA N	Α •		SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	85.1 201	7 •		Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	54.8 201	3 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.1 201	8 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	•	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA.		•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	65.9 201	8 🔵		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA	NA		•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	05.7 201	0		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	76.8 201		4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.1 202		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.1	2020	•	→
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.8 202	20	\rightarrow	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.8	2020	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2021	•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.4 202	20	\rightarrow	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2020	•	4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	31.9 202	20	\rightarrow	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.5	2018		•
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.8 201			(per million population)	0.5	2010		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2 201		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	350.9 201	8		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.4	2015	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.0	2017	•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	43.0 201	9 •	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	41	2021	•	T
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	15.7 201	9 •	\rightarrow	they live (%)				Ť
${\rm CO_2}$ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.4 201		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		2020	•	4
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	83.4 201	9 •	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-6.4 202	20		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	23.0	2019	•	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.7 201	8 •	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.9 201	7 •	1	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	38.2	2021	•	4
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	13.0 202	22	4	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 202	20	→	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 201	5 🕳	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.6	2019	•	4
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 201	, •	T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA NA	•	•
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	19.6	2019	•	→
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) *	0.0	2019	•	•
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0_100 hest)	EOO	2010		_

^{*} Imputed data point

59.0 2019 • 7

COUNTRY RANKING

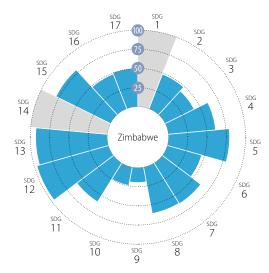
ZIMBABWE

131/163

COUNTRY SCORE



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

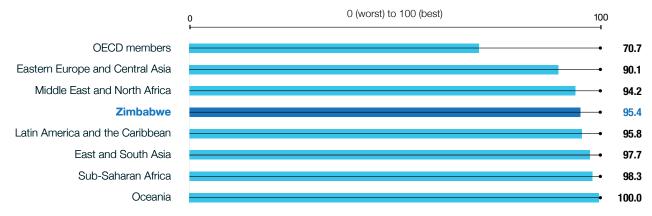


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty	Value			-		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year Ra		ſre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	* NA		Α •			Population using the internet (%)	29.3		•	4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	* NA	N.	Α •		•	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.7	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger						Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	•	1
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA		Α •			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.5				→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	0.0	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)			9		T	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	7
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.5				*	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)			7 • 8 •		T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)			5		7	Gini coefficient	50.3	2019	•	•
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst) Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)			о А •		•	Palma ratio	2.3	2018	•	•
	14/ (1 4	,, ,		_	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	458	201	7			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	29.0	2018	•	1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.7				7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	21.3	2010		_
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.9				_	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	21.5	2019	_	7
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	193.0					Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	66.8	2020	•	1
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		202			^	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	35.0	2021	•	4
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					•	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	28.4	201	9 •		7	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2002	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	122	201	6 🐣			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	133	201	6 •			Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018	•	•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	41.2	201	9 •		Ψ	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5	2018	•	•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.7	201	9 •	•	→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.9	2015	•	1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	107.9	201	7 •		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	86.0				个	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1	2020	•	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	202	0 •	•	→	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	201	9 •	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (t CO_2 /capita)	0.7	2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.2	202	1 •		Ψ_	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2018	•	4
SDG4 – Quality Education						CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	18.6	2020	•	•
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	54.7	201	9 •	•	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.4	202	0 •		Ψ	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	68.0	202	0	•	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.4	201	4 •			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA		•
SDG5 – Gender Equality						Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	84.8	201	5		1	Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA 0.0		•	•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	91.0	201	9 🛑		1	SDG15 – Life on Land	0.0	20.0		_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.0	202	0		1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	81.2	วกวก		٩
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.9	202	0 •		→	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	82.0			ר
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation						Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2020	•	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	62.7	202	0		1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2021		4
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.2				j	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.2	2020		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	35.4	201	8 •		•	(per million population)	0.3	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	201	8 •		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				_
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1251.5	201	8 •			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.5	2012	•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy						Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	17.1		•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	41.1	201	9 •		→	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	30.0				÷	they live (%)	43	2021	•	4
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)			9 •		1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	2.8	2020	•	7
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	71.4	201	9 •		个	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	48.7	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth						Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2021	•	4
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-8.4	202	0			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	27.9	2019	•	•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	201	8 •		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0	2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	EED	201	7		•	per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	55.3	2U l	7 •		T	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.1		•	1
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.0	202	2 •		↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2020	•	7
-undamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5	202	0		4	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Tatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1	201	5		1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9	2019	•	1
(per 100,000 population)	J	.51			•	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
						Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.3	2018	•	1
						Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.0	2019	•	
										_

^{*} Imputed data point

EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

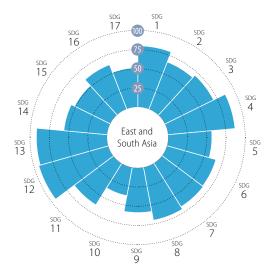
RANKING

EAST AND SOUTH ASIA





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

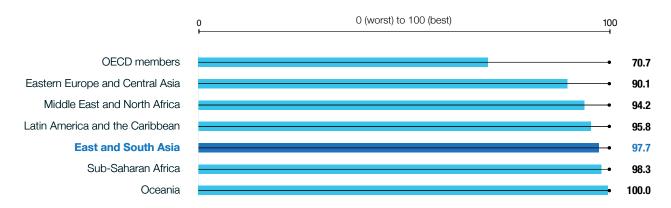


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

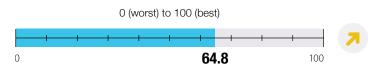


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tre		Value Year Rati	ing Tr
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.9 2022		53.3 2020	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	19.2 2022 • ;	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	70.9 2019	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	8.9 2019 • -	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.1 2018	•
Prevalence of undernourishment (%) Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.2 2019	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	E3 E 3033	
Prevalence of sturting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.1 2019	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	53.5 2022	•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5 2016	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2020)
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.1 2018	
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	4.6 2018	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	Gini coefficient	36.7 2019	
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	11.2 2019	Palma ratio	3.0 2019	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	101 2017 •	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	35.4 2018	•
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5 2020	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	59.5 2019	-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.2 2020	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	166.3 2020 • -	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	73.0 2020	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2020 • -	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	74.6 2021	•
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	20.1.2010	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.1 2019 • -	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6 2019	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	144 2016 •	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6 2019	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.0 2018	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	16.5 2019 • -	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2018	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3 2019 • -		9.2 2015	
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	19.9 2019	5 . ()	0.9 2015	
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.8 2018		0.2 2021	•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90 2020 • •	SDG13 – Climate Action		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68 2019	 CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) 	3.8 2020	•
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9 2021 • -		0.2 2018	•
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	316.1 2021	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	86.2 2020 • •	SDG14 – Life Below Water		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.2 2020 • •	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.8 2020	-
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	88.6 2020 • -	Occarrication index. Clean waters score (worst 0=100 best)	37.2 2020	•
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	94.9 2020 • (Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.3 2018	•
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	44.9 2018	•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	80.1 2022	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.3 2018	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	79.5 2019	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	79.5 2019 • - 56.3 2020 • •	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	20.1 2020	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		-
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.1 2020	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.5 2020	•
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	02.6.2020	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7 2021	
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.6 2020	remainent delorestation (70 or lorest area, 5 year average)	0.2 2020	•
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	80.9 2020	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.3 2018	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	50.5 2018	The second secon		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eg/capita)	4.5 2018 • (329.2 2018 • (JDG10 - 1 eace, Justice and Strong institutions		
	329.2 2010	Horriciaes (per 100,000 population)	1.9 2020	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	0.5.2.2040	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	59.5 2019	
Population with access to electricity (%)	96.3 2019	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	75 2021	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	61.6 2019	they live (%)	4 E 2020 -	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.5 2019		4.5 2020 4 .5 2020 6	
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	19.3 2019 • -	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40 2021	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	0.0.2020	CITE 1 1 1: 1:111 (0/ 6 1 1: 15: 14)	10.4 2019	
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.8 2020	F	10.4 2019	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5 2018 • •	per 100,000 population)	0.0 2020	
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.5 2017 • 🔸		58.5 2021	-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	4.6 2022	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports		Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1 2020	
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2015	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	14.8 2019	-
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	21.2 2019	-
		corporate tax maven beone (best 0-100 Worst)	Z1.Z ZU17	

^{*} Imputed data point

64.8 2019 •

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

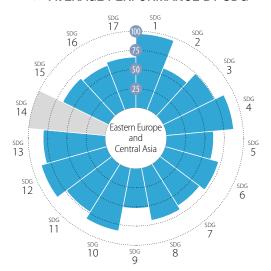
RANKING

EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





















































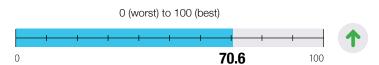
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 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Ye		· .		SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year R	Rating	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%))22 •	- 1		Population using the internet (%)		2020	•	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	3.5 20)22 •	_1	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	79.0	2019	•	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	•	-
Prevalence of undernourishment (%))19 •			The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0 20			>	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	28.3	2022	•	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%))19			Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020	•	1
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.1 20		•	,	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2018	•	4
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst))17		→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		018 • 015 •		•	Gini coefficient	33.9	2019	•	4
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		NA •		7	Palma ratio	1.2	2019	•	0
	1471	14/1	_		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being	02 20)17 •			Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	35.5	2018	•	•
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		020		ľ	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	22.6	2019		-
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.2 20				2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)			_	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	67.8 20		,		Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020	•	7
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 20			•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.4	2021	•	-
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,					SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	25.1 20	119 🛑	-	*	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2019	•	•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	78 20	016			Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019	•	•
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)					Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		2018		•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.8 20		•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2018		0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.5 20			7	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		2015		1
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	27.2 20		•		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		2015	•	1
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	95.2 20				Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2021		-
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage	89 20)20 •	1	ľ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
(worst 0–100 best)		019	į	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	6.9	2020	•	-3
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3 20)21 •	4	b	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)		2018	•	1
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4781.4	2021	•	
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	80.6 20				SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.6 20				Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	94.7 20 95.2 20		1	ľ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.2 20	J20 •	-	_	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA			
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	NA	NA	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	61.9 20)22 •			Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	NA			
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	90.3 20)19 🛑	4	•	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	•	•
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	70.1 20			N	SDG15 – Life on Land				٠.
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.2 20		,	7	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		4
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Ť		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020	•	4
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.0 20	020 •	7	7	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		1
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.8 20				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	0.0	2020		1
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.7 20		_		(per million population)	0.6	2018	•	
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.9 20				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1284.8 20	018	•		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	49	2020	•	4
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		2019		4
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.7 20	019	4	N	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where				
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.7 20		į	,	they live (%)	64	2021	•	1
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.3 20	019 •	ب	>	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.8	2020	•	-
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	7.0 20)19 🌘	-3	>	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	93.6	2020	•	•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth					Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2021	•	-
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.4 20	020 •			Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		•
victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.3 20	018 •	•		Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	1.6	2020	•	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.7 20	017 •	1	1	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	43.9		•	-
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.6 20)22 •	-	>	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	1
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		020	- 1	L	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	02.20	115 🗪			Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2020	•	7
(per 100,000 population)	U.Z ZU	015 •	1	- -	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	25.9	2019	•	7
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		2019	•	•
					Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		2010		

^{*} Imputed data point

70.6 2019 • 🛧

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

RANKING

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

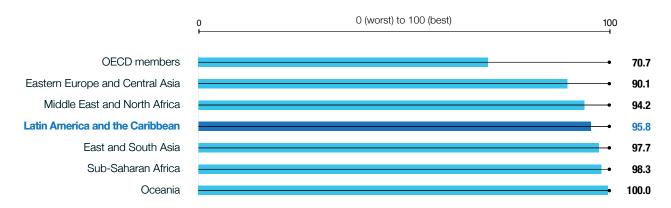


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

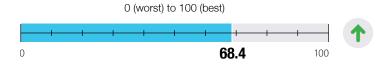


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Trend		Value Year Rating Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	7.3 2022 • 🔸	Population using the internet (%)	73.0 2020 • 4
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	15.2 2022 • 🔱	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	71.4 2019
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6 2018 • •
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	8.0 2019 • 🕹	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.5 2019 • →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	27.1 2022 • •
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0 2019	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.3 2020 • -
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	22.9 2016 • ↓ 2.3 2017 • →	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7 2018 • •
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.3 2017 • → 4.1 2018 • ↑	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015	Gini coefficient	48.6 2019 •
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	26.9 2019	Palma ratio	2.6 2019 •
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	81 2017 • 🛧	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	22.3 2018 • ;
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3 2020 • 1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	14.4 2019
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	16.6 2020 • 🛧	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	05.0.2020
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	51.2 2020 • →	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.0 2020
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2020 • ↑	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.2 2021 •
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	15.5 2019 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0.2010
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	15.5 2015	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9 2019
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	42 2016 • •	Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.8 2019 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	10.0.2010	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2018
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) Life expectancy at birth (years)	18.9 2019 ● → 75.6 2019 ● →	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	25.0 2015
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	56.8 2019	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.1 2015
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	93.9 2018	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2021
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75 2020 • J	SDG13 – Climate Action	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	73 2019 • →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2 2020
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2021 • •	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3 2018
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	631.7 2021
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	94.3 2020 • 🛧	SDG14 – Life Below Water	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.9 2020 • 🛧	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.1 2020 • -
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	77.8 2020 • →	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.5 2020 • -
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.4 2020 • •	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	19.0 2018 • 🗸
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	13.1 2018 🔸 🔹
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	81.2 2022 • 🛧	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	19.6 2018 • 🔹
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	101.0.2010.	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	101.9 2019 • ↑ 68.1 2020 • →	SDG15 – Life on Land	
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0 2020	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	42.0 2020 • -
	22.9 2020 • 7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.4 2020 • -
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.5 2020 • 🛧	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	86.8 2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 2020
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.9 2018	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018 •
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.9 2018	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	585.1 2018 • •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	18.6 2020
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	39.4 2019
Population with access to electricity (%)	97.7 2019 • 🛧	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	88.0 2019 • 🛧	they live (%)	48 2021 • (
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.0 2019 • 🛧	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 2020 • •
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	36.6 2019 • 🛧	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	94.0 2020 •
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35 2021 • -
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.4 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.1 2019 • •
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 2018 • •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	60.0 2017 • ↑	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.9 2021
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.2 2022 • ↓	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	•
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1 2020 • •
(per 100,000 population)	0.2 2015 • ↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	24.7 2019
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.8 2019
		Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 best)	68.4 2019

^{*} Imputed data point

68.4 2019 • 🛧

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

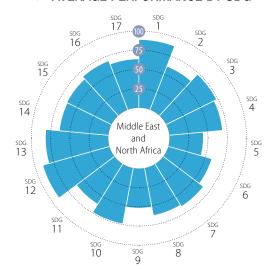
RANKING

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty				ng Trend	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value			ng T
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	1.1	2022	2	1	Population using the internet (%)	71.4	202	0 •	•
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	11.4	2022	2 •	1	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	70.0	201	9 •	•
SDG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.6	201	8 •)
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.8	2019	9 🛑	\rightarrow	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.1	2019	9 •	\rightarrow	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	32.0	202	2)
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)				→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	202	0 🕝	
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.8	2016	6	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		201		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities	0.0	2011		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018			Gini coefficient	34.5	201	0 🦪	
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015			Palma ratio		201		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.9	2019	9 🛑			1.4	201	,	_
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	N	A •	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53	2017	7	1	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	IVA	IN/	1	,
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.2	2020	0	1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	58.6	201	9 •	•
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020		1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	91.3	202	.0)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		2020			Satisfaction with public transport (%)	56.6	202	.1	
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2020	0	1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.2	2019	9	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	201	9 💣	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		201		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	80	2016	6		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		201		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.4	2019	0 🖷	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
Life expectancy at birth (years)		2019		_	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		201		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019			Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		201		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		202		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		2020			SDG13 – Climate Action			-	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		2019			CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	5.8	202	.0	,
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8	202	1 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	201	g 🕝	
SDG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	4252.6			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	48.0	2020	0 •	\rightarrow	SDG14 – Life Below Water	1232.0	202		_
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		2020			Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	41.5	202	0 •	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	79.9				Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5			
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		2020			Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		201		
SDG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		201		
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods					Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		201		
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.1	2022	2 •	\rightarrow	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		201		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	86.2	2019	9	7		0.1	2011		_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.5	2020	0		SDG15 – Life on Land	21.2	202	0 4	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		2020		•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)				
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.9			
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	94.8	2020	0 -	A	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		202		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	91.4				Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	202	U -	,
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	252.5				Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.4	201	8)
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	23.8								
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1707.3				SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2.1	202	0 4	
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	1707.5	2010			Homicides (per 100,000 population)		202		
	07.2	2010	n _		Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	24.1	201	9	,
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.2 96.2				Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	73	202	1 •)
3, 3, 4				_	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	46	202	0 •	
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)				→ →	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		202		
	5.0	201.		7	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		202		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	4.7	2020	0 -		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		N/		
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		2020			Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD				
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	INA	N/	4		per 100,000 population)	0.0	202	0	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	48.3	2017	7	7	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	56.8	202	1	,
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	10.7	2022) 🙇	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA		Α •)
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2022 NA		_	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		,		_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	1474	1N/	, •	9	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7 1	202	n <i>=</i>	
(per 100,000 population)	0.4	2015	5	↑	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA)
					Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	N/	Α =	
					Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		201		
					Corporate lax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst)	5.5	201		

* Imputed data point

56.6 2019 • 7

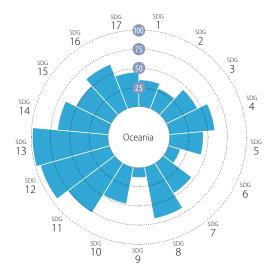
RANKING

OCEANIA





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



Note: The fail the of each 350 is available here. https://sastamableaeveropmentain.org/apies/sastamableaeveropm

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX



SDG1 – No Poverty		Year I			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	48.4	2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.6	2019	•	
5DG2 – Zero Hunger					Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	•	
revalence of undernourishment (%)	21.5	2019	•	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
evalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.8	2019	•	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	1.9	2022	•	
evalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	12.4	2019	•	→	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2020	•	
evalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	23.6	2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		NA		
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	NA	NA				INA	11//	_	
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA			SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0	2015	•	\rightarrow	Gini coefficient		2019		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA	NA	•		Palma ratio	2.0	2019	•	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being					SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	128	2017	•	7	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	•	
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		2020		7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	11.0	2019		
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m³)	11.0	2017	_	
·				7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	59.0	2020	•	
	362.6			•	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	•	
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	36.5	2019	•	\rightarrow	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2019	•	
					Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145	2016	•		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)		NA		
	120	2019		7	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
raffic deaths (per 100,000 population)					·				
ife expectancy at birth (years)		2019		→	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	NA			
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA			
irths attended by skilled health personnel (%)		2018			Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
urviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49	2020	•	Ψ	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Iniversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38	2019	•	•	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.8	2020	•	
ubjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	•	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA		
DG4 – Quality Education					CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		2021		
articipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	73.8	2020		7		0.0	2021		
let primary enrollment rate (%)		2020			SDG14 – Life Below Water				
•				1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		2020		
ower secondary completion rate (%)		2020		•	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	66.5	2020	•	
iteracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	70.0	2020	•		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.8	2018	•	
DG5 – Gender Equality					Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	0.0	2018	•	
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	49.8	2022	•	•	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	3.4	2018	•	
(% of females aged 15 to 49)					Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		NA			SDG15 – Life on Land				
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.3	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	8.5	2020	•	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	2.3	2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation					Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
opulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	54.1	2020	•	-	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)		2020		
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)		2020				0.1	2020		
reshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		NA		•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	•	
anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		2018		•					
					SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
carce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA	NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.3	2020	•	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy					Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	36.3	2019	•	
	68.5	2019	•	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NA		
		2019		\rightarrow	they live (%)	INA	11/1		
opulation with access to electricity (%)	14.0	2017			Dranarty Dights (warst 1 7 hast)	N.I.A.	NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		2019	•	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA			
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh)	2.4			→	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020	_	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	2.4	2019			. , 3		2020		
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	2.4 NA	2019	•		Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	22.5	2020 NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%)	2.4 NA -6.0	2019 NA 2020	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	22.5 NA NA	2020 NA NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4 NA	2019 NA 2020	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.5 NA NA	2020 NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	2.4 NA -6.0	2019 NA 2020 NA	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	22.5 NA NA 0.0	2020 NA NA	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) IDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth djusted GDP growth (%) ictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.4 NA -6.0 NA	2019 NA 2020 NA NA	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.5 NA NA 0.0	2020 NA NA 2020	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%) opulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) O2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) hare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) 6DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth adjusted GDP growth (%) fictims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2.4 NA -6.0 NA NA 2.8	2019 NA 2020 NA NA 2022	•	•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	22.5 NA NA 0.0	2020 NA NA 2020	•	
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OECD MEMBERS

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

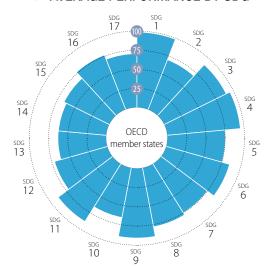
RANKING

OECD MEMBERS





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

Moderately improving

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX

Decreasing



• On track or maintaining SDG achievement

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

Information unavailable

SDG1 - No Poverty Value Year Rating Trend Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%) 0.6 2022 Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%) 1.7 2022 SDG2 - Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%) 3.2 2019 Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) 4.8 2019 Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%) 0.9 2019 25.3 2016 Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population) Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst) 2.4 2017 6.0 2018 • 1 Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land) Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst) 0.6 2015 Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population) 18.1 2019 SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) 15 2017 • Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 3.4 2020 • 1 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) 6.0 2020 • 1 Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) 11.2 2020 • 🛧 New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population) 0.6 2020 • -> Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, 11.9 2019 • 1 diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and 20 2016 • ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population) 8 2 2019 80.4 2019 Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19) 17.5 2019 1 Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 98.8 2018 1 Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%) 91 2020 • Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage 82 2019 • 1 (worst 0-100 best) 6.5 2021 • 1 Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best) **SDG4 – Quality Education** Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6) 93.3 2020 • 🛧 Net primary enrollment rate (%) 98.6 2020 • 1 97.6 2020 • 1 Lower secondary completion rate (%) NA NA • Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) SDG5 – Gender Equality Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods 79.1 2022 • (% of females aged 15 to 49) Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) 98.1 2019 • 1 76.1 2020 • Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%) 1 Seats held by women in national parliament (%) 29.3 2020 SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%) 99.5 2020 • 1 Population using at least basic sanitation services (%) 98.6 2020 • 1 29.6 2018 Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%) 65.4 2018 Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita) 2229.7 2018 • • SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy 100.0 2019 • 1 Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%) 98.0 2019 • 1 1.2 2019 • 🛧 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) 12.1 2019 • -> Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%) SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth Adjusted GDP growth (%) -1.6 2020 • • Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) 2.1 2018 • • Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a 85.5 2017 • 1 mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over) Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) 5.8 2022 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best) 0.6 2020 • Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports 1.0 2015 • 1

ECD MEMBERS

Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) Logistics Performance Indee: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best) Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population) Le Spenditure on research and development (% of GDP) 2 1 2018 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Population using the internet (%)		Year R 2020	ating	Trend
Logistics Performance Index- Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best) The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best) Articles published in academic (purmats (per 1,000 population) Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) SDG10 — Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient Proportion of urban population living in situris (%) SDG11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in situris (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m²) Saccess to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) Solida — Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (№/capita/day) Electronic waste (№/capita/day) Production-based 50₂ emissions (№/capita) Foduction-based 50₂ emissions (№/capita) Foduction-based 50₂ emissions (№/capita) Foduction-based 50₂ emissions (№/capita) Forduction-based 50₂ emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) Forduction-based 50₂ emissions (№/capita) Forduction-based 50₂ emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) Forduction-based 50₂ emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) Co₂ emissions embodied in forest (№/capita) Co₂ emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) Co₂ emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) Co₂ emissions embodied in imports (№/capita) Co₂ emissions embodied in forest fluel combustion and cement production (€/Co₂ emissions embodied in forest fluel exports (№/capita) Co₂ emissions embodied in forest fluel exports (№/capita) Forduction-based exports (№/capita) Forduction-based exports (№/capita)				•	†
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SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities Gini coefficient 37.5 2019 > Palma ratio 1.6 2019 > Palma ratio SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5 lug/m²) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Sotifaction with public transport (%) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Sotifaction with public transport (%) SOG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) 1.5 2019 • Production-based (Sog emissions (kg/capita) Production-based SOg emissions (kg/capita) 1.7 2 2015 • Production-based SOg emissions (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based (kg/capita) Production-based (kg/capita) Production-based (kg/capita) Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based (kg/capita) Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based (kg/capita) Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based (kg/capita) Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based (kg/capita) Production-based introgen emissions (kg/capita) Production-based (kg/capita) Prod		1.8	2020	•	1
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Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (RWZ.5) (µg/m²) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population) Satisfaction with public transport (%) SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita/day) Foduction-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based solid state (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) SDG3 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) SDG13 - Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in inports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in inports (tCO₂/cap		1.6	2019	•	
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SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita) Production-based SO2 emissions (kg/capita) Production-based in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 - Climate Action CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) CO2 emissions embodied in finsosil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG14 - Life Below Water Sught (kg/capita) Co2 emissions embodied or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Ala. 2018 Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in ferrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in ferrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in ferrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in ferrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Property Rights (worst 1 – 7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of				•	↑
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SO2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita) Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita) SDG13 - Climate Action CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) CO3 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) CO4 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) CO5 emissions embodied in frossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) CO6 ema Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0−100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in feshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Fopulation who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1−7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0−100 best) Corruption Ferception	- ' '				
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Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 - Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions sembodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in deding (%) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Gollows of the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1-7 best) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG17 - P	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	6.0	2018	•	•
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita) SDG13 - Climate Action CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Co₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Co₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Co₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG15 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in descarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Peace, Usstice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Golf SDG10 population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (worst 0-100 worst)	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.2	2015	•	1
SDG13 - Climate Action CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) CO3 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) CO4 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) CO5 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Wean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG14 - Life Below Water Score (worst 0-100 best) CO5 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Wean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) SDC20	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	9.2	2015	•	\rightarrow
CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO2/capita) CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita) CO2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 − Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Co2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 − Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Co2 emissions embodied in imports (cemorst 0 − 100 best) Co2 emissions embodied in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Co2 emissions embodied in imports (cemorst 0 − 100 best) Co2 emissions embodied in imports (cemorst 0 − 100 best) Co2 emissions embodied in imports (cemorst 0 − 100 best) Co2 emissions embodied in ore collapsed stocks (% of total catch) SDG14 − Life Below Water SDG15 − Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 − Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 − Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG20	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	3.8	2021	•	
(tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita) SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Coean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0-100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SSBG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SSBG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Corruption Perception Index (best 0-100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) One 2020 The protection of GDP	SDG13 – Climate Action				
SDG14 - Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) 55.0 2020	·	8.1	2020	•	7
SDG14 – Life Below Water Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish c	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.1	2018	•	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0−100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 − Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in importation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Fish caught from overexploited or forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 − Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 − Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 − Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 − Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) SDG16 − Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Fish registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Fish registrations with civil aut	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	2529.0	2021	•	
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 − Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught from output (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught from over the fish of the fi	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch) Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) **SDG15 - Life on Land** Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish discarded (%) Fish discarded (%) Fish registration (% of forest area, 5-year average) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish registration of fershwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million to population) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Fish registrations with civil authority (% of population aged 5 to 14) Fish registrations	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.0	2020	•	\rightarrow
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG15 - Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Man area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Fish population (%) Fish different population) Fish registrations with civel and strong Institutions Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 worst) Fish population Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Na Na Na Fish registrations with civil authority (% of GDP) Na Na Na Fish registrations with civil authority (%	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2020	•	→
Fish caught that are then discarded (%) Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) Description of the protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) SDG16 − Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1−7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0−100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0−100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0−1 best) DG17 − Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0−100 worst) 32.2 2019 ●	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	34.8	2018	•	4
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 0.4 2018 ● ● SDG15 - Life on Land					→
SDG15 – Life on Land Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 52.0 2020 → Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 52.3 2020 → Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best) 0.8 2021 ↓ Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) 0.1 2020 → Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 3.3 2018 ■ SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Homicides (per 100,000 population) 5.8 2020 ● → Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) 5.2 2020 ● ↑ Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) 5.2 2020 ● ↑ Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 7.7 2019 ● Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 7.5 2020 ● ↑ Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) 7.5 2020 ● ↑ Property Rights (best 0–100 worst) 7.5 2020 ● ↑ Property Rights (best 0–100 worst) 7.5 2020 ● ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑					→
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%) 52.0 2020 ● → Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 52.3 2020 ● → Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.8 2021 ● ↓ Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) 0.1 2020 ● → Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 3.3 2018 ● ● SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5.8 2020 ● → Homicides (per 100,000 population) 5.8 2020 ● → Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 23.9 2019 ● ↑ Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 69 2021 ● ↑ Property Rights (worst 1-7 best) 5.2 2020 ● ↑ Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 99.3 2020 ● ↑ Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best) 62 2021 ● ↑ Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 0.7 2019 ● ● Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 1.5 2020 ● ● Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) 27.0 2021 ● ↑ Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) 0.6 2020 ● ↑ SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) 10.9 2020 ● ↑ For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.3 2021 ● → Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GD		0.4	2018	•	•
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%) 52.3 2020 ● → Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best) 0.8 2021 ● → Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average) 0.1 2020 ● → Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population) 3.3 2018 ● ● SDG16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5.8 2020 ● → Homicides (per 100,000 population) 5.8 2020 ● → Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) 23.9 2019 ● ↑ Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) 69 2021 ● ↑ Property Rights (worst 1-7 best) 5.2 2020 ● ↑ Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) 99.3 2020 ● Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best) 62 2021 ● ↑ Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) 0.7 2019 ● Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) 1.5 2020 ● Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst) 27.0 2021 ● ↑ Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best) 27.0 2021 ● ↑ SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals 60 covernment spending on health and education (% of GDP) 10.9 2020 ● ↑ For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) 0.3 2021 ● → Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0-100 worst) 32.2 2019 ● <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
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Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population) Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 − Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 32.2 2019 ●					
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they live (%) Property Rights (worst 1–7 best) Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Gorruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) 5DG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA • Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 32.2 2019 •		23.9	2019	•	1
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5) Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best) Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) 5DG17 − Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 32.2 2019 ●	they live (%)			•	1
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Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0−100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0−1 best) 27.0 2021 ↑ Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0−1 best) 5DG17 − Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0−100 worst) 32.2 2019 ●	, ,				
per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst) Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA OCORPORATE TAX Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 1.5. 2020 1.5. 2020 1.5. 2020 1.6. 2020 1.7. 2021 1.9. 2020 1					•
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA OCORPORATE TAX Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 32.2 2019		1.5	2020	•	•
SDG17 − Partnerships for the Goals Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) 32.2 2019 ●	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.0	2021	•	1
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0−100 worst) 32.2 2019 ●	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6	2020	•	7
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP) For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) NA NA ● Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0−100 worst) 32.2 2019 ●	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI) Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst) NA NA • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		10.9	2020	•	1
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0−100 worst) 32.2 2019 • •		0.3	2021	•	→
	Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0−100 best) 86.7 2019 ↑	Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	32.2	2019	•	•
	Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	86.7	2019	•	1

(per 100,000 population)

^{*} Imputed data point

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

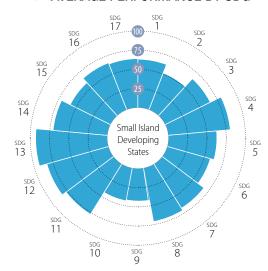
RANKING

Small Island Developing States



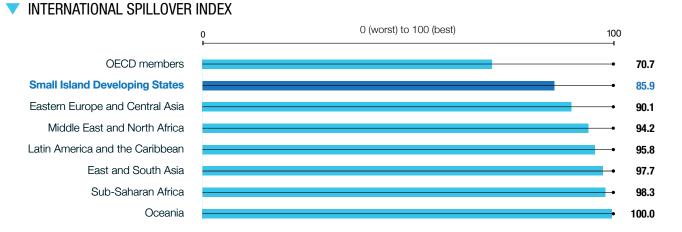


AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS





STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (worst) to 100 (best)

0 51.4 100

MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year			SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Year		-
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	14.4 2022			Population using the internet (%)		2020		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	28.2 2022	•	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.1	2019	9	_1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	NA	NA		•
revalence of undernourishment (%)	15.9 2019	•	\	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)				
revalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.9 2019	•	\rightarrow	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	12.0	2022	2 •	•
revalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1 2019	•	\rightarrow	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2020) _	•
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	21.3 2016	•	1	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA			
uman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	•	1		1471	14/		
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.8 2018	•	1	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		2046		
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	1.0 2015	•	→	Gini coefficient		2019		-
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	NA NA			Palma ratio	2.1	2019	9 •	-
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
laternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	165 2017	•	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NΑ	•	-
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.2 2020	•	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	17.6	2019	•	
ortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	30.2 2020	•	7	\ -	600	2020		
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	128.0 2020	•	→	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		2020		•
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4 2020		7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NΑ	1	- 1
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.1.2010			SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.1 2019		→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		2019		(
ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	04 2016		•	Electronic waste (kg/capita)		2019		
mbient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	94 2016	_		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA		
ffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.5 2019	•	1	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		NA		
e expectancy at birth (years)	71.6 2019	•	\rightarrow	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	7.3	2015	5	
olescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	49.0 2019	•	7	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.7	2015	5 •	
ths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.8 2018	•	1	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	2.4	2021	•	
rviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	76 2020	•	1	SDG13 – Climate Action				
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage worst 0–100 best)	61 2019	•	→	CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO $_2$ /capita)	3.0	2020) •	
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA NA			CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NΑ		
OG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	66.8			
rticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	84.5 2020	•	→	SDG14 – Life Below Water				
et primary enrollment rate (%)	96.0 2020	•	1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.9	2020) 🔴	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	77.0 2020	•	Ţ	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		2020		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.8 2020		7	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		2018		
OG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		2018		
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods				Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		2018		
% of females aged 15 to 49)	65.3 2022	•	\rightarrow	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		2018		
tio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	88.9 2019	•	4		0.5	2010) —	
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.6 2020	•	4	SDG15 – Life on Land				
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.3 2020			Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	36.9			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22.5 2020			Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		NA		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation	02.0.2020			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		2021		
epulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.9 2020		7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2020) •	
opulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	68.0 2020		→	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports	2.4	2018	3	
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	28.8 2018		•	(per million population)				
nthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	13.1 2018		•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	NA NA			Homicides (per 100,000 population)	8.8	2020) •	
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	45.9	2019	•	
opulation with access to electricity (%)	82.5 2019	•	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	NA	NΑ		
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	56.3 2019	•	1	they live (%)	14/1	14/	, ,	
O ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.0 2019	•	\rightarrow	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	NA	NΑ		
are of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	NA NA		•	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2020		
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	39	2021	•	
djusted GDP growth (%)	-4.2 2020	•		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA		
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA NA		•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.1	2020) •	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	NIA NIA			per 100,000 population)				
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA NA			Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.4	2021	•	
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	6.9 2022	•	\rightarrow	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	NA	NA		
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	NA NA		•	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports	1.0.2015		•	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3	2020) •	
(per 100,000 population)	1.0 2015	•	<u>T</u>	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NΑ	4	
					NΔ	NΔ		
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP) Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		NA 2019		

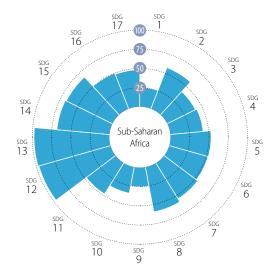
RANKING

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating		•	Value Year Rati	ing Tr	ren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	36.6 2022		Population using the internet (%)	28.4 2020		7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	57.2 2022 •	→	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.9 2019		7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger	20.4.2010		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4 2018	•	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.4 2019	*	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	10.0.2022		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%) Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.4 2019 • 6.6 2019 •	→	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	19.0 2022		•
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8 2016	1	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 2020	•	→
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	A	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3 2018		•
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7 2018	→	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015	→	Gini coefficient	41.4 2019		•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	8.7 2019	•	Palma ratio	2.4 2019		•
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	514 2017	→	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	56.7 2018	•	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.5 2020 •	→	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	47.8 2019		1
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.6 2020 •	7	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.8 2020		.1.
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	220.1 2020 •	7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.8 2021		•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8 2020 •	1	·	40.0 2021		_
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	21.3 2019	78	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.5.2010		
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.5 2013	-	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5 2019 1.7 2019		-
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	187 2016 •	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.0 2018		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4 2019	,I.	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2018		•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.3 2019	<u>~</u>	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	10.3 2015		^
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	109.1 2019	•	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 2015		十
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.7 2018	•	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.1 2021		•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45 2019 •	→	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7 2020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4 2021 •	•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 2018		ተ
SDG4 – Quality Education			CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	365.5 2021		0
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	47.8 2020 •		SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.8 2020 •	>	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	32.7 2020		→
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	44.7 2020 •		Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4 2020	,	1
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.3 2020 •	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	18.7 2018	•	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	7.2 2018	•	4
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	47.9 2022 •	→	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.0 2018	•	1
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	60.7.2010		Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 2018		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%) Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	69.7 2019 • 82.9 2020 •	7	SDG15 – Life on Land			
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.8 2020	T	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	50.4 2020	•	→
	23.0 2020	7	Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.8 2020	•	→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.4 2020 •		Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	•	Ť
Population using at least basic unificing water services (%)	32.8 2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4 2020	,	Ψ
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	18.4 2018	•	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2 2018		•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4 2018	•				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	292.4 2018	•	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions Hamicides (per 100 000 population)	0.2 2020 4		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Homicides (per 100,000 population) Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	8.3 2020 4 8.9 2019		_
Population with access to electricity (%)	46.6 2019	7	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	40.7 2017		Ĭ
Population with access to electricity (%) Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	17.0 2019	→	they live (%)	51 2021		•
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.4 2019	•	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.7 2020		1
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	71.3 2019	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	47.3 2020		•
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30 2021		→
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7 2020 •		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.4 2019		•
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.3 2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 2020		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a		_	per 100,000 population)			_
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.9 2017 •	A	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	37.2 2021	•	→
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	8.1 2022 •	1	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 2020 •		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.1 2015	1	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.3 2020	•	Ψ
(per 100,000 population)		_	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA •		•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.6 2019	•	Ψ
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	9.1 2019		•

^{*} Imputed data point

53.0 2019 • ->

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

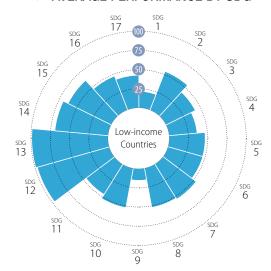
RANKING

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

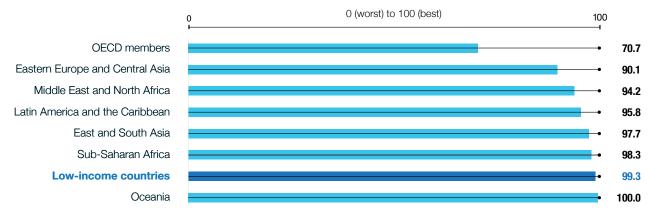


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

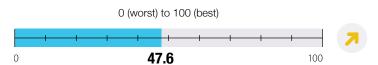


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rating Tren		Value Ye		_	ren
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	41.7 2022 • →	Population using the internet (%)	18.6 20			7
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	65.5 2022 • →	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	20.6 20)19 (•	7
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1 20	J18 <i>(</i>	•	→
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	28.7 2019 • ↓	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of				
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	36.3 2019 • →	top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	9.7 20)22 (
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9 2019	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.0 20	020	•	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.2 2016 • ↑	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2 20	018	•	•
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.1 2017	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6 2018 • ↓	Gini coefficient	39.4 20	ົ ດ19		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.8 2015 • →	Palma ratio	1.9 20			•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	1.2 2019	SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	66.9 20	N18		_
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	440 2017 • 7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than				
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.9 2020 • 🗷	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	44.3 20)19 (4
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	63.0 2020 • 7	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.5 20	020	•	-
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	187.2 2020 • →	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.6 20	021	•	•
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5 2020 • 🛧	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	23.5 2019 • →	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 20	ົ ດ19	•	•
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	·	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0 20			•
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	175 2016 • •	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1.1 20			•
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.7 2019 • ↓	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 20			•
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.1 2019	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	11.4 20			
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	102.5 2019	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2 20			<u>+</u>
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	60.5 2018	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.0 20			•
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	69 2020 • →	SDG13 – Climate Action				
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42 2019 • →	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 20	020	•	1
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2 2021	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1 20	010		•
SDG4 – Quality Education		CO ₂ emissions embodied in finiports (ico ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	24.7 20			
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	37.9 2020 • •		24.7 20	121		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	83.4 2020	SDG14 – Life Below Water	246 20	020		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	38.1 2020	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6 20		•	-
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.7 2020	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	47.0 20			*
SDG5 – Gender Equality	72.7 2020	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.4 20			•
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.4 20 3.9 20			•
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	47.7 2022 • →	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	0.0 20			•
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	60.1 2019 • →	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 20	010	_	_
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.3 2020 • 🛧	SDG15 – Life on Land	25.6.2	000	_	
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.8 2020 • ->	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.6 20			→
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.2 20		•	→
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.6 2020 • →	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 20		•	→
Population using at least basic unitality water services (%)	29.2 2020	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 20	J20 (•	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.0 2018	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 20	018	•	•
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3 2018	70 - 1 - 2				
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	218.7 2018	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	7.2.20	020		
	210.7 2010	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	7.2 20		•	•
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	40.0.2010	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	44.6 20)19 (•	•
Population with access to electricity (%)	40.8 2019	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	49 20	021	•	•
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	14.3 2019 • →	they live (%)	2 5 2/	020		
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	2.1 2019 • →	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.5 20			
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	75.2 2019 • •	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	44.5 20			-
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26 20			7
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-4.7 2020 • •	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.6 20	J19 ·		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population) Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a	14.7 2018 • • 28.8 2017 • 7	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0 20			•
mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)		Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.8 20			7
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force) Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	7.0 2022 • ↓ 0.5 2020 • •	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best) SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals	0.4 20	J20 ·	•	_
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.0 2015 • 🛧	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7 20	020	•	4
(per 100,000 population)	0.0 2013	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA	NA	•	•
		Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	12.3 20	019	•	•
		Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	0.5 20	019	•	•
				019		

LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

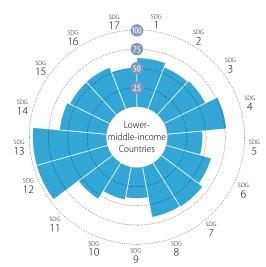
RANKING

LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

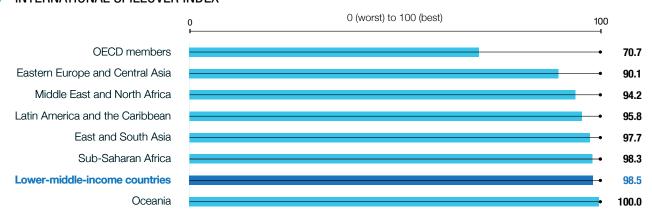


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

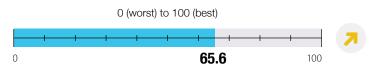


 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

SDG1 – No Poverty		Year Ratin			Value Yea		ıg Tre
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	8.7 2	2022	7	Population using the internet (%)	44.5 202	20 •	1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	31.5 2	2022 •	→		53.8 201	19 •	1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related	2.7 201	18 🛑	4
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.3 2	2019 •	→	infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)			
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.2 2	2019 •	→	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	34.3 202	22 •	•
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)		2019		Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.1 202	20	_
revalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		2016	-	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5 201		
luman Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2017 •	T	SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
ereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		2018		Gini coefficient	36.3 201	19 🛑	
ustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)		2015		Palma ratio	2.3 201		
xports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	4.8 2	2019 🔸		SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	2.0 20	., -	
DG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	35.9 201	18 🕳	
Naternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2017 •	7	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than			
eonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.1 2			2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)	63.1 201	19 •	•
Nortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2020 •	1	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	61.5 202	20	•
cidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	204.4 2		\rightarrow	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.9 202	21 •	-
ew HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2 2	2020 -	Τ	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
ge-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	22.2 2	2019	→	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4 201	19 •	(
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) ge-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and				Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.1 201		
ge-standardized death rate attributable to nousehold air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	162 2	2016		Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.1 201) (
affic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.0 2	2019	→	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 201	18	(
fe expectancy at birth (years)	70.0 2			Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	8.4 201		, ,
dolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		2019		Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5 201	15	,
rths attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1 2	2018		Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 202	21)
rrviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82 2	2020	→	SDG13 – Climate Action			
niversal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	58 2	2019 •	7	CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7 202	20 •	•
bjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3 2	2021 •	1	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2 201	18	,
OG4 – Quality Education				CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	604.1 202	21 •	,
ticipation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	78.7 2	2020	7	SDG14 – Life Below Water			
et primary enrollment rate (%)	92.5 2	2020 •	→	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.9 202	20 •	
wer secondary completion rate (%)	77.5 2	2020	→	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.1 202		
eracy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.4 2	2020 🔸		Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.4 201		
OG5 – Gender Equality				Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	35.1 201		,
emand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	665.3	2022		Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	5.0 201		, ,
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	66.5 2	2022 •	→	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0 201		
atio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	74.3 2	2019 •	→	SDG15 – Life on Land			
atio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		2020 •	•	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6 202	20 •	
eats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.1 2	2020 🔸	→	Mean area that is protected in fershwater sites important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.6 202		
DG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 202		,
pulation using at least basic drinking water services (%)	88.5 2	2020	7	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3 202		
pulation using at least basic sanitation services (%)	69.8 2	2020 •	7	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports			
eshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	52.9 2	2018 •		(per million population)	0.1 201	18 •	
thropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.3 2	2018 •		SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
arce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	358.5 2	2018		Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.1 202	20	,
DG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	56.4 201		,
opulation with access to electricity (%)	88.9 2	2019	1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where			
pulation with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	56.8 2	2019	7	they live (%)	64 202	21 -	•
) ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	1.9 2	2019	→	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	3.9 202	20 •	
nare of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	30.4 2	2019	1	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	73.8 202	20	
DG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35 202	21 •	
ljusted GDP growth (%)	-3.1 2	2020		Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	15.8 201	19 •	,
ctims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2018	•	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD	0.0 202	20 🗪	
dults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.2 2	2017	1	per 100,000 population) Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.8 202		•
nemployment rate (% of total labor force)	5.8 2	2022	→	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.5 202	20	
indamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		2020		SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
tal work-related accidents embodied in imports				Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.7 202	20 •	
(per 100,000 population)	0.1 2	2015 •	1	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA N) (
				Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	15.2 201	19 🗭	_
				Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	2.1 201		
				Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 worst)	65.6.201		

^{*} Imputed data point

65.6 2019

UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

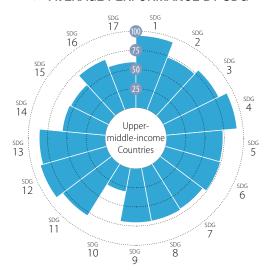
RANKING

UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

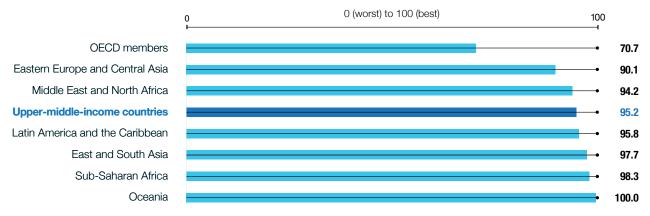


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

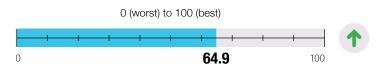


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INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value Year Rat	ting Trenc	SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value Year Rati	ing Trer
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.1 2022	• 🔱	Population using the internet (%)	72.7 2020	• 1
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	5.1 2022	• 7	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	88.9 2019	• 1
SDG2 – Zero Hunger Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.4 2019	• •	Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.3 2018	• 1
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9 2019	1	The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of	60.4.2022.4	
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3 2019		top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	60.4 2022	, ,
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		<u> </u>	Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	0.5 2020	1
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.2 2017	•	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.5 2018	<u> </u>
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.0 2018		SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.7 2015		Gini coefficient	40.9 2019	•
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	19.1 2019		Palma ratio	3.2 2019	
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39 2017	• 1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	20.2 2018	
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.2 2020	• 🛧	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than	36.4 2019) 7
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	10.2 2020	• 1	2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³) Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	93.6 2020	
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	66.8 2020	• 7	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.6 2021	_
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8 2020	• →		71.0 2021	, T
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,	16.6 2019	• 1	SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	0.0.2010 4	
diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	10.0 2017	•	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day) Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9 2019	
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and	84 2016	•	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.1 2019 16.3 2018	
ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	17.2 2010		SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.0 2018	
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	17.2 2019 • 76.4 2019 •	• •	Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	13.6 2015	•
Life expectancy at birth (years) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	24.0 2019	_ /	Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.0 2015	•
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		• •	Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	0.2 2021	
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92 2020		SDG13 – Climate Action	0.2 2021	
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78 2019		CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	6.2 2020	• -
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.8 2021	• 1	(tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4.2010.4	
SDG4 – Quality Education		•	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita) CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.4 2018	, T
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	88.6 2020	• 4		1147.0 2021	
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	96.7 2020	1	SDG14 – Life Below Water Man area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (94)	22.1.2020 4	
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	93.0 2020	• 1	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%) Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	23.1 2020 4 5.9 2020 4	7
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.4 2020	•	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	26.7 2018	1
SDG5 – Gender Equality			Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	35.2 2018	Ţ
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods		_ ^	Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	8.5 2018	-
(% of females aged 15 to 49)	87.1 2022	• 1	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1 2018	
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	94.1 2019	• 1	SDG15 – Life on Land		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.3 2020	• 1	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.3 2020	. _3
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.9 2020	• >	Mean area that is protected in circumstates important to biodiversity (%) Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	21.1 2020	-
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8 2021	1
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.7 2020	• 1	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1 2020	小
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	92.0 2020	• 1	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	35.2 2018	•	(per million population)	0.7 2018	, ,
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	16.2 2018	• •	SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	613.5 2018	• •	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.7 2020	• -)
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	28.1 2019	• 1
Population with access to electricity (%)	99.4 2019	• 1	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where	76 2021	• 4
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	75.8 2019	• 7	they live (%)	70 2021	
\mbox{CO}_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO $_2/\mbox{TWh})$	1.3 2019	• 1	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.8 2020	个个
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	13.7 2019	• 7	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.2 2020	
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41 2021	• →
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	***	•	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.4 2019	
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3 2018	• •	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.3 2020	•
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	71.8 2017	• 1	Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	62.1 2021	• →
Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)	7.0 2022	• →	Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.6 2020	7
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.4 2020	• 🕹	SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports	0.2 2015	• 4	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.3 2020	1
(per 100,000 population)	0.2 2013	- T	For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	NA NA	•
			Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	20.3 2019)
			Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	34.5 2019	•
×1			Statistical Performance Index (worst 0=100 hest)	64.9.2019	•

^{*} Imputed data point

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

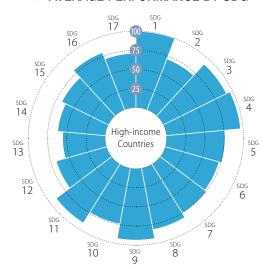
RANKING

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES





AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

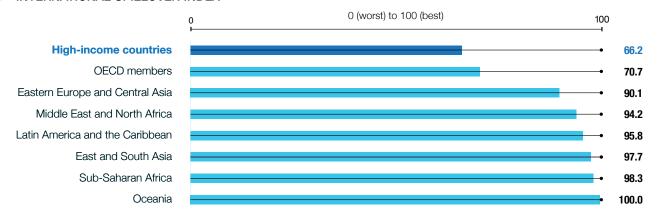


SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



 $\textit{Note:} \ The full \ title \ of each \ SDG \ is \ available \ here: \ https://sustainable development.un. org/topics/sustainable development goals$

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

35.4 2019 • ->

62.9 2021

9.8 2020

2.5 2018

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production	
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.6 2019 • •
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	19.4 2019 • •
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.8 2018 • •
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.1 2018 • •
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	17.6 2015 • 🛧
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.9 2015 🔸 →
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.5 2021 • •
SDG13 – Climate Action	
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production	0.0.2020 🛕 🤜

CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	3297.9 2021	•	•
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.4 2020	•	-
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.7 2020	•	-
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	33.8 2018	•	4
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.1 2018	•	-
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	9.9 2018	•	-
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5 2018	•	•
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	56.2 2020	•	-

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	3.8 2018 • •
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0 2020 • 🛧
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9 2021 🔸 🔫
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.1 2020 🛡 🤿

	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.6 2020		•
	Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	22.5 2019	•	•
	Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	75 2021	•	
	Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.4 2020	•	•
	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0 2020	•	
	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	68 2021	•	•
	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.1 2019	•	
	Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.7 2020	•	

Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.6	2020	•	1
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.3	2021	•	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	39.2	2019	•	
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	85.8	2019	•	1

Value Year Rating Trend

1

1

4

1

1

1

Population using the internet (%)

infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)

top 3 universities (worst 0-100 best)

SDG10 - Reduced Inequalities

Satisfaction with public transport (%)

CO2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO2/capita)

Gini coefficient

(tCO₂/capita)

Palma ratio

Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)

Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)

0.4 2022

0.5 2022

2.6 2019

3.5 2019

1.1 2019

24.8 2016

2.4 2017

6.7 2018 •

20.3 2019

10 2017 •

4.6 2020 • 1

0.6 2020 • ->

11.7 2019

18 2016 •

84 2019 80.8 2019

10.1 2019

99.2 2018

93 2020 •

83 2019 • 1

6.7 2021 • 1

92.2 2020 • 🛧

98.7 2020 • 1 100.2 2020 • 1

99.5 2020 •

78.7 2022 •

99.2 2019

79.2 2020

99.8 2020 •

99.5 2020 87.7 2018

71.6 2018

2812.1 2018

100.0 2019 • 1

100.0 2019

1.1 2019 • 1

11.1 2019 • ->

-1.0 2020 •

1.7 2018 • •

93.3 2017 • 1

5.1 2022

0.7 2020 •

1.3 2015 • 1

28.1 2020

1

2.5 2020 •

8.5 2020

0.5 2015 • ->

SDG1 - No Poverty

SDG2 - Zero Hunger

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)

Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)

Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)

Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0-1.41 worst)

Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)

Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer,

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)

Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage

Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)

Seats held by women in national parliament (%)

SDG6 - Clean Water and Sanitation Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)

Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)

Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports

Unemployment rate (% of total labor force)

Population with access to electricity (%)

Adjusted GDP growth (%)

(per 100,000 population)

Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources) Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

SDG8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³ H₂O eq/capita)

Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO2/TWh) Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)

Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a

mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)

Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)

Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)

Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)

Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)

diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30-70 years (%) Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and

Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)

Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)

SDG3 - Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population) Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)

Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Life expectancy at birth (years)

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)

SDG5 – Gender Equality

(% of females aged 15 to 49)

Lower secondary completion rate (%)

Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)

(worst 0-100 best)

New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

Human Trophic Level (best 2-3 worst)

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24.0 2021

0.6 2020

Country Profiles

Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)

Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0-1 best)

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

The Sustainable Development Report 2022 features the SDG Index and Dashboards, the first and widely used tool to assess country performance on the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. In a context of multiple crises, the report analyzes and outlines how the SDGs can be used as a roadmap for more sustainable societies by 2030 and beyond. In particular, this year's edition underlines the importance of international financing mechanisms for addressing lack of fiscal space in poorer countries and promoting sustainable investments into physical and human infrastructure. The authors examine country performance on the SDGs for 193 countries using a wide array of indicators, and calculate future trajectories, presenting a number of best practices to achieve the historic Agenda 2030. The views expressed in this report do not reflect the views of any organization, agency or program of the United Nations. This title is available as Open Access on Cambridge Core.

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